

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 | = | zeicahtiah, 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 |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| whether | = | cu a si ahcun |
| lest | = | nakhnga lo |
| both.... and | = | le, an pahnih |
| as well as | = | zong |
| apart from | = | cu pinah |
| in addition to | = | cu lengah, cu pinah |
| more over | = | cu pinah |
| in spite of | = | cuti buin |
| let alone | = | cu chim duh hlah, cu chim loin |
| either....or | = | siseh asiloah |
| neither nor | = | an pahnih in a si lo |
| not only...but | = | lawng si loin ...zong |
| not only..but also | = | zong, lawng si loin |
| what | = | kha, zei kha, zeidah |
| when | = | tikah |
| where | = | hmunah, cuka ah |
| why | = | caah, ruangah |
| how | = | zeitin, zeitin. |

Conjunctions are used to join words, or clauses together.
Conjunctions hna cu bialfang, bialfangkomh, le biatlang hna pehnak, komhna ah hman an si.

1. *Noun* le *noun* an pehtlaihter hna.
2. *Noun* le *pronoun* an pehtlaihter hna.
3. *Pronoun* le *pronoun* an pehtlaihter hna.
4. *Adjective* le *adjective* an pehtlaihter hna.
5. *Adverb* le *adverb* an pehtlaihter hna.
6. Bialfangkomh le bialfangkomh an pehtlaihter hna.
7. Bialfang le biatlang (clauses) an pehtlaihter hna.

Biapehtu *conjunction* riantuannak kha, lungfiang dingin amah le a phun tete in then i fianternak kan vun tuah lai.

Biapehtu hna hi *coordinating conjunctions* le *subordinating conjunctions* tiin, thenpi then hnih ah then a si.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Biapitnak aa tlukmi bia a pehtu

A Coordinating Conjunction joins together words, phrases or clauses of equal ranks.

Coordinating conjunction pakhat cu, bialfang, bialfangkomh, asiloah, aa tlukmi *clauses* biatlang hna a pehtu a si. *Coordinating Conjunctions* cu then li ah then a si.

1. Cumulative Conjunctions: *Fonhkhawm, Biapehtu*

Hi hna hi bialfang, bialfangkomh, biatlang hna a pehtu an si. *and, both ... and, and also, as well as, with, together, not only ... but, not only ... but also*, hna hi *Cumulative conjunctions* an si.

a. Joining Nouns: *Nouns* hna a pehtu

e.g.

1. I bought a book and a pencil.
2. There were many boys and girls.
3. I saw a dog, a cat, two ducks and three hens near the house.

Bialfang tampi a um zongah comma in pakhat hnu pakhat na dan hna lai i, a dongnak bialfang pahnih karlak ah and na chiah lai.

e.g.

1. Both Robert and John are bright.
2. Than Than, as well as Tin Tin, has arrived.

3. Daw Ni, with her son is leaving tomorrow.
4. Tin Tin, together with Si Si, is in the classroom.

b. Joining Pronouns together: *Pronouns hna a pehtu.*

e.g.

1. You and I
2. He as well as she.
3. Not only they but also I.

c. Joining Adjective together: *Adjective hna a pehtu.*

e.g.

1. A tall and fat boy.
2. A tall, fat, and strong man.
3. He is clever as well as healthy.
4. She is not only bright but also industrious.

d. Joining Adverbs together: *Adverbs hna pehtlaihtertu.*

e.g.

1. The teacher writes quickly and neatly.
2. We walk slowly and cautiously in the dark.
3. The artist painted the pictures not only skilfully but also carefully.
4. We cannot pay our bills, let alone make a profit.
5. A miak cu chim loin, kan leiba hmanh kan pe kho lo.

e. Joining Verbs together: *Verbs hna a pehtlaihtertu.*

e.g.

1. Thuza can sing and dance well.
2. The young pupils are learning to read and write.
3. The teachers not only explains but also asks questions.

f. Joining phrases together: *Biafangkomh hna pehtlaihtertu.*

e.g.

1. The children played in the garden and on the street.
2. We walk up hill and down hill.
3. Trees grow on hills as well as on the plain.
4. I have looked not only in the box but also in all drawers.
5. Thingkuang chung lawng si loin aansuai chung zong ka zoh dih.

g. Joining clauses together: *Subject le Verb aa telmi biatlang clauses pehtlaihtertu a si.*

e.g.

1. I got up early and I studied my lessons.
2. He asked me a question and I answered it.
3. Mi Mi not only swept the floor but also washed the dishes.

2. Adversative Conjunctions: *Bia ralkah pehtlaihtertu.*

e.g. But, still, yet, only, whereas, nevertheless, le however hna hi biaralkah pehtlaihtertu a si.

This is strange but true.

- Hi bia hi a theihtlei, asinain a dik ko.

I went to his house but he was not at home.

- A inn ah ka kal a rak um lo.

The old man was tired, still he kept on working.

- Tarpa a ba a tuan peng ko.

U Htay has a lot of money, yet he is not contented.

- U Thei phaisa tampi a ngei, cu bu in a lung a tling hlei lo.
Go wherever you like, only do not stay here.

- Hika um loin na duhnak ah kal.
Wise man love truth, whereas fools shun it.
- Mifim nih biatak an duh, mihrut nih zei ah an rel lo.
All were against him, he, however stuck to his view.
- Mi vialte nih an ralchan nain, a ruahmi cu aa tlaih ko.

3. Alternative Conjunctions: *Duh aa thimmi Conjunctions.*

Duhmi pahnih ah pakhat i thimnak nawlpetu biapeltu an si.

e.g. or, either ... or, neither ... nor, else, otherwise, rather than.

