

8. My mother gets usually up at six.
9. You so quickly speak that I can understand and never.
10. We get home almost when it started heavily to rain.
11. This house is not enough big for our family.
12. I am willing not at all to sing now.

Exercise 39

Insert the words in brackets in correct places.

1. She goes to the market. (early, always)
2. He goes out. (never, so early)
3. They are waiting. (still, there, patiently)
4. The students did their home work. (this morning, quietly, in the class).
5. My sister is writing a letter. (now, carefully, in her room)
6. He walked to school. (yesterday, at eight o'clock, slowly)
7. They came to Yangon. (last month, on Sunday, at three p.m)
8. I saw my aunt off. (at noon, at the station, today)
9. The boys played. (all day, here, noisily)
10. He ran to the lake. (often, in the evening, quickly).

CHAPTER XI

SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Biatlang Siamnak

Syntax (Biafang hna in biatlang siamnak)

Syntax means arrangement of words in a sentence. Proper arrangement of words is necessary for a sentence to have a clear meaning.

Syntax a sullam cu, Biatlang pakhat um dingah, biafang hna kha ningcang tein chiah le hman tinak a si. A sullam a fiang ngaimi biatlang pakhat ngeih dingah, biafang hna kha lulam le ningcang tlai tein hman thiam a herh.

Biatlang pakhat caah:-

(1) Subject um a herh.

(2) Predicate um a herh.

Subject ah hin a tlawm bik in *Noun* pakhat asiloah *Pronoun* pakhat um a herh. *Predicate* ah *Verb* pakhat um a herh.

1. Subject + Verb Pattern (Zohchun awk *namuna pungsan*)

<i>Subject (s)</i>	<i>Predicate. (Verb)</i>
1. -	Come. Sit down. go.
2. A man	comes.
3. Boys	are playing.
4. She	listens to the radio quietly.
5. A tall man	is standing upright on the table.
6. The chicken curry	is tasty.
7. The students	have elected Ko Ko their captain.
8. The team of our school	won the match.

Fianternak

1. Biatlang pakhatnak kan zoh tikah, *Subject* a um lo. *First person* nih *second person* a chonh tikah, *You come. You sit down. You go.* tiah a chim awk asinain, *Subject* "You" hi a herh lo. Theihcia a si. *Cucaah come, sit down, go* ti vial hin biatlang a tling. *Subject* "You" loin bia a tling.
2. Biatlang pahnihnak kan zoh ahcun, *Subject* ah "A man" a um, *Predicate* ah *Verb* "come" a um. "A" cu *Indefinite Article*, sawhkhieh ngeilo asiloah a fiang lomi *Article* ti a si. Pakhat ca lawngah a dir, "man" cu *noun* a si.
3. Biatlang pathumnak ah cun, *Subject* ah "Boys" *plural noun* a si. *Predicate* ah "are playing" *continuous verb* a si.
4. Biatlang palinak cu, *Subject* ah *Pronoun* a si i, *Predicate* ah "listens" *singular verb* a si. *Verb* nih *Object* "radio" a ngei. *Adverb of manner* "quietly" nih *Verb* "listens" a fianter.
5. Biatlang panganak ah cun, *Subject* ah "A" tall, man a si. "A" cu *Article* a si, "tall" cu *adjective* a si. An pahnih nih "man" an fianter. *Predicate* ah "stands" *singular verb* a si. Cu *verb* a fiantertu ah, *Adverb of manner* upright le *Adverb of place* "on the table" hman an si.
6. Biatlang paruknak ah cun, *Subject* ah The chicken curry a si. "The" cu sawhkhieh ngeimi *definite article* a si, chicken cu *Noun* a si nain *adjective* rian a tuan. Curry cu *noun* a si i, *Subject* a si. *Predicate* ah is cu *verb* a si i, tasty cu *Adjective* a si.
7. Biatlang pasarihnak cu, *Subject* ah "The students" a si. *The* cu a fiangmi, sawhkhieh ngeimi *article* a si. Students cu *Subject* a si i, *plural noun* a si. "have elected" *perfect tense*, *predicate* a si. *Object* pahnih Ko Ko *Indirect object* le their captain, *Direct object* hna an si.
3. Biatlang pariatnak ah cun *Subject* ah "The team of our school

biafang pali an um. "The" cu *definite article* a si, *team* cu *subject* rianuanmi *noun* a si, of our school cu *team* kong a fiantertu, *Adjective phrase* (*Adjective* biafang komh) a si, won cu *predicate verb* a si, the match cu *object* a si pinah *complement* biatlinteru zong a si fawn.

