

## Exercise 13

Catlangkulh chung *Adjective* hna hi a dik ahmaan ning tein tial than hna. Rewrite the words in the brackets correctly.

1. I am as (brave) as you.
2. Ko Myint is (tall) than Ko Aye.
3. Ko Hla is the (tall) of the three.
4. Among the girls Mu Mu Aye has the (good) voice.
5. This temple is the (old) building around here.
6. My knife is sharp, but yours is (sharp).
7. Diamond is the (hard) material known.
8. Rubber is (soft) than wood.
9. Your writing is not (good) than hers.
10. The sun is getting (hot) and (hot).
11. The (high) the sun the (hot) it becomes.
12. Of these two things this one is (expensive).
13. The (big) the house the (much) money it will cost.
14. No other country has (many) people than People's China.
15. Of my three sisters I love Su Su (much) than the other two.
16. The (dark) the night, the (great) the danger.

## CHAPTER V

PRONOUNS: *Mincan*

There are seven kinds of Pronouns. Pronouns phun sarih a um.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Personal Pronoun.      | Pumpak Pronoun (Mincan)<br>e.g. I, we, you, he, she |
| 2. Reflexive Pronoun.     | Mahlila Mincan<br>e.g. myself, ourselves.           |
| 3. Demonstrative Pronoun. | Sawhkhieh Mincan<br>e.g. this, that, these, those   |
| 4. Indefinite Pronoun.    | Afiang lo Mincan<br>e.g. any, none, all,            |
| 5. Distributive Pronoun.  | Phawtzamh Mincan<br>e.g. each, either,              |
| 6. Interrogative Pronoun. | Biahaltu Mincan<br>e.g. who, whom, what,            |
| 7. Relative Pronoun.      | Pehtlaihtertu Mincan<br>e.g. who, whom, which,      |

Personal Prounoun: *Pumpak Mincan*

*Personal Mincan* hi phunthum ah a then.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. The First Person  | = the person speaking.<br>e.g. (I, we) bia chimtu                         |
| 2. The Second Person | = the person spoken to.<br>e.g. (you) bia ngaitu                          |
| 3. The Third Person  | = the person spoken of<br>e.g. (he, she, it, they) a kong<br>chim ceihmi. |

### Forms of Personal Pronouns

Number	Nominative case (Dirhtu)	Objective case (Ingthu)	Possessive case Co-ingtu.
Singular	I	me	my, mine
	you	you	your, yours
	he	him	his
	she	her	her, hers
	It	it	its
Plural	we	us	our, ours
	you	you	your, yours
	they	them	their, theirs

### Agreement. Aa tlak/ I zawndunnak

*Pronoun* pakhat cu, ai a awh i, a dirpiakmi *Noun* he, namber, gender he *case* ah an i zawngdun, an i hnatlakpi dih lai. *Noun* pakhat a si ahcun, *Pronoun* pakhat ve, a tam a si ahcun, *Pronoun* cu a tam a si ve lai. Apa a si ahcun apa a si ve lai. *Noun* cu anu a si ahcun *Pronoun* zong anu a si ve lai. *Noun* nih *subject* a si ahcun, *Pronoun* zong *Subject* a si ve lai. *Object* a si ahcun *Pronoun* zong *Object* a si ve lai. Ngeitu a si ahcun *Pronoun* zong ngeitu a si ve lai.

e.g.

1. I am talking. You are listening.
2. We are talking about her.
3. Her name is Rosy. Her brother is Nyi Nyi.
4. He is my class-mate. I will introduce you to him.
5. He and his sister are very good natured.
6. They live with their parents in Hakha.
7. They have a big dog. It wags its tail.

### Use of the Possessive Form Ngeitu Mincan hmnnak

*Possessive Adjective* in kan hman tikah *Noun* nih a zulh.

- e.g. 1. Here is your book.  
 2. I will hang my shirt there.  
 3. Our parents went down to Yangon.  
 4. His uncle bought him a nice watch.

Ngeitu Mincan hmnnak phun thum a um.

1. *Noun* le *Pronoun* karlak ah 'to be' timi *Verbs* am, is, was, are, were pa khatkhat a um ahcun, Ngeitu *Pronoun* hman a si.

- e.g. 1. This pen is mine.  
 2. That pen is yours.  
 3. These umbrellas are ours.  
 4. Those staplers are his.

2. *Noun* hi theihcia a si ahcun, ngeitu Mincan hman a si.

- e.g. 1. I have my ticket. Where is yours?  
 2. This is his bag. That is hers.  
 3. I put your book and theirs on the teacher's table.

3. *Pronoun* hi 'of' hnulei i kan hman tikah, ngeitu Mincan hman a si.

- e.g. 1. That new book of mine was lost.  
 2. Would you please lend me this interesting novel of yours.

## Exercise 14

A tanglei biatlang a lawnnak ah hin, aa tlakmi Mincan na thlak lai i, a tangah tlangrin na tuahpiak lai.

e.g.

1. Thi Thi writes a letter. She sends \_\_\_\_\_ to friend of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ko Ko and \_\_\_\_\_ sister go to school. \_\_\_\_\_ carry \_\_\_\_\_ bags on \_\_\_\_\_ shoulders.
3. I have a watch \_\_\_\_\_ keeps good time.
4. Boys are playing soccer. \_\_\_\_\_ keep \_\_\_\_\_ bags under a tree.
5. Two girls are outside. Let \_\_\_\_\_ come in.
6. I love my cat, because \_\_\_\_\_ loves \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I like my aunt, because \_\_\_\_\_ always gives \_\_\_\_\_ good present.
8. My sister asked \_\_\_\_\_ to accompany \_\_\_\_\_ to the market.
9. The boys told \_\_\_\_\_ parents that \_\_\_\_\_ would come home late.
10. Did you hear about Yi Yi? \_\_\_\_\_ is very ill. Shall \_\_\_\_\_ go to see her? This book is \_\_\_\_\_. I want to give \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
11. My father bought a spade \_\_\_\_\_ cost ten kyats. \_\_\_\_\_ handle is made of wood. We shall use \_\_\_\_\_ in gardening.

Some points to note: *Hngalh awk*

e.g.

1. I shall give this rose to her. (not she)
2. I have no trust in him. (not he)
3. You gave her the photos. She is looking at them (not they)
4. I am stronger than he. (not him)

5. You are not as tall as they. (not them)
6. You are not as tall as they (are). Hika hin a donghnak i they are hi hman lo a si.
7. I like you more than she (does).
8. I like you more than her = I like you more than I like her.
9. They asked Ko Ko and me to tea. (not I)
10. Let me start playing. = Permit/ allow me to start playing.
11. Let us start playing, = Allow us to start playing.
12. Let her start playing = Allow her to start playing.
13. Let him start playing = Allow him to start playing.
14. Let them start playing = Allow them to start playing.
15. Who is in the room? I am. It's (not me)
16. Who did that? I did not. It was not I. (not me)
17. Who are smoking in the room? We are not. It's not we. (not me)
18. Who are going to Yangon? They are not. It's not they (not me).

