

4. My aunt gave me a present for my birthday.
5. She finished reading this magazine last night.
6. We started a new lesson last Monday.
7. The children had icecream after lunch.
8. He helped me with my work after school.
9. They are going back by train.
10. The guests are having dinner at a hotel.
11. My sister is coming home soon.
12. The students are learning a new lesson.

Exercise 31

Catlang kulhchung verbs hna hi, *Future Perfect Tense* ah tuah hna.

1. I (finish) my work by now.
2. You (read) this book by tomorrow night.
3. By the time we reach the cinema the show (start)
4. They (arrive) long before you get back.
5. I hope you (not forget) all this by tomorrow.
6. By 2002 he (be) away for ten years.
7. By this time next week I (be) in Yangon.
8. When you come back, we (already paint) the whole house.
9. If you don't get back before ten, we (eat) every thing.
10. By the time you are sixteen, you (learn) to speak English.

CHAPTER IX

HELPING VERBS

Verb Bawmtu

The Verb "To do"

Present Tense	= do, (does with 3rd person, singular)
Past Tense	= did.
Present Participle	= doing.
Past Participle	= done.

1. As a principle verb, "to do" has the meaning of "to perform" or "to act"

To do hi Verb thlur i kan hman ahcun, tuah, tuah timi sullam a ngei.

Present Tense:-

I do my exercise regularly.

You do your work well.

He does well in the examination.

Past Tense:-

We did our homework last night.

He did as he was told.

Continuous Tense:

She is doing her lessons now.

She was doing the cooking when I met her.

Perfect Tense:-

We have done our duty.

The workers had done their work when the clock struck four.
Future Tense:- I shall do the correction.

She will do well next time.

2. Bawmtu Verb ah "do" hi kan hman ahcun :- (As a helping verb "do" is used for :-

a. Biahlnak bawmtu ah hman a si. (Asking questions).

1. Do you know him?
2. Does he work hard?
3. Did she come yesterday?
4. Did the boys go out last night.

Bawmtu verb hnuah a rami verb cu, a hramthawk a sining verb a si peng lai. Bawmtu verb lawng Tense, Number, Gender hna kha a herhning in an i thleng lai.

b. A si lo, timi bawmtu a si. (Forming a negative).

1. I do not know him.
2. He does not work hard.
3. She did not come yesterday.
4. The boys did not go out yesterday.

A tawinak:-

do not	=	don't.
does not	=	doesn't.
did not	=	didn't.

I don't know. Don't you know!

Don't you know? Don't you know him?

She doesn't see. Doesn't she see?

They didn't go. Didn't they go?

c. Lungtho deuh, biatak deuh, uar deuh, hlawptlo deuh, chimnak ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. Do help me. I do hate you. I do love you.
2. She does say that she will come.
3. Hla Hla did write to you. We do believe him.

3. Do is also used as a substitute for other verbs to avoid the repetition of a previous verb. A hmasa Verb nolh than lo dingah "do" kan hman.

e.g.

1. I like her as much as you do (like her).
2. You play as well as he does. (plays).
3. Tun Tun ran faster than you did. (ran).

Exercise 32

Insert do, does, or did in the blank spaces, *Do, does, le did* hna hi a dik ahmaan ning tein thlak hna.

1. I ____ not like him very much.
2. ____ you like to go with him?
3. She ____ a lot of work in her spare time.
4. They ____ their home work in their class room.
5. Please ____ come to my birthday party.
6. We ____ not go to the cinema last night.
7. They ____ not understand what you told them.
8. How ____ you do in the last test?
9. ____ the teacher know that you ____ not come to school yesterday?
10. ____ you like him as much as she ____ ?
11. He asked me weather I like this watch, I said I ____.
12. We did not play batminton yesterday. Neither ____ they.

The Verb "to have"

Have, has, had hna hi, *do, does, did* bantukin, *Verb* a thlur he a bawmtu he hman khawh an si ve.

1. As a principle verb "to have" has the meaning of possession, obligation, compulsion or necessity. *To have* cu *Verb* thlur i kan hman tikah, Ngeih, Tuan, tuahawk, hrimhrim ding, a herh, timi sullam a ngei.

e.g.

1. I have enough money to buy a watch.
Nazi cawknak phaisa a zatawk ka ngei ko.
2. My uncle has a big farm. Ka pu cu lo kaupi angei.
3. Do you have a cigarette? Sikret kuak na ngei maw?
4. You will have a nice time in Yangon.
Yangon ah cun na nuam lai.
5. We have dinner at a hotel. Hotel pakhat ah zanriah kan ei.
6. You have to come to our school funfair.
Kan sianginn puai ah na rat ding a si.
7. My father has to attend the meeting. Ka pa meeting kaidding a si.
8. U Ba has to work hard to earn a living.
U Ba cu a nunnak caah rian fakpi tuan a herh.

2. As a helping verb, "to have" helps to form the Perfect Tense of other verbs.

To have cu *verbs* dang bawmtu i kan hman tikah *Perfect Tense* a si.

e.g.