A cunglei biatlang pawl fianternak, a tawinak in chim ahcun *subject* ah hin *noun* asiloah *pronoun* a si lai i, *noun* kong cu *adjective* nih a fianter lai.

Predicate ah cun *verb* a biapi bik a si i, *verb* kong a fiantertu cu *adverb* a si. Cu *adverb* cu biafang pakhat a si zong, biafang komh a si zongah *extension or modifier* (bia pehsauh/ bia tlantlinteru) a si.

Cucaah hi *sentence* pawl cu:- *subject* + *verb* + *adverb* telmi an si. Cucu a tawinak in S + V + E pattern ti a si.

2. S + V + E Pattern.

<i>Subject (s)</i>	<i>Predicate (Verb + Extension)</i>
1. A tall man	comes early
2. A little birds	flies away.
3. Young boys	play happily.
4. Yellow birds	flock together.
5. The black dogs	bark loudly.

Verb Tense hi phun hleihnih ah then an si. Cu phun hleihnih *verb* hna cu a herhnak anmah zawn cio lawngah dirhmun an ngei i hman an si.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Extension
1. A young girl	is reading	quietly
2. A little baby	was sleeping	soundly
3. My friends	have gone	out
4. They	would return	soon
5. You	should wait	here
6. We	shall go	now
7. He	will follow	later.

3. **S + V + O Pattern = Subject + Verb + Object.**
Verb ah hin *object* a hmangmi le *object* a hmang lomi *verb* ti kha catlang donghnak leiah chiahiak an si.

	Subject	Predicate	
		Verb	Object
1.	A child	eats	a sweet.
2.	An old man	drinks	water.
3.	My sister	is writing	a letter.
4.	My friends	are having	tea.
5.	We	have done	our homework.
6.	She	has taken	her break fast
7.	He	will bring	his radio.

4. **S+O+V+E pattern = Subject + Verb + Object + Extension**

S+ V+ O tungtlang biatlang ah, *adverb* siseh, a dang *extension*, pakhatkhat siseh, hmanchih duh tikah, *object* hnulei ah chiah a si. Cucaah S + V+ O + E tungtlang vun dirh thannak a si.

	Subject	Predicate		
		V	O	E
1.	Children	ate	plums	yesterday.
2.	Gentlemen	were singing	songs	merrily.
3.	The girls	drank	coffee	together.
4.	Gardeners	would sell	vegetables	cheaply.
5.	We	shall see	the new movie	tonight.
6.	They	will watch	the soccer match	tomorrow.

5. **S+ V+ O +O Pattern = Subject + Verb + I.O + D.O.**

Give, get, bring, buy, sell, tell, show, ask, teach, promise. elect, lend, appoint, pay, etc verbs hna hi, *objects* pahnih cio an ngei tiah kan cawn cang. Mah *objects* pahnih ah, *Indirect object* (IO) cu *verb* hnuzultu a si i, *Direct Object* (DO) cu *Indirect object* hnuzultu a si.

	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	I.O	D.O
1.	U Tin Myint	would give	you	a Christmas present.
2.	Grand mother	tells	us	a story.
3.	The child	asks	her	a question.
4.	The teacher	is teaching	them	a new lesson.
5.	The librarian	will lend	us	some books.
6.	The students	have elected	their captain Ko Ko.	
7.	The waiter	would give	you	a cup of tea.

6. S + V + C pattern = Subject + Verb + Complement.

Verbs of Incomplete Predication cu cawn ciami a si. Hi verb ah hin verb "to be" *become, seem, appear, look, feel, get, grow, smell, taste, etc* hna an si. He verb hna hi *predicate* i hman tikah bia tlamtlintertu dingah biafang dang an herh. Cu biafang dang an herhmi ah *noun, adjective, adverb* biafang komh pakhatkhat hman khawh an si.

Pattern (a tungtlang).

	Subject	Predicate	
		V	C (N/Adj. /Adv./Phrase)
1.	U Tin Myint	is	a teacher (N)
2.	My uncle	becomes	a doctor (N)
3.	The chicken curry	was	very tasty (Adj)
4.	The soup	tasted	nice (Adj)
5.	The guests	seemed	quite happy (Adj)
6.	I	have been	there. (Adv)
7.	She	has looked	everywhere (Adv)
8.	The books	are	on the table (Phrase)

7. It is + C pattern = It is + Complement.

"It" he biahram thawk tikah, *It* cu sullam a ngei lo, bia tlintertu lawng a si.

Subject	Predicate	
It	is/ was	C (Complement)
It	is	morning.
It	was	midnight.
It	was	noon
It	is	four o'clock.