Reflexive Pronoun: *Mah lila Mincan*

Singular (a pak): myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself.  
Plural (a tam): ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

*Reflexive Pronoun* ah hin *Subject* nih a tuahmi kha a tuahtu (subject) cungah a kir than.

e.g. 1. I cut myself

Kai ah.

2. You look at yourself.

Nangmah le nangmah naa zoh

3. The boy hurts himself.

Ngakchiapa amah le amah aa khawng.

4. The man is starving himself.  
Amah le amah aa tamter.
5. The cat cleans itself by licking.  
Zawhte amah le amah i liah in aa kholh.
6. We blame ourselves.  
Kanmah le kanmah kan i mawhchiat.
7. They disgrace themselves.  
Anmah tein an i thangchiat.

**Reflexives Pronoun** hna cu, biachimmi, thuk deuh le sullam ngei deuh seh tiah hman a si.

- e.g. 1. I did the work myself.  
Mah rian cu keimah tein ka tñan.
2. You said so yourself.  
Na chimmi te a si ko.
  3. I myself gave your letter to the teacher.  
Sayama sinah na ca keimah bak nih ka pek.
  4. I gave your letter to the teacher herself.  
Sayama kha na ca kan pekpiak.
  5. The Headmistress herself came to our house.  
Sayamaci kan inn ah a ra.
  6. She dare not go to the movie by herself.  
Zohsin zungah amah tein a kal ngam lo.
  7. The old man lives by himself.  
Tarpa amah te lawng a um.

### Exercise 15

A hmanmi biafang thim law catlang rinpiak.

1. Did you see Hla Hla (her, herself)?
2. Blame (yourself, you) for your failure.

3. What would you do if you are (he, himself, him).
4. There are some letters for you and (I, me, myself).
5. She looks at (her, herself) in the mirror.
6. Are these books (your, yours, yourself)?
7. Here is your pen. Where is (my, mine, myself)?
8. A boy fell from a tree and hurt (him, himself).
9. A child played with fire and burnt (it, itself).
10. (We, us) all went with (them, themselves).
11. You should solve the problem by (you, yourself).
12. The headmaster (him, himself) will speak to us.

### Demonstrative Pronouns

*This, those, that, these, such*, hna hi *Demonstrative Pronouns* an si. *Adjective* rian zong an tñan. *Adjective* rian tñan tu i hman an si tikah *Noun* nih a zulh colh hna.

these + verb = pronoun  
these + books = adjective

e.g.

1. This is your share, that is his share.
2. These are our books, whose are those?
3. I am your rival and as such I cannot help you.
4. I have explained every thing. Such is my opinion.  
Adjective = This racket is mine, that racket is yours.  
Pronoun = This is my racket, that is yours.

**4. Indefinite Pronoun:** A fiang lo, a tlangpi in a chimmi Mincan.

*Indefinite Pronoun* nih, minung le thil ca i hman tikah, pumpak, thilpak ca chim loin, a tlangpi in a chim.

e.g.

- |               |               |            |                          |
|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. any        | = pakhatkhat  | everyone   | = ahopaoh.               |
| 2. some       | = zeimawzat   | anybody    | = mizeipaoh.             |
| 3. none       | = zehmanhlo   | somebody   | = pakhatkhat             |
| 4. all        | = a zapi      | everybody  | = mi kip                 |
| 5. a few      | = a tlawmpal  | anything   | = zeikip<br>thil zei kip |
| 6. a little   | = a tlawmpal  | something  | = pakhatkhat             |
| 7. many       | = tampi       | everything | = zeipaoh                |
| 8. much       | = tampi       | others     | = a dang pakhat          |
| 9. one/anyone | = pakhat paoh | nothing    | = zehmanh lo.            |
| 10. someone   | = pakhatkhat  | anywhere   | = khuazehmanh            |

e.g.

1. All were gone. No one was left.
2. I don't like this watch, show me another.
3. Take this one. Leave the other.
4. Many were injured, only a few escaped unhurt.
5. I have some sugar. Do you want any?
6. One must not boast of one's success.
7. He has eaten everything. Nothing is left.
8. Is everything ready?
9. Everyone of you will get a present.
10. Everybody is going to the beach. What about you?

**Note:** *any, anyone, anybody, anything*, hna hi biahlnak zong ah hman an si. *Some, someone, somebody, something* hna hi biatluangtlam chim tikah hman an si.

e.g.

1. I don't have any money. Do you have any?
2. She has some money. She will lend us some.

3. Is there any-one in the house? I don't see anybody.
4. I don't want anything. Everything is all right.
5. Please say something. Something is better than nothing.
6. She brings something for you. She wants to tell you something.
7. Anyone may go. Anybody may try it.
8. Anything will do. Azeipaoh ka duh ko. A zeipaoh a tha ko.

**Theih ding:** Catlang pakhat ah *Pronoun* pahnih a um ahcun pakhat le pakhat an i zawngdun (an tlakpi) lai.

e.g. One should take care of one's health. (not his health)

One must not praise one's self. (not himself)

Everyone likes to have his own way. (not one's)

If anyone of the girls wants a rose, she can have it.

### Exercise 16

A tanglei biatlang ah hin ahman mi *Pronoun* thim tuah.

1. (All, Any) the boys went home.
2. Does (Someone, anyone) want cigarette?
3. I have almost used up my sugar. Only (a few, a little) is left.
4. A (few, little) of the boys are absent today.
5. Here's some salt. Don't use (much, many). Use a (little, few)
6. Did you see (anybody, somebody) at the station?
7. (Someone, Anyone) is calling you. Go and see (one, him).
8. You carry the light boxes. I will carry this heavy (one, ones).
9. Don't buy those bad bananas. Buy this good (one, ones).
10. Is there (something, anything) in this box?
11. Do you want (something, anything) to eat?
12. I do not like this one. Give me (another, others).

13. There are many mangoes in the basket. Only this (one, thing) is ripe. The (another, others) are not ripe.

### Distributive Pronouns

*Distributive Pronoun* timi cu *each, either, neither*, hna hi minung a si caah, thil a pekmi ca lawngah hman an si.

e.g. 1. Each of the girls gets a daisy.

Daisy par an co cio.

2. Either of you will be punished.

Nan pa 2 ah pakhat hrem nan si lai.

3. Neither of the teams won the match.

An team hnih in an tei lo.

**Note:** *Each, either, neither, hna hi Adjective* zongah hman an si. Mi pahnih, asiloah thil pahnih he lawng, hman an si. Pahnihnak tam he hman kan duh tikah *any, anyone, none* kha hman a si.

e.g. 1. You can use either of these two pencils.