1. I have finished reading this book.
Mah cauk ka rel dih cang.

2. He has done the job well.
Rian tha tein a lim.
3. They had gone out when you got to their house.
An inn na phanh ah an chuak cang.

A tawinak (Short forms).

I have = I've.

He is = he's

He has = he's

She has = she's

have not = haven't

has not = hasn't

had not = hadn't

"To have" hi *verb* bawmtu rian a tuan tikah, a tawinak in hman a si.

e.g.

1. I've been waiting for you since noon.
2. She's written this letter just now.
3. We'd answered all the questions when the time was up.
4. They haven't returned from the farm yet.
5. She hasn't been eating much for a month now.
6. I hadn't taken my showering yet when the guests arrived.

The Verb 'to be'

Present Tense : I am, he is, we are.

Past Tense : I was, he was, we were.

Present Participle : being.

Past Participle : been.

Verb "be" hi a thlur he bawmtu he hman khawh a si.
Verb thlur i kan hman tikah, a um, a si ti ah sullam a ngei.

1. As a principle verb (Verb thlur rian a tuan tikah)

(a) a um tinak sullam a si.

1. I am here. Where are you?
2. Is your mother at home?
3. The book you want must be on the shelf.
4. Have you ever been to Lashio?
5. No, I have never been to Lashio.

(b) "Be" cu sullam tling lomi verb rian a tuan tikah tlintertu biafang dang hman chih a herh.

Mi Mi is pretty. This car is good.

My parents are farmers. What do you want to be?

We have been friends for years.

Short forms (A tawinak):

I am	=	I'm
he is	=	he's
we are	=	we're
is not	=	isn't
are not	=	aren't
was not	=	wasn't
were not	=	weren't

1. I'm sorry that she's not well.
2. I'm sorry that she isn't well.
3. We're glad that they aren't hurt.
4. Isn't your friend at home?

2. As a helping verb (Verb bawmtu rian a tuan tikah)

a. the verb "to be" helps to form the continuous tense.

Continuous tense siter dingah, verb dang a bawmh.

eg. 1. I am working. She is reading.

2. It isn't raining.

3. They weren't studying when I met them.

b. The Verb "to be" also helps to form the passive Voice.
(*passive voice* si dingah, a dang verb bawmtu a si.).

1. He beats me. (active voice)
2. I am beaten by him. (passive voice)
3. A dog bites a girl. (active)
4. A girl is bitten by a dog. (passive)
5. A hunter shot a tiger. (active)
6. A tiger was shot by a hunter. (passive)

Exercise 33

Insert a suitable Verb "to be" or "to have" in each blank.

1. There ___ a pencil in the bag.
2. There ___ two birds on the tree.
3. U Tin ___ a son and two daughters.
4. Do you ___ money to pay for the book?
5. ___ you coming along with us to see a movie?
6. ___ you ever been to Myitkyina?
7. ___ having dinner when a visitor came.
8. ___ you not at school when the headmaster called you?
9. She ___ done her work before she went out to play.
10. He ___ to work till six o'clock because his Office ___ working overtime.
11. Do you ___ to go home before it ___ dark?

12. I ___ been studying English since I ___ seven years.
 13. We ___ grateful to you because you ___ been kind to us. 14.
 He ___ punished by the teacher he ___ not done his homework.

Shall, Should

The Verb "shall" have only two tenses. *Shall* cu *Tense* pahnih lawng a ngei.

Present Tense : shall, I shall. You shall. He shall.

Past Tense : should, I should. You should. He should.

1. *Shall*; *Present Tense* cu *First Person* he kan hman tikah *verb* bawmtu a si i, hmailei ca a chim.

e.g.

1. I shall be fifteen years old tomorrow.
2. We shall be glad if you get a job.
3. Shall I bring you some drink?
4. When shall we start work?

2. *Shall* cu *second person* he kan hman tikah, bawmtu sawhsawh si ti loin, nawl ngei, biakam le hrimhrim lai timi sullam ngei in a chim.

e.g.

1. You shall not go into the forest.
2. The students shall have a holiday tomorrow.
3. All committee members shall attend the meeting.

Should (Past Tense)

1. *Should* as a *helping Verb* (should hi Verb bawmtu in).

a. *Should* helps other verbs to form future in the past, should cu a luanciami caan ah "te lai" rak timi bia kha chimnak ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. I said, I should not carry water.
2. We told him that we should be there in time.

b. *Should* helps other verbs to form tenses in the Subjunctive Mood. (A si ahcun timi bia kan chim tikah, *should* kha *verb* bawmtu ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. I should have been killed if I had let go.
2. Should I hear from you soon?

2. *Should* cu *Verb* thlur ah kan hman a si ahcun, tñanvo, timi sullam a ngei.

e.g.

should = ought to = have obligation = a herh, a hau, aa tlak.

1. We should obey our parents.
Kan nu le pa bia ngaih awk a si.
2. My watch should be repaired long ago.
Ka suimilam rak remh diam ding a si.
3. You should read this book. It is very good.
Hi cauk hi na rel awk hrim a si. A tha tuk.
4. You shouldn't smoke cigarettes.
Kuak hi cu na zuk ding hrim a si lo.