1. Do you want a pencil or a ruler?
2. I have ten or twenty kyats in my pocket.
3. They may come either by bus or by train.
4. I may either read a book or write a letter.
5. Either Mi Mi or Way Way will buy you some oranges.
6. They neither returned nor sent words to us.
7. He attended the meeting, else he would know nothing.
8. She has made a few mistakes, otherwise her essay is very good.
9. He would rather starve than work here.

4. Illative Conjunctions: *Zohchunhnak bia a pehtlaihtertu.*

e.g.

He cannot come, for he is ill.

It is time to go, so let us start.

John didn't do his homework, therefore he was punished.

He was fined because he failed to submit his homework in time.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

Bia niamsan a pehtlaihtertu

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another clause on which it depends for its full meaning.

Subordinating conjunction pakhat nih biapitnak aa tluk lomi *clause* pahnih a pehtlaihter hna. Cu *clauses* pahnih a pehtlaihtertu aa cherhchanmi *clause* kha *subordinate clause* (a niamdeuhmi clause) a si i, a dang pakhat kha *principle clause*, hramtlai, a si.

There are 8 kinds of subordinating conjunctions.

Subordinating conjunctions phun riat a um.

1. **Those denoting time:** *A caan hmuhsaktu biapehlaihtertu.*
as, till, while, before, as soon as, after, while etc.

e.g.

He left as the clock struck nine.

He left, cu *principle clause* a si i, as the clock struck nine.

cu *subordinate clause* a si. Hi bantukin a tanglei biatlang hna zongah biapeltu le a hnuzul bia hna cu *subordinate* an si.

1. I shall wait till he returns.
2. He reads the news paper while he waits for the bus.
3. I was here before you arrived.
4. We returned home after the chairman had left.
5. We shall start as soon as she is ready.

2. **Those denoting reasons:** *Sullam hmuhsaktu Biapeh.*
as, since, because, lest etc.

e.g.

1. As he was ill, he could not go to work.

2. I left a message with your brother, as you were away.
3. Since you are here, let us have a discussion.
4. I trust U Tin since he is honest.
5. Because it was already dark, he hurried home.
6. He hurried home because it was already dark.
7. The blind man walked slowly lest he might have an accident.

3. Those denoting purpose: *Tumtinhmi hmuhsaktu biapheh.*
that, so that, in order that, etc.

1. She said that she would not go.
2. We eat that we may live.
3. I take the medicine so that I may get well.
4. He answered carefully in order that he may get high marks.

4. Those denoting result or consequence: *Biahnuzul pehtu.*
so that.

- e.g. 1. I was so tired that I could hardly stand.
Ka bat tuk caah ka dir kho fangfang a si.
2. He worked so quickly that he made many mistakes.
Rang tuk in a òuan i tampi a palh.
 3. You lie so often that no body trust you.
Atu le atu lih na chim caah mi nih an in zum lo.

5. Those denoting condition. *Umtuning hmuhsaknak bia pehtlaihtertu* if, unless, whether, etc.

- e.g. 1. If you go I shall go too.
Na kal ah cun ka kal ve lai.
2. We will beat you unless you tell the truth.
Bia hmaan na chim lo ahcun kan in tuk lai.

3. Whether they will come or not, depends on your insistence.
Anmah an rat lai le rat lai lo cu, nangmah na hneknak hna thawngin a si lai.

6. Those denoting concession:

Thumhdorhnak biapheh. though, although, etc.

e.g.

1. Robert is industrious though not intelligent.
2. I will not meet him although he comes.

7. Those denoting comparison:

Zohchunhnak Biapehlaihtertu. as ... as, than etc.

e.g.

1. Hla Hla is as pretty as Ma Ma. Hla Hla cu Ma Ma tluk in aa dawh.
2. It is not as bad as you think. Na ruah tluk in a chiakha lo.
3. Swe Swe is more intelligent than her brother.
4. Aung Aung is taller than Tun Tun.

8. Those denoting extent or manner:

Tahnak/ziaza hmuhsaktu biapheh.

e.g.

1. You can do as you like. Na duh paoh in na tuah khawh.
2. Men will reap as they sow. An tuh bang an zun lai.
3. As men sow, so will they reap.
4. This is not true so for as I know.
Ka hngalh cang bang, adik lo.

Exercise 43

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions. Aa tlakmi biapenh hna hmang in, a lawnnak hi thlak hna.

1. Be just ____ fear not.
2. He is old ____ active.
3. Sein Aung is not strong ____ Win Maung.
4. He fled ____ he might be punished.
5. The boy ran away ____ he was afraid.
6. You must not leave ____ he comes.
7. Make haste ____ you will be late.
8. I shall be surprised ____ you fail.
9. I do not tell him ____ he asks me to do so.
10. He is contented ____ he is very poor.
11. Your friend came ____ you had gone.
12. You will not succeed ____ you work harder.
13. The old man is ____ learned ____ kind.
14. He went on working ____ he was tired.
15. Make hay ____ the sun shines.
16. She will not succeed ____ she may try.
17. He was ____ exhausted ____ he fell asleep at once.
18. Maung Ni is ill, ____ he goes to work.
19. We must obey the law, ____ we shall be taken into the custody.
20. My little sister can ____ read ____ write.

CHAPTER XIV

COMBINATION OF SENTENCES

BIATLANG KOMHNAK

Simple Sentence: *Tluangtlam Biatlang/Biatluan*

A sentence containing only one finite verb is called a simple sentence. A finite verb is a verb with a subject. A simple sentence, therefore contains only one subject and one predicate. Rirawt le rikhih a ngeimi *verb* pakhat a ngeimi *biatlang* pakhat kha *simple sentence* ti a si. Rikhih a ngeimi *verb* nih *subject* pakhat a ngei. Cucaah *simple sentence* ah cun *subject* pakhat le *predicate* pakhat veve lawng an um.

e.g.

1. My father owns a house.
2. He built the house ten years ago.
3. We have been living in this house ever since my childhood.