Pencil pakhat paoh hmang ko.

2. Neither of these two watches are of any use.

Mah nazi pahnih hman tlak an si lo.

3. You can take anyone of these ten books.

Mah cauk pahra ah pakhat na lak khawh.

4. None of the eleven players played well.

Minung (11) ah pakhat hmanh san an tlai lo.

5. Each of the winners was awarded a prize.

A teitu pakhat cio laksawng pakhat pek a si.

6. The boys received twenty kyats each.

Ngakchiapa 1 nih fang 10 cio an co.

### Interrogative Pronouns, Biahlnak Pronouns.

*Who, whom, whose, which, what*, hna hi biahlnak Pronoun an si.

1. *Who* cu minung ca lawngah hman a si. Pakhat le pakhatnak tam caah hman khawh veve a si.

Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case
who	whom	whose

e.g. 1. Who is he? He is my brother.

2. Who are coming? The guests are coming.

3. Whom do you want to see? I want to see Robert.

4. Whom are you speaking to? I am speaking to my friend.

5. Whose bicycle is this? It is Ko Win's.

6. Whose are those cows? They belong to U Chit.

2. *Which* cu, minung ca, saram ca le nunnak a ngei lomi caah hman khawh a si. *Number, gender* le case hna ah aa thleng lo.

*Which* = Aho hi dah, a zei hi dah (i sawh, i thim i hmanmi a si). sawhkhhih

e.g. 1. Which of these boys is your friend?

2. Which of those girls do you know?

3. Which is the kitten you want to give me?

4. Which do you like, this necklace or that?

5. Which are your books, these or those?

3. *What* hi nunnak a ngei lomi thil lawngah hman a si. *Number* le case caah aa thleng lo.

*what* = zeidah

e.g.

What is that? This is a radio - casset.

What do you want? I want some cassette- tapes.

What is worrying you? Nothing. *Zei nih dah na lungre an theihter. Zei a si lo.*

What are they talking about? They are talking about cars.

**Hngalh awk:** *whose, which, what* hna hi *Adjective* biahlnak an si tiah kan chim cang. *Noun* hi kan ruah chihmi dirhmun a si ahcun, *Noun* biafang a um lo zongah, *Pronoun* a si tiah ruah khawh a si.

### Exercise 17

A tanglei biatlangkomh ah hin, a dikmi *Pronoun* na thlak lai.

1. .... of the girls received two flowers.
2. .... of the boys is seen by me.
3. .... of these calendars do you want?
4. .... of the three boys must have stolen my watch.
5. I have six pups. You can take ..... you like.
6. There are five singers. They get fifty kyats.....
7. I lost my pencil. Did .....see my pencil?
8. .... is the time?
9. .... is this umbrella?
10. .... wishes to see you?
11. .... do you want to blame?
12. To ..... did you give the letter?
13. With ..... are you going to play the checkers?
14. .... of the boys broke my ruler?
- 15.....would you choose? The blue or the red?
16. .... is better, honour or riches?
17. .... do you expect to see in the zoo?
18. .... are they doing at school?

### Relative Pronoun: *Pehtlaihtertu Mincan*

Examples:

1. I know Khin Khin Thi. She is very popular. I know Khin Khin Thi who is very popular.
2. The child like the doll. It is very expensive.  
The child like the doll which is very expensive.
3. Something was wrong. I did not know. I did not know what was wrong.

A cunglei biatlang hna ah hin, *who, which, what*, hna hi, biahlnak ah hman an si lo. Biatlang pahnih komhnak, pehnak ah hman an si. Biatlang pahnih kha pakhat si dingin a peh hna caah *Relative Pronouns* (*Pehtlaihtertu Pronoun*) kan ti hna nak a si. Nambar pakhatnak ah, *who* cu Khin Khin Thi a changah, a aiawhtu caah chiah i hman a si. Cucaah biatlang pahnih kha a peh hna i, biatlang pakhat ah an cang.

Nambar pahnihnak ah *which* cu *doll* changtu ah, *doll* aiawhtu ah kan hman i, biatlang pahnih kha, biatlang pakhat ah an cang.

Nambar pathumnak ah 'what' cu *something* kha a aiawh i, biatlang pahnih kha pakhat ah a komh hna.

4. This is an old story. Mother used to tell us.

This is an old story that mother used to tell us.

Mah ah hin 'that' cu (story) chang ah kan chiah i, (story) aiawh pah in biatlang pahnih kha pakhat ah a komh hna.

*Who, which, what, that*, hna cu *Relative Pronoun* ah kan hman tikah *number, gender* le case ah (who) ti lo cu, an i thleng lo.

<i>Nominative</i>	:	who	which	what	that
<i>Objective</i>	:	whom	which	what	that
<i>Possessive</i>	:	whose			



### Relative Pronoun hmanning cang

1. A tlangpi in **who, whom, whose**, hna cu minung ca lawngah hman an si.

1. The man who is honest is trusted.  
Miding cu zumh an si.
2. He who is content is rich.  
Milungtling cu mirum an si.
3. God helps those who help themselves.  
Amah le amah a bawmmi kha Pathian nih a bawmh hna.
4. Mary is the girl whom I want to see.  
Mary hmuh ka duh.
5. There are many wise men whom we do not know.  
Ka hngalh lomi mifim tampi an um.
6. Here comes the woman whose child is crying  
A fa a tap minu a ra lio.
7. The Headmaster meets the parents whose sons broke school discipline.  
Sianginn nawlbuar pawl ngakchia an nu le an pa sayaci nih a ton hna.

2. **Relative Pronoun, which**, cu saram le thil aiawhtu lawngah hman a si.

- e.g.
1. I kicked the dog which barked at me.  
Ui a ka bohtu ka chuih.
  2. She likes the present which you give her.  
Na thenhmi laksawng a duh ngai.
  3. He has ten hens which lay eggs every day.  
Ni khat pum 1 a timi arpi 10 a ngei.
  4. The books which help you are those which make you think.  
Cauk an bawmtu hna cu khua an ruahtertu an si.

3. **Relative Pronoun that** cu, minung, thil le saram an pathum caah hman khawh a si. **Who, which** hmannak paohah 'that' cu hman khawh a si. **Superlative Degree** a umnak paohah who le which nakin 'that' cu hman deuh a si.

e.g.

1. The wisest man that ever lived made mistakes.  
Mifim bik zong nih aa palh tawn ko.
2. Than Than is the best runner that Myanmar has.  
Than Than cu Kawl mi lakah tlik a thawng bik.
3. This is the most expensive necklace that is on display.  
A piahami lakah mah thi hi a man a fak bik.