Biafang komh (phrase) = biafangrual or biarual

It is sunny.	It was sunny.
It is windy.	It was windy.
It is cloudy.	It was cloudy.
It is rainy.	It was rainy.
It is good.	It was good.
It is very bad.	It was very bad.
It is still early.	It was still early.
It is too late to go.	It was too late to go.
It is summer.	It was summer.
It is winter.	It was winter.
It is a woman.	It was a woman.
It is a black cat.	It was a black cat.
It is a big car.	It was a big car.
It is an interesting book.	It was an interesting book.

8. There + Verb + Subject + E

There in biahram a thawh tikah *subject* le *predicate* an umnak an i thleng. *Subject + Verb* si loin verb + *subject* a si lai. *E* (Extension) cu bia tlintertu a si i, *adverb* asiloah *adverb* rianuantu, biafangkomh a si lai.

Biatungtlang

There	Verb	Subject (s)	Extension (E)
There	is	a pencil	on the book.
There	are	flowers	in the garden.
There	were	cows	in the farm.
There	were	birds	on the tree.
There	goes	a man	on horse back.

There	comes	a boy	with his dog.
There	lived	a wise man	in this village.
There	had been	many people	last Sunday.
There	has been	heavy rain	in the night.
There	runs	the thief	for his life.
There	run	three police man	chasing the thief.
There	are	plenty of apple	in the orchard.

9. Extension with Phrases

Biafang komh he Biatlang (Sentence) pehsauhnak.
 Biafang komh (Phrases) cu kan cawn cang bang in, at present,
at night, last week, last year, tomorrow morning, next month,
two days ago, three times a day, not at all, hna hi phrase an si.
Preposition phrases hna cu, *preposition* le *noun* kan komh ti
 tikah a cang chuakmi an si.

e.g. of an egg	=	arti pum khat in.
of the sky	=	vancung in
from our school	=	kan sianginn in.
from our team	=	kanmah bu in, kanmah team in.
under the tree	=	thingkung tangah.
on the table	=	cabuai cungah.
at a hotel	=	rawldawr pakhat ah, hotel pakhat ah.
at the airport	=	vanlawng tumnak ah, vanlawng ground ah.
in the morning	=	zingka ah.
in the evening	=	zan leiah.
in the afternoon	=	chunhnu ah.
over the bridge	=	hlel cungah.
at four o'clock	=	suimilam pali ah.

Phrase na ser tikah *noun* hlanah *article* na chiahpiaik lai.
Prepositional phrase na ser tikah *noun* he zong komh khawh an
 si. *Noun* he na komh a si ahcun *adjective* rian a tuan caah
adjective phrase a si. *Adjective phrases* hna cu, hman chan, chim
 chan *noun* hnuzul ah chiah an si. A tanglei hi tha tein cing hna.

	Subject (S)	V	C/O
1.	The price of an egg	is	two kyats.
2.	The colour of the sky	is	blue.
3.	The books on the table	are	mine.
4.	The players of our team	wear	red shirts.
5.	The team of our school	won	the match.
6.	The boys from our village	formed	a swimming club
7.	The fruits on the trees	were	not ripe.
8.	The train to Myitkyina	will leave	soon.
9.	The people in the room	did not hear	the sound.

Prepositional phrase kha *verb* he komh in hman tikah *adverb*
phrase a cang. *Adverb phrase* nih *Adverb* pakhat rian a tuan
 caah *adverb* umhmun ah hman a herh.
 e.g.

He takes his lunch under a tree.

They were sitting in the class room when you came in.

We ran to the field.

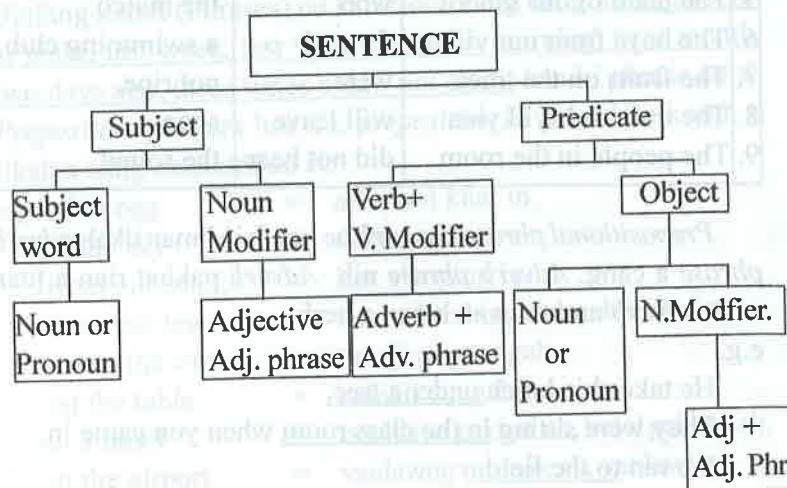
Summary on Sentence Construction

Biatlang siam tikah a herhmi cinken ding

Mah Biatlang (Sentence) siamnak phunglam hna hi, i cinken
 law a tanglei i tungtlang dirhmi zong tha tein zoh than.