Compound Sentence: *Biatlang komh*

1. A clause is a group of words which has a subject and a predicate of its own forming parts of a sentence.

Clause pakhat cu amah tein *subject* le *predicate* a ngei i *biatlang* then khat a si.

2. If two clauses combined together, are of equal rank, they are called coordinate clauses.

Clauses pahnih aa tlukmi, *sentence* pakhat i komh tikah *Co-ordinate clauses* ti a si.

3. A sentence which is made up of two or more coordinate clauses is called a Compound Sentence.

Co-ordinate clauses pahnih asiloah pahnihnak tam in komh i sermi biatlang pakhat cu *Compound Sentence* ti a si.

e.g.

My horse ran away and was lost. Ka rang a le i a tlaw colh.

A cunglei biatlang ah *verb* ran le was lost nih *subject* My horse pakhat lawng an ngei. Phun dangin kan chim ahcun, *subject* my horse pakhat nih *verb* pahnih a ngei.

i.e. My horse ran away and my horse was lost.

Compound Sentence pakhat ah *subject* pakhat kha *verb* pahnih caah hman tikah, cu *subject* cu voi hnih chim a herh lo.

Either Rosy or Mary has taken my pen.

A cunglei biatlang ah, Rosy le Mary nih *Finite Verb* has taken pakhat aa bawm in an hman. Hi biatlang hi a tanglei bantukin then khawh a si.

Either Rosy has taken my pen,

or Mary has taken my pen.

Cucaah *compound sentence* pakhat ah *finite verb* pakhat kha *subject* pahnih asiloah pathum nih aa bawm in an hman a si ahcun cu *verb* cu voi hnih voi thum hman a herh lo.

When the same verb is the predicate of two or more subjects in a compound sentence, it is not necessary to repeat the verb.

Combination of two or more Simple Sentences into a Compound Sentence.

Simple sentences pahnih asiloah a tam deuh kha komh in *compound sentence* pakhat ah sernak.

1. By Cumulative Conjunction:

and, both ... and, as well as, not only but also, etc.

Ko Ko went to Mandalay last Monday.

Tun Tun went to Mandalay last Monday.

Mah *simple sentences* pahnih hi *compound sentence* phun tampi in tial khawh a si.

e.g.

1. Ko Ko and Tun Tun went to Mandalay last Monday.

Both Ko Ko and Tun Tun went to Mandalay last Monday.

2. Ko Ko as well as Tun Tun went to Mandalay last Monday.

Not only Ko Ko but also Tun Tun went to Mandalay last Monday.

3. He sings. He plays the guitar.

He sings and plays the guitar.

4. He sings as well as plays the guitar.

He not only sings but also plays the guitar.

5. Robert was tired. He was hungry.

Robert was tired and hungry.

6. Robert was both tired and hungry.

Robert was not only tired but also hungry.

Mother goes to the market at six.

Father goes to work at nine.

1. Mother goes to the market at six, and father goes to work at nine.

2. Mother goes to the market at six, but father goes to work at nine.

2. By Adversative Conjunctions : *Aa ralkahmi biapehtu.*
but, still, yet, only, nevertheless, however, etc.

e.g.

1. My brother is well. My sister is ill.

My brother is well, but my sister is ill.

2. The Headmaster is kind. He is strict.
The Headmaster is kind but he is strict.
3. Robert tried hard. He failed. Robert tried hard but he failed.
4. He was annoyed. He kept quiet. He was annoyed yet he kept quiet.
5. The doctors did all they could. The patient died.
The doctors did all they could, nevertheless the patient died.
6. The doctors did all they could, but the patient died.

3. By Alternative Conjunctions: *Duhthim Biaphehtu*.

e.g.

1. Is he asleep? Is he awake?
Is he asleep or awake?
2. Aung Win will come. Maung Hla will come.
Either Mawng Hla or Aung Win will come.
Aung Win or Maung Hla will come.
3. You must obey the rules. You must leave school.
You must either obey the rules or leave school.
You must obey the rules, otherwise you must leave school.
4. I am not a liar. I am not a coward.
I am neither a liar nor a coward.
5. The girl did not sweep the room. She did not wash the dishes.
The girl neither swept the room nor washed the dishes.
6. He has to get a job. He will starve.
He has to get a job, else he will starve.
He has to get a job, or else he will starve.
He has to get a job, otherwise he will starve.

4. Biahmasa ruangah biadang pehtu:

By Illative Conjunctions:

e.g.

1. He broke the rules. He was punished.
He broke the rules, so he was punished. (so = therefore)
2. I am not feeling well. I will go to bed now.
I am not feeling well, so I will go to bed now.
3. She cannot write. She has hurt her hand.
She cannot write, for she has hurt her hand.

5. By two or more conjunctions: *Biaphehtu pahnih asiloah pahnih nak tam in*.

e.g.

He called me. We hurried to the station. The train was gone.

He called me and we hurried to the station, but the train was gone.

1. I was tired. I was hungry. I kept on working.
I was tired and hungry, but I kept on working.
I was tired and hungry, yet I kept on working.
2. He lost the key. He broke open the box. It was of no use.
The box was empty.
He lost the key, so he broke open the box, but it was of no use, for the box was empty.

Exercise 44

Combine each of the following sets of simple sentences into one compound sentence using the conjunctions given in brackets.

Kulh-rin chung i pek ciami *conjunctions* hna hmang in *simple sentences* hna kha komh hna law, *compound sentence* pakhat ah ser hna.

