

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 hmanng 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, lunglawmhnak 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.

e.g.

1. This book is good.
2. That boy is bad.
3. They went home just now.

b. An Assertive sentence that denies something is called a negative sentence. (no sentence)

Thil pakhat kong kha "not" hmang in a chimmi biatlang kha Negative sentence ti a si.

e.g.

1. This book is not good.
2. That boy is not bad.
3. They did not go home yet.

2. Interrogative Sentence: *Biahlnak Biatlang*.

A Sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence. It can be negative or positive. Biahlnak biatlang pakhat cu Interrogative Biatlang ti a si. Negative zong positive zong a si kho.

e.g.

1. Is Maung Tin a good boy? (Positive question)
2. Is not Ma Hla a good girl? (Negative question)
3. Why didn't you come lastnight?(Negative question)

3. Imperative Sentence: *Nawlneih biatlang, nawlphiarnak biatlang.*

A sentence that gives a command or makes a request is called an Imperative Sentence.

Mi sinah nawlpeknak in siseh, zaangfah hlnak in siseh chimmi biatlang cu Imperative sentence a si.

e.g.

1. Stand up and listen to me. (Command)
2. Go out, don't stay here. (Command)
3. Please give me a pencil. (Request)
4. Do not leave me, please. (Request)

4. Exclamatory Sentence: *Lungsu Biatlang*

A Sentence that makes an exclamation or expression of strong feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

Mi thinlung a suk i, khuaruahhar lungmhuih ngai le ngaihchiat lungzur bu in chimmi biatlang hna cu *exclamatory sentence* ti a si.

e.g.

1. How nice it is!
2. How cold it is!
3. What a noise you are making!
4. If only they were here!
5. May you soon be well!
6. Bravo! One more goal!

Changing Affirmative into Negative

Biafek Biatlang kha Bia vuangvuan/Bia ralkah ah thlennak. Bia thlenning phun hnih a um.

- a. A sullam ralkah i tuah i thlennak.
- b. A sullam thleng loin thlennak.

a. A sullam ralkah ah tuah i thlennak

Affirmative Sentence (biafek biatlang) pakhat ah Verb to be a um ahcun *Verb* hnuah *not* na thlak chih lai

e.g.

1. U Aye is a trader. U Aye is not a trader.
2. Mg Pyu is clever. Mg Pyu is not clever.
3. There was a reception party here last night.
There was not a reception party here last night.
4. The wounded soldiers were taken to the hospital.
The wounded soldiers were not taken to the hospital.

Affirmative Sentence pakhat ah *Verb* bawmtu a um ahcun *Verb* bawmtu khawh in *not* na chiahpaiak lai.

e.g.

1. Mi Mi is singing. Mi Mi is not singing.
2. The boys are swimming. The boys are not swimming.
3. War War can speak English. War War cannot speak English.
4. They will go tomorrow. They will not go tomorrow.
5. She has written a letter. She hasn't written a letter.
6. The farmers have been ploughing the field since sun rise.
The farmers haven't been ploughing the fields since sunrise.

Affirmative Sentence pakhat ah *Verb to be* zong um lo, *Verb* bawmtu zong um lo a si ahcun, a um ciami *Verb* hmaiah (*Verb to do + not*) ningcang hman in *not* na thlakpiak lai.

e.g.

1. I have a pen. I do not have a pen.
2. I go to school. I do not go to school.
3. She writes an essay. She does not write an essay.
4. Boys play soccer. Boys do not play soccer.
5. U Win has a car. U Win does not have a car.
6. They went to Kalay. They did not go to Kalay.
7. The teacher taught us a new lesson yesterday.
The teacher did not teach us a new lesson yesterday.

b. A sullam thleng lo in Biatlang (Sentence) pakhat thlenning.

e.g.

1. He is taller than I. (Affirmative)
I am not as tall as he.
2. Tun Tun is sometimes foolish. (Affirmative)
Tun Tun is not always wise. (Negative)
3. Benjamin is the cleverest boy in our class. (Affirma)
No other boy is as clever as Benjamin in our class.
4. I shall always remember your kindness.
I shall never forget your kindness.
5. He is doubtful whether you would agree.
He was not sure whether you would agree.
6. Few students could scored three distinctions.
Not many students could have scored three distinction.
7. As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
No sooner did the thief see the police than he ran away.
8. Soon after the bell rang, the students entered the classrooms.
No sooner had the bell rung than the students entered the classrooms.

c. Changing Negative into Affirmative Sentence.

Bia Vuangvuan kha Biafek ah thlenning cang.

Bia thlenning cu a cunglei chim cia ningin a si.

Not a ummi biatlang in not hi thlautak sawhsawh vial a si ko. A sullam thleng loin tial hi a har pah caah, hngalhthiamnak ah zohchun ding kan van tialtak lai.

- e.g.1. San Lwin is not so strong as Myint Lwin. (Negative)
Myint Lwin is stronger than San Lwin. (Positive)

2. She would never forget her first day in school. (Nega)
She would always remember her first day in school. (Positive)
3. You have never treated your brother fairly. (Negative)
You have always treated your brother unfairly. (Pos.)
4. There is no smoke without fire. (Neg.)
There is always smoke where there is fire. (Positive)
5. Mary is not always careless as Susan. (Negative)
Mary is more careful than Susan. (Positive)
6. He did not stay many days in Mandalay (Negative)
He stayed only a few days in Mandalay. (Positive)
7. There were no members of the team who did not play well in the match. (Negative)
All members of the team played well in the match

Exercise 58

Rewrite the following sentences in the negative sense.

1. There are many boys in our class.
2. Girls want to wear flowers on their hair.
3. Mother always gets up early in the morning.
4. The teacher will come to our house tomorrow.
5. I shall get a good present from my aunt.
6. The sun is setting when the cattle return.
7. We have been waiting for you since noon.
8. Aung Linn was rewarded for his good behaviour.
9. Many problems were given for our homework.
10. All that glitters are gold.

Exercise 59

Express the meaning of the following in another form:

A sullam dang lo dingin phundang in tial hna.

1. Only a fool would talk like that.
2. This road is sometimes closed to traffic.
3. Tin Maung is more intelligent than San Maung.
4. These fishing nets are all the wealth he possesses.
5. As soon as dawn breaks I get up.
6. I shall always remember my first view of the Shwedagon pagoda.
7. No one would disagree that you were clever.
8. He promised that he would never behave rudely.
9. There was no one who did not cheer.
10. No other boy in school is as lazy as Mg Phung.

Change in Assertive Statement into Interrogative

Biatluang kha Biahlnak ah thlen ningcang

Biathlennung phunthum a um. Biatluang zong a si kho, Bia vaivuan zong a si kho.

1. A tanglei Biatlang hna hi bialehnak si kho dingin Biahlnak tialning cang.

1. *Verb to be* (is, was, are, were) hna kha a hmasa bik ah tial ding a si.
2. Biatlang kha Biahlnak i na thlen tikah, I kha You ah My kha Your ah thlen a si.

e.g.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ni Ni is a school girl. | (Assertive) |
| Is Ni Ni a school girl.? | (Interrogative) |

2. Mu Mu is not a dancer. (Negative)
Is Mu Mu a dancer? (Interrogative)
3. My parents are at home. (Assertive)
Are your parents at home? (Interrogative)
4. They were late for school yesterday. (Assertive)
Were they late for school yesterday? (Interrogative)
5. Su Su was not willing to go with us. (Assertive)
Was Su Su not willing to go with us? (Interrogative)

2. **Biatlang (Sentence) chungah Verb bawmtu (Helping Verb)**
a um ahcun, mah bawmtu Verb kha biatlang a hmasa bik,
biamthawhnak ah na chiah lai.