**Any, more, all, nothing, some**, a hmanmi biatlang ah, 'that' hman tikah a tha bik.

1. You can take any picture that you like.  
Na duhmi pung na lak khawh.
2. She likes one of the drawing that you showed her.  
Na piahami kha a duh.
3. There is nothing that you can do to please her.  
A lung nuamhnak zehmanh na tuah kho lo.
4. All is well that ends well.  
A donghnak a tham cu a tha dih.

4. **Relative Pronoun 'when'** cu thil ca lawngah hman a si. **What** cu **Relative Pronoun** i kan hman tikah, ai a awhmi **Noun** a lang lo.

1. Give the child what it wants. Naute a duhmi paoh pe ko.
2. I do not know what you mean. Na chimchan ka hngal lo.
3. What is done cannot be undone. Tuah cia i let khawh a si lo.



**Compound Relative:** whoever = ahopaoh  
 whichever = a zeipaoh  
 whatever = zeipaoh

1. Welcome whoever comes in.  
A rak lutmi paoh mithmai tha pe hna u.
2. Take whichever you like.  
Na duhmi rak i lak.
3. Whatever you do you should do well.  
na tuahmi paoh tha tein tuah.

### Exercise 18

A tlak bikmi *Relative Pronouns* hna kha a lawnnak ah thlak.  
 Put in the most suitable *Relative Pronouns* into the blanks.

1. The person \_\_\_\_\_ can tell you is not here.
2. Foot ball is the game \_\_\_\_\_ I like best.
3. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ you can trust.
4. I know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ child is hurt.
5. John, \_\_\_\_\_ is my cousin, got the job.
6. I found the pen \_\_\_\_\_ I lost yesterday.
7. The girl to \_\_\_\_\_ you are speaking is my classmate.
8. These are the farmers from \_\_\_\_\_ you can buy eggs.
9. I got the letter \_\_\_\_\_ you sent me.
10. This is the day \_\_\_\_\_ we shall never forget.
11. God helps those \_\_\_\_\_ help themselves.

### Exercise 19

A tanglei biatlang pahnih hna hi, *Relative Pronoun* hmang in biatlang pakhat ah komh hna. Combine the following pairs of sentences into one by using relative pronouns.

1. I met a post man. He gave me a letter.
2. He returned the book. It was lent to him.
3. The pen was lost. You gave me the pen.
4. I sent for the book. I did not receive it.
5. The answer is right. She gave the answer.
6. I found the pen. I lost it yesterday.
7. You told me something. I did not believe it.
8. Show me the road. The road leads to the bazaar.
9. That man is deaf. You spoke to him.
10. Those pencils are mine. They are lying on the floor.
11. This is the best essay. You have written the essay.
12. I do not know. You mean something to say.

## CHAPTER VI

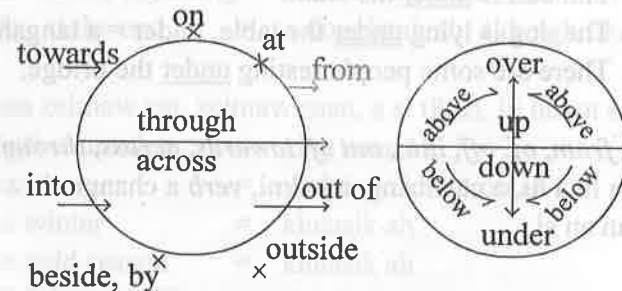
## PREPOSITIONS

Hman pengmi Prepositions.

at	=	ah
in	=	a chungah
on	=	a cungah
to	=	sinah, leiah
from	=	sinin
for	=	caah
with	=	he, amah he.
of	=	i, kongah.
off	=	pinah, lengah
near	=	pawngah
by	=	in, pawngah.
up	=	a cung, kai
down	=	tang, tum
above	=	a cungah (a tawng lo)
across	=	tan, a phiat (kal i phiat)
after	=	hnuah
against	=	hngatchan, ralchanh
along	=	zulhin
under	=	tangah
upon	=	cungah
within	=	a chungah
amidst	=	kar ah, kar lakah
among	=	lakah
before	=	hlanah
behind	=	hnu leiah, hnuah
below	=	tangah (a tawng lo)

beneath	=	tangah
beside	=	sir leiah
between	=	karlak ah
beyond	=	pinah, pin leiah ralah, varalah
during	=	lioah, caan karah
into	=	chungah, chungleiah
onto	=	cungah
out of	=	lengah
outside	=	a lengah, a leng
over	=	a cungah
through	=	palpah, tanpah, chungin, lakin
till, until	=	hlan tiang, hlan lo
without	=	loin, lengah.

## Use of Prepositions



1. *At, in, on, by, with, inside, ouside, behind, beside le under,*  
hna cu umhmunmi, *Verb* hnuzul an si.

e.g.

i. He is at home. He is at school. He is at the door.

He is at Ngapali.

(at nih hin a chungah, a lengah ti hi a chim lo nain,

hmun pakhat ah a um ti hi a fianter).

2. She is in the room. She is sitting in the car. She lives in Yangon. (Aa kulh, aa kharmi chung i a um ahcun in kan hman).
3. A book is on the table. The pen is on my hand. The mat is on the floor. (On cu thil pakhat kha a dang thil cungah a um, an i tawng. An i tawng lo ahcun over kha hman a si.)
4. He stands by me. He is sitting by the fire. He is standing by the car. (by cu a pawngah tinak a si).
5. The teacher writes with a pen. The teacher writes with a piece of chalk.
6. The driver stays inside the car. inside = a chungah.
7. The passengers are standing outside the car. outside - a leng.
8. The ball is under the chair.
9. The dog is lying under the table. under = a tangah
10. There are some people resting under the bridge.

2. *To, from, of, off, into, out of, towards, across, through, up* le *down* hna hi, a cawlcang, a kalmi, *verb* a changtu lc a zultu ah hman an si.

e.g.

1. We go to school. We go to Hakha. We go to the river.
2. We walk towards the river. We are going towards the pagoda. That man is coming towards us.
3. They came from school. They come from the market.
4. She comes of a rich family.
5. Our car went off the road. He is off for lunch.
6. Just now he went into the room. Five minutes ago he went into the garden.

7. She will come out of the room now.
8. The teacher is coming out of the classroom.
9. She comes out of the car.
10. We walk across the road. We swim across the river.
11. They went through the room. They went through the market.
12. They went up the stairs. The steamer sails up the river.
13. They came down the stairs. They are swimming down the river.

### 3. A caan he pehtlai in at cu hman a si rih.

- e.g.
1. at six o'clock = suimilam paruk ah.
  2. at noon = chun caan ah.
  3. at midnight = zanñim ah.
  4. at once = chikkhatte ah, voikhat ah.
  5. at the beginning = a hramthawk ah, hramthawh ah.
  6. at the end = a donghnak ah, a dongh tikah.

A caan zeimaw zat, zeimaw caan, a si tikah, in hman a si.