Will, Would.

The Verb *will* has only two tenses (will, would)

“will” verb nih cun tense pahnih lawng a ngei.

Persent Tense: I will. You will. He will.
Past Tense: I would. You would. He would.

Will, Present Tense

1. *Will* cu *second person* le *third person* he hman ahcun, *Verb* bawmtu a si. Te lai bia a chim.

e.g.

1. You will need an umbrella if you go out.
2. The teacher will teach us a new lesson today.
3. These boys are rude, they won't (will not) listen to us. Will you please help me?
4. Won't you come tomorrow?

2. *Will*, cu *First person* he kan hman tikah, hrim lai, hrimhrim lai, timi sullam in hman a si.

e.g.

1. All right, I will do this for you.
2. You go ahead, we will join you later.
3. I will never give my consent.
4. I will punish you if you do that again.

Kum caan a rau, Mirangholh hmanngmi tam chin lengmang a si. Cucaah *will* le *shall* hna hi an duh paoh in thleidang loin an hman cang hna. *Will* hi *first person*, *second person*, *third person* zate he an hman dih i, nawl pek le ‘hrimhrim lai’ timi chim an duh tikah, ‘must’ an hman.

Would (Past Tense) hmannak

1. *Would* cu, *Verb* bawmtu, a liamciam i caan caah hman a si.

e.g.

1. You promised me that you would help me.
2. She said, she would go to her aunt's house.

2. *Would* cu, hei si seh law, timi saduhthah bia chim tikah, if le *were* he hman a si.

e.g.

1. If I were rich I would buy a new car.
2. If he were there I would have told him.

3. *Would* cu *Verb* thlur i kan hman tikah, duhnak sullam ngei in a chim.

e.g.

1. He said he would do his best for me.
Ka caah athabik in tuah a duhnak a chim.
2. My sister would sit and read all day.
Ka farnu cu chunni tlak thut le carel lawng a duh.
3. She would never tell a lie. Amahnu lih chim a duh loh.
4. I am sure they wouldn't do such thing.
Cu bantuk thil tuah an duh lo tiah kaa kam ngam.

A tawinak: I' ll = I will. I won't = I will not.

He'll = He will. He won't = He will not.

Exercise 34

Fill in the blanks "Should" or "would" as required. (should = aa tlak, would = amah hman timi sullam an ngeihmi hi na hman tik hna ah a sullam ruah in hman a herh.

1. You ___ not go out in the rain.
2. He ___ not have asked that question.
3. She ___ have done her homework last night.
4. Ba Than said he ___ come here at two o' clock.
5. I ___ have joined you if you asked me.
6. If I were rich I ___ build a big house.
7. The boys ___ play soccer every Sunday.
8. You ___ not be careless.
9. Everyone ___ be asleep by now.
10. We ___ be kind to all.
11. You ___ go and see the new movie.
12. The boys ___ not study their lessons.

May le Might hmannak

1. *May*, cu *Tense* pahnih lawng a ngei. The verb *May* has only two tenses.

Present Tense : I may. You may. He may.
Past Tense : I might. You might. He might.

e.g.

1. We eat that we may live. (Purpose)
2. They work that they may not starve. (Purpose)
3. May you always be happy. (wish)
4. May success attend you. (wish)

2. *May le Might* cu verb thlur i kan hman hna ahcun:

a. Nawlpek timi sullam a ngei (Permission).

e.g.

1. May I come in?
2. May he go now?
3. He may go now. You may go now.
4. May I use your pen knife?
5. He said that you might use his pen.
6. Mi Mi might go with us if she wished.

b. Possibility (a si ko, si kho lo)

e.g.

1. It may rain. I may be late tonight.
2. The doctor may come tomorrow.
3. The doctor might come tomorrow.
4. Mu Mu might go to college next year.

Can le Could hmannak

Present Tense: I can. You can. He can.

Past Tense: I could. You could. He could.

1. *Can le could* cu nawl hlnak le nawl peknak ah hman an si ve ve. *Can le could* cu *May le Might* he an hmannak aa khat. May hi hman deuh a si.

e.g.

1. You can go now. He can stay here if he wants to.
2. Can I borrow your cycle?
3. Could I borrow your cycle? Yes, you could.

Verb bawmtu ah “Can” le ‘could’ hman an si tikah, a dang *Present Tense Verb* kha, biatlang pakhat ah a um ahcun “can” hman ding a si. *Past Tense Verb* a si ahcun “could” hman ding a si.
e.g.

1. I know that I can borrow his ruler.
2. I know that I could borrow his ruler.

2. Can and could are used to express ability. *Can* le *could* cu “khawh” timi biafang caah hman an si.

e.g.

1. I can speak English = I am able to speak in English.
2. Mirangholh ka chim kho.
3. He can run very fast.
4. I can't drive a car. (can't = cannot)
5. He told me that he could lend you some money.
6. She could have told me that answer but she didn't.
7. Could you do the job by yourself?
8. Couldn't you do the work by yourself?

Must hmannak

Must cu amah tein sullam a ngeimi *Verb* a si. *Present Tense* a si. *Verb* dang he fonh in hmailei caan caah hman a si.