1. Way Way is reading a book.
Is Way Way reading a book?
2. The children are playing at school.
Are the children playing at school?
3. I were not at home last night.
Were you not at home last night?
4. My father will come home tonight.
Will your father come home tonight?
5. You can use my bicycle if you wish.
Can I use your bicycle if I wish?
6. The girl has just swept the floor.
Has the girl swept the floor?
7. They have been waiting for you a long time.
Have they been waiting for me a long time?

3. a. **Biatlang chungah Verb to be le Verb bawmtu hna an**
um lo ahcun, Verb to do kha biamthawhnak ah na hman lai.
eg.

1. I have an extra pencil.
Do you have an extra pencil?
2. She has a beautiful doll.
Does she have a beautiful doll?
3. They go to school together.
Do they go to school together?
4. She returns from the market with a basket.
Does she return from the market with a basket?
5. U Tha Din went to Mandalay two days ago.
Did U Tha Din go to Mandalay two days ago?

b. **Hmelchunhnak cafang he tialmi bialang hna hi**
biahnak si dingin hmannak.

1. Biatlang i a Subject (Minung) kha, biahnak lettui ah
hman a herh ahcun, Who in bia na hal lai.
Sui Sui comes to see me.
Who comes to see you?
Khin Khin brought a flower for the teacher.
Who brought a flower for the teacher?

2. Biatlang i a Object (Minung) kha, bialehnak a phi ah
Hman a herh ahcun, Whom hi bia hahnakah na hman lai.

1. Mu Mu gives her friend a purse.
Whom does Mu Mu give a purse?
2. The Headmaster punished Aung Aung for making mischief.
Whom did the headmaster punish for making mischief?

3. Ngeitu sinak he hmanmi "Noun" bialethu ah hman a herh ahcun, Whose biafang hi biahalnak ah hman a si.

1. I am using Ma Ma's ball pen.
Whose ball pen are you using?
2. My friend's watch costs one thousand kyats.
Whose watch costs one thousand kyats?

4. Minung a si lomi *Subject* le *Predicate* (thil) kha bialehnak (aphi) ah hman a herh ahcun, What hman in biahalnak hram na thawk lai.

1. I want a new tooth brush. What do you want?
2. She wants to buy some oranges. What does she want to buy?
3. A heavy rain spoiled our picnic.
What spoiled your picnic? Nan hnianghrawm ze nih dah a hrawh?

Biavuangvuan kha Biafek ah thlenning cang.

5. Sawhkhimi *Noun* kha biahalnak bialehnak (a phi) ah hman a herh ahcun Which biafang hi, biahalnak ah hman a si.

1. Tin Tin chose the red bag.
Which bag did Tin Tin choose?
2. We belong to Kyansitha team.
Which team do you belong to?
3. I like this colour.
Which colour do you like?

6. A caan a hmuhsakmi *Adverb* kha bia lehnak ah hman a herh ahcun, When hi bia halnak ah hman a si.

1. My uncle went to Mandalay last week.

2. When did your uncle went to Mandalay?

3. The meeting is over at three thirty.

4. When is the meeting over? Pumh cu zeitik ah dah a dih.

7. A hmun a hmuhsakmi *Adverb* kha bialehnak (a phi) ah hman a herh ahcun, Where hman in biahal a si.

1. The girls are plucking flowers in the garden.
Where are the girls plucking flowers?
Nungak pawl khuazei ah pangpar an tawh?
2. Coffee and cakes were placed on the table.
Where were coffee and cakes placed?
Kawfi le chang hna khuazei ah dah na chiah?

8. A sullam a hmuhsakmi *Adverb* kha, bialehnak ah hman a herh ahcun, Why biafang hi biahalnak ah hman a si.

1. Mother went to the market to buy vegetables.
Why did mother go to the market?
2. Toe Toe was absent because of his illness.
Why was Toe Toe absent?

9. Ningcang a hmuhsakmi *Adverb* kha bialehnak ah hman a herh ahcun, How biafang hi bia halnak ah hman a si.

1. Ronny comes to school on bicycle.
How does Ronny come to school?
Ronny zeitindah sianginn ah a rat?
2. They walked to the station in a hurry.
How did they walk to the station?
Buda zungah zeitin in dah an kal?

c. Biahnet/ Chimtluang bia (Statement) kha, a sullam thleng loin, biahnet le biatluang nakin, biahal phun in, chimmi

bia kha a sullam a thuk deuh i a ngaitu caah theih a nuam deuh.
e.g. Na bia zumh dingah mihrut kan si lo.

Na bia zumh dingah mihrut ah maw na kan rel?

Mihrut maw kan si mah na bia cu kan in zumh lai?

1. We are not fools to believe you. (Assertive)

Are we fools to believe you? (Interrogative)

2. There is no use crying over spilt milk. (Assertive)

Is there any use crying over spilt milk?

3. The world is growing better every century.

Is not the world growing better every century?

4. Prevention is better than cure.

Damnak in i kham a tha deuh.

Is not prevention better than cure?

5. There is nothing better than a busy life.

Manh lo peng nakin a tha deuhmi a um lo.

Is there anything better than a busy life?

6. An honest man need not fear the law.

Miding caah nawlbias paoh tih ding a um lo.

Need an honest man fear the law?

7. Nowhere shall we find greater love than mother's love.

Nu le dawtnak nakin dawtnak ngan deuh hmuh ding a um lo.

Where shall we find greater love than mother's love?

Nu le dawtnak nakin a ngan deuhmi dawtnak khuazei tal ah kan hmu kho hnga maw?

8. You look very smart. How smart are you?

9. He is handsome. Is he not handsome?

10. Our teacher is very good in teaching mathematics.

Is not our teacher very good in teaching mathematics?

Kan saya cu tinchia chim a thiam ngaingai.

d. Bia halnak kha Biatluang ah thlen ningcang.

Biatluang/biahnet kha biahlnak i thlen cu a cunglei ah tha tein kan cawn cang. A lettalam in kan mer ahcun, biahlnak cu chimtluang ah a cang than ko.

e.g.

1. Is it not true that knowledge is power?

It is true that knowledge is power.

Hngalhnak cu thil ti khawhnak a si ti cu a hman ko.

2. Shall we ever see a great leader like Bogyoke Aung San?

We shall never see a great leader like Bogyoke Aung San.

Bogyoke Aung San bantuk mangan kan hmu bal ti hna lai lo.
hruaitu tha

3. May not a man do what he likes?

Mi pakhat nih a duh paoh tuah khawh a si ko lo maw?

A man may do what he likes.

4. Should not a good patriot give his life to his country?

Ram dawtupa nih a nunnak cu ram ca pek awkah aa tlak lo maw?

A good patriot should give his life to his country.

5. What man is there who had not known sorrow?

Ngaihchiat hngal lo minung an um hnga maw?

There is no man who had not known sorrow.

6. Would we not be utter fools to trust a scoundrel?

Mi lolakpa kan zumh ah mihrut zeiruaram lo kan si hnga lo maw?

We would be utter fools to trust a scoundrel.

Exercise 60

Write questions for which the following sentences are answers. *A tanglei biatlang hna hi bialehnak si kho dingin bia hlnak tialpiak tuah.*

1. Thuzar Khaing is the prettiest girl in our class.
2. Winmar and Thuza are good friends.
3. The cattle are grazing in the field.
4. I was not late for class yesterday.
5. We learned a new lesson last Monday.
6. Tin Tin received a necklace on her birthday.
7. Mother bought citrus and grapes from the market.
8. We shall go on a picnic next Sunday.
9. The girls wished to see the new film.
10. All the students should study their lessons regularly.
11. White colour is my favourite colour.

Exercise 61

Write questions for which the words in italics are answers.

