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## CHAPTER I

### A SENTENCE

A sentence is divided into two parts, namely subject and predicate. Biatlang pakhat cu then hnih ah then a si i, *subject* le *predicate* an si.

Example:

- (1) Mary is my sister.
- (2) She speaks English well.
- (3) Our country is Myanmar.
- (4) My uncle bought me a wrist watch.
- (5) The cow gives ten cups of milk everyday.
- (6) Please sit down.
- (7) One of my brothers is in Singapore.

| No. | Subject            | Predicate                        |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.  | Mary               | is my sister                     |
| 2.  | She                | speaks English well.             |
| 3.  | Our country        | is Myanmar.                      |
| 4.  | My uncle           | bought me a wrist watch.         |
| 5.  | The cow            | gives ten cups of milk everyday. |
| 6.  |                    | please sit down.                 |
| 7.  | One of my brothers | is in Singapore.                 |

*Subject* ah hin *Noun* le *Pronoun* lawngte hman an si. *Subject* telh loin nomor 6 nak biatlang bantukin (sentence), biatlang a um kho.

### Eight Parts of Speech: *Holhnak hi then riat ah then a si.*

Mirangholh pakhat hi tlinglam tein tial thiam le chimthiam dingah phun riat ah aa then.

Cu hna cu:

1. Noun .... "Min," mi min le thil min.
2. Pronoun .... "Mincan," mi min le thil min aiawh.
3. Verb .... "Tuah," *noun* a cawlcangh le a sining.
4. Adjective .... "Thilfianh," *noun* a fiantertu.
5. Adverb .... "Tuahtuam," *verb, adjective* le a dang *adverb* a fiantertu.
6. Preposition.... Noun le biafang dang pehtlaihtertu. \
7. Conjunction.. Biapehtu.
8. Interjection... "Lungsu," khuaruahhar, lunglawmh, thinhan, ngaihchiat bia hmuhsaknak.

#### 1. Noun: *Min*

A Noun is a word standing for a person or thing. *Min* cu mi min asiloah thil min caah hman a si.

e.g.

1. Robert is my friend.
2. He is from Yangon.
3. The dog is under the chair.
4. We use a whiteboard-marker to write on the white-board.
5. My sister is a tailor.
6. A calculator is very helpful for a business man.

e.g.

|         |        |          |            |
|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| Robert  | food   | book     | pencil     |
| Myanmar | dinner | chillies | duster     |
| Yangon  | table  | chair    | blackboard |

|          |        |         |                    |
|----------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Asia     | dog    | pen     | white-board-marker |
| Chindwin | horse  | brother | calclater          |
| cat      | sister | pants   | shoes              |
| river    | father | coat    | tree               |
| mother   | hat    | gun     | parent             |
| Chin     | butter | tea     | glass              |

#### 2. Pronoun: *Mincan*

A Pronoun is a word which stands for a noun. *Mincan* cu min aiawh ah hmanmi a si.

e.g.

|      |       |      |
|------|-------|------|
| I    | My    | me   |
| we   | our   | us   |
| you  | your  | you  |
| he   | his   | him  |
| she  | her   | her  |
| they | their | them |
| it   | its   | it   |

#### 3. Verb: *Tuah*

A verb is a word or phrase that shows what a person or thing does or is. *Verb* cu biafang asiloah biarual a si i, *Noun* nih a tuahmi asiloah *Noun* a si ning a chimtu a si.

e.g.

1. Mary goes to school.
2. The teacher came to see me yesterday.
3. He was reading when I called him.
4. Tell me where my father is.
5. I am moving to the next room.

6. You are a good liar.

e.g.

|       |         |       |         |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| go    | went    | clean | throw   |
| come  | came    | wash  | copy    |
| eat   | ate     | move  | grow    |
| take  | took    | learn | shout   |
| write | wrote   | bite  | request |
| sleep | slept   | taste | apply   |
| see   | saw     | run   | paint   |
| bring | brought | show  | ask     |

4. Adjective: *Thilfianh*

An Adjective is a word which says something about a noun or another Adjective. *Adjective* cu *Noun* asiloah a dang *Adjective* kong a chimtu le a fiantertu biafang a si.

e.g.