1. Obligation. Zulhding, t̃uanvo

- e.g. 1. Student must obey the school discipline.
2. One must work or starve.

2. Amphatic advice

Lungtak tein ruahnak pek.

- e.g. 1. You must work hard to pass the examination.

2. You must visit the zoo while you are in Yangon.

3. Certainty of Belief in some facts

Pakhatkhat ah zumhmi fianternak caah hman a si.

- e.g. 1. The doctor must come today.
2. Some body must have taken my book.
3. All things must come to an end some day.

Must le have to hmannak

Must le *have to* hna hi an sullam an i khat. Tlawmpal dannak an ngei.

1. *Must* hman tikah a chimtu nih nawlgeihnak phun in a chim.
- Have to* hman tikah a herhnak le a si awk bia kha a chim.

e.g.

1. You must clean your room.
2. You have to clean your room in hostel.
3. You must have dinner with us tomorrow.
4. Sonny has to work very hard for he has a big family.
2. Tuah tawnmi he pehtlai in, *have to* hman a si. A herh ngaimi thil pakhat tuah dingah “must” hman a si.

e.g.

1. I have to be at my office at nine o'clock.
2. I must be at the station at ten to meet my friend.

3. Bia hal tikah *Must* nakin *Have to* hman ah aa dawh deuh.

e.g.

1. Must you go now? Do you have to go now?
2. Must I obey the teacher at school?
3. Shall I have to obey the teacher at school?

4. *Must* cu *Past Tense* a um lo caah a liamciam i caah chim le hman duh tikah "must" zaka ah "have to" hman a si.

e.g.

1. She said she has to wash clothes today.
2. He lost his money and I had to lend him fifty kyats.
3. Did you have to watch the house yesterday?

Exercise 35

Insert must or have to as required in the blank spaces below:-
A tanglei a lawnnak ah hin *must* asiloah *have to* hna hi a herh ningin thlak hna.

1. You ____ do your work punctually.
2. He ____ have gone to Mandalay by bus.
3. She ____ look after the children for her mother is sick.
4. You ____ not make noise while you are eating.
5. Nu Nu ____ go to school early because she has a duty to sweep the floor.
6. Did you ____ carry water yesterday?
7. Shall I ____ wear school uniform when I go to school?
8. I ____ go now. I ____ meet my uncle at the station.
9. You ____ come to our school funfair tomorrow.
10. You ____ to study hard to get good marks in all subjects.

Need Hmannak

Need cu *first, second, third persons* hna caah, hi ti ningin *present tense future tense* he hman a si. Biahlnak le biadannak biatlang (Interrogative le negative sentence) ah, hmannak a tam.

1. "Need" cu biahlnak biatlang (negative sentence) i hman tikah, a herhlonak kha a chim.

e.g.

1. You need not go. = You don't have to go.
2. You need not write more than 200 words on this topic.
3. You needn't hurry. It is still early.
I ranh duh hlah. A tuan rih ko.
4. You don't need to hurry, it is still early.

2. *Need* cu affirmative sentence zong in chim khawh a si.

e.g. 1. I wonder if I need bring my umbrella.

Nithawng ken a herh lem hnga maw.

2. I don't think I need go. Kal herh ah ka ruat loh.

3. "Need" hmang in (Interrogative) biahlnak phun hnih in chim khawh a si.

e.g. 1. Need I bring my tennis racket? Tennis reket ken a herh maw?

2. Do I need to bring my tennis racket?

Need he go early?

3. Does he need to go early? Amah cu tuan kal a herh maw?

Chinchiah ding:-

- (a) Need I ____ = Do I need?

I needn't go = I don't need to go.

= I don't have to go.

- (b) need not le need hnuah "to" a herh lo.

e.g. You need not go now. Need he go early?

- (c) Do I need? Shall I need? *I don't need* hnuah a rami

Verb cu "to" hman chih a herh.

e.g. He does not need to go now.

Will you need to go there?

Ought Hmannak

Ought cu persons, numbers, le tenses ah, thleng loin hman a si.

- e.g. 1. We ought to love our country.
 2. She ought to help her mother.
 3. She ought not to behave like that.
 4. Ought we to tell her about it?
 5. You ought to get up earlier.
 6. We ought to help the old man yesterday.
 7. They ought to go to the farm yesterday.
 8. The train ought to have left an hour ago.

Used to Hmannak

Used hi past tense a si bantukin a liamciami caan ca lawngah hman a si.

Used to cu Adjective rianțuan in kan hman tikah, i neek, ngawtlak, tawn timi sullam ngeiin hman a si.

- e.g. 1. She is used to getting up early. Tuan ah a rak tho tawn.
 2. I am used to the noise of car. Motor rihaw kaa nek cang.
 3. We are used to the hot climate. Khualinsa kan i neek cang.
 4. Are you used to working by yourself?
 Nangmah telawng rianțuan na ngawt ah a tla cang maw?

Exercise 36

Insert need, ought or used as required in the blank spaces below :-

- Do you _____ any thing?
- We have every thing. You _____ not go to the market.