- |                |   |                        |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| in the morning | = | zing caan ah           |
| in summer      | = | vaupi ah, khualum ah   |
| in winter      | = | khuasik ah             |
| in cold season | = | khuasik ah             |
| in December    | = | Decmeber thla chungah. |
| in 2000 year   | = | kum 2000 kum chungah.  |

On cu a caan he pehtlaiin hman tikah ni khat caah hman a si.

- |                         |   |                         |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| on Monday               | = | cawnnikhatni ah.        |
| on the full moon day of | = | tadingcut thlapa lai ah |
| Thadingyut              |   |                         |
| on Christmas day        | = | Krisimat ni ah          |

on Independent day = lnatlatzi ni ah.  
 on my birth day = ka chuah ni ah.  
 on the first day of January = January ni khat ni ah.

Thialkam le umkal tikah

e.g.

1. We travel by bus. We travel by boat. We travel by plane.
2. We travel by air. We go by cart. We go on foot.
3. We go on horseback. We go on bicycle.
4. We travel from Mandalay to Yangon.
5. We arrive at Mandalay bus station.
6. We arrive at a village. We arrive at our destination.
7. We arrive at Shwe Myodaw Hotel.

arrive in = reach = get to = ram le khuapipa phak  
 tikah hman a si.

arrive at = reach = get to = hmun le khuate deuh  
 phak tikah hman a si.

### **Preposition pakhat kha sullam dangdang in hmannak**

1. **About** = hrawng, deng/lai ah, kong, pawngkam/ velchum.

1. He went out about nine o'clock.  
 Suimilam 9 hrawngah a chuak.
2. He was about to sleep when the phone ring.  
 Aa hngilh deng ah phone a ring.
3. We are studying about Asian countries.  
 Asia ram kong kan cawng.
4. The children are playing about the house.  
 Ngakchia rual inn velchum ah lente an i celh.

2. **Above** = cungah, luan, thiam bik, a tlak lo.

1. The jet plane flies above clouds.  
 Jet vanlawng khuadawm cung in a zuang.
2. She is above the age of fifteen.  
 Amahnu cu kum hleinga leng a si. (luan)
3. John is above his class.  
 John cu an khan ah cathiam bik a si.
4. The old man is above suspicion.  
 Tarpa cu lunhrinh awk a tlak lo.

3. **After** = hnuah, a dih in, zulhdawi, hlathlai.

1. Who comes after you?  
 Na hnuah ahodah a ra?
2. We shall play after school.  
 Sianginn chuah in kan i celh lai.
3. The reporter is after some news.  
 Tadin thanhpa thawngpang a hlathlai.

4. **Against** = Zuam, ralchan, (he) hngatchan.

1. Our team will play against your team tomorrow.  
 Kanmah team cu nanmah team he thaizing kan i zuam lai.
2. The boat sails against the current.  
 Tisuar pahchan in lawng an zah.
3. He leans his bicycle against the wall.  
 Vampang hngatchan in a thirrang a chiah.

5. **Along** = zulh in.

1. We walk along the river = Tiva zulh in kan kal.
2. If you go along this road, you will see the Post Office.  
 Mah lam zulh in na kal ahcun, Carek Zung cu na hmuh  
 ko lai.

3. Come along, let us go to pictures.  
Ra ve, baisakup kan zoh lai.
6. **Amidst, Amid** = karlak ah, a laifang ah.
  1. We are picking peanuts amidst potatoes.  
Aalu lakah mepe kan char.
  2. You should not go amidst people with that dress.
  3. Mah thuampi he milak ah kal hlah.
  4. She grows up amidst wealth and happiness.  
Amahnu cu rum le nomhnak he a thang.
7. **Around** = velchum ah, pawngkam ah, hrawnghrang.
  1. The children are running round the house.  
Inn velchum ah ngakchia an tli le.
  2. There are no thieves around here.  
Hi pawngkam ah mifir an um lo.
  3. The population of this village is around three thousand.
  4. Hi khuah chung minung thong thum hrawng an si.
8. **Before** = hmai in, hmaiah, hlan deuh ah.
  1. The witness stands before the judge. Biaceih bawi hmaiah tehte a dir.
  2. You should go before ten o'clock.  
Suimilam pahra hlanah na kal lai.
  3. They will be here before long.  
A rauh hlanah an phan lai.
9. **Behind** = Hnulei ah, theih loin, phenah.
  1. The child hid behind the door.  
Innka phenah ngakchia aa thup.
  2. They talk ill of you behind your back.

- Na theih loin an in thangchiat.
3. I will stand behind you. Na hnulei ah ka dir lai.  
Kan dirkamh lai.
  10. **Below** = tangah, a niam ah.
    1. Do not write below this line. Hi catlang tangah tial hlah.
    2. The temperature is below the freezing point.  
Kiklum tahnak nih tikhal tangah a piah.
    3. The quality of this cloth is below the standard.  
Mah thilpuan a chiatthat cu a dang sining a tluk lo.
    4. A sergeant is below a captain in rank.  
Sarzen cu kepten nakin a niam deuh.
  11. **Beneath** = tangah, niam deuh ah
    1. Who put my books beneath this pile of rubbish?  
Ka cauk aho nih dah mah hnawmpawn tangah a chiah?
    2. It is beneath your dignity to tell a lie.  
Lih chim cu na sining he aa tlak lo.
  12. **Beyond** = pinah, lonh ah.
    1. Don't go beyond that hillock. Mah tlangbote pinah kal hlah.
    2. You should not stay out beyond 9 pm.  
Suimilam 9 hnu leng chuak hlah.
    3. He lives beyond his income. A hmuhmi hlel in a hman.
    4. Keep medicines beyond the children's reach. Ngakchia phanh lonak ah sii na chiah lai.
    5. This lesson is beyond my comprehension.  
Mah ka cawnmi hi ka hngal kho lo.

13. **During** = cungah, lioah.

1. We went to Kalaw during the summer holidays.  
Vaupi sianginn khar chung Kalaw ah kan kal.
2. The light went out twice during our study.  
Kan caciah lioah mei voi hnih a mit.

14. **Over** = a cungah, lonh in.

1. A bridge was built over the Run river.  
Run tiva cungah hlei pakhat an dawnh.
2. We walk over the bridge. Hlei cungah kan ke in kan kal.
3. She is over weight. Amahnu a thau tuk.
4. He put his bag over his shoulder. A liang in a zal aa bai.

15. **Under** = tangah, tang, a tum deuh, a zawr deuh, tling lo, lio,

1. He wears a singlet under his shirt.  
A shirt angki tangah banian aa hrak.
2. She is under five feet tall. Amah nu cu pe nga a ting lo.
3. Mu Mu is under weight. Mu Mu a rihzan a tlawm tuk.
4. The bandit was put under arrest.  
Mifir an tlaih i thong an thlak.
5. The car is under repair. Motor cu a remh lio.