1. Ronny took away *my fountain pen*.
2. Betty wears *her mother's necklace*.
3. Tun Tun came to see *my cousin*.
4. *Hla Min* took away your new book.
5. U Swe went to his farm *by boat*.
6. My aunt lives *in Taungyi*.
7. She came to Yangon *last month*.
8. *My father* will buy me a new bicycle.
9. Mya Mya chose a *yellow blouse*.
10. *An earthquake* destroyed the pagodas in pagan.
11. A rainbow is *a curved band of seven colours*.

12. Plants get food from the roots.

Exercise 62

Change the following statements into questions without changing the meaning. *A tanglei biatlang hna hi an sullam thleng loin biahlhak biatlang ah thleng hna.*

1. This is not an example to be followed.
2. We shall never forget our national heroes.
3. Truth will prevail at last.
Biatak cu a hnu bik ah teitu a si.
4. Bread is useless to a man dying of thirst.
Tihal in a thi dengmi caah changreu cu pakpalawng a si, a thahnem lo.
5. Nowhere in the world will you find a pagoda greater than the Shwedagon.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Mi vakvai nih rian an tloh.
Rian aa thleng lengmangmi cu zehmanh a si lo.
7. Nothing succeeds like success..
Hlawhtlin hlei in hlawhtlin a um lo.
8. A good book is worth reading more than once.
9. This is not the way a lady should behave.
10. Men cannot die better than facing reality.
Biatak ca i thihnak in thih tha deuh a um lo.
11. A friend in need is a friend in deeds.
12. He is a man of trust.
13. Hakha is a beautiful town.
14. Honesty is the best policy.

Exercise 63

Change the following questions into statements without changing the meaning. *A tanglei biahalnak hi a sullam thleng loin biatlang ah thleng hna.*

1. Is that the way to talk to your mother?
2. Can we ever forget your kind help to us?
3. Have our brothers fought for nothing?
4. Can we ever see him like again?
Amah bantuk minung kan hmu kho ti hna hnga maw?
5. Is there any thing sweeter than kind words?
Zaang fahnak bia nakin a tlum deuhmi a um hnga maw?
6. What man is there who has not seen death?
Thihnak a hmu bal lomi minung an um hnga maw?
7. Cannot an honest man look the world in the face?
Miding mi nih vawlei harnak cu an hmaihoih kho lo maw?
8. Where shall we find a more precious metal than gold?

Interchange of the degree of Comparison
Zohchunnak a dot aa thlenning

Adjective asiloah *Adverb* hmangin zohchunnak a dot (degree) thlen tikah, a sullam dang loin thlennak.

The degree of an Adjective or an Adverb can be changed without changing the meaning of a sentence.

1. I am taller than you. (Comparative degree)
You are not so tall as I am. (Positive degree)
2. Mary is more beautiful than Martha. (CD).
Martha is not so beautiful as Mary. (PD)
3. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (Superlative)

(a) Mt. Everest is higher than any other mountain in the world. (Comparative).

(b) There is no other mountain as high as Mt. Everest in the world. (Positive)

4. Yangon is the largest town in Myanmar.
Yangon is larger than any other town in Myanmar. (Comparative)
There is no other town in Myanmar as large as Yangon. (Positive)
5. This is the most interesting book that I have ever read. (Superlative)
This book is more interesting than any other book that I have ever read. (Comparative)
I have never read such an interesting book as this. (Positive)
He bantuk cauk rel nuam mi ka rel ballo.

Exercise 64

Change the degree of comparison in each of the following sentences without changing the meaning. *A sullam thleng loin a tanglei bia zohchunnak bia dot hi thleng hna.*

1. Tin Moe is not as strong as Win Maung.
2. This garden is less beautiful than the State Garden in Pin Oo Lwin.
3. The ThanLwin river is longer than any other river in Myanmar.
4. The elephant is bigger than any other animal.
5. The sword is not as might as the pen.
6. No other substance is as hard as diamond.
7. Iron is more useful than any other metal on earth.

8. The fastest train cannot travel as fast as an aeroplane.
9. She is more beautiful than any other girl in our village.
10. No other wood is as good as teak for making furniture.
11. Mandalay is the oldest town in Myanmar.

Active Voice and Passive Voice

1. A sentence is in the Active Voice when the Subject is active. that is "the Subject does something"

Subject biafang kha "atuahutu" a si ahcun, mah biatlang kha *Active Voice* a si.

2. A Sentence is in the Passive Voice when the subject is passive i.e. "the subject suffers something".

Subject biafang kha a ingtu a si ahcun, mah biatlang cu *Passive Voice* a si.

Active Voice ah *Subject* cu a tuahtu a si.

Passive Voice ah *Subject* cu a ingtu a si.

Transitive Verb nih a lakmi *Verb* lawng kha *Passive Voice* zong nih lak khawh a si.

Changing Active Voice into Passive Voice

Active Voice kha *Passive Voice* ah thlen ningcang

1. *Active Voice* biatlang i *Subject* kha, *Passive Voice* ah cun, *Object* a si lai, *Object* kha *Passive* ah cun *Subject* a si lai.
2. *Active voice* biatlang i *Verb* kha, *Passive Voice* biatlang i mersan tikah *Verb to be* + *V-ed/en* kalning in thlen a si lai.
3. *Active Voice* biatlang i *Subject* kha, *Passive Voice* biatlang ah cun *Verb* biafang hnulei ah by *Object* hnuah tial a si lai.

4. *Active Voice* biatlang ah, *Subject* biafang caah *no one, some one, some body, people* etc. hna hi *Noun* ah hman an si ahcun, *Passive voice* biatlang i thlen tikah, a tuahtu *Noun* kha langhter a herh ti lo.
5. *Passive Voice* kha *Active* i thlen tikah, thlau takmi *Noun* hna kha langhter a herh ti kha, a biatlang zoh in na philh lai lo.
6. Biatlang (*Voice*) na thlen tikah *Verb* a *tense* kha thlen ve a herh lo.

e.g.

1. He kills a snake. (*Active Voice*)
2. A snake is killed by him. (*Passive Voice*)
2. The servant sweeps the rooms daily. (*Active*)
The rooms are swept daily by the servant. (*Passive*)
3. The hunter shot a deer. (*Active*)
A deer was shot by the hunter. (*passive*)
4. A storm destroyed several houses. (*Active*)
Several houses were destroyed by a storm. (*Passive*)
5. The mason is building a house. (*Active*)
A house is being built by the mason. (*Passive*).
6. Marlar Tin has written this essay. (*Active*)
This essay has been written by Marlar Tin. (*Passive*)
7. U Thar Gaung has trained these dogs. (*Active*)
These dogs have been trained by U Thar Gaung. (*Passive*)
8. The teacher will not blame you. (*Active*)
You will not be blamed by the teacher. (*passive*)
9. You can finish this work in an hour. (*Passive*)
This work can be finished in an hour by you.
10. Even a mouse may help a lion.
A lion may be helped even by a mouse.
11. People speak English all over the world.

- English is spoken all over the world.
12. People grow rice in hot wet countries.
Rice is grown in hot wet countries.
 13. We teach English in the fifth standard.
English is taught in the fifth standard.
 14. Someone stole my sister's handbag yesterday.
My sister's handbag was stolen yesterday.
 15. We celebrate Independence in January every year.
Independence is celebrated in January every year.
 16. No one has noticed me for a long time.
I have not been noticed for a long time.
 17. Some body left the hall light burning all night.
The hall light was left burning all night.
 18. Nobody is to pick these mangoes.
These mangoes are not to be picked.
 19. The teacher gave the books to the students.
The students were given the books by the teacher.
 20. The farmers have ploughed the fields, but cannot sow the seeds yet.
The fields have been ploughed by the farmers, but the seeds cannot be sown yet.
 21. They are building a new bridge, but are leaving the old one as it is.
A new bridge is being built, but the old one is being left as it is.
 22. The school children will raise the money to buy books for the poor students.
The money to buy books for the poor students will be raised by the school children. (raise money = phaisa khawlh)

Double Objects :

Active Voice biatlang ah *Objects* pahnih a um ahcun, aa tlak deuhmi *Object* pakhat kha, *Passive Voice* biatlang i *Object* ah hman ding a si.

e.g. 1. I gave her a present yesterday. (Active)

She was given a present yesterday by me. (Passive)

A present was given to her by me yesterday.