1. My father is a tall man.
2. He has a big house.
3. Robert is a very rich man.
4. I don't have enough money to buy a watch.

e.g.

|       |         |           |          |        |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| fat   | proud   | sweet     | handsome | good   |
| thin  | quick   | sour      | grey     | better |
| small | bright  | hot       | white    | best   |
| big   | thick   | bitter    | black    | bad    |
| tall  | foolish | beautiful | violet   | worse  |
| short | nice    | pretty    | pink     | worst  |

5. Adverb: *Tuahthuam*

An Adverb is a word which modifies or says something about a verb, an Adjective or another Adverb. *Adverb* cu *Verb* a tlintertu, asiloah a bawmtu, *Adjective* le a dangdang *Adverb* a bawmtu biafang a si.

e.g.

1. I sleep well last night.
2. He went home lately.
3. They love him very much.
4. The wind blows strongly.

## 6. Preposition

A Preposition is a word serving to mark relation between the Noun or Pronoun it governs or influence ~~and~~ another word. *Preposition* cu *Noun* asiloah *Pronoun* a changtu ah chiahmi biafang a si, *Verb* le *Noun*, *Noun* le *Noun* asiloah *Pronoun* le *Pronoun* an i pehtlaihna ah hmanmi a si.

e.g.

1. Mother is in the kitchen.
2. There are some fruits on the table.
3. My father is not at home.
4. Mary is going to Yangon tomorrow.
5. How much did you pay for?
6. He will arrive Hakha from Mandalay.

### 7. Conjunction: *Biapéh*

A Conjunction is a joining word. *Conjunction* cu bia pehtu a si. Biafang pakhat le pakhat asiloah biatlang pakhat kha a dang biatlang he a peh hna.

e.g. and, but, because, if, after, behind, etc.

1. Boys and girls sing together.
2. He is poor but he is honest.
3. Please give me a chair or a stool.
4. Mary went out for noodles because she was hungry.
5. If you work hard you will pass.
6. They went home after having dinner.

### 8. Interjection: *Lungsu*

An Interjection is a word used for showing happiness, anger, sorrow, and surprise.

*Interjection* cu voi khatte ah lunglawmhnak, thinhunnak, ngaihchiatnak le khuaruahharnak, awsang, awhleicawi in chimmi bia le aw-an a si.

Lunglawmh thanuam tuk tikah chimmi:

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Bravo!          | Pasaltha na si tiah thangthatnak a si.   |
| Fine!           | How fine! A va tha dah tiah faknak a si.   |
| Well done!      | A cunglei he a khat ko.  |
| Hurrah! Hurray! | Na phanh caah kan i lawm. Na teinak caah kan i lawm tiah zapi nih aw khat in aunak a si. |

Ngaihchiat caan i chimmi bia hna:

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Ah!   | A! tiah ar ko in um i chimmi bia a si. |
| Alas! | Cu ngaitak cu dah.                     |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Oh God! | Maw khuazing tiah lungrethei in chimmi. |
| My God! |   |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Woe is me! | Cu ngelcel cu, cu ka vanchiat cu, tinak a si. |
|------------|---|

Mi lung thawhternak i chimmi:

Look! Look! Hei zoh hmanh ca.

Hark! Listen! Vun ngai hmanh cu.

Hush! Be quiet! Dai ta rih uh!

Khuaruahhar ar ko lio chimmi:

1. Goodness gracious me! Ka hlawa a tling lo maw cu.
2. Good heavens! Ka hlawa a tling, Cu ka nuamh cu!
3. How nice! A tha tuk, Naa rem tuk, Naa tlak tuk.
4. How wonderful! Wonderful!  
Na tha tuk ai! Na vaa dawh dah.
5. How very kind of you! Na tha tuk ai! Cu tluk na va that cu!
6. What a pity! Zaangfak a va si thiam!
7. What a fine day! Cu tluk nikhua nuamh cu!
8. What a pretty girl! Cu nu dawh te cu! Cu nu te dawh cu!