- _____ I bring my bicycle to school?
- We _____ to love our national dress.
- We _____ not to read another persons' letter.
- _____ I to tell the teacher about him?
- He _____ to play soccer when he was young.
- Are you _____ to eating ngapih or fish paste?
- I don't think you will _____ a hat.
- They _____ to do their work regularly.

CHAPTER X

ADVERBS

Kind of Adverbs:

Adverbs phun riat an um.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Adverb of Manner. | 2. Adverb of Degree. |
| 3. Adverb of Time. | 4. Adverb of Frequency. |
| 5. Adverb of place. | 6. Adverb of Affirmation. |
| 7. Interrogative Adverb le | 8. Relative Adverb hna an si. |

1. Adverbs of Manner. Ziaza le nuncan a hmuhsakmi Adverbs.

well = tha tein	kindly = zaangfahnakin.
poorly = santlai lo.	cruelly = zomhtaih zeirel loin
quickly = khulrang tein.	bravely = raltha tein.
slowly = duhsah huamsam in.	timidly = therphan in.
strongly = cak/ thawng ngaiin	cleverly = lungfim tein.
feebly = zuaizang in.	clumpsily = zohtlak loin.
brightly = tleuzurh in.	warmly = lumhluai in
dimly = mui dimdiam in	safely = him tein.
noisily = ri-ur in	steadily = ralring tein.
quietly = dai tein	regularly = pehtlai tein.
loudly = thang piin.	lazily = thathu ngaiin,
proudly = uangthlar ngaiin	zaangzel in
gently = zialmal tein.	
neatly = thianghlim tein.	
easily = fawitehlak in.	
happily = nuam tein, lungtho tein.	
thanuam tein.	
sadly = ngaihchia lungzur in.	

eagerly = hngahhlang ngaiin.

2. Adverb of Degree. Adverb of degree cu a tlawmtam a chimtu a si.

very, so	=	ngaingai.
too	=	zong, ve, tuk.
quite	=	tling tein, a zate in.
rather	=	nawn, pah.
much	=	tampi (relthiam lomi thil)
little	=	a tlawmpal, a tlawmte.
wholly	=	a zate in, a zapi in.
partly	=	a thenthen in, a thenthek in.
somewhat	=	a zafang in.
fairly	=	aa tlak in, dawh ngaiin, a zafang in
pretty	=	fairly, dawh ngaiin,
prettily	=	milungla in.
almost	=	denginang, dawh ngaiin
any	=	hlel in, a zate ngawt
enough	=	a za in, tling lakin, zalak in.
equally	=	tluk cio in, aa khat in.
altogether	=	a zate in.

- e.g. 1. How much do you love her? I love her very much.
 2. How much are you wrong? I am quite wrong. Kapalh dih.
 3. How much bia hla cu, Adverb of degree nih a leh.

Very le fairly nih verbs of degree a zafang in a chim.

Too, so, rather bel te nih a hleihluat ngaiin an chim.

- e.g. 1. He is very clever.
 Amah cu a fim ngai.
 2. He is too old to be in the team.

Kan team um dingah a tar tuk.

1. The coffee is fairly sweet. Kawfi cu a thlumtawk te a si.
2. The tea is too strong to drink. Lakphak a kha tuk deuh.

Too le *so* biafang hman tikah too..... to, so..... that an komhning tein hman ding a si.

e.g.

1. She is too ill to go to school.
Amah nu sianginn kai dingah a dam lo tuk.
2. She is so ill that she cannot go to school.

3. Adverb of Time. *A caan hmuhsaktu Adverb.*

now, presently, at the moment = atu

soon = a rauh hlanah

instantly = cikkhatte ah

immediately = cikkhatte ah, ~~chik~~hatte ah

before = hlanah, tuan deuh ah

after = hnuah

since = hnuah, thawk in

ago = a rauh ah, atu hlanah

early = tuante ah

late = tlai hnuah

lately = a rauh hlanah, atu nai ah,

kan hnu deuh te ah

yet = rih

still, till = lio, rih, tiangin, hlan lo

already = diam, diamcang

afterwards = hnuah

today = nihin

nowadays = atu lio caan ah

yesterday = nizan ah

tomorrow = thaizing ah

at present = atu ah, atu lio caan ah.

last month = Kan hnu thla ah.

When did you go? I went today.

When in biahalnak cu *Adverb of degree* (a caan hmuhsaknak in leh) a si.

e.g. 1. I have heard this story before.

Mah tuanthu ka theih cia cang.

2. The officer haven't left yet

Mah bawipa a kal rih lo.

3. He is still in his office.

A zung ah a um rih ko.

4. My uncle went to Monywa a year ago. He did not return since.

Ka tang cu Monywa a kalnak kum khat a si cang. A kir rih lo.

5. He hasn't come back yet.

A rak kir rih lo.

4. Adverb of Frequency. *A zat a chimmi Adverb*

once = voi khat, cikkhat, chikkhat

twice = voi hnih, lehnhnih.

thrice = lehthum, voithum.

four times = voi li.

several times = voi tampi.

often = atu le atu.

seldom = zeimaw caan.

hardly = hlah, tuk lem lo.