2. She brought us apples from Chin hills.

Apples were brought to us by her from Chin hills.

We were brought apples by her from Chin hills.

Passive Verb Forms:

Passive Verb umtuning le hmanning.

Passive Voice Biatlang ah *Verb* a umtuning kha fiangte le fawi tein hngalh le cinken khawh dingah a tanglei ah zohchun dingin Kung pahnih a thenmi hi hngalh a herh.

Active Voice Kung i *Simple present* kha, *Passive Voice* i thlen tikah, *Passive Voice* kung i *simple present* kha tha tein zoh a herh. *Tense* a dangdang zawng, hi ti ningin an ni then cio.

A herh bikmi cu *Active Voice* i *Verb* ah khan, *Verb to be* aa fonh chih lai. A um ciami *Verb* kha *V-ed/en* ah na tuah lai.

Simple Present ah am, is, are pakhatkhat betchih a herh.

Simple Past ah was, were, pakhat paoh betchih a herh.

Simple Future ah be betchih a herh.

Continuous Tense ah being betchih a herh.

Perfect Tense ah been betchih a si i, *Perfect Continuous* ah being betchih ding a si.

Active Voice Verb Forms

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	V + s V	am is + V-ing are	has have + V-ed/en	has + been + have V-ing
Past	V-ed	was + V-ing were	had + V-ed/en	had + been + V-ing
Future	shall + will V	shall + be + will V-ing.	shall + have + will V-ed/en	shall + have + been will + V-ing.

Passive Voice Verb Forms

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	am is + V-ed/en are	am + being + is V-ed/en are	have + been + has V-ed/en	has + been + have being + V-ed/en
Past	was + were V-ed/en	was + being + were V-ed/en	had + been + V-ed/en	had + been + being + V-ed/en
Future	shall + be + will V-ed/en	shall + be + will being + V-ed/en	shall + have + will been + + V-ed/en	shall + have + will been + being

Exercise 65

Rewrite the following sentences in Passtive Voice.

A tanglei Active Biatlang hna hi Passtive biatlang ah tial hna.

- Everybody loves a child.
- Children love animals.
- Carpenters make tables and chairs.
- Pa Mang is writing a letter in the room.
- The teacher is questioning the boys one by one.
- My aunt gave my sister a hand bag.
- My mother was making a cake when you came.
- The servant had swept the floor clean.
- The children have dug holes on the beach.
- Daw Chit will sell these fruits in the market tomorrow.
- His parents have bought a new house.
- The nurse will look after the baby well.
- The workers did nothing till the supervisor arrived.
- The news of my friend's failure shocked me.
- The teacher is correcting our compositions at his office.
- You must finish this work today.
- Did the teacher punish the boy?
- Are you drawing a picture?
- Will you buy this beautiful dress?
- Must you do this job now?

Exercise 66

Rewrite the following sentences in Active Voice.

A tanglei biatlang hna hi Active Voice catlang ah tuah hna.

- A hen was chased by a dog.
- The radio was invented by Marconi.

3. Good news was being expected by us.
4. This watch was given to me by my uncle.
5. A study table is being made for me by the carpenter.
6. The clothes had been washed by the maid.
7. The fire was brought under control by the Fire Brigade.
8. The work will be completed by the workmen.
9. You will be always remembered for your kindness.
10. My little brother is being taught how to write the alphabet by Daw Swe.
11. This car has not been used for a month.
12. The old man was advised by the doctor to stop smoking.
13. He was arrested by the police for stealing a bicycle.
14. He was accused of cheating the police.
15. Maung Soe Hlaing was sentenced to death for killing his mother.
16. My sister was invited to dinner by her aunt.
17. They were welcome very warmly by the villagers.
18. We were interrogated by the police at the gate.
19. Dinner was served at eight by them.
20. My brother was awarded gold medal for his outstanding result in marathon.

DIRECT and INDIRECT SPEECH

Bialan le Chimchinbia

There are two ways of reporting what a person has said. Pakhat nih a chim cangmi bia kha, chim than tikah, lam pahnih in chim khawh a si.

1. We may quote the actual words used by the speaker:-
Bia chimtu nih a chimmi biafang a ning tein a kulhchung ah chiah i chim. (quote = kulh)

e.g. He said, "I am very busy now." Mahhi Direct speech a si.

2. We may narrate what the speaker said in our own words.

Bia chimtu chimmi kha, kanmah bia in chimpiak. (Narrate = chim)

eg. He said that he was very busy then. (Hihi Indirect Speech a si).

Direct Speech umtuning

1. Direct Speech kha Inverted Commas (".....") chungah chiahpiak a si.
2. Direct Speech ahramthawk biafang kha, Cafang ngan in hram thawkah tial a si.
3. Direct speech kha biadang he fawnh lo in, inverted commas chung i chiah dih i, tial a si.

Direct Speech kha Indirect Speech i thlen tikah :-

e.g. Direct: He said, "I am very busy now".

Indirect: He said that he was very busy then.

A cunglei biatlang pahnih, *Direct* le *Indirect speech* an ni thlen ningcang hi tha tein kan fianter lai.

1. *Direct* ah He said hi *Indirect* na tuah tikah amah ning a si lai. Comma na phiat lai. Said kha that nih a zulh lai, that hi a hlei in hman a herhmi a si.

Direct speech ah I kha Indirect speech ah he/she a si lai.

"	"	am	"	"	was	"	"
"	"	now	"	"	then	"	"

2. Direct: He says, "I am very busy".

Indirect: He says that he is very busy.

Verb a sinig:- *Direct Speech* ah *Principle Verb* cu *Present Tense* asiloah *Future Tense* a si ahcun *Indirect speech* ah na thlen tikah *Verb a tense* aa thleng lo.

Direct speech ah *Principle Verb* cu *Past Tense* a si ahcun a tanglei bantukin thlen a si lai.

Direct ah *Simple Present am/is* cu *Indirect* ah *was* a si lai.

"	"	"	are	"	"	were	"
"	"	"	loves	"	"	loved	"
"	"	"	write	"	"	wrote	"

" Simple Present

Continuous am writing " was writing "

" " is reading " was reading "

" " are eating " were eating "

Pronoun aa thlenning. (Change in Pronoun)

Direct speech ah *I* cu *Indirect Speech* ah *he/she* a si lai

"	"	me	"	"	him/her	"	"
"	"	myself	"	"	himself/herself	"	"
"	"	you	"	"	he /she	"	"
"	"	your	"	"	his/her	"	"
"	"	yourself	"	"	himself/herself	"	"
"	"	we/you	"	"	they	"	"
"	"	our/your	"	"	their	"	"
"	"	us/you	"	"	them	"	"
"	"	ourselves/ourselves	"	"	themselves	"	"

Direct Speech biahram ah 'I' na hman ahcun *Indirect speech* ah *First Person* kha thlen loin *first person* in hman a si.
e.g. Direct: I said, "My father is a rich man".

Indirect: I said that my father is a rich man.

Adverb le *Adjective* hna an i thlenning:

A caan le hmun he pehtlai in hmanmi biahfang hna ah, ralkah biahfang in thlen an si.

Direct speech i this kha *Indirect* ah cun that a si.

"	"	these	"	"	those	"
"	"	here	"	"	there	"
"	"	ago	"	"	before	"
"	"	now	"	"	then	"
"	"	today	"	"	that day	"
"	"	tomorrow	"	"	the next day	"
"	"	yesterday	"	"	the day before	"
"	"	last night	"	"	"the previous night"	"
"	"	said to	"	"	told	"

Example: Zohchun ding.