1. *Sentence* pakhat ah *subject* le *predicate* an um.

2. *Subject* ah, *subject* biafang, *noun*, asiloah *pronoun* pakhat a um.
Noun a si ahcun *noun modifier* timi, *noun* fiantertu *adjective*, asiloah *adjective phrase* a herh ningin chap khawh a si.
3. *Predicate* ah a tlawm bik *verb* pakhat a um lai. *Transitive verb* a si ahcun *object* pakhat asiloah pahnih a ngei lai.
4. *Verb* cu pehsauhtu (Verb modifiers) pakhat asiloah pahnih pathum tiang a ngei kho.
5. *Object* cu *subject* bantu in *noun* a si lai. *Noun* pehsauhtu, asiloah fiantertu (Modifiers) kha a herh bantu in a um lai.



A tanglei tungtlang bantukin, Biatlang a phunphun umtuning cu a si.

S = Subject. V = Verb O = Object
E = Verb modifier or Extension.

e.g.

1. He looks. He sees a man.

S V S V O

A young boy sees a fat man.

S V O

A young boy saw a fat man clearly on the road yesterday.

S V O E E E

2. She whispers. She tells him a story.

S V S V O O

A little girl is telling her friend a story.

S V O O

A little girl told her friend an interesting story at school.

S V O O E

Yesterday evening.

E

3. I watch a movie.

S V O

I watch a short movie on television.

S V O E

Last night I quietly watched a short movie on television

E S E V O E

at my uncle's house.

E

4. They worked hard.

S V E

They work hard every day.

S V E E

The farmers work hard on their land every day.

S V E E E

The farmer from our village plough their fields thoroughly

S V O E

with the help of oxen from morning till night in the rainy

E E E

season.5. We have a vacation.

S V O

We have a long vacation in summer every year.

S V O E E

During the last summer vacation our family went to Lashio

E S V E

by train.

E

6. There is a book on the table.

E V S E

There are several books on the big table.

E V S E

There were several books on science on the big table

E V S E

at the corner of the reading room yesterday.

E E E

Exercise 40

Expand each sentence using the words or group of words given in brackets in the correct order.

Catlang kulh chung i a ummi biafang asiloah biafang komh hna kha ningcang dik tein hmang law, anmah catlang cioah bet hna.

1. She will cover the food. (with, carefully, a clean cloth)
2. Tin Tin brought flowers. (many, for her teacher, from her garden)
3. His mother came. (to our house, together with, yesterday, her sister)
4. I went to Mandalay. (last month, with, by, my mother, train)
5. We visited the Shwedagon Pagoda, (Sunday, in the morning, on, regularly)
6. My father drank tea. (strong, usually, with, in, a lot of sugar, a tea shop).
7. Our teacher sits (a chair, on, at, his desk, calmly).
8. The pupils came (early, to, in, all, school, the, morning)
9. I can answer (subjects, well, in, last, the, the, test, all)
10. Su Su has been reading (interesting, since, morning, the, nine o'clock, in, novel)
11. My sister is plucking flowers (at, in, the, some, present, garden)
12. Our teacher writes (a, a, the, few, English, on, of, with, sentences, blackboard, chalk, piece)

CHAPTER XII

THE INFINITIVE THE GERUND AND THE PARTICIPLES

Infinitive = to + verb (simple present).

To le Verb pakhat a tawm timi kha Infinitive a si.

to be = um ding, umnak, si ding, sinak.

to do = tuah ding, tuahnak.

to go = kal ding, kalnak.

to see = hmuh ding, hmuhnak.

to sleep = ih ding, ihnak.

to play = lentecelh ding, lentecelhnak.

to work = tuan ding, tuannak.

To khawh in *simple present verb* lawng a ra kho. to goes, to went, to going, to gone timi a um kho lo. to go, pakhat lawng a si kho.

Use of the Infinitive: *Infinitive Hmannak*

1. The Infinitive is used as the Subject of a verb.

Infinitive cu verb nih subject ah a hman.