You can hardly expect me to lend you money again.
Ka sinin phaisa cawih ding i ruah ti hlah.

She hardly came to our house. Kan inn ah a ra tuk lo.

scarcely	=	zeimaw caan ah.
sometimes	=	a caancaan ah
always	=	camcin, zungzal, ngawt
ever	=	tawn, peng, bal
never	=	bal lo
again	=	than
frequently	=	atu le atu in
first, firstly	=	a hmasa, hawi hlan
secondly	=	voi hnihnak, chel hnihnak, leh hnihnak ah
thirdly	=	voi thumnak, pathumnak ah.

1. How often did you go? Voi zeizat dah na kal.
2. I went often. I went frequently. Ka kal lengmang ko.
3. He went twice a week. Zarh khat lehni a kal.
4. She hardly went out. Amahnu a chuak tuk lo.

Adverbs of Frequency nih cun, How often timi biahalnak a leh.

5. Adverbs of Place. A hmun a chimmi Adverb.

here	=	hika hin	up	=	cungah
there	=	khika khin	down	=	tangah.
hence	=	hihin, cu si caah	above	=	a cungah.
thence	=	cuka cun	below	=	a tangah.
hither	=	hika leiah	far	=	hla, hlatnak ah.
thither	=	khaka leiah	near(nigh)	=	nai, nai ah.
in	=	a chung ah	by	=	pawngah, in.

out	=	a leng ah	forward	=	hmaiah.
inside	=	a chungah	backward	=	hnulei ah.
outside	=	a lengah	anywhere	=	khuazei paoh ah.
within	=	a chung leiah	everywhere	=	a khuaza ah, a kenkip ah.
without	=	a lengah, loin.	nowhere	=	khuazeihmanh lo ah.

Where are you? I am here. Mother is in. Father is out.

Where bia halnak cu, a hmun a chim mi Adverb nih a leh.

1. Khin Khin went inside. Tin Tin went outside.
2. Don't go far. Please stay near.
3. I have looked for my ring everywhere.
4. I can't find it anywhere.

6. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation. *Yes and No Adverbs* a si, le a si lo *Adverbs*.

yes, yes.	=	asi, ee	surely	=	a si taktak.
assuredly	=	a si tuk	certainly	=	fiang tein a si.
no, nay	=	a si lo	not	=	a si lo.
not at all	=	a si naisai lo			
never	=	a si bal lo			

1. Will he come? A ra lai maw.
Surely, he will come. or yes, he will surely come.
A si, a ra hrimhrim lai.
2. Will she go? Amahnu a kal lai maw?
No, she will not go at all. Amah nu a kal bal lai lo.

7. Interrogative Adverbs. *When, Where, Why, How.* Biahalnak Adverbs.

1. When did you go to the dentist? Ha sibawi sinah zeitik na kal?
2. Where do your cousins live? Na unau khoi ah dah an um.

3. Why didn't you come yesterday? Nizan ziah na rat lo?
4. How did you make coffee? Coffee zeitindah na tuah?

8. Relative Adverbs. When, Where, Why, How.
Pehtlaihtertu Adverbs.

1. Let me know the time when you are leaving?
Na kal caan rak ka hngalhter te.
2. Do you know (the place) where Si Si lives?
Si Si umnak na hngal maw?
3. I want to know why (the reason) he didn't write to me.
Zeicaah ca a ka kuat hnga lo timi sullam hngalh ka duh.
4. She does not know how her mother cooks chicken curry.
A nu nih zeitin dah arsa a chumh ti amah nu nih a hngal lo.

Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives
Adjectives in Adverbs ah Thlennak.

1. *Adjectives* kha *Adverbs of Manner* ah thlen kan duh tikah *Adjective* ah ly kan chappiak.

<u>Adjectives.</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Adjectives.</u>	<u>Adverbs.</u>
bad	badly	brave	bravely
sad	sadly	clever	cleverly
gentle	gently	terrible	terribly
slow	slowly	angry	angrily
clear	clearly	gay	gaily

Chinchiah ding: *Adjective* cu "y" in a dongh ah cun, "y" kha "I" ah thlen hnuah '- ly' chappiak ding a si.

- a. *Adjective* "good" cu *Adverb* i na hman tikah "well" a si.
- b. *Adjective* "ly" in a dongmi cu *Adverb* an ngei lo.

e.g.

likely (adj.) = probably (adverb)
 friendly (adj.) = in a friendly way (adverb phrase)

2. A cheu *Adverb of Degree* cu *Adjective* ah "ly" chappiak in *Adverb of Degree* a chuak.

e.g.

fair (adj) = fairly (adverb)
 extreme = extremely
 remarkable = remarkably.

3. A tanglei *Adjectives* hna hi, *Adverb* zongah thlen lo chap loin hman an si.

e.g. A high mountain (adj). The birb flew high. (adverb)
 A fast train (adj). He drive fast. (adverb)
 Metal is hard (adj). They work hard. (adverb)

4. A tanglei *Adjectives* hna ah hin- ly betchih ahcun *Adverbs* an si.

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
hard	hardly
high	highly
bare	barely
scarce	scarcely
warm	warmly
hot	hotly
cold	coldly

An sullam belte cu tlawmpal an i dang deuh.

e.g.

