

CHAPTER VII

VERBS

Verb cu *subject* nih a tuahmi, a sinak, a umning le a inmi hna kha, hmuhsaktu biafang a si. *Verb* cu biatlang pakhat ah a biapi bikmi, hi biafang loin biatlang pakhat hmanh a um kho lomi, biafang a si.

Verb a sullam tha tein na hngalh ahcun, Mirang holh zahceu ka hngalh tiah na ruah khawh.

Transive and Intransitive Verbs

Verb pakhat hnuah *object* (direct) nih a zulh colh lai.
Cu *Verb* cu *Transitive Verb* ti a si.

e.g.

1. We eat rice.
2. They drink tea.
3. He killed a snake.
4. He likes her.

Verb pakhat hnuah *object* nih a zulh colh lo tikah, cu *verb* cu *Intransitive Verb* ti a si.

Object rian a tuanpiaktu cu, *noun* asiloah *pronoun* an si.
Cucaah *verb* khawh in *preposition* nih a zulh i, cu hnuah *noun* asiloah *pronoun* nih a zulh lai.

e.g.

1. Students go to school.
2. They came from the farm.
3. The guests sit on the chairs.
4. We look at him.

Acheu *Dictionary* nih cun, *Transitive verb* kha *vt.* tiah a tial i, *Intransitive verb* kha *vi.* tiah a tial. *Verb* pakhat kha na hmuhtikah *vt.* maw a si *vi.* dah a si na hngalh hnuah, cu *verb* cu dikte le hmaan tein na hman thiam lai.

Kan hman pengmi *vt* le *vi.* hna kha a sullam le a bia lehning fiang deuh seh tiah kan in tialpiak.

Common Transitive Verb: *Hmanlek Transitive Verbs*

accept =	cohlan	attack =	tuk, nam, vuak
accuse =	sualphawt	attempt =	teimak, i zuam
add =	fawnh	attend =	zung le sianginn kai, biakinn pumh
admit =	luhter, cohlan	back =	dirkamh
adore =	upatpek, biachawnh	bear =	temhin, putthlir, fangeih
advise =	ruahnak pek	beat =	tukvelh, tukden
affect =	siter, chuahter	become =	a hung si, a cang
aid =	bawmhchanh	beg =	nawlpfiar, i hal
amuse =	lawmhter thanuamter	bet =	phaisa thap in i zuam
annoy =	thinhunter	betray =	leirawi, mi zuarthlai
answer =	bialeh, aphie pek	bid =	chawnh, biakchawnh
appoint =	rian pek	bind =	temtawn
approach =	helhhum, helhnaih	bite =	seh, kauh, tlawh
arm =	hriamnam itlaih	blame =	sualphawt, mawhchiat
arouse =	thangh, lungthawhter	blow =	chem, tum, thlihran
arrange =	timhlamh	break =	kehkuai
arrest =	tlaihkhieh		
ascend =	kai, chokai		
ask =	hal, nawl		
attach =	tenh, tembawl		

bring =	put, rak ken, rak put	direct =	hmuhsak, hruai
broadcast =	radio in chim	divide =	phawt, then
build =	innsak, sak	draw =	suai, hnuhdawh, tithan
burn / =	meiduah, meikhangh	drink =	din, tidin
buy =	cawk, thil cawk	drive =	thawl, dawi
cast =	hlawnh, thlak, siam	drown =	tichung tlak
catch =	tlaih	eat =	ei
change =	thlen, i thlen	enter =	luh, catlen
chase =	dawi, zulhdawi	feed =	rawlpek, cawm
check =	cekhlath, kham	fell =	intuar, kut i muai
choose =	thim	find =	hawl, hmuh
clip =	cehrep in tan/ riam	fix =	benh, caankhiah, zohpeng
comb =	samhriah	follow =	hnuzulh, hngalh
contain =	tlum, khumh	forbid =	khenkham, thlauh
continue =	pehsauh	forget =	philh, ruah ti lo
cook =	chumhchuan	forgive =	ngaihthiam
copy =	catlen	gain =	miak, thathnem
cost =	man, a dih, manliam	get =	hmuh, lak, phak
cover =	tuam, huh	give =	pek, thenh, chim
cross =	lamtan, cathah	give off =	chuahter
cut =	tan, namtan, namtuk	hang =	thlai, i aw
describe =	fianter, hmuhsak	hate =	huat, nen, simh
dictate =	caauh, nawlpek	hear =	hnatheih
dig =	vawlei cawh, vawlei cawh i hawl	help =	bawmh, bawmhchanh
		hit =	tukden
		hold =	tlaih, himh
		improve =	huncho, thiam deuh