1. Direct: She says to him, "I will give you my notes."
Indirect: She tells him that she will give him her notes.
2. Direct: She will say to me, "I thank you very much."
Indicer: She will tell me that she thanks me very much."
3. Direct: Ma Ma said, "I am writing letters."
Indirect: Ma Ma said that she was writing letters.
4. Direct: Tin Aung said, "I have read this book."
Indirect: Tin Aung said that he had read that book.
5. Direct: Mi Mi says to her uncle. "I shall write to you soon".
Indirect: Mi Mi tells her uncle that she shall write to him soon.

6. Direct: They said, "Kyaw Zaw will become a doctor."
 Indirect: They said that Kyaw Zaw would become a doctor.
7. Direct: Tun Min said, "I swam in the river several times."
 Indirect: Tun Min said that he had swum in the river several times.
8. Direct: I said to my friend, "I shall lend you my bicycle."
 Indirect: I told my friend that I shall lend him my bicycle.
9. Direct: He said to me, "I want to borrow your book tomorrow."
 Indirect: He told me that he wanted to borrow my book the next day.
10. Direct: Hla Hla said to the teacher, "I wrote this letter last night."
 Indirect: Hla Hla told the teacher that she had written that letter the previous night/the night before.
11. Direct: The father said to his daughter, "I will give you one thousand kyats if you do well in the exam."
 Indirect: The father told his daughter that he would give her one thousand kyats if she did well in her exam.
12. Direct: His aunt promised Tin Win, "If you work hard I shall buy you a watch."
 Indirect: His aunt promised Tin Win that if he worked hard she would buy him a watch.
13. Direct: "You all have done it very badly," remarked the teacher."
 Indirect: The teacher remarked that we all have done it very badly.

14. Direct: "We will tell our father and he will avenge your wrongs." shouted the boys.
 Indirect: The boys shouted that they would tell their father and he would avenge their wrongs. (avenge = lehrul)

Exercise 67

Turn the following sentences into Indirect speech.

1. Maung Maung says, "I have to finish my work before I can play."
2. Tin Soe says to me, "I shall meet you at the cinema at six."
3. Thein Aung said, "I have received some very good news."
4. Mary says to Robert, "You must return my book tomorrow."
5. Ma Hla said to her mother, "I shall sweep the floor and wash the dishes".
6. "I really do not know what you are talking about?" said Daw Mu to Ko Ko.
7. "I am reading a book upstairs," replied SweSwe to her mother.
8. We said to the stranger, "The bus will leave in ten minutes."
9. The stranger said, "I cannot take this bus as I have to wait for my friend."
10. U Aung said to us, "We have moved to this town two years ago."

Direct Speech - Questions

Bialan Biahhalnak.

Direct Speech ah Biahhalnak kha, *Indirect speech* i thlen tikah cun, *Direct speech* i *Verb* kha *Indirect speech* ah cun ask, enquire, inquire biafang in thlen a si.

e.g.

1. Direct: The teacher said to Aung Lin, "Have you done your homework?"
Indirect: The teacher asked Aung Lin if he had done his homework.
2. Direct: The headmaster said to the students, "Will you like to go on an excursion?"
Indirect: The headmaster asked the students whether they would like to go on an excursion.
3. Direct: His aunt said to Kyaw Kyaw, "Are you going to listen to me and try to be an outstanding student this year?"
Indirect: His aunt asked Kyaw Kyaw if he was going to listen to her and try to be an outstanding student that year.

Was going to cu *Verb* bawmtu a si. Cucaah was going to listen kan ti tikah *was going to* cu *listen* a bawmtu a si, *try* a bawmtu zong a si.

Biahhalnak kha *what, when, why, how, who* biafang in thawk an si ahcun, *Indirect speech* i mersan tikah, mah hi biafang hna hi hlaut an si lo, biatlaihtertu ah hman an si.

Direct speech i biahhalnak ah, *do, did, are, were., is, am, has, have, had, will, would, shall, should* hna hman tikah, *Indirect Speech* i na thlen tikah *Statement* (Biatlangtluang) a si. Biaphehtu

that zawn ah khan if asiloah whether hman a si.

Subject le *verb* he pehtlai in hmannak ah *direct speech* i *verb* a umtuning in *Indirect speech* zongah hman a si.
e.g.

- Direct: Mary says to me, "What are you doing here?"
- Indirect: Mary saks me what I am doing there.
- Direct: U Kyaw said to his friend, "Where are you going now?"
- Indirect: U Kyaw asked his friend where he was going then.
- Direct: "Which book do you want?" my friend said to me.
- Indirect: My friend asked me which book I wanted.
- Direct: "Where do you live?" said Tun Tun to the stranger.
- Indirect: Tun Tun asked the stranger where he lived.
- Direct: "Whose book is this?" asked the teacher.
- Indirect: The teacher enquired whose book that was.
- Direct: The stranger said, "Where is the railway station?"
- Indirect: The stranger inquired where the railway station was.

Exercise 68

Turn the following sentences into Indirect speech.

A tanglei biatlang hna hi *Indirect* catlang ah tuah hna.

1. He says to Yi Yi, "Do you play batminton?"
2. Her mother said to Si Si, "Will you go to the market and buy some fruits?"
3. He said to the boy, "What is your father doing in town?"

4. "When will I see you again?" he said.
5. "Why haven't you go to school?" my uncle said to me.
6. "Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed?" the dentist said to Swe Swe.
7. The man said to his sons, "Didn't I give you fifty kyats each this morning?"
8. The stranger said to us, "Does anybody know where U Ba lived?"

COMMAND and REQUEST.

Nawlpek le Nawlnak.

Nawlpek le Nawlnak he aa pehtlaimi Direct speech kha Indirect speech ah thlen tikah, Reporting Verb hna order, ordered, asiloah command, commanded asiloah told, request, requested, (nawl, zaangfah hal) timi bia hna kha hman i, thlen ding a si.

Direct speech i verb hna kha *Infinitive* (to + verb) umtuning in thlen ding a si.

e.g.

Direct: My father said to me, "Go to bed at once."

Indirect: My father told me to go to bed at once.

Direct: Mu Mu said to the shopkeeper, "Give me a pound of coffee."

Indirect: Mu Mu told the shopkeeper to give her a pound of coffee.

Direct: The captain said to his men, "Be ready tonight to launch an offensive."

Indirect: The captain commanded his men to be ready that night to launch an offensive.

Kepten Bawipa nih ral nam ding cu zan cu ralring

te i um ding ah a mi hna kha a chimh hna.

Direct: Ma Hla said to me, "Please wait here till I come back."

Indirect: Ma Hla requested me to wait there till she came back. A rak kir tiang hngah ding Ma Hla nih a ka nawl.

Direct: "Do forgive me," said Ko Ko to Cho Cho.

Indirect: Ko Ko requested Cho Cho to forgive him.

Ko Ko begged Cho Cho to forgive him.

Ko Ko nih Cho Cho ngaihthiam a hal.

Direct: "Be more careful next time." said the teacher to the class.

The teacher urged the class to be more careful next time.

The teacher told the class to be more careful next time.

Hihnu cu i ralring deuh cang u tiah Saya nih siangngakchia kha a chimh hna.

(urge = forh, tha pek)

Direct: "Be seated, please," said Mg. Khin to his friend.

Mg. Khin requested his friend to be seated.

Mg. Khin told his friend to be seated.

Mg. Khin nih a hawipa kha rak thu rih a ti.

EXCLAMATION and WISHES

Khuaruahhar, Thangthatnak, sualphawtnak, va si seh ti duhnak a langhtermi *direct speech* kha *Indirect speech* i thlen tikah:

Reporting verb, said kha, *exclaimed* (Azele! Maw vanlaw!) *praised* (thangthat, hlorh), *blamed* (mawhchiat, cu ngai cu, cu ngelcel cu), *wished* (saduhthah, hei sisehlaw, duhpiak) hna bia hin, a herh ningin thlen ding a si. A tanglei zohchun awk thlen ningcang hi, tha tein cinken a herh.