1. He was highly placed. *Adjective*.
 Amah cu a rian a ngan ngai.

He praised her highly. Adverb.

Amah nih amah nu sangpi in a thangthat.

2. She was warmly dressed. Lum tein aa hrukaih.
She spoke warmly. Amah nu michawnhkhenh a tha ngai.
3. The angry clerk spoke hotly. Cazi ingpuang a bia a hrang.
4. He nearly missed the train. Tlanglawng a tanh lo dengmang.
5. He changed his manner lately. Atunai in a zia aa thlang.
She was barely sixteen. Kum hleiruk fangfang a si.
I can hardly read your handwriting. Na kuttial rel kaa harh.
They had barely enough to eat. Eiding a za fangfang an ngei.
I can barely see it. Ka hmuh khawh fangfang a si.
I can hardly see it.

Comparison of Adverbs: *Adverb epchunnak*.

Adverb of Manner, Adverb of time le Adverb of Degree hna hi Adjective bantukin tahchun khawh an si.

1. Aw khat lawng a ngeimi *Adverb* hna cu - *er, est* fawnhchih in tahchun khawh an si.

Positive Adverbs	Comparative Adverbs	Superlative Adverbs
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest

2. *Adverb* "-ly" in an dongh a si ahcun *comparative* ah "more" *superlative* ah "most" hmanpiak an si.

Positive Adverbs	Comparative Adverbs	Superlative Adverbs
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
cleverly	more cleverly	most cleverly
lazily	more lazily	most lazily
bravely	more bravely	most bravely

3. Ningcang hman loin aa thlangmi Adverbs epchunnak.

Positive Adverbs	Comparative Adverbs	Superlative Adverbs
badly	worse	worst
well, good	better	best
much	more	most
little	less	least
late	later	latest.

Construction with Comparison *Epchunnak he Biatlang hmanna*

Adverbs tahchunnak cu, *Adjective* tahchunnak bantukin a si ve.

- a. An sining aa khatmi tahchun ahcun "Positive Degree" kha as..... as asiloah not so as he na hman ti lai.

e.g.

1. He works as hard as I do.
Ka tñan tluk tein a tñan.

2. He doesn't snore as loud as you (do).
3. Nangmah tluk in a hnar loh.
4. Mi Mi doesn't write so badly as War War (does).
5. Mi Mi cu War War bantukin a kutñial a chia lo.

b. Thil pahnih ah, a dang pakhat cu pakhatnak in a faifim deuh i, a dang pakhat cu a santlailo deuh timi kha, tahchun tikah *Comparative Degree* kha "than" he hmanñi a si.

e.g.

1. She arrived here earlier than you (did).
2. Na hlanah a phan.
3. Tin Tin speaks English better than Hla Hla.
4. Tin Tin cu Hla Hla nakin Mirangholh a thiam deuh.

c. Tahchun duhmi kha pahnih leng a si ahcun, *Superlative Degree* hman a si. Asinain *Adjective* bantukin "the" hman chih a herh lo.

e.g.

1. Tin Tin arrived there last. Tin Tin a hnu bikah a phan.
2. Among the three sisters Ma Ma works fastest.
Unau pathum lakah Ma Ma cu a rianñuan a rang bik.
3. Pa Sui played tennis most beautifully.
Pa sui tennis tuk aa dawh bik.
4. U Mya works in this factory most punctually.
Mah sehzung ah U Mya rianñuan caan a hman bik.

The Position of Adverbs:

Biatlang chung i Adverbs dirhmun.

1. *Adverbs of Manner* cu, *direct object* hnuah chiah a si.

Direct object a um lo ahcun, *Verb* hnuah chiah a si.

e.g. 1. She answered the questions correctly.

2. The boys run quickly to the field.

Adverb kha sullam ngei deuh in chim duh tikah, *verb* hlanah chiah a si.

e.g. 1. The boys quickly run to the field.

2. I deeply regret my mistake.

2. *Adverbs of Place* hna cu, *direct object* hnuah chiah an si.

Direct object a um lo ahcun, *verb* hnuah chiah an si.

e.g. 1. He took his lunch somewhere.

Khawimaw ah chuncaw a va ei.

2. She was sitting there when you come in.

Na rat lioah khika khin a ðu ko.

Adverbs of Manner a um a si ahcun, mah hnuah cun *Adverb* cu chiah a si.

e.g. 1. He looked for his watch carefully everywhere.

2. She lies down on a bench and sleeps soundly there.

3. *Adverbs of Time* hna cu, a hramthawk asiloah a donghna ah chiah a si.

e.g. 1. Now he is working very hard.

2. He is working very hard now.

3. You didn't tell me about your dog before.

a. "Yet" hi biatlang donghnak ah chiah a si. "Still" hi bia hramthawk ah hman a si.