**A fiang lomi Preposition fianternak.**1. **At** and **in**.

e.g.

1. We can be at an address.  
Leihsa kan in pekmi ah kan um kho ko.
2. We will arrive at a small village.  
Khuahmete ah kan phan lai.
3. We will arrive at a bus station in a few imnutes.

Minit tlawmpal ah baska dirhmun kan phan lai.

4. We will arrive in Bangkok. Bangkok khua ah kan lut lai.
5. We spent our holidays at Ngapali.  
Ngahpali ah holidays kan hman.
6. She lives at number 17, 21st street, Yangon.  
Amah nu cu Yangon khua lam nambar 21, inn no.  
17 ah a um.
7. We live in Hakha. We live in Myanmar.

**Note:** Inn, Zung, Baisakupzung, le dawr hna cafang hmaiah at le in hman khawh an si. Aa dannak cu, in the house a si ahcun, a chung ah ti a si. At the house asiloah at home a si ahcun, a chung, a leng, a pawngkam um a si paoh ahcun, zung a si zong, inn a si zongah at home, at office ti ah hman a si ko.

2. **On** and **upon**.

On cu a cawlcang lomi thil ah hman a si. A cawl cangmi thil ah upon hman a si.

e.g.

The cat is asleep on a mat.  
The cat jumps upon the table.

e.g.

In and within.  
I shall return in an hour. Sumilam pakhat rauh in ka kir lai.  
I shall return within an hour. Suimilam 1 chungah ka kir lai.

4. **With** and **by**. With hi hriamnam thil kutputmi he hman a si. by cu mah thil, hriamhrei/nam a tlaitupa he hman a si.

e.g.

1. He beats me with a rod. Fung in a ka tuk.

2. I was beaten with a rod by him.  
Fung in a mah nih a ka tuk.
3. He shoots the bird with a gun. Meithal in vate a kah.
4. The bird was shot by the hunter.  
Ramvaipa nih vate a kah.

5. **To and till or until.**

To cu hmun he, till/until cu a caan he pehtlai in hman a si.

1. We are going to Mandalay tomorrow.
2. We may stay there till the end of this month.

6. **From and since:** cu a hmun le a caan he hman khawh an si.  
e.g.

1. I have been sick since yesterday.  
Nizan in ka zaw cang.
2. I haven't seen him since last year.  
Nikum thawk in amah cu ka hmu ti lo.
3. She has been here since nine o'clock.  
Suimilam pakua khan a um peng ko.
4. You have done nothing since your arrival.  
Na phanh in zehmanh tuah loin na um ko.

8. **For and during:** For and during cu a caan he pehtlai in hman a si. For cu rirawt khiahmi caan caah hman a si. During cu rirawt um loin, cu lioah kha lioah, timi sullam ah hman a si.  
e.g.

1. I was ill for a week. Zarh khat chung ka zaw.
2. I ate nothing during my sickness.  
Ka zawt lio ah zehmanh ka ei lo.
3. Our school closed for a month. Kan sianginn zarhkhat khar a si.

4. During the holidays we are going to Yangon and stay there for two weeks. Kan sianginn kharchung Yangon ah kan kal lai i, zarh hnih kan va um lai.

9. **Between and among.** *Between* cu pahnih he hman a si i, *among* cu, pahnihnak tam deuh he hman a si.

e.g.

1. There was a fight between the two boys.  
Mah ngakchia pahnih an i vel.
2. I sit between Robert and John.  
Robert le John kar ah ka thu.
3. The three brothers are always quarelling among themselves.  
Unau patum an i vel lengmang.
4. Enjoy yourselves when you are among friends.  
Hawi sin na um tikah i nuam peng.
5. My friend and I have no secret between us.  
Ka hawipa le kei cu kan karlak ah biathli a um lo.

10. **Beside and besides.**

Beside = by the side of (a sirlei ah).

besides = cu pinah, cu chap ah, cu hleiah.

1. The boy walks beside his father. Apa sirlei ah a kal.
2. We study French besides English.  
Mirangholh pinah Farenholh kan cawng.

**Exercise 20**

Preposition aa tlakmi kha a lawnnak ah rak thlak.

1. I am going     a party tonight.
2. I enjoy myself     the party.



3. The tourist stayed \_\_\_\_ the Myoma Hotel.
4. They left for Pagan \_\_\_\_ plane \_\_\_\_ six o'clock.
5. My father leaves home \_\_\_\_ the morning and comes back \_\_\_\_ the evening.
6. My friend lives \_\_\_\_ number 15 \_\_\_\_ Bazar road.
7. We have been studying \_\_\_\_ six hours.
8. The farmers work \_\_\_\_ dawn \_\_\_\_ dusk.
9. We have been living \_\_\_\_ this village \_\_\_\_ my childhood.
10. We are worried \_\_\_\_ the beginning but happy \_\_\_\_ the end.
11. I shall finish my work \_\_\_\_ an hour.
12. I am writing \_\_\_\_ paper \_\_\_\_ my note book \_\_\_\_ a ball pen.
13. I hope there is no quarrel \_\_\_\_ you and me.
14. \_\_\_\_ the blind the one eyed-man is king.
15. I have been waiting \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ eight o'clock.
16. I have already waited \_\_\_\_ three hours.

### Exercise 21

A lawnnak ah hin aa tlakmi *prepositions* thlak hna law a tangah catlang rinpiak. Fill the blanks with suitable prepositions and underline each of them.

1. My cousin lives \_\_\_\_ Taungyi.
2. Her mother is not \_\_\_\_ home.
3. She is alone \_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
4. She cleans the house and iron clothes \_\_\_\_ noon \_\_\_\_ sunset.
5. It has been raining \_\_\_\_ the whole day.
6. A dog came \_\_\_\_ the room. She beat the dog \_\_\_\_ a broom.
7. She is cooking dinner \_\_\_\_ five people.
8. She cooks \_\_\_\_ a charcoal stove. She puts a pot \_\_\_\_ the stove.
9. She puts too much salt \_\_\_\_ the curry.
10. She is boiling some rice \_\_\_\_ her sick father.

11. Her father has been sick \_\_\_\_ a week ago.
12. \_\_\_\_ dinner she studies her lessons.
13. She finished her homework \_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.
14. She says her prayers and goes \_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_ half past ten.