Subject	Predicate
To err	is human.
To apologise	is not easy.
To respect our parents	is our duty.
To make money	is our desire.
To lean out of the bus	is dangerous.

2. The Infinitive is used as the object of a verb.

Infinitive cu verb i a object ah hman khawh a si.

	Subject (S)	Predicate	
		Verb	Object
1.	Birds	love	to sing
2.	He	wants	to go now
3.	Children	like	to play toy
4.	Ni Ni	refused	to go with us
5.	Ko Ko	agreed	to lend us his bicycle
6.	My friend	told	to write to her.

3. The infinitive is used as the object of a preposition.

Infinitive cu Preposition i a object ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. The play is about to begin.
2. U Shwe is about to leave the house.
3. You have no choice but to obey.
4. The rebels have no alternative but to surrender.

4. The Infinitive is used to qualify a verb.

Infinitive cu verb kong chimtu le tlinteru ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. I want to see.
Hmuh ka duh.
2. He likes to come.
Rat ve a duh.
3. She wishes to pass the examination.
Camipuai awn a duh
4. Do you expect to meet him?
Amah ton na duh maw?

5. I want my brother to go to school.
Ka nau sianginn kaiter ka duh.
6. He wished you to see the manager.
Manager pa va ton an duh.
7. I expect her to write to me.
Amah nu nih ca a ka kuat lai tiah ka zoh ko.

5. The Infinitive is used to qualify an Adjective.

Infinitive cu Adjective kong chimtu ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. Water-melons are good to eat.
Tinbawti thei an thaw
2. The students are anxious to learn.
Ngakchia cacawn an i ngaih.
3. It is never too old to learn.
Ca cawn khua a hnu lo.
4. The boy is too lazy to work.
Ngakchia pa cazoh a zaang a zel tuk.

6. The Infinitive is used to qualify a Noun.

Infinitive cu Noun pakhat kong chimtu ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. There is a house to let.
Inn hlan ding pakhat a um.
2. I have letters to write.
Cakuat tial ding ka ngei.
3. She has a lot of work to do.
Amah nu rianțuan ding tampi a ngei.
4. Do you want something to read?
Carel na duh maw?

5. They have nothing to wear.
Thil hruk ding zei hmanh an ngei lo.

A cunglei Infinitive kan hmanmi hna nih hin, a kong an chimmi bialang he aa chang in chiah an si.

The Infinitive without "to" "To" tel loin Infinitive hmannak. To tel loin hmanmi Infinitive cu Bare Infinitive ti an si.

1. To is left out after the verb of sensation. (see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe, know, look etc.).

Hmuh, theih, hngalh, cuanh, timi bialang phun ah, lungmui, lungthawhnak he chimmi *verb* hnuah a rami *Infinitive* nih "to" hman a herh lo.

e.g.

1. She heard him come in.
A luh thawng a theih.
2. I saw her do it.
A tuah ka hmuh ko.
3. They watch the children play.
Ngakchia lentecelh an zoh.
4. We noticed her cheek turn pink.
Amahnu a ning zah hmaisen kan hmuh.

2. *Helping Verbs do, did, does shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, must* le *make* le let zultu ah *Infinitive* hman tikah to hman chih a herh lo.

e.g.

1. Please *do* come in.
Zaangfahnak in rak lut ko.
2. They *did* go to the concert.
Puai zoh ah an kal ko.

3. I shall sit here.
Ka hin ka ʈu lai.
4. He will sit by me.
Ka pawngah a ʈu lai.
5. They should know your intention.
Naa tinhmi an theih awk a si.
6. You must tell them.
Na chimh awk hna a si.
7. I make the lazy boy do his work.
Zaangzel ngakchiapa ca ka zohter.
8. Farmers make the oxen plough the field.
Lothlopa nih caw in lei a thuang.
9. Let them come in.
Rak luhter hna.
10. The teacher let us go out.
Saza nih a kan chuahter.

3. A tanglei ah hin to aa tel lomi *infinitive* kan hman. (to aa telmi *infinitive* a si zong, aa tel lomi *infinitive* a si zongah, verb cu a sining tein hman a si. "s" zong telhchih a herh lo).
e.g.

1. It is very cold. You had better wear a coat.
Khua a kik ngaite.
Angkileng i aih law a ʈa deuh lai.
2. He would rather play than work.
Rianʈuan nakin lente aa celh duh deuh lai.
3. Would you like to go out or would you rather stay here?
Na chuak lai maw, hika ah hin dah na rak um deuh lai?
4. I would rather stay here than go out.
Hika ah ka um deuh lai.