## Exercise 1.

Name the parts of speech of each word in the following sentences. A tanglei biatlang chung biafang hi bia then min bunh hna.

e.g.

## MY BEST FRIEND

1. Mg Aye is my best friend.  
Mg Aye .... Noun  
is .... Verb  
my .... Pronoun  
best .... Adjective  
friend .... Noun
2. He is the son of U Mg Maung and Daw Hla.
3. He is sixteen years old.
4. He is tall, slim and handsome.
5. He is very hard working.
6. He is good natured too.
7. He is always ready to help others.
8. He is bright in all subjects.
9. He is strong in all subjects.
10. He is now in the tenth standard.
11. We are in the same class.
12. We have lunch together and study together.
13. We have the same hobby.
14. We love to play badminton after school.
15. We go swimming on week-ends.
16. We always help each other.

## CHAPTER II

## ARTICLES

## A, An, The

*Article* pathum, *a, an, the*, hna hi holh then phun riat ah an i tel lo nain grammar ahcun telhchih an si. *a* le *an* hi a fiang lomi *articles* an si. Pakhat he tlukceo ah chiah an si.

*The* hi *article* fiang ah chiah a si. *this, that, these, those*, biafang hna aiawh ah hmanmi a si. *a, an, the, article* hna hi *noun* a uktu biafang an si.

*Noun* biafang hlan ah *noun* he a changin hmanmi biafang an si. Rel khawhmi *noun* biafang cu, *article* um loin hman khawh a si lo.

e.g.

1. Man sits on chair. ti lawngin chim khawh a si lo.
2. A man sits on a chair. ti awk a si.

Ṭhutdan cungah a ṭhu tiin chim khawh a si lo. Ṭhutdan cungah mipa pakhat a ṭhu tiin chim awk a si.

The man with white hair is my father. Samrangpa khi ka pa a si. (The man = that man) the man a si tikah Samrangpa theng kha a sawh, cu tikah 'the' cu a fiangmi biafang kan ti.

## The Correct Use of A or An:

*A le An dik hmaan tein hmannak*

*A* hi *consonant* aw in aa thawkmi cafang changtu ah chiah i hman ding a si.

Example:

A book, a horse, a flower, a pen, a gun.

|                     |   |                 |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| A unit              | = | a yunit         |
| A union             | = | a yunion        |
| A university        | = | a yuniversity.  |
| A European          | = | a yuropean.     |
| A useful thing      | = | a yuseful thing |
| a one-storied house | = | a               |

We use 'an' before a word beginning with a vowel sound. 'An' cu *vowel* aw in aa thawkmi cafang hmaiah chiah i hman a si.

Example:

An ass, an apple, an egg, an orange, an umbrella.

an hour = (h) aw thlautak in 'our' tiah chim a si.

an heir = (h) aw thlautak in 'eir' tiah chim a si.

an honourable man = (h) aw thlautak in 'onourable' tiin chim a si.

an honest man = (h) aw thlau in 'onest' tiah chim a si.

### Use of the Indefinite Article:

#### *Rirawt sawhkhik ngei lomi Article hmannak*

1. Chim hmasami rel khawh a simi *noun* hlanah 'a' asiloah 'an' hi hman a si.

Example: 1. A tiger killed a barking deer.

2. An hour is not too long.

3. I bought a book, an orange, and a cup of milk.

2. A asiloah an hi, thil man, thil a kalning le a tlawmtam chim tikah hman a si.

e.g.

A dozen, half a dozen, a score, a gross, a hundred,

a lot of, a great many of, fifteen kyats a viss,

three times a day, sixty miles an hour.

### Use of the Definite Article:

#### *A fiangmi Article hmannak*

1. The definite article 'the' is used before a noun which is mentioned for the second time. Kan chim hmasami 'noun' kha a voi hnihnak kan chim than tikah *article* 'the' kha kan hmanpiak.