Examples

- Direct: Daw Swe said, "Alas! I am undone. (undo = lohral)"
- Indirect: Daw Swe exclaimed that she was undone.
Ka lo ko tiah Daw Swe a hram ruangmang.
- Direct: My uncle said to me, "For shame! You have failed badly."
- Indirect: My uncle blamed me saying that I had failed badly.
Ningzak in na sung hawi tiah kapate nih a ka mawhchiat.
- Direct: Mary said to Robert, "Bravo! You have played well."
- Indirect: Mary praised Robert, saying that he had played well.
Mary nih a lentecelh a tha tiah Roberb kha a thangthat.
- Direct: The poor woman cried, "Oh that I were dead!"
- Indirect: The poor woman wished that she were dead.
Lungsifah ing minu nih thih a duh tuk.
- Direct: "So help me God!" he cried, "I will never steal again."
- Indirect: He called God to witness that he would never steal again.
Ka fir bal ti lai lo tiin Pathian kha a auh.

Exercise 69

Turn the following Direct speech into Indirect speech.

A tanglei *direct speech* (Bialan) hna hi *Indirect speech* (chimchin) biatlang ah tuah hna.

1. We said to the waiter, "Bring us coffee and cake."
2. The master said to the servant, "Go to the market. Buy me some bread and butter."
3. The major said to his men, "Don't shoot till I give order."
4. My sister said to me, "Please post this letter for me."

5. The teacher said to Nyi Nyi, "Do not read so fast."
6. "Alas! I am ruined," said the poor man.
7. Daw Sein said to her niece, "What a lazy girl you are!"
8. "Do come and look at my garden, mother," said Toe Toe.
9. "So help me God!" cried the drunkard, "I will be a better man."
10. "Thank God! for goodness sake," shouted Aung Myint.

Indirect Speech to Direct Speech
Indirect Speech kha Direct ah thlennak.

e.g.

1. Indirect: Tin Aung told me that he could not come to school the next day.
Direct: Tin Aung said to me, "I cannot come to school tomorrow."
2. Indirect: Nu Nu told the teacher that she was not feeling well that day.
Direct: Nu Nu said to the teacher, "I am not feeling well today."
3. Indirect: The doctor asked the patient if he had slept well the previous night.
Direct: The doctor said to the patient, "Did you sleep well lastnight?"
4. Indirect: The man inquired whether my father's name was not U Aung Myat.
Direct: The man said to me, "Is not your father's name U Aung Myat?"
5. Indirect: The stranger enquired whether anybody knew where the municipal office was.
Direct: The stranger said, "Does anybody know where the municipal office is?"
6. Indirect: Thura told the waiter to bring him a cup of

- icecream.
- Direct: Thura said to the waiter, "Bring me a cup of icecream."
7. Indirect: Ni Ni requested her aunt to buy her a ring.
- Direct: Ni Ni said to her aunt, "Please buy me a ring."

Exercise 70

Rewrite the following sentences in the form of Direct speech.

1. Hla Hla told me that she would be very happy to come along with us.
2. Robert told his mother that he would buy some sugar from the market.
3. The dentist asked his patient if he brushed his teeth every night.
4. The children begged their mother to bake some cakes for them.
5. The teacher asked the class whether anybody knew the meaning of that word.
6. Ni Ni asked Su Su how she solved the problems given as homework the previous day.
7. U San Paing asked his nephew whether he was working hard for the examination.
8. Khin Khin requested her mother to let her visit her friends in Kalembo.
9. Maung Maung tells me that he will buy a present for me.
10. Captain Aung Soe ordered his men to be in stand by position.

CHAPTER XVI

PUNCTUATION

Bia dinh caan khiahnak

Marks of Punctuation:

There are several marks of Punctuation used in writing to show grammatical connection and to make the meaning clear.

Cañal tikah *grammar* ningcang tein ñal i langhter le sullam fiannak ding caah, *Punctuation*, bia dinh caan khiahnak kha dik tein hman thiam a herh.

Punctuation hna cu a tanglei hna hi an si.

1. Comma. (,) khawma.
2. Semicolon. (;) semi kawlon.
3. Colon. (:) colon. kawlon.
4. Full stop/Period. (.) fulsatop. biaphihnak
5. Questionmark/stop. (?) biahahnak.
6. Exclamation. (!) awsang hmuhsaknak. (lungsu)

Biachim carel tikah, i pehtluahmah in chimrel le ñal loin, dinh caan tuah in chim, rel le ñal hi a herh bikmi a si. Cucaah cañal tikah, a ngaitu hna nih an hngalh khawh nakding caah, caan khiah in dinh caan tuah thiamnak ding caah, punctuation hna hi hngalh khawh le hman thiam a herh.

- (,) Comma hi bia caan tawi tete dannak le ñennak ah hman a si.
- (;) Semicolon nih biacaan a sau deuhmi thleidannak ah dinh caan a hmuhsak. A tawi bikmi biadinhnak a si.
- (:) Colon nih, semicolon nih a hmuhsakmi bia caan sau deuhmi dannak a hmuhsaktu a si. Sau deuh dinhnak a si.

- icecream.
- Direct: Thura said to the waiter, "Bring me a cup of icecream."
7. Indirect: Ni Ni requested her aunt to buy her a ring.
- Direct: Ni Ni said to her aunt, "Please buy me a ring."

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5. The teacher asked the class whether anybody knew the meaning of that word.
6. Ni Ni asked Su Su how she solved the problems given as homework the previous day.
7. U San Paing asked his nephew whether he was working hard for the examination.
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Biachim carel tikah, i pehthluahmah in chimrel le țial loin, dinh caan tuah in chim, rel le țial hi a herh bikmi a si. Cucaah cațial tikah, a ngaitu hna nih an hngalh khawh nakding caah, caan khiah in dinh caan tuah thiamnak ding caah, punctuation hna hi hngalh khawh le hman thiam a herh.

- (.) Comma hi bia caan tawi tete dannak le țhennak ah hman a si.
- (;) Semicolon nih biacaan a sau deuhmi thleidannak ah dinh caan a hmuhsak. A tawi bikmi biadinhnak a si.
- (:) Colon nih, semicolon nih a hmuhsakmi bia caan sau deuhmi dannak a hmuhsaktu a si. Sau deuh dinhnak a si.

Biaphihnak a si.

(.) **Full stop** cu biatlang pakhat a dongh tikañ, biatlang a dong cang tiah a hmuhsaktu a si.

(!) **Exclamation** cu lunglawmhñak, ngaihchiatnak, thinphan thlalaunak, lung awtawm umnak a hmuhsaktu hmelchunhñak a si.

(?) **Question mark/stop.** cu biahalnak biatlang donghñak ah hman a si.

A cunglei Punctuation paruk pinah, a dang punctuation pali (4) an um rih.

Dash = Rinfual ... (—) Inverted commas = linglet komma (".....")

Hyphen = Rinching (-) Brackets = ()

The Comma (,)

The comma marks the slightest Pause in natural speaking. Comma cu biachim le cañial tikañ, dinh caan a tawite a hmuhsaktu hmelchunhñak pakhat a si.

The comma is used: Comma a hmannañ cu:-

1. To separate three or more words of the same part of speech.

Biatlang pakhat i biatawi pahñih pathum aa ðhennak a hmuhsaktu a si.

e.g.1. Bread, meat and fruits are good food.
Changreu, saa le thei hna cu rawl thaw an si.

2. He lost land, money, reputation and friends.

Amah cu vawlei, phaisa, mithmai le hawi vialte a sung.