1. My sister can write. My brother can write. (both ... and)
2. Dogs are clever. Dogs are faithful. (as well as)
3. The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west. (and)
4. Tin Tin is clever. She is also good in sports. (not only ... but also)
5. The cow gives us milk. The cow gives us butter. (both ... and)
6. Try to be honest. Try to be generous. (as well as)
7. My aunt will take me to the shop. She will buy me something. (and)
8. Summer is hot. Winter is cold. (but)
9. Than Than writes slowly. She writes neatly. (and)
10. U Tun works very hard. He is poor. (yet)
11. He was tired and hungry. He kept on working. (still)
12. His mother told him not to go. He went at once. (nevertheless)
13. You better work hard. You will fail again. (or)
14. You must not steal. You will be arrested. (otherwise)
15. I shall see you at your house. I shall meet you at the cinema. (either or)
16. He did not send words. He did not write to us. (neither ... nor)
17. Nila cannot workout the problem. Thida cannot work out the problem. (neither ... nor)
18. Walk quickly. We shall not overtake them. (otherwise)
19. An orange costs fourty kyats. Ten oranges cost four hundred kyats. (therefore)
20. George was very tired. He stopped working. (so)
21. The boy cannot run. He is lame. (for)
22. It is raining outside. He will take an umbrella with him (so)

Complex Sentence: *Biakalhkeh Biatlang.*

1. We did what we should do.
2. I saw the man who shot the tiger.
3. When he came home he was warmly welcome.

Acunglei sentences (kalhkeh biatlang) hna ah hin, *clause* pahnih cio an um. *Sentence* pakhat i *clause* pahnih cio hi an i tluk lo. Catlang rinpiakmi hi amah te lawng laak ahcun a sullam a tling lo. Sullam tlin dingah a tangmi *clause* a bochan.

Mahte i a dir kho lomi, *clause* kha, *dependant clause* asiloah *subordinate clause* ti a si. (Bomh hau)

Sullam tlingte he mahte in a dir khomi *clause* kha *principle clause* a si loah *main clause* (Clause thlur) ti a si.

Sentence pakhatnak kan zoh ahcun:-

We did, cu *printiciple clause* a si. *What we should do*, cu a sullam a tling lo i, *dependant clause* a si. *Clause* dang aa bochan.

Cu bantukin *sentence* pahnihnak ah, *who shot the tiger*, cakei a kapmi, ti lawngin biatlang a tling kho lo. *I saw the man*, Cu pa cu ka hmuh, timi he fonh lawngah a sullam a tling.

Sentence pathumnak zongah, *when he came home*, inn a rak tlun tikah, ti lawng in a sullam a tling lo. *Cucaah dependant clause* a si. *He was warmly welcome*, cu *principle clause* a si i, biatlam a tling. *Dependant clause* cu *principle clause* he komh ti hnu lawngah a sullam a tling.

A Sentence which is made up of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is called a Complex Sentence.

Simple Sentence pahnih asiloah pathum aa komh, *simple sentence* pakhat kha *principle clause* ah hman a si i, a tangmi *clause* kha pakhat si zong pahnih pathum an si zongah

subordinate clause an si. *Subordinate clause* ah hin *noun clause*
adjective clause le *adverb clause* hna an si.

Noun clauses:

The clause doing the work of a noun is called a noun clause.
It can be used as the subject or object of the main verb.

Noun clause cu *noun* rian a t̃uan i, *verb* thlur i a *subject*
asiloah a *object* zongah hman khawh a si.

S = Subject, O = Object

e.g.

1. He is ill. That excuses his fault.
That he is ill, excuses his fault. (Subject)
2. She would come. She told me.
She told me that she would come. (Object)
3. Win Kyaw may be coming tonight. I do not know.
I do not know whether Win Kyaw is coming tonight. (O)
4. She said to me something. I did not hear it.
I did not hear what she said to me. (O)
5. She will like one of these bags. I do not know which.
I do not know which bag she will like. (O)
6. Mary will visit us. I cannot know the time of her visit.
I cannot know when Mary will visit us. (O)
7. Aung Tin is absent. We do not know the reason.
We do not know why Aung Tin is absent. (O)

8. Some one wrote this book. He deserves a reward.
Whoever wrote this book deserves a reward. (S)

Adjective Clauses:

The clause which does the work of an Adjective is called an Adjective Clause.

Adjective Clause cu *adjective* pakhat rian a t̃uan i, *subject*
asiloah *object* kong chimtu a si. *Adjective clause* hman tikah
biatlang pehtu (Relative Pronouns) *conjunctions* ah *who*, *whom*,
whose, *which*, *what*, *that*, *where*, *when*, *why*, *how*, hna kha hman
an si.

e.g. A man gave me a pen. He is Aung Aung's father.

Hi biatlang pahni ah hin, *A man* le *Aung Aung's father*, hna
cu minung pakhat an si. Cucaah pakhat kha *subject* ah na tuah
lai i, a tangmi pakhat zaka ah *relative pronoun who* kha na hman
lai. Who hnuah *verb* a ra lai. Cuticun *Adjective clause* nih a
kong a chimmi *noun* a chuak. Cucaah a man zong a si kho ti lo. He
zong a si kho fawn ti lo. *The man* tiah hman a si cang.

The man who gave me a pen is Aung Aung's father.

My sister is grateful to you. You helped her.

My sister cu *Subject* a si i, her cu *Object* a si. Mi pakhat kong
chimtu an si. *Her* kha *Relative pronoun* i na ser tikah, *whom* a si
cang lai.

My sister whom you helped is grateful to you.

The farmer is very angry. His duck has been stolen. Hi
biatlang pahni ah hin, biatlang pakhat i farmer cu *subject* a si
i, pahnihnak ah ngeih a hmuhsakmi *pronoun his* a si. Mah ah
his zaka ah *relative pronoun whose* hman a si.

The farmer, whose duck has been stolen, is very angry.

I gave her a book to read. She did not like it.
Hika ah hin *sentence* pahnihnak hi, *principal clause* ah tuah a herh. Cucaah it cu a dirpiakmi *noun* book in thlen a herh.