5. He did nothing but sleep. He did nothing except sleep.
Zei tuah lo in a it ko. Ih hlei in zei hmanh a tuah lo.
6. There is nothing to do but wait till he comes.
Amah a rat hlan cu zei tuah ding a um lo.

The Gerund. (Gerund = V + ing)

The Gerund has the same form as the present participles. (going, running, working, speaking, telling, eating, playing etc.).

Gerund timi cu *pesent participles* (v + ing) he an umtuning aa khat. *Infinitive* bantukin *gerund* cu *noun* rianʈuanmi *verb* a si. *Infinitive* bantukin *verb noun* zong kan ti rih.

A tanglei bantukin Gerund cu hman khawh an si.

1. As the Subject of a Verb. Verb pakhat i a *Subject* ah. e.g.

1. Smoking in school is prohibited.
Sianginn ah kuakzuk khap a si.
2. Collecting stamps is her hobby.
Milubenh khawmh cu a pahrang a si.
3. Looking after children requires patience.
Ngakchia zohkhenh cu lungsau a herh.

2. As an object of a verb. Verb pakhat i a *Object* ah; e.g.

1. She likes sewing. Thilʈhit a duh ngai.
2. I enjoy writing letters. Cakuat ʈial ka duh ngai.
3. The child keeps on asking questions.
4. Ngakchiate nih bia a hal peng.
5. The baby did not stop crying yet. Naute a ʈah a ma rih lo.
6. He prefers reading English to speaking it.

7. Mirangholh chim nakin a rel aa duh deuh.
(prefer----- to = duh deuh)

3. As the Object of a Preposition: Preposition i a Object ah;

e.g.

1. Nila is fond of talking.
Nila cu holh a duh.
2. I am tired of waiting.
Hngah peng nih a ka simh cang.
3. The man left without paying.
Man pe loin mipa a kal.
4. He earns a living by giving tuition.
Cachimh in a paw aa cawm.
5. The boy was punished for telling a lie.
Lihchim man ah ngakchiapa an hrem.

4. As a complement of a verb: Verb pakhat tlintertu ah

e.g.

1. Seeing is believing.
Hmuh cu zumh a si.
2. The best exercise is swimming.
Tileuh cu lentecelh tha bik a si.
3. The woman's job is selling vegetables in the market.
Nu rian cu market chung tisik anhnah zuar a si.

Infinitive and Gerund

Infinitive le *Gerund* hna an hmannak aa lo ngai. An pahnih in *Subject* he *Object* he hman khawh an si. *Prepositional Object* zongah hman khawh an si.

A tanglei biatlang kan hman timi hna an sullam aa lo.

e.g.

1. I like reading novels in my spare time.
(spare time = manh caan)
Manh caan tuanthu rel ka duh.
2. I like to read novels in my spare time.
Kaa manh caan ah thuanthu rel ka duh zia a si.
3. Sleeping is necessary for health.
I hngilh cu damnak caah a si.
4. To sleep is necessary for health.
Ih cu ngandamnak caah a herh.
5. Saving is better than spending.
Semrel cu hlohlok nakin a tha deuh.
6. To save is better than to spend.
Hman nakin khon a tha deuh.

Asinain a tanglei biafang hna an hnulei ah *Gerund* lawng hman khawh a si. *Infinitive* hman khawh a si lo.

avoid = hrial	keep, continue =	pehzulh
detest = huat	mind =	lungnuamh lo
defer = thawm	recollect =	hngalh than.
delay = rauhter	resent =	thinhun, lungfah.
dislike = duh lo	pardon =	ngaihthiam.
enjoy = i nuamh	risk =	i pum pek.
excuse = ngaihthiam,	prevent =	khamkhen.
sonhtarh.		
fancy = ruah, duh,	postpone =	thawn, caan thawn.
finish = dih, lim.	Stop =	mak, rian mak.
forgive = ngaihthiam.	suggest =	ruahnak pek.
imagine = lungruah,	can't bear =	in khawh lo.
mitthlam cuan.	can't help =	si khawh lo.
	can't stand =	in khawh lo.