Example: 1. A doctor came to me.

2. I gave a cup of tea to the doctor.

3. The doctor gave me an injection.

4. I lent you a book last weeks.

5. I want the book back.

2. 'The' is used before a Noun which is made definite by the addition of a phrase or a clause. Biafang pakhat, biatan nih a zulh tikah, mah biafang hmaiah 'the' hi hman a si.

Example:

1. The girl with the blue sweater, is my classmate.

2. The apples, in my bag, are for you.

3. I like the present you gave me.

4. The students, who did not do their home work, are punished.

3. 'The' is used before a noun which, by reason of locality, can represent one particular thing. A umhmun le a ningcang theihciami 'noun' pakhat hmai ah 'the' hman khawh a si.

Example:

1. Mother is in the parlour.

2. They are going to the church.

3. The wounded man is taken to the hospitel.

~~There~~ is used before Nouns of which there is only one.

Pakhat lawng a simi Noun hmaiah 'the' hman a si.

Example:

The earth, the moon, the sun, the sea, the sky, the weather, the climate, the Irrawady river, the polar-star, the Immanuel Church, The Shwedagon Pagoda

5. The is used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans, gulf, mountain ranges, groups of islands, ships, important buildings, news papers, and plural names of countries.

Tivapi hna, rilite hna, rilipi hna, rilifonghlei hna, tlangthluan ngan pipi hna, tikulh hna, sangphawlawng ngan pipi hna, inn theihtlei ngan pipi hna, tadinca hna, Ram fonhkomh hna biafang hmaiah, 'the' hi hman a si fawn.

Example:

The Chindwin, the Sittaung, the Shwedagon Pagoda, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Himalaya, the Sahara, the National Musium, the Myanmar Daily News, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Soviet Union.

6. 'The' is used before singular nouns used to represent a class of objects. Thil phun pakhat aiawh in hmanmi *noun* cafang hmaiah 'the' hman a si.

Example:

1. The cow gives us milk.
2. The ant is industrious.
3. The elephant is the largest animal.

7. 'The' is used before Superlative Adjectives. 'The' cu *Superlative Adjectives* hmaiah hman a si.

Example:

1. Maung Hla is the best player in the team.
2. Thida is the prettiest girl in our school.

3. Yangon is the biggest city in Myanmar.

8. 'The' is used before an Adjective used to represent a class of persons. Mibu khat aiawh in *Adjective* biafang pakhat kan hman tikah, cu biafang hmaiah 'the' cu hman a si.

Example:

1. The rich should help the poor.
2. We pity the blind and the deaf.
3. The coward surrender to the brave.
4. The thin can run faster than the fat.
5. Fortune favours the brave.

#### Omission of Articles:

##### *Article hman a herh lonak*

The Article is omitted in the following cases: A tanglei konglam he pehtlai in *Article* hman a herh lo.

#### 1. Before Common nouns in a widest sense.

Zatlang min (Common noun) kha a sang bik in kan hman tikah;-

Example:

1. Man is mortal. (Man kind) Minung cu a thi ding kan si.
2. Woman is man's mate. (Woman kind)
3. What kind of tree is this. (of a tree ti ding a si)
4. I don't like this type of watch. (of a watch a si)
5. He is not that sort of man. (of a man ti awk a si)

#### 2. Before title coming before Proper Noun.

Title a ngeimi *proper noun* hmaiah *article* hman khawh a si lo.

Example: General Aung San, Rector Tin Aung.  
Sithu U Ba, Lord Jesus.

### 3. Article is omitted in a well established phrase.

Dirhmun fekmi biatan hman tikah *article* hman a herh lo.