3. I have a pen, two pencils and three books.

4. The man was poor, old and weak.

5. She wrote neatly, quickly and correctly.

6. He sat, stood, read and walk the whole day.

2. To separate Nouns and Pronouns in appositions.

Mi pakhat ca i hmanmi *Noun* le *Pronoun* dannak ah hman a si.

e.g.1. Win Myint, a bright student, stood first.

Cathiampa, Win Myint nih pakhatnak a hmuñ.

2. We live in Yangon, the capital of Myanmar,

Kawlrarn khualipi, Yangon ah kan um.

3. To mark off a nominative of address.

A min auh in chawnhmi, a min kha *Comma* in biadang he dankanh a si.

e.g.

1. Tun Lwin, come and sit here. Tun Lwin, hin rak ðhu.

2. Will you wait here, Sui Sui?

Hin na rak ka hngak lai maw? Sui Sui.

3. I tell you, Than Than, you are wasting your time.

Than Than, kan chimh, na caan na dih men.

4. You want to have tea or coffee, Pa Sang?

Pa Sang, lakphak maw na duh kawfi?

(wasting = caan dih, caan vaivuanh, caan hlohlah)

(mark off/ separate = ðhen, dan)

4. To mark off an absolute phrase. Absolute phrase timi, V-ing aa telmi biakomh, ðhen le dannak ah hman a si.

e.g.1. The storm, having ceased, the ship set sailed.

Thlichia a daih cang caah, sangphawlawng a kal.

- The boy, having worked hard, got high marks.
Ngakchiapa, ca fakpi in aa zuam caah hmak sangpi a hmuh.

5. Before and after words, phrases and clauses let into the body of a sentence. Biatlang pakhat chung i tenhmi, biafang komh, le biatlangtawi hna kha *Comma* in dankanh a si.

e.g.

- I did not, at first, remember his name.
A hmasa ah cun a min ka philh.
- She is, however, very kind to me.
- His behaviour, to say the least of it, is very rude.
A ziaza, pelpawi chim zongah, mileksuai a si.
- The man, who showed you the way, is my uncle.
Lam an hmuhsaktupa kha, ka pate a si.
- The river, when we saw it, was in flood.
Tiva cu, kan hmuh lioah, a ngan. (a lian)

6. To separate the dependant clause of a complex sentence.
Complex sentence pakhat chungah, a dang a bochanmi dependant clause kha, dannak ah hman a si.

e.g.

- As the weather is fine, we go out for a walk.
- If you are late, I shall not wait for you.
Na hnut ahcun, kan hngak lai lo.
- Because he has worked hard, he will succeed.
Amah cu ca aa zuam i, a awng ko lai.

7. To separate coordinate clauses of a compound sentence.
Compound sentence pakhat chung i, aa tlukmi (coordinate) biatlang tawi hna then le dannak ah hman a si.

eg. 1. We decided to rest, for we are tired.

Kan baat cang caah, kan i din hna lai.

- Yu Yu received a nice present, but she was not satisfied.
Yu Yu laksawng thata a hmu, sihmanhsehlaw a lung a tling lo.

8. To indicate the omission of a word. Biafang pakhat kaltakmi hngalhnak ah hman a si.

e.g. 1. He will succeed; you, never.

(Will succeed kha chiahtak)

- He will succeed; you will never succeed.
- He was a Christian; she, a Buddhist.
- Tun Min got a book, Tun San, a pen.

9. To separate a direct quotation from the rest of a sentence.

Direct speech kha bia dang he dannak caah hman a si.

e.g. 1. Aung Win said to me, "I will help you."

- "You all will pass the examination," said the teacher to us, "if you work hard."

The Semicolon (;)

The Semicolon, the longer pause than the comma, is used:-

1. Between sentences connected in meaning but not dependant.

Pehtlaihnak a um lomi, biatlang komhmi, dannak ah hman a si.

e.g. 1. She came; she saw; she bought it.

- A rogue I hate; an honest man I love.

Mihrawkhrawl cu ka huat, mi ding/miṭha cu ka dawt.

2. To separate the clauses of a long sentence when they contain commas. Biatlang saupi pakhat ah *Comma* aa telmi clauses hna kha dannak ah hman a si.

e.g. 1. Ko Ko received ten kyats; Ni Ni, five kyats.

2. He was honest, punctual and hard working; still in spite of this, she never liked him.

Amah cu midik, a caanning te le fakpi rian aa zuammi a si; cuti a si nain amah nu nih a duh hlei lo.

That he was a brave man, no one ever doubted; that he was also wise, is not so certain. Amah cu mi raltha a si, zapi hngalh a si; a fim zong a fim, timi belte a fiang lo.

The Colon (:) :

The colon denotes still a longer pause than the semi colon. *Semicolon* nakin, dinhcaan saudeuh a herh tikah, *Colon* in bia dan a si.

Hitihin hman a si :-

1. Direct speech hmaiah hman a si. Before a quotation of a direct speech.

e.g.

1. Bacon says: "Reading make a full man."

"Carel nih mitling pakhat a siter" tiah Bacon nih a ti.

2. The proverb says: "United we stand divided we fall."

Lungkhah ahcun kan dir, tiah Phungthlukbia nih a ti.

3. The Bible teaches; "God is love."

Pathian cu dawtnak a si, tiah Baibal nih a ti.

2. Before a list of things, an enumeration of examples etc. Thil cazin, zohchunmi hna rel caan ah, cu bantuk cazin a hmaiah *Colon* kha hman a si.

e.g.

1. Here is a list of things I want : six books, two pencils, a bottle of ink and a pen.

Ka duhmi thilri cazin cu hi hi an si: cauk paruk, khedaan pahnih, cahang durkhat le pen pakhat.

2. These are the things I am going to take with me: a suit case, my beddings and my camera.

Ka ken ding thil hna cu: saphaw kuang pakhat, zanvorhpuan hna le ka khemara an si.

The Full Stop (.): Biaphihnak

This stop marks the longest pause. It marks the close of a thought or the end of a sentence. *Stop* hmelchunhnak te nih, biatlang donghnak asiloah ruahmi bia sullam donghnak a hmuhsak.

1. To mark the end of an assertive or imperative sentence. Biatluang pakhat chimmi le tialmi a donghnak hmuhsaktu hmelchunhnak a si.

e.g.

1. You may go when you finish your work.

2. Do not go till you finish your work.

3. You are not allowed to go unless you finish your work.

4. You cannot go before you finish your work.

5. You are not supposed to go before you finish your work.

6. Don't go without finishing your work.

2. To mark abbreviation and initials.

A tawinak cafangpuam hngalhnak le min cafang pakhatnak te hna tial tikah hman a si.

e.g.	B. A.	-	Bachelor of Arts.
	B. Sc.	-	Bachelor of Science.
	B. C.	-	Before Christ.
	M. A.	-	Master of Arts.
	Govt.	-	Government.
	Co. Ltd.	-	Company Limited.
	P. O.	-	Post Office.
	W. Shakespeare-		William Shakespeare.
	Mt. Everest	-	Mount Everest.
	M. B., B. S.	-	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.
	C. O.	-	Commanding Officer.

The Question Marks/Stops (?): *Biahalnak*

This Question mark takes the place of a Full stop at the end of an Interrogative sentence. Mah *Question mark* timi nih hin *full stop* dirhmun ah a dir i, biahalnak biatlang he pehtlai in hman a si.

e.g.

1. Who are you? What are you doing?
2. When you came to school did you meet Sein Sein on the way?
Sianginn na ratpah ah Sein Sein lam ah na tong maw?
3. Would you mind helping me carry my books?
Ka cauk put hi zaangfahnak in ka bawm.
4. Do you speak English?

The Exclamatory Stop (!): *Lungsu*

1. The Exclamatory stop takes the place of Full stop after Interjections, exclamations and exclamatory sentences.

e.g.	Oh! Ah!	Alas! Hello! Bravo! Hurrah!
	How sad!	What a shame!
	Woe is me!	How not it is!
	Nonsense!	What an awful night it must have been!
		Zeitluk zan chia dah a rak si!