- e.g. 1. Are you not ready yet? Naa manh rih lo maw?
 2. He hasn't finished yet. A di h rih lo.
 3. I still cannot see the bird. Vate ka hmu kho rih lo.
 4. She still dislikes him. Amah nu nih amah pa cu a huat rih ko.

b. Verb "to be" a um ahcun, "still" kha verb hnuah chiah a si.

- e.g. 1. She is still in her teen. Amahnu a tleirawl rih.
 2. He is still waiting for you. An hngak rih ko.

4. *Adverbs of Frequency* chiahnak le dirhmun cu:-

a. Verb "to be" Simple tense hnuah a si.

e.g.

1. I am never late for my class. Ka class ka hnu bal lo.
2. He is always happy.
3. We are frequently visited by ghost.
Muthla nih a kan thih lek lek ko.
- b. Verb Simple tense hlan ah chiah le hman a si.

e.g.

1. I seldom go out on Saturday. Zarhte ni ka chuak set lo.
2. He usually gets up at six. Zing paruk ah a tho tawn.
3. My uncle sometimes drives a car.
A caancaan ah ka pu mawtor a mawng.

c. *Perfect Tense, Continuous Tense le Future Tense* tiin hman ti tikah, *helping verb* a changtu ah chiah a si.

e.g.

1. I have never seen such a beautiful bird.
Mah bantuk vate dawh ka hmu bal lo.
2. You are often told not to disturb me.

Hna rak ka hnawh hlah tiah kan chimh tawn.

3. She can hardly understand what you are talking.

Na chimmi a hngal kho set lo.

4. He will surely win the race.

Tlik zuamnak a tei lai.

5. *Adverbs of Degree* are placed: *Adverbs of degree* chiahnak cu:-

a. *Adjective* asiloah a dang *Adverb* a fiantermi changah chiah a si.

e.g. 1. My clothes are almost dry. Ka thil an ro deng cang.

2. Did you know him very intimately?

Amah he nan i theithiam ngai maw?

3. She did very well in the monthly test.

Amah nu tu thla camipuai a tuahmi a tha ngai.

b. *Adverb of Degree* pakhat nih *Verb* pakhat a fianter tikah, *Verb* hlanah chiah a si.

e.g.

1. She almost fainted. Lungretheih in a tlu deng.

2. I can barely see his face. Ahmaika hmuhkhawh fangfang a si.

3. You are just sitting around. Na thu sawhsawh ko.

c. *Special cases. Ahleice* hmannak.

1. *enough* hi *Adjective* asiloah *Adverb* a fiantermi hnuzul ah chiah a si.

e.g.

1. This box is not big enough. Mah kuang cu a ngan tawk lo.

2. You don't work quickly enough. Na riantuan a rang tawk lo.

2. **Only** cu a fiantermi biafang zultu hlan ah chiah a si.

e.g.

1. Only I borrowed books. Keimah lawng nih cauk ka hlan.
2. I only lent you my book. Ka cauk kan hlanh sawhsawh.
3. I borrowed only one book. Cauk pakhat lawng ka hlan.
4. She believed only half of what you said. Na chimmi a cheu lawng a zumh.

6. **Biatlang pakhat ah, Adverbs pahnih pathum an um tikah**
Adverb of Manner hi Adverb of place hlanah chiah a si.

Adverb of Time hi a hmasa bik asiloah a hmanung bik ah chiah a si.

e.g.

1. He told me openly here this morning.
openly = adverb of manner.
here = adverb of place.
this morning = adverb of time.
2. The teacher taught this lesson carefully in the class yesterday.
3. Yesterday the teacher taught this lesson carefully in the class.
4. You might have put your purse carelessly somewhere last night.

7. **Adverbs of Time** pahnih an um tikah, caan tawi deuhmi kha caan sau deuhmi hlanah chiah a si.

Adverbs of Place zongah, a hmun a bi deuhmi kha, a hmun a kau deuhmi hlanah chiah an si.

e.g.

1. I shall see you at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.
2. We shall go to Mandalay on Tuesday next week.

3. Have you looked every where in the house?

4. They live in a small village in Hakha Township in Chin State.

Exercise 37

Fill in the blanks with any suitable Adverbs.

1. I attend classes _____.
2. He understands his lessons _____.
3. The little baby sleeps _____.
4. I can _____ hear your voice.
5. The stars are shining _____.
6. My father will come back _____.
7. She _____ brings flowers to school.
8. I have looked for my pen _____.
9. Don't just stand _____.
10. We are _____ glad to hear the good news.
11. The way was _____ long and we were _____ tired.
12. I feel _____ tired that I go to bed _____.
13. It is still _____ early to start the journey.

Exercise 38

Correct the position of Adverbs in the following sentences.

1. We lay gently him down.
2. Father comes home late often.
3. I didn't see anywhere your hat.
4. Where are you so going early?
5. She has been twice there.
6. My brother has not yet come home.
7. My grand mother is in bed still.

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

Exercise 39

Insert the words in brackets in correct places.

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

CHAPTER XI

SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Biatlang Siamnak

Syntax (Biafang hna in biatlang siamnak)

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

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

Biatlang pakhat caah:-

(1) Subject um a herh.

(2) Predicate um a herh.

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

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

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