insult =	nehsawh, thlanglamh	pass =	camipuai awn, lanh
keep =	kenkawi, zohkhenh, i fimtawl	pay =	pek, cham
kick =	chuih pah	pepair =	remh, thlawp
knit =	thilphiar	permit =	nawlpek
know =	hngalh, hngalhthiam	pick =	char, thim
lay =	titit, chiah	place =	chiah (thil)
lead =	hruai, lamhmuhsak	place =	chiah (minung 2 tahchun in)
leave =	kaltak chuahtak	pour =	titawih
let =	nawlpek, ter, u sih	practice =	hneksak
like =	duh, tlaihchan,	predict =	chimchung
lock =	tawhhrenh, inhrenh	prepare =	timh, sersiam
lose =	thilthlau, zatlak	press =	nambeh, namchih
love =	duhdawt	produce =	chuahcanh, kumvui
make =	tuah, ser	promise =	biakamh
manage =	sersiam, zohkhenh	protect =	humzual, huhphenh
mark =	chinchiah	pull =	hnuh, dawh
marry =	thitumh	push =	nam, ekpah, zunpah
mean =	tin, ruahchan	put =	chiah
meet =	tawn, dawn	raise =	thlircawi, thawhter, zuat
name =	min pek	reap =	rawlquan, riam
obey =	nawlngaih	recall =	auh than, philh lo
offer =	pekthenh	receive =	ca hmuh, thilkuat hmuh, cohlan
oppose =	ralchan, dohdal	record =	cachung khumh
own =	ngeih, ta	refer =	zohchun
		remind =	hngalhter,

remove=	theihter	split =	khuai, then, ceh
respect =	thawn, thial	spoil =	hrawh, hrawhral
return =	upat, thizah	spread =	samh, thekdarh
	kir, khirh, pek	steal =	fir, firruk
	than, khirh	strike =	tuk, tum
ride =	cit, cuan	study =	cawn, ciah,
risk =	i pumpek,		zohchun
	pumpek	subtract=	zuh, lak than
roast =	a ro in sakio	suspect =	lunghrinh, pulrin
rob =	fir, chuhchan	sweep =	hmunphiah,
save =	mikhamh, phaisa		thianh
	khawn	take =	lak
sell =	zuar	teach =	cachimh,
send =	kuat, thilkuat		cawnpiak
sew =	thilthit	tell =	chimrel
shake =	kuttlaih, thinvawr	thank =	lawmhnak chim
share =	phawt, cheuh	throw =	hlawnh, thlet
shed =	hnahthilh, thilh	thrust =	nam, namhnul
show =	hmuhsak,	turn =	mer, lehthal
	lamhruai	use =	hman
shut =	khar, chinh	warm =	lumter, satter
sip =	teh, eichun	wash =	rawl, thianh
smell =	hnimh, rimhnimh	wear =	i hrukaih, ti
sow =	hngalh, thlaici, tu		vawlei ziah
	vorh,	weave =	thiamtah
spell =	cafangkomh	win =	tei
spend =	hman	wind =	merh, ngerh
spin =	lakher	wish =	duhpiak
spit =	cilchak	write =	cañal