Example:

|              |                        |                 |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| at home      | = at (the) home?       | = Inn ah        |
| at school    | = at (the) school      | = sianginn ah   |
| at dinner    | = at (the) dinner      | = zanriah ah    |
| at breakfast | = (the) breakfast      | = thaithawh ah  |
| at day break | = at (the) day break   | = deika ah      |
| at dawn      | = at (the) dawn        | = khuafiang cat |
| at sunrise   | = at (the) sunrise     | = nichuak ah    |
| at noon      | = at (the) noon        | = chun ah       |
| at night     | = at (the) night       | = zan ah        |
| at sunset    | = ni a tlak in         |                 |
| at rest      | = dinh                 |                 |
| at ease      | = dorh                 |                 |
| at day       | = chun ah              |                 |
| at hand      | = kut in               |                 |
| by sea       | = rili in, lawng in    |                 |
| by air       | = van in, vanlawng in. |                 |
| by name      | = min in               |                 |
| by bus       | = buska in             |                 |
| by plane     | = vanlawng in          |                 |
| by post      | = carek in             |                 |
| by telegram  | = thirhri in           |                 |
| by telephone | = telephone in         |                 |
| in hand      | = kutchung um          |                 |
| in bed       | = inhnak ah            |                 |
| in jail      | = thawng ah            |                 |

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| in town    | = khuachung ah  |
| in debt    | = leibat        |
| in doubt   | = lungrethei in |
| in love    | = i duh         |
| in motion  | = cawlcangh     |
| in jest    | = i capoh       |
| in fact    | = a taktak ah   |
| on foot    | = ke in         |
| on bicycle | = thirrang in   |
| on horse   | = rang in       |
| on earth   | = lei cungah    |
| on demand  | = hal           |

### 4. In certain well-established usage, consisting of a transitive verb and its object, the article is omitted.

*Transitive verb* le *object* (noun) hmanṭin ah *article* a herh lo.

Example:

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| catch fire       | = meikangh        |
| find fault       | = sual kawl       |
| take breadth     | = thadamh         |
| take care        | = i ralrin        |
| take heart       | = lungthawh       |
| take heed        | = upat pek        |
| take leave       | = kalnak nawl hal |
| take notice      | = hmuh            |
| take part        | = i tel, i ṭawm   |
| take place       | = a si, a cang    |
| take sides       | = i tanh          |
| give ear to      | = ngaih           |
| give birth to    | = fa ngeih        |
| give information | = theihter        |



|               |   |               |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| send words    | = | biacah        |
| bring word    | = | bia rak phurh |
| lose heart    | = | lungdongh     |
| lose sight of | = | mithmuh lo    |
| set foot      | = | umhmun khuar  |
| come home     | = | inn tin       |

He left school last year.

The accident took place on the main road.

We all take part in the concert

She sent word that she was coming.

### 5. As a rule, Proper nouns, Abstract nouns, and Material nouns do not take articles.

A phung in, *Proper nouns, Material nouns* le *Abstract nouns* hna nih *Articles* an herh lo.

Example:

1. Pagan is in central Myanmar.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
3. Beauty can be found in every thing.
4. All that glitters are not gold.
5. We eat bread with butter or jam.

### Chinchiah awk:

*Material nouns* le *Abstract nouns* kha chimchan an si ahcun *article* hman chih a herh.

- e.g. The water in the jar is boiled water.  
The advice that he gave me is valuable.

### 6. Common Nouns in the plural number do not take any article. When they are particularized they take article.

Zatlang Noun a tam in tial tikah article hman chih a herh lo.  
 Chimchan an si tikah article hman kawp a si.

Example:

1. Flowers are beautiful.
2. The flowers in your garden are beautiful.
3. Boys wear white shirts and green longyis.
4. The boys from our school wear uniforms.

### Hngalh ding:

Nambar 1 nak, 3 nak i *Flowers* le *Boys* hna hi a tlangpi in chimmi an si caah *article* an herh lo nain nambar 2 nak i *flowers* le 4 nak i *boys* hna cu chim chan an si caah *article* 'the' hmanpiak an si. *Article* 'the' cu pakhat le pakhatnak tam he hman an si. a le *an* belte pakhat ca lawngah hman an si.

e.g.

|           |   |          |
|-----------|---|----------|
| the boys  | - | the boy  |
| the trees | - | the tree |
| a dog,    | - | dogs     |
| an egg,   | - | eggs     |