She did not like the book which I gave her to read.

I keep my book on a book shelf. You have seen the book shelf.

You have seen the book shelf where I keep my book.

They are leaving for Kalay tomorrow. I do not know the time.
I do not know the time when they are leaving for Kalay tomorrow.

You look so sad. Can you tell me the reason.

Can you tell me the reason why you look so sad?

How did you make cakes? Please show me the method.

Please show me the method how you made cakes.

How cu ningcang (manner) he pehtlai in hman a si i, how cu a konglam (reason) he pehtlai in hman a si.

Adverb clause:

The clause which does the word of an Adverb is called an Adverb clause.

Adverb clause cu Adverb pakhat riantuantu a si.

e.g.

1. The time is up. The students submit their answer books.

As the time is up, students submit their answer books.

2. I will get ready. Do not go till then.

Do not go until I get ready.

3. I wait for a bus. I read a book.

While I wait for a bus I read a book.

I read a book while I wait for a bus.

4. He left for Hakha. Your letter arrived afterwards.

He had left for Hakha before your letter arrived.

5. She came home. She did not go out again.

After she had come home, she did not go out again.

[Number 4 le 5 nak biatlang hna ah hin, verb pahnih hna hi kan zoh tikah, a caan hmasa deuh le hmanung ca i hmanmi verb kha thleidan a herh. A hmasa deuh caan ca i hmanmi Verb kha, *perfect tense* ah tuah a si.]

6. The boys saw a mad dog. They ran away quickly.

As soon as the boys saw a mad dog, they ran away quickly.

7. Mya Mya has been studying seriously. She failed in the last examination.

Mya Mya has been studying seriously since she failed in the last examination.

8. He was discharged from the hospital. He was quite well.

He was discharged from the hospital because he was quite well.

9. I have enough money. I buy a watch.

Since I have enough money, I buy a watch.

As I have enough money, I buy a new watch.

10. She studied thoroughly. She was afraid she might fail.

She studied thoroughly lest she might fail.

11. He works to become rich. He works hard.

He works hard that he might become rich.

12. The boy give many reasons. He expects the teacher to excuse him.

The boy gives many reasons, so that the teacher excuse him.

The boy gives many reasons in order that the teacher excuse him.

13. The man was very tired. He could hardly stand.
The man was so tired that he could hardly stand.
14. You study regularly. You will pass the examination.
If you study regularly you will pass the examination.
15. You must try hard. You will not get a job.
Unless you try hard you will not get a job.
16. I may have returned the book. I am not sure.
I am not sure whether I have returned the book.
17. U Ba is very old. He enjoys good health.
Although U Ba is very old he enjoys good health.
18. Mary came to school. She was sick.
Mary came to school although she was sick.
19. My father works hard. My brother works equally hard.
My brother works as hard as my father.
20. My sister cooks well. My mother cooks better.
My mother cooks better than my sister (does).
21. I love you. She loves you better.
She loves you better than I (love you).
22. She loves me. She loves you better.
She loves you better than me. (she loves me).

Exercise 45

Join the following sentences by forming noun clauses.

A tanglei biatlang a tuahtu hna he *Noun clause* serpiak in peh hna.

1. You are a good sportman. We all know that.
2. The boy is telling the truth. I believe so.
3. The man is guilty. It is clear.
4. My father will return soon. I hope so.
5. Will you accompany her? She wants to know it.

6. The old man said something. I did not hear it.
7. The Headmaster is going to say something. Please listen to it.
8. Where do you keep your ruler? Please tell me.
9. Mosquitoes cause malaria. This is a known fact.
10. The teacher will grant our request. I am quite certain about it.

Exercise 46

Join the following pairs of sentences by forming adjective clause. A tanglei biatlang khuah hna hi *adjective clause* sermi in pehtlaihter hna.

1. I know the tailor. He made your dress.
2. She has seen a garden. Roses grow there.
3. This is not the book. I lent the book to you.
4. The boy is my nephew. You helped him yesterday.
5. This is the path. The path leads to the river.
6. I wrote a letter last night. I have posted it.
7. The child was very ill yesterday. He is better today.
8. Ma Ni is very unhappy. Her pet dog is dead.
9. The essay won the first prize. It was written by Emily.
10. Where does George live? Please show me the place.

Exercise 47

Join the following pairs of sentences by forming adverb clauses with when, where, while, that, as, than, if, unless, until, before, since, though, because, as soon as, as ... as, etc.

1. The farmer was tired. He finished ploughing.
2. You are tall. Stella is equally tall.
3. My watch is old. Your watch is older.
4. He found his lost pen. He was very glad.

5. The thief saw the police. He ran away immediately.
6. We returned home. The sun had not set then.
7. He had given up smoking. He felt much better.
8. An honest man will not lie. He would rather die.
9. Ni Ni never eats meat. She does not like it.
10. You were not at home. I spoke to your mother.
11. You want respect. You must earn respect.
12. Nu Nu fails in the examination. She has worked hard.
13. She never liked him. He was always good to her.
14. The teacher warned him. He has behaved well from that time.
15. You make a promise. You should keep it.

Combination of two simple sentences into one simple sentence

Simple Sentence pahnih kha *simple sentence* pakhat komhnak.

1. By using nouns in Apposition.

A *ṭangṭimi noun* hmang in.

e.g. 1. Daw Hla Myint teaches us English.
She is our English teacher.

Mah hi biatlang pahnih nih Daw Hla Myint kong an chim. A pahnihnak biatlang nih *verb to be* (is) a hman i, Daw Hla Myint zei a si kha a chim. Biatlang pakhat i kan komh hna tikah Our English teacher kha, Daw Hla Myint kan ṭial hmasa i *comma* kan chiahpiak hnuah ṭial a si. Mi pakhat caah *noun* pahnih kha, komh, hman a si caah, *nouns in apposition* ti a si.