1. You have to avoid smoking.
Kuakzuk hrial na hau.
Keep moving.
Kal rih ko.
2. He denied having stolen my watch.
Ka suimilam fir aa pheh.
3. I dislike asking him questions.
Amah cu bialal ka duh lo.
4. We enjoyed swimming in the lake.
Tibual ti lio kan i nuam.
5. Have you finished writing your essay?
Na caphuah (essay) tial na lim cang maw?
6. Would you mind waiting for me for a few minutes?
7. Caan tlawmpal na ka hngak kho lai maw?
8. Please stop making that noise.
Zaangfahnak in hna chet hlah u.
9. Do you suggest going on a picnic?
Hngianghrawm kal ruahnak na chim maw?
10. He resented being punished by the teacher.
Saza nih dan a tatmi aa fahsak.
11. I can't bear waiting any longer.
Hngah lengmang ka zuam ti lo.
12. She couldn't help being late.
Amah nu a tlai lo kho lo.
13. I can't stand seeing you suffer.
Na intuarmi ka hmu ngam lo.

The Participles

There are two forms of participles.

Participles ah Tlangdirh pahnih a um.

1. present Participles = v + ing, (going, coming, eating).
2. Past Participles = v + ed or v + en; (boiled, broken).

Use of the Present Participles

Present Participles hmannak

1. A si liomi kha tial tikah *V + ing* hman a si.

The present participle is used in the formation of continuous tense.

e.g.

1. I am listening to the radio. Radio ka ngai lio.
2. He was sitting here a few minutes ago.
Atu naite hi ka hin a thu ko.
3. The boys have been playing here for an hour now.
Pa ngakchia pawl hika lente an i celhnak
suimilam pakhat a si cang.

2. The Present Participle is used after verbs of sensation.

Lungtheihnak verb he aa pehtlaimi hnuah *V + ing* kha hman a si.

e.g.

1. I saw him coming.
A rat lio ka hmuh.
2. She heard the child crying.
Amah nu nih ngakchia tah a theih.

A tanglei bantukin phun hnih in tial khawh a si.

- e.g. 1. I saw him go there. Kakhin a kal ka hmuh.
 2. I saw him going there.
 3. I heard her shut the door. Innka a khar ka theih.
 4. I heard her shutting the door.

Bare infinitive (go, come, shut etc) hna hi a dih ciami caah hman an si i, *present participles* (going, coming, shutting etc) hna hi a dih ciami caan he a si liomi caah he hman an si caah, a hmanna a tam deuh i, hman deuh an si.

3. The Present Participle is used as an Adjective. Present participle V + ing cu Adjective ah hman khawh a si.

e.g.

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Lung a ril cuahmahmi ah bakba a kawp lo.
Rian tial lengmang cu a thathnemnak a um lo.
2. A barking dog never bites.
Uico boh hmang nih mi a seh bal lo. (Mi biatam cu miralchia an si.)
3. We walk along a winding road.
Lam ngerhnguai in kan kal.
4. She removed the boiling kettle from the fire.
Titlokmi ketalibel lungthu in a cawi.
Lungthu cung ketali titlokmi kha a cawi.

4. The participle is used in adjective phrase. Note that a participle is a verb adjective. As a verb, it takes an object. As an adjective it qualifies a noun.

V + ing kha Adjective phrase ah hman a si. V+ ing, verb adjective zong a si.

A tanglei phrases hna nih *Noun* kong an chim.

e.g.

1. Seeing a tiger, the deer ran away.
Cakei a hmuh in sakhi a tli.
2. Hearing the noise, the baby woke up.
Thawngtheih in bawhte aa tlang.
3. Having rested, we continued our journey.
Kan i dinh khawh in kan khualtlawn kan peh.

A tanglei biatlang hna ah hin adik le dik lo zoh u sih.

1. Walking down the street, the clock struck six. (wrong)
Chuk zuanpah in, suimilam voi ruk a ring.
(Hika hin aa palhnak cu suimilam hi lam a kal tiah sullam a um). Cucaah hitihin remh a herh.
Walking down the street, I heard the clock strike six (right)
2. Being very ill, the Doctor ordered U Hla to bed. (wrong)
Being very ill nih Sibawipa kong a chim.
Sibawipa a zaw tinak a si. Cucaah hitihin tial le chim ding a si deuh.
Being very ill, U Hla was ordered to bed by the Doctor. (right)
Mizaw zual, U Hla kha sibawipa nih ih a fial.
3. Opening the door, the night was very dark. (wrong)
Opening the door, he saw the night was very dark. (right)
Innka a vunhun i zaan muipi a si kha a hmuh.
4. Weather permitting, we shall have a picnic tomorrow.
Nikhua a that ahcun thaizing hnianghrawm ah kan kal lai.
(Permitting nih weather kong a chim).