### Phrasal Prepositions: *Biafangkomh Prepositions*

according to	=	cu ning cun
along with	=	he, cu he cun
because of	=	cucaah
by means of	=	cu ning in
by reason of	=	cu ruangah
by virtue of	=	ruangah, ralthat in
by way of	=	hi ningin
for the sake of	=	caah
in accordance with	=	cutin, mahtin
in addition to	=	cu chap ah
in consequence of	=	cu pehtlai ah
in favour of	=	duhpiak in
in front of	=	hmaiah
in place of (for)	=	cu zaka ah.
in spite of	=	ralkah in
on account of	=	cu ruangah
with a view to	=	cu bia zohchun in.
with regard to	=	cu ruah in, cu ruahnak he, cuticun
in the event of	=	cuti a si ahcun
on behalf of	=	aiawh in
with an eye to	=	ralring tein

1. According to the weather forecaste, it will rain today.  
Nikhua tahtu tahnak in nihin cu ruahpi a sur lai.
2. She will go along with us. Amahnu kan sinah a kal lai.
3. Many people died on account of accidents.  
Khawnsual ruangah minung tampi an thi.
4. He did not come owing to his illness.  
Adam lo ruangah a ra kho lo.
5. The ship did not set sail because of a storm.  
Thlichia ruang ah, sangphawlawng aa thawh lo.
6. He stood first in the examination by virtue of hard work.  
Ca zuam ruang ah campuai ah pakhatnak in a awng.
7. I got a pen in addition to a watch.  
Suimilam he fonhchih in bawl pen pakhat ka hmuh.
8. You should join us for the sake of friendship.  
Kan i hawi man kan sinah rak i tawm ve.
9. Don't stand in front of the teacher.  
Saya hmaiah dir hlah.
10. You can use a steel blade in place of a knife.  
Namte can ah blade namte kha hmang ko.
11. Many people watch the football match in spite of the rain.  
Ruahsur cuahmah buin mitampi bawlung puai an zoh.

### Fixed Prepositions: *Aa thleng lomi Prepositions*

1. A cheu biafang hna cu *preposition* nih a zulh cawlh hna.
  1. She has much affection for cats. Amahnu cu zawhte a tlaihchan.
  2. I have strong ambition for success. Awn ka duh ngaingai.
  3. Don't have anxiety about for my safety,  
Ka himnak caah na lungre thei hlah.
  4. You have no consideration for others.

- Midang ca, khua na ruat loh.
5. We have a great esteem for our leader.  
Kan hruaitu kan upat ko.
  6. He was no match for his opponent.  
A ral hna tei khawh ding a si loh.
  7. There is no need for us to bring umbrellas.  
Nithawng kan herh lo.
  8. She feels no pity for me.  
Amah nu cu ka caah zaangfahnak a ngei lo.
  9. This school has a reputation for discipline.  
Mah Sianginn hi ziaza an tlaihning a that caah a min a tha.
2. Acheu *nouns* cu *prepositins* 'to' nih a zulh colh hna.  
I have no attachment to my dogs.  
Ka uico tlaihchannak ka ngei lo.
    1. We pay attention to the teacher. Saya nawl kan ngaih.
    2. Your behaviour is a disgrace to your family.  
Nazia cu na chung le min chiattertu a si.
    3. There is an exception to this theorem.  
Mah theorem hi a that hleinak a um.
    4. He received an invitation to dinner.  
Zanriah ei sawmnak a hmuh.
    5. They have no objection to my proposal.  
Ka bia thawhpi mi an ka dodal loh.
  3. A cheu *noun* cu *prepositions with* asiloah from nih a zulh hna.
    1. He made acquaintance with me.  
Amah le keimah hngalhnak a tuah.
    2. He has no connection with the gang.

Mithalo he an i pehtlaihnak a um lo.

3. She obtained exemption from working over time.

Amah nu cu caan hlei tuahnak in an olh.

4. His abstinence from smoking improves his health.

Kuak zuk aa khapnak nih a ngandamnak a thanchoter.

4. A cheu *Adjectives le participles cu preposition 'to' nih a zulh hna.*

1. Your suggestion is acceptable to me.

Ruahnak na ka pekmi ka cohlan.

2. I am not accustomed to smoking. Kuak ka zu bal loh.

3. He is addicted to drinking alchocol.

Zu nih a tlaih/ suai cang.

4. She turned deaf to our request.

Kan nawlnak a ngai duh lo.

5. Ko Ko is devoted to his sister.

Ko Ko cu a far bia a ngai tuk.

6. The accident was due to your carelessness.

Eksadenh cu nangmah daithlan ruangah a si.

7. Perseverance is essential to success.

Zuamnak cu hlawhtlinnak caah cun a herh ko.

8. Dogs are faithful to their masters.

Uico nih an bawi le an tlaihchan hna.

9. I am indebted to you for your help.

Na dawtnak lei ka ba. Na cungah dawtnak lei ka ba.

10. She is obliged to you for your health.

Na ngandamnak ruangah amah nu cu aa lawm.

11. He is not related to me. Amah he kan i sahlawh lo.

5. *Acheu Adjective le Participle cu Preposition 'in' nih a zulh.*

1. She is absorbed in study.

Ca zoh in aa phum.

2. He was accurate in calculation.

Amah cu kanaan ah a dik hman.

3. Farmers are backward in education.

Lothlo cu ca an thiam lo.

4. Robert is well experienced in teaching.

Robert cu ca chimh a thiam ngaingai.

5. She is interested in sewing.

Amah cu thilthit a huammi a si.

6. Are you involved in this affairs?

Mah hi buainak ah hin naa tel ve maw?

6. *A cheu Adjective le Participle cu Preposition 'with' nih a zulh.*

1. I am acquainted with Ba Maung.

Ba Maung he kan i thei.

2. She is contented with her progress.

Amah nu a thanchonak ah a lung a tling.

3. The child is delighted with the new toy.

Hngakchia cu a tunu (lentecehlnak) thar ah a lung aa lawm.

4. We are disgusted with his conduct.

A umtu ziaza nih a kan neng.

5. Po Wa is endowed with a quick wit.

Po Wa cu capo a thiam ngaingai.

Po Wa cu a lung a haar ngaite..

6. Many People were infected with cholera.

Minung tampi hnamtebong an i chawnhbarh.

7. He is popular with girls.  
Amah pa cu ngaknu nih an uar ngai.
8. The teacher is satisfied with my essay.  
Ka cañialmi nih sayapa lung a tlinh.
7. A cheu *Adjective* le *participle* cu 'of' nih a zulh hna.
  1. The boy was accused of stealing the money.  
Ngakchiapa tangka fir an puh.
  2. He was acquitted of the crime.  
Amah cu lainawn sual phawt in thawng a tla.
  3. Aye Aye is afraid of ghosts. Aye Aye cu muthla a tih.
  4. He is not ashamed of his poverty. Asifah aning a zak lo.
  5. She is assured of success in the examination.  
Amahnu cu camipuai awn dingah a fiang ko.
  6. I am aware of your intention. Naa tinhmi ka hngalh ko.
  7. Beware of thieves in big towns.  
Khuapi ah cun mifir i ralring.
  8. We are confident of winning the game.  
Atu zuamnak puai cu kan tei lai tiah kan i zum ko.
  9. He is not conscious of my presence.  
Amah nih ka um a hngal lo.
  10. The pot is full of water.  
Umbel ah ti a khat tein a um.
  11. The cat is fond of milk.  
Zawhte cu cawhnuk a duh ngaingai.
  12. The boy is guilty of theft.  
Ngakchiapa cu firnak sual a ing.
  13. They are ignorant of your failure.  
Na sungn an ze i a poi lo.
  14. They are not informed of your success.  
Na camipuai awn an thanh hna lo.