Daw Hla Myint, our English teacher, teaches us English.

Simple sentence kan ti khawhnak cu, *subject* pakhat le *verb* pakhat lawng, mah *sentence* ah hin, an um caah a si.

2. U Ni drives the car carefully. U Ni is our driver.
U Ni, our driver, drives the car carefully.
3. My aunt lives in Mandalay. Mandalay is the second largest city in Myanmar.
My aunt lives in Mandalay, the second largest city in Myanmar.
4. Albert is waiting to see the teacher. Albert is Ronny's uncle and guardian.
Albert, Ronny's uncle and guardian, is waiting to see the teacher.
5. Thang Mang and Lian Sang were at the meeting. Thang Mang is our captain. Lian sang is our goal keeper.
Thang Mang, our captain and Lian Sang, our goal keeper were at the meeting.

2. By using a participle: *Participle* hmang in.

1. Lian Su jumped up. He ran away.

Jumping up Lian Su ran away.

Lian Su a per hnuah a leek caah, jumped kha *jumping* (V+ing) ah tuah hnuah *subject* dirhmun ah a dir. Lian Su cu biatlang pahnihnak He dirhmun ah a dir. *Subject* a si. Cu lo ahcun Lian Su a tlaw lai.

2. The thief heard the dog bark. He ran away.
Hearing the dog bark the thief ran way.
3. Sung Sung took her books. She went to school.
Taking her books Sung Sung went to school.

4. The man was hungry. He ate a big dinner.
Being hungry, the man ate a big dinner.
5. The boys were tired of playing. They sat down to rest.
Being tired of playing, the boys sat down to rest.

3. By using an Absolute phrase: *Phrase hmang in.*

e.g. 1. The bell rang. The students entered their classrooms.

Hi biatlang pahnih hna an *Subject* cu aa khat lo. Cucaah a si hmasami *verb* kha, having le *V+ ed/en* pakhatkhat ah tuah in, biatlang pahnih kha *simple sentence* pakhat ah tuah a si.

The bell having rung, the students entered their classrooms.

2. The farmers came home. The sun set.
The sun having set, the farmers came home.
3. The police arrived on the scene. The mob dispersed.
The police having arrived on the scene, the mob dispersed.
4. Dinner was ready. We sat down at the table.
Dinner being ready, we sat down at the table.
5. It was very late. He went to bed at once.
Being very late, he went to bed at once.

4. By using an Infinitive: *Infinitive hmang in.*

To + verb kha Infinitive a si tiah kan cawn cang.

1. I have some duties. I must perform them.
I have some duties to perform.
2. I heard of your good fortune. I was pleased.
I was pleased to hear of your good fortune.
3. She had no money. She could not give away any.

She had no money to be given away.

4. Health is very important. It must not be neglected.
Health is too important to be neglected.
5. Your news is of no use to me. It has come too late.
Your news has come too late to be of any use to me.

5. By using a preposition with: *a Noun or a Gerund.*

Gerund le *noun* komh in siseh, *noun* asiloah biadang le *verb* hman in siseh, *simple sentences* hna kha *simple sentence* pakhat ah fonh khawh a si.

1. The sun rises. It is not yet six o'clock.
The sun rises before six o'clock.
2. He helped me. Otherwise I could not have finished the work in time.
I could not have finished the work in time without his help.
3. Soe Aung failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
In spite of many failures, Soe Aung still hopes to succeed.
4. He told me about Mu Mu. Mu Mu blamed him.
Mu Mu blamed him for telling me about her.
5. My uncle heard the news. He rode away at once.
On hearing the news, my uncle rode away at once.
6. Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
On hearing the news of her husband's death, she fainted.

6. By using an Adverb or an Adverb phrase:

Adverb asiloah Adverb phrase hmang in.

1. The boy answered me. His answer was correct.
The boy answered me correctly.
2. Mother gets up before dawn. This is usually.
Mother usually gets up before dawn.
3. My father will come back. It will not be long.

My father will come back before long.

4. The sun set. The boys had not come home.
The boys had not come home at sun set.
5. This house must be refurnished. The cost does not count.
This house must be refurnished at any count.
Zeizat a dih zongah hi inn thilri tharchuah a herh.

Exercise 48

Use a noun or a phrase in apposition to join the following pairs of sentences.

1. This is Ko Aung Min. He is my cousin brother.
2. We live in Yangon. It is the capital of Myanmar.
3. U Hla Aung is our mathematics teacher. He went to Taunyi with his family.
4. Bandoola was a great soldier. He won many battles.
5. This house was built by U Thein. He was a renowned engineer.
6. The cow gives us milk. It is a nourishing drink.
7. Tungsten is a useful metal. It is found in abundance in Myanmar.
8. We like Pe Swe. She is our librarian.
9. The Headmaster praised Swe Linn. He is one of our best sportmen.
10. Many foreigners visited Mandalay. Mandalay is the oldest city in Myanmar.

Exercise 49

Use Participles to join the following pairs of sentences.

1. The lion was hungry. It roared loudly.
2. The man was very angry. He struck the boy.
3. We played soccer. Afterwards we went to swim.
4. I ate a good dinner. I felt sleepy.
5. The patient had a good rest. He felt much better.
6. Tin Tin heard of her friend's success. Tin Tin wrote to congratulate her friend.
7. I have read that book. I know the story well.
8. My uncle is very ill. He cannot attend to his business.
9. The monsoon is over. We shall have no more rain.
10. He wished to consult with my father. He came to our house.

Exercise 50

Use Absolute phrases to join the following pairs of sentence.

1. The sun rose. The dog cleared away.
2. It is very hot. I shall sleep outside tonight.
3. His car was out of order. He took a taxi.
4. The bridge was broken. Car has to go round.
5. The school was over. The students went home.
6. The holidays are at an end. Boys and girls are returning to college.
7. The storm ceased. The ship left the harbour.
8. The fire was put out. The firemen drove away.