Exclamatory stop cu, thinphan, ngaihchiat, lunglawmhna a hmuhsakmi biatlang donghnak ah, *full stop* zaka ah hman a si.

2. The same mark is used for the note of admiration.

Thangthat upatnak bia zongah *Exclamatory stop* cu hman a si.

- e.g. 1. Well done! Na rianuan a tha!
2. How nice it is! A va tha a va rem thiam!
3. How well he spoke! Bia chim a thiam dah!

Inverted Commas (“”): *Linglet komma*

1. They are used to enclose a quotation or the actual words of some one other than the writer.

Biathawktu chimning te, asiloah midang pakhat nih an chimmi bia te kha hmuhsaknak ah, *comma* a linglet in kulh i, cu kulh chungah cun chiah a si.

e.g.

1. “You must hurry,” she said, or “you will miss the train.”
“I ranh deuh, cu lo ah cun tlanglawng na tanh lai lo,” a ti.
The Bible says, “Blessed are the merciful.”
Baibal nih, “Lunglawmmi cu thluachuakmi nan va si

dah," a ti.

With a cry of, "Fire! Fire!" "they rushed out.

"Mei a kang," ti aupah in an chuak.

The Apostrophe ('): *Biacipnak*

A single inverted comma is called an apostrophe. Comma pakhat a cunglei deuh i chiahmi cu *inverted comma* apak a si i, *Apostrophe* ti a si.

It is used: Hitihin hman a si.

1. To mark the possessive case of nouns.

Noun pakhat cu thil ngeitu a si hmuhsaknak.

e.g. 1. San San's book.

2. The cat's paw.

3. The teacher's pen.

4. The boys' mother.

2. To show the omission of letter.

Cafang thlautakmi hmuhsaknak ah.

e.g. I'm not feeling well, she isn't here. They're coming.

He hasn't arrived yet. I don't know why.

She won't do that. We're going now.

The Dash (—): *Rinfual*

The Dash marks an abrupt stop or change of thought. Lung ruahnak, duak, ti i a vun i thlen, asiloah ruah lo piin chikkhat te ah vun dirta, vun i dinh tami chinchiahnak caah *dash* kha hman a si.

e.g. If my mother were alive—but why lament the past?

Kanu rak nung seh law—ziahhme a lanciami cu ka tah len hnga?

Will you give me a pencil—well, it's all right?

Khedan pakhat in rak ka pe—a si lo_um ko seh mu?

The Hyphen (-): *Rinching*

The Hyphen, a shorter line than the Dash, is used to join words as compound words.

Hyphen cu Dash nakin a tawi deuh. Biafang pahnih, pathum komh i, biafang pakhat a si hngalhnak ah hman a si.

e.g. Brother-in-law. bell-push.

Passers-by. electric-switch.

tea-pot. main-switch.

man-of-war. indoor-game.

key-board. sister-in-law.

Brackets ()

The brackets are used to mark off parenthesis.

Bia karlak i biahlei thlakchihmi dannak ah, *brackets* cu hman a si.

e.g. I asked U Lin (he is an expert) what he thought of my design. Ka suaisam mi kha zeitin dah na ruah tiah U Lin (Thiamhleipa) kha ka hal.

Capital Letter: *Cafang Ngan/Puam*

Always put a capital letter: Cafang ngan hmannak cu:-

1. At the beginning of a sentence in direct or indirect speech.

Direct le Indirect speech in cañal ti ah, cafang ngan cu, a

hramthawk cafang ah hman peng ding a si.

e.g. Did your aunt come? No she didn't.

Htay Htay said, "My aunt is coming by train."

2. At the beginning of each line of poetry and song.

Poetry(Biazai) le hla tial tikah Catlang a thawknak paohah cafang puam in biahram thawkah tial a si.

e.g. Men may come and men may go,

But I go on for ever.

Twinkle twinkle little star.

Up above the well so fly.

How I wonder what you are

Twinkle twinkle little star.

3. At the beginning of proper nouns and Adjectives derived from them. Pumpak min le cu min in hmanmi *Adjectives* hna hramthawknak cafang cu cafang nganmi in tial a si.

e.g. Bogyoke Aung San. Myanmar, China, India.

Chindwin, May, Sunday, Monday, January, Mount Popa.

Yangon, Shwe Dagon. English language.

4. For the first personal pronoun "I".

Mirangca tial tikah, "I" *first person pronoun* cu, cafang puam in tial zungzal a si.

5. For degrees and titles.

Ca awnmi degree le minthat upatnak cu, cafang puam in tial a si.

e.g. M. Sc. Master of Science, Master of Arts, Sir, Madam,

His Excellency, Your Majesty, Lord Jesus.

6. For Interjections and the beginning of quotations.

Interjection le quotation biahram thawhnak cafang ah hman a si.

e.g. 1. Oh! Alas! Nonsense!

2. My God! Oh goodness gracious me!

3. The proverb says: "More haste, less speed."

Phungthluk bia nih, "I ranh deuhdeuh, kal der deuhdeuh, a ti. A dang in kan chim ahcun, "I hngahhlang tuk, hmuh tlai chin," a ti.

4. My father said to me, "Do the right things and fear non?"

Ka pa nih, "Thil dik thil hman tuah law zehhmanh tih hlah," a ka ti.

Exercise 71

Insert commas where necessary in these sentences.

Biatlang chung i a herhnak ah commas thlakpiak hna.

1. Moe Way the great author began life as a clerk.

2. This my friend is a hope.

3. Mother I am sorry for what I have done.

4. Tin Hla who is my friend came to see me.

5. That house which is standing empty is to be sold.

6. The old man was poor ill hungry and helpless.

7. Ni Ni received two letters Si Si only one.

8. History it has been said is the biographies of great men.

Tuanbia timi cu hlan lio milian hna kong a si, tiah an ti cio.

Exercise 72

Punctuate the following:- that is put in all necessary stops.
Capitals and inverted commas.

A tanglei biatlang ah hin, a herhmi dinh hmelchunnak
(punctuations) rak chiahpiak hna.

1. a book a pen and a ruler are on the table.
2. i shall be ready he said in a minute.
3. the sun having set the birds flew to their nests.
4. aye thaung my cousin gave me a hand bag.
5. the policeman said to the driver keep to the right.
6. that boy i am glad to say is my brother.
7. run for your lives shouted the mother to her children.
8. some books are to be tasted others are to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested.

Cauk a cheu cu na teh lai, a cheu cu na lemh lai i cau
tlawm te kha cu na khai cikcek lai i na dolh lai.

Answers to Exercises

Exercise 1

My best friend: Ka hawikom tha bik

No.	Noun	Pron.	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Preposition	Cond.
1.	Mg Aye	My	is	best	Friend.		
2.	the son Mg Mg. Daw Hla	He	is			of	
3.	years	He	is	sixteen years			
4.		He	is	tall, slim handsome			and

5.		He	is	very hard -working.			
6.		He	is	good natured too.			
7.	others	He	is	always ready. to help			
8.	students	He	is	bright			
9.	subjects	He	is	strong, all			
10.	standard	He	is	tenth,			
11.	class	We	are	same		in	
12.	Lunch	We	have	together			
13.	hobby	We	have	same			
14.	badminton school	We	love play				after
15.	weekends	We	go swimming			on	
16.		We	help	each, other	always		

Exercise - 2

A tanglei singular nouns hi plural nouns ah thleng hna.

Pak min hna hi tam min ah thleng hna.

No.	Singular	Plural
1.	Cow	cows
2.	fly	flies
3.	watch	watches
4.	child	children
5.	maid servant	maid servants
6.	cattle	cattle
7.	tax	taxes