15. The father is proud of his son.  
Apa nih a fapa a uang ngai.
16. She is worthy of praise.  
Amahnu cu thangthat awk tlak a si.
17. She is certain of getting distinction in English.  
Amahhnu cu Mirangca ah distingsion hmuh ding a fiang.
8. A cheu *Adjectives* le *Participles* cu *Preposition* "for" nih a zulh hna.
  1. Parents are anxious for the safety of their children.  
Nule le pale cu an fale himnak caah an lungre a thei.
  2. Students are eager for knowledge.  
Siangngakchia cu bahuhtuhtah caah hngalh an duh.
  3. Myanmar is famous for its pagodas.  
Kawlram cu a pagoda nih a min a thanter.
  4. This place is notorious for robberies.  
Hi hmun hi firlei ah a min a chia ngaingai.
  5. I am well prepared for the interview.  
Intarvio camipuai caah tha tein kaa tim ko.
  6. He is not qualified for a teaching job.  
Amah cu ca chim ding rian ah a tlak lo.
  7. I am sorry for disturbing you.  
Hnahnawh kan pek caah ka lung a tha lo.
  8. This food is sufficient for both of us.  
Hi rawl cu kan pahnih caah a za ko.
9. *Verbs* a cheu cu *preposition* "in" nih a zulh hna.
  1. We believe in God.  
Pathian kan zumh.
  2. He fails in mathematics.  
Amah cu kanan ah a sung.

3. My uncle succeeded in his business.  
Ka pate cu a chawleh a hlawh a tling ngaingai.
10. *Verbs zeimawzat cu preposition "on" nih a zulh hna.*
  1. The whole family depends on him.  
An chungkhar nih amah pakhat an i bochan.
  2. The team relies on the best player to win the match.  
Kan teinak ding cu kan mithiam bik pa cungah aa hngat.
  3. The family lives on his income.  
An chungte amah hmuhmi in an nung.
  4. The teacher commented on my writing style.  
Saya nih ka cañialmi kong a chim.
  6. Don't walk on the carpet with shoes.  
Pher cungah na kedan he kal hlah.
11. *Verb zeimawzat cu preposition "to" nih a zulh hna.*
  1. This car belongs to Mary.  
Mah mawtor cu Mary ta a si.
  2. The pupil listens to his teacher.  
Siangngakchia cu a saya bia a ngaih.
  3. We intend to go to Mandalay next week.  
Hmaizarh Mandalay kal kan i tim.
  4. She consented to marry him next year.  
Kumvui vat dingin a hna a tla cang.
12. *Verbs zeimawzat cu Preposition "of" nih a zulh hna.*
  1. He is boasting of his riches. Amah cu ka rum tiah aa chal.
  2. A watch is composed of many parts.  
Suimilam cu then tampi fawnh i sermi a si.

3. Our team consists of thirteen players.  
Kan lentecelhbu ah minung hleithum kan si.
4. He is complaining of a stomach ache.  
A pawfah aa ceihciar.
5. She dreams of becoming an actress.  
Zohsin mintami sinak ding a ruat.
13. *Verbs acheu cu Preposition "from" nih a zulh hna.*
  1. We should abstain from smoking. Kuakzuk kan hrial lai.
  2. They got down from the bus. Baska in an tum.
  3. This pen differs from the other pens.  
Mah pen hi a dang pen he aa dang.
  4. The sun emerge from the clouds.  
Khuadawm phen in ni a mang.
  5. Two prisoners escaped from the lockup.  
Thongtla pahnih thong in an zaam.
  7. She prevented her son from playing with fire.  
A fapa mei in lentecelh a khamh.
  8. Umbrellas protect us from the rain and the sun.  
Nilin le ruahpi in nithawng nih a kan huhphenh.
  9. She is suffering from tooth ache. A ha a fak.
  10. He has recovered from his illness.  
A zawtnak in a dam cang.
  11. You are excluded from our team.  
Kan bu ah kan in telh lo.
14. *Acheu verbs cu Preposition "with" nih a zulh hna.*
  1. He associates with honest people.  
Miding mi he an i kawm.
  2. We condoled her with Tin Tin for her father's death.  
A pa thih ruangah Tin Tin he kan va hramh.

3. I agree with you on this point.  
Hi kongah kan hnatlakpi.
4. She fills two cups with coffee.  
Hrai hnih cu kawfi a rawn.
5. She is filled with joy.  
Amah nu aa lawm.
6. The miser parted with his money reluctantly.  
Mikhiarpa a phaisa he i laklawh ngaiin an i then.
7. My uncle sides with my sister when she quarrelles with me.  
Ka farnu he kan i sik tikah ka pate nih aa chanh.
8. We sympathize with Hla Hla in her distress.  
Hla Hla a lungkuai ngaihchiatnak ah kan hramh.
9. Aung Aung and Tun Tun vie with each other for the top position.  
Aung Aung le Tun Tun cu a thiam bik si an i zuam.

### Exercise 22

A lawnnak ah aa tlakmi *prepositions* thlak hna law a tangah catlang te rinpiak.

1. Swe Swe is very fond \_\_\_\_\_ her cat.
2. You are negligent \_\_\_\_\_ your brother's difficulty.
3. She was absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ a novel.
4. She paid no attention \_\_\_\_\_ the noise.
5. The teacher is satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ my improvement \_\_\_\_\_ English.
6. She is grateful \_\_\_\_\_ her work \_\_\_\_\_ his help.
7. The Headmaster is regularly informed \_\_\_\_\_ the progress \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.
8. This car is different \_\_\_\_\_ the other cars.
9. We performed an experiment \_\_\_\_\_ to the instruction

- given \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.
10. Tin Ko has a strong attachment \_\_\_\_\_ his dog.
11. Myo Aung agrees \_\_\_\_\_ me to go swimming.
12. Your suggestion is not acceptable \_\_\_\_\_ us.
13. Over ripe mangoes are infested \_\_\_\_\_ flies.
14. I am not accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ drinking strong coffee. I also abstain \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
15. I am suffering \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold. It is not suitable \_\_\_\_\_ me to travel now.
16. He is not related \_\_\_\_\_ me though he resembles me.
17. The passengers alighted \_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry.
18. Mg. Win apologized \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ his failure to return my book \_\_\_\_\_ time.
19. He condoled \_\_\_\_\_ Tun Aung \_\_\_\_\_ his great loss.
20. The students dream \_\_\_\_\_ home and long the summer vacation.