Exercise 51

Use a preposition with a noun or a gerund to join the following pairs of sentences.

1. He was ill last week. He was unable to attend school.
2. He worked very hard. He failed in the examination.
3. The sun was about to set. The farmers returned to the village.
4. Finish your lessons. You may go home afterwards.
5. I read your letter. I know your plan.
6. I found the book you want. I did not search for it.
7. You must confess your fault. You may thus escape punishment.
8. The girl saw her mistakes. She grew nervous.

Exercise 52

Use Infinitive to join the following pairs of sentences.

1. She heard of his good fortune. She was glad of that.
2. Your father will hear of your failure. He will be very sad.
3. Daw Sui is very fat. She cannot run.
4. Pu Hre is too honourable. He will not break his promise.
5. He keeps his fierce dogs. They will guard his house.
6. Maung Linn had not even a kyat. He could not buy a pair of slippers.
7. U Aung cannot afford a private car. He is too poor.
8. I have some bills. I must pay them.

Exercise 53

Use Adverbs or Adverb phrases to join the following pairs of sentences.

1. Tha Ceu is a good singer. This is certain.
2. He spent all his money. This was foolish.
3. She forgot to bring her umbrella. That was unfortunate.
4. The man admitted his fault. He expressed his regret.
5. I did not eat any of the poisoned food. This was lucky.
6. The sun rises. Birds begin to sing.
7. They reached their destination. The sun had not set yet.
8. U Than Sang welcomed us. He was pleased.

Exercise 54

Join the following pairs of sentences using the phrase pattern

a. Without/After + V- ing.

b. Without/After + being + V - ed/en.

a. Examples :-

1. He took the book. He had not asked for it.
He took the book without asking for it.
2. He returned the book . He had read it.
He returned the book after reading it.

b. Example :-

3. The child became afraid of dogs. The child was bitten by our dog.
The child became afraid of dogs after being bitten by our dog.
4. He came to the party. He was not invited.
He came to the party without being invited.

Aa komhningcang:-

1. Kawmh hngami sentences pahnih lakah, tuahsernak a hmasa deuhmi Subject kha na hlawt lai.
a. **Form** asiloah b. **form** ningin na tial lai.
2. Na thlen hngami Sentence kha negative a si ahcun without na hman lai.
Positive a si ahcun after na hman lai.
3. Na thlen hngami Sentence cu;
Active Voice a si ahcun, a. *form na hman lai*,
Passive a si ahcun, b. *form na hman lai*.

Exercise 55

Join the following pairs of sentences using the above two patterns:-

1. The girl went out. She did not ask for permission.
2. The book was returned. It was not read.
3. The dog bit the postman. It ran away.
4. The dog held a bone in its mouth. The dog did not bite the bone.
5. Tin Tin failed twice. She worked harder.
6. The dog never stole chicken again. It was punished.
7. He stole many things. He was not found out.
8. The trees look better. They have been washed by the rain.
9. The boy ran all the way. He did not stop once.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Complex Sentence tial tikah Tense of Verb a umtuning he pehtlai in hngalh ding pahnih a um.

Rule 1: When the verb in the principle clause is in the Past Tense, the Verb in the dependant clause must also be in the Past Tense.

Principle Clause i verb cu *Past Tense* a si ahcun, *dependant clause* i verb zong *Past Tense* a si ve lai.

e.g.

1. They found out that the boy was guilty.
Ngakchiapa cu a palh tiah hmuh a si.
2. You told me that you would come at four.
Suimilam pali ah ka ra lai tiah na ka chimh cang.
3. She enquired whether I felt better.
Ka dam deuh le dam deuh lo a ka hai.
4. U Tun Tin was honest though he was poor.
U Tun Tin cu a si a fak nain midik a si.

Exception 1. A Past Tense in the Principle clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the Dependant clause when the dependant clause expresses a universal truth.

Dependant clause nih, a phungin a dik a hmanmi kha a chim ahcun, Principle i Verb kha Past Tense a si zongah. Dependant clause i Verb cu Present Tense a si lai.

- e.g. i. We were taught that the earth is round.
Vawlei a pum tiah an rak kan cawnpiak.
2. Euclid proved that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.
Euclid nih a hmuhchuahmi cu kil thum ngei an kil thum

dikri fonh cu dikri 180 a si a ti.

Exception 2: When the dependant clause is introduced by than or as well as rule (1) does not apply at all; for than can be followed by any tense.

Dependant clause kha than a si lo ah as well as he aa thawk ahcun, rule 1 kha zulh a si ti lo. Cucaah clause pahnih i hmanmi Verb a tense hna ah Tense a phunphun a um kho.

e.g. 1. She liked you better than she likes me now.

2. She likes you better than she has liked me.

3. She liked me as well as she likes you now.

4. She will like you as well as she liked me.

Rule 2: When the Verb in the Principle clause is in the Present or Future Tense, the Verb in the dependent clause may be in any tense.

Principle clause i Verb cu Present Tense asiloah Future Tense a si ahcun, dependent clause i Verb cu, zei bantuk tense paoh a si kho.

e.g.

1. I think that you are there.

2. I think that you will be there.

3. I think that you were there.

4. He will think that I am working hard.

5. She will think that you were out of town.

Exercise 56

Insert the correct tense of the verb in the following :-

A tanglei biatlang ah hin *tense* a dikmi thlak.