5. God willing, we shall succeed. Pathian hna a tlak ahcun, kan hlawh a tling lai.
6. The sun, having set, the farmers returned to the village. Ni a tlak cang caah lothlo hna inn ah an tlung. (having set nih the sun, nika kong a chim).
7. The cat being away, the mice are playing. Zawhte a um ti lo i, zute an turcawl. (An bawipa a um lo caah rianțuan pawl zalong in an tlong.) Being away nih the cat, zawhte kong a chim.

Use of the Past Participle

1. The past participle is used in the formation of perfect Tense. V- ed/en. *Verb* hna kha a dih ciami caan he pehtlai in hman an si.

e.g.

1. I had done my duty.
Ka tuanvo ka lim.
2. She had written a letter just now.
Atute cakuat pakhat a tial cang.
3. They should have walked to the forest.
Tupi tiang an kal awk a si.

2. The past participle is used in the formation of passive voice. *Passive voice* țial tikah, *past participle* cu, v + ed/en tlangderh kha hman a si. (Verb to be + V+ ed/en)

e.g.

1. Each boy is given ten kyats.
Pakhat ah fang hra cio pek an

2. He was called by the teacher yesterday.
Saya nih nizan ah a rak auh.
3. The boys were told to leave the place at once.
Cu hmun in kal zok dingin ngakchiapa an chimh hna.

3. The past participle is used as an adjective.

Past participle cu *adjective* ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. We should drink boiled water.
Tithah kan din lai.
2. A burnt child dreads the fire.
Mei kanghmi ngakchia cu mei an țih.
3. He bought shares from limited company.
Rirawt khiahmi Kampani in shares a cawk.
4. Mother threw away the broken glasses.
Ka nu nih thlang kuaimi a hlawnh hna.
5. I have a trained dog.
Cawnpiakmi uifim ka ngei.
6. U Hla returned the damaged goods.
Thil rawkmi U Hla nih a khirh.

4. The past participle is used in adjective phrase.

V- ed/en cu *Adjective* bialfang komh ah hman an si.

e.g.

1. Accompanied by her mother, she arrived here late at night.
A nu nih van zul in, zan tlaipi ah hika an phan.
2. Exhausted by his long walk, he soon fell asleep.
Lamthluan sau a kal caah a ba i aa hngilh zau.
3. Seen from the hills, the town looks beautiful.
Tlangcung vun hmuhnakh in, khua cu aa dawh.

Exercise 41

Change the verb in brackets to the Infinitive or Gerund as required. Akulh chung ummi *verb* hna kha *Infinitive* asiloah *Gerund* ah a herh ningin thleng hna.

1. Nwe Nwe loves (sing) movie songs.
2. The little baby likes (play) with a doll.
3. Aye Myint wished (come) with us.
4. The boys enjoyed (play) soccer.
5. (Sell) eggs in the market is her job.
6. (Look) in the mirror, she combs her hair neatly.
7. The children are excited (go) on a picnic.
8. The poor family has nothing (eat).
9. She has finished (write) letters to her friends.

Exercise 42

Change the verbs in brackets to the V + ing or V + ed/ en form as required.

1. Mother makes coffee with (boil) water.
2. I have a (boil) egg and (roast) chicken for lunch.
3. A (fall) tree blocks the road.
4. The thief found the (hide) treasure.
5. The boy jumped down from a (move) train.
6. (Take) his books, he goes to school.
7. (Frighten) by the dog, the boys ran away.
8. (See) a bus coming, she rushed to the bus stop.
9. (Be) very exhausted, they rested for a while.
10. Tin Tin (accompany) by her sister, went to the station to meet her aunt.

CHAPTER XIII**CONJUNCTIONS. Biapehtu****Common Conjunctions. Hmanlek Biapehtu.**

Atu le atu hmanmi biapehtu hi hmanlek biapehtu ti a si. A tanglei hna hi hman lengmangmi biapehtu an si.

and	=	cu khawh in, le
or	=	asiloah
nor	=	si lo, zong si lo
as	=	bantuk, lioah
but	=	sihmanhsehlaw
so	=	cucaah
since	=	cu caan thawk in
for	=	cucaah, cu caan chung
for	=	zeicahtiah
because	=	zeicaahtiah, caah, ruangah
though	=	nain
although	=	nain
after	=	hnuah
before	=	hlanah, cu hlanah
till	=	tiang, cu caan tiang
until	=	tiang, cu caan tiang
yet	=	cutin sihmanhseh, cutin
nevertheless	=	cuti a si zongah
else	=	cuti a si lo ahcun
otherwise	=	cuti a si lo ahcun
while	=	lioah, cu lioah
whereas	=	cuti a si ahcun
if	=	ahcun, cu a si ahcun
unless, if not	=	lo ahcun