1. I ran because I ____ afraid. (am, was)

2. He walked so fast that I ____ over take him. (can, could)

3. As soon as he ____ the news he wrote to me. (hear)

4. He declared that honesty ____ the best policy. (be)

5. You will think that my grand mother ____ forgetful. (be)

6. Tin Aung soon found that he ____ wrong in his calculation. (be)

7. Galileo declared that the earth ____ round the sun. (move)

8. Yin Yin finished though she ____ late. (begin)

9. He said that he ____ taller than you. (be)

10. You made such a noise that I ____ not work. (can, could)

Conditional Sentences: *Siseh ti duhnak sullam Biatlang.*

In these kind of conditional sentences there are two clauses. Clause, including if has condition, and the remaining clause is called principle clause and indicates the possible future.

Conditional sentence ah cun *clause* pahnih a um i, pakhat cu *if* he hman chih a si. *If* aa telmi *clause* kha, *sullam* telhchihmi a si. A tangmi *clause* kha, *principle clause* a si i, *sullam* telh chihmi ruangah a cang hngami a chim.

Type 1.

If, with the simple present, indicates the possible Future.

Pattern (A umtuning) :-

If + simple present + future = Future + if + simple present
e.g.

1. If she comes, we shall go together.

A rat ahcun kan kal ti lai.

2. If you come late you will not see me.

Na rat a hnut ahcun na ka hmu lai lo.

3. I shall return later if your father is not at home.
Na pa a um lo ahcun hnu deuh ah ka ra than lai.
4. Your mother will worry about you if you come home late.
Hnu deuh inn tin cu, na nu a lung re a thei lai.
5. Unless you work harder, you will not pass.
Naa zuam deuh lo ahcun na sung lai.
6. If you do not work harder, you will not pass.
Fak deuh in naa zuam lo ahcun na lan lai lo.

Should + Infinitive can be used to replace the Simple Present.
When we wish to imply that, the supposition is very unlikely.
Na ruahmi si kho tak ding a si lo ahcun,
Simple present kha should + Verb hmanpiak khawh a si.

e.g.

If our house should go on fire, I shall call the fire Brigade.
Kan inn mei nih a kangh sual ahcun mei ralkap ka auh hna lai.
Should our house go on fire, I shall call the fire Brigade.
Should you ask him, he will help you.
Na chimh ahcun an bawmh lai.

Type 2: If with the simple past, indicates the unreal past.

If aa telmi *clause* ah *simple past tense* a si ahcun, a si kho hnga lomi a chim caah *Principle clause Verb* cu, would + Verb a si lai. If aa telmi *clause* nih, *Verb to be* a hman ahcun, were lawnglawng hman a si lai.

Pattern (A umtuning) :

If + simple past + would + Verb = Would + V+ if + simple past.

e.g.

1. If I were rich, I would buy a private car.
Rak rum ning law, mawtaw kai cawk lai.

2. If I had time, I would help you.
Caan neih ahcun kan bawmh lai.
3. The boy would be drowned if you did not save him.

Theih ding:- If clause ah were a um ahcun, if hman lo khawh a si.

e.g.

1. If I were rich, I would build a big house.
Were I rich, I would build a big house.
2. If you were here lastnight, you would see him.
Were you here last night, you would see him.

Type 3:- If, with the past perfect, indicates the unreal past. If *clause* nih *Past Perfect Tense* a hman ahcun, a luan ciami caan lio i, a si taktak lomi kha a chim.

Cucaah principle clause a Verb cu would have + V- ed/en ningin hman a si.

Pattern (A umtuning) :

(If + Past Perfect) + would have + V-ed/en = Would have + V-ed/en + (if + Past Perfect)

- e.g. 1. If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam.
Ca fak piin rak i zuam ning law ka rak awng hnga.
2. If you had done your work, you would not have been blamed.
Na rian rak tuan dih law, mawhchiat na rak ing hnga lo.
 3. He would have won the race if he had practiced hard.
Practice rak tuah seh law, tlik zuamnak a tei hnga.
 4. I would have come earlier if I had got the message.
Biacah kha rak thei ning law, tuan deuh ah ka rak ra hnga.

If clause paohah, *If* hi thlau ta khawh a si peng. A cunglei biatlang hna cu hitihin tial khawh an si rih.

e.g.

1. Had I studied hard, I would have passed the exam.
2. Had you done your work, you would not have been blamed.
3. Had he practiced hard, he would have won the race.
4. Had I got the message, I would have come earlier.

Exercise 57

Complete the following conditional sentences by giving the correct tense of the Verb in brackets.

Brackets chung i a ummi Verbs hna kha tense a hmanning tein hman hna law biatlang tling tein tial than.

1. If she (study) regularly, she would pass.
2. If they (do) well, they would have been promoted.
3. Unless my aunt (arrive) before noon, she will miss the train.
4. The boy would have (fall) unless you (catch) him.
5. Should you come earlier, you (meet) my cousin.
6. If I (win) the first prize in the lottery, I (travel) around the world.

CHAPTER XV

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES.

BIATLANG MERSANNAK:

There are four kinds of sentences :-

1. Assertive Sentences or Statements.
Chimtluang Biatlang.
2. Interrogative Sentences.
Biahlnak. Biatlang
3. Imperative Sentences and
Nawlneih asiloah nawlphiar in chimmi biatlang.
4. Exclamatory Sentence, Lungsu Biatlang,
Lunghmuihnak, thinhunnak, lunglawmhna le
ngaihchiatnak langhternak chimmi biatlang.

1. **An Assertive Sentence** is a sentence that makes a statement or assertion. Thil a sining le a thatning in a chimmi biatlang cu Chimtluang Biatlang (Assertive Sentence) ti a si.

e.g.

1. Maung Maung is a good student. Mg Mg cu ngakchia tha a si.
2. Maung Ni is not a good athlete. Mg Ni cu lentecelh a thiam lo.

a. An Assertive sentence that affirms something is called an affirmative sentence. (yes sentence)

Assertive Sentence pakhat nih thil a sining le a thatning in a chim tikah *Affirmative Sentence* ti a si.