Common Intransitive Verb: *Hmanlek Intransitive Verbs*

act =	tuah	fall =	tlak, lumhrilh
aim =	tin	flow =	luan, tiluan
appear =	muilangh	forsake =	kaltak
apply =	riansawh, hman	freeze =	khalter
arise =	thawh, hunglangh	gaze =	zoh, ngiat
arrive =	phak, rakphak	hide =	thuh, phenh
bark =	uico baoh	increase=	karh
behave =	ziaremh	intend =	timh, ruah
belong =	ngeih, taa	jump =	hlawh, perchawi
bleed =	thichuah	kneel =	khupbil
bloom =	par, en	leap =	per, hlawh
boast =	uanthlar,	lie =	lihchim,
	pawrhlawt		rilhbawh
breathe=	thawchuah	live =	um, thutum, nun
breed =	cawm, zuat,	look =	zoh, hawi
	karhter	march =	kal
burst =	kehkuai,	occur =	a si, a cang
	sarhsamh	part =	then, hmal
care =	siaherh, zohkhenh	pray =	thlacam, nawlpat
cease =	rianmak, rianban	pretend=	titer
cling =	fekte i tlaih	proceed=	luan chin, tuah
conclude=	dihter, donghter		chin, lanh
cry =	tah, ai	rely =	bochan
deal =	biaruah, thilcawh	remain =	tantak
descend=	chuklei zuan,	reply =	leh, caleh, bialeh
	chuktum	report =	a kong theihter
determine=	biachah, sawhkhiah	rest =	i dinh
die =	thih	return =	kir, pek than,
differ =	dan, thleidan		khirh
dine =	zanriah ei	search =	kawl, hawl

serve =	mi rianṭuan, um,	talk =	biachim
	caan hman	think =	ruah, khuaruah
shine =	ceu, niceu, nitlan	travel =	khualtlawn,
sleep =	ih, hngilh		lamlit
smile =	merh, nih	try =	zuam, teh
stand =	dir, dirter	upset =	thinhun,
stay =	um, ṭumh, ṭlun		nuamhter lo
succeed =	hlawhtlin, awn	vary =	ṭhen, dan
suffer =	temhin, tuarin	wait =	hngah, ngan
swell =	phinsu, puar	weep =	ṭah, ṭahhram
swim =	tileuh	work =	rianṭuan, ṭuanter

Transitive le Intransitive ah hman khawh vevemi Verbs.

Verbs a tampi cu *objects* a ngeimi he *objects* a ngei lomi he hman khawh an si. *Objects* a ngei lomi *verbs* cu *preposition* nih a zuhl cawlh. A tanglei hna hi ṭha tein chinchiah a herh.

- (a) He asked me several questions. (v.t.)
(b) He asked for a pencil. (v.i.)
- (a) He lies so often. We cannot believe what he says. (v.t.)
(b) She believes in Christ. (v.i.)
- (a) Why do you bend your head down. (v.t.)
(b) The road bends abruptly to the right. (v.i.)
- (a) She burns her hand during cooking. (v. t.)
(b) Many houses burnt to ashes during the big fire. (v.i.)
- (a) Tin Maung can play a violin well. (v.t.)
(b) The children play in the field every day. (v.i.)
- (a) Fishermen dry fish in the sun. (v.i.)
(b) The wells in our villages dry-up in summer. (v.i.)
- (a) Boys fly kite. (v.t.)
(b) Birds fly in the sky. (v.i.)
- (a) We grow vegetables in our garden. (v.t.)

- (b) My brother grows up rapidly. (v.i.)
- (a) The driver increases the speed of the car. (v.i.)
(b) My saving increases to a hundred kyats. (v.i.)
- (a) Will you please move your chair a little? (v.t.)
(b) Our car moves at fifty miles per hour. (v.i.)
- (a) The Headmaster rings the bell. (v.t.)
(b) The school bell rings at nine o' clock. (v.i.)
- (a) Our English teacher speaks three languages. (v.t.)
(b) She speaks in English clearly and slowly. (v.i.)
- (a) The driver stopped the car suddenly. (v.t.)
(b) The car stopped suddenly at the junction. (v.i.)
- (a) A man walks his horse to a stream. (v.t.)
(b) They walk to a stream. (v.i.)
- (a) He works his farm with success. (v.t.)
(b) People must work for a living. (v.i.)

Exercise 23

A tanglei bialfang hna hi *Transitive Verb* he *Intransitive Verb* he biatlang ah hmang hna.

1. Apply. 2. begin 3. rest. 4. set. 5. shine.
6. study. 7. call 8. fell. 9. say.

e.g.

1. We must apply money for the poor. (v. t)
2. Will you apply for the job of a junior teacher ?. (v.i)

Verbs of Incomplete Predication

Predicate a tling lomi Verbs

Predicate a tling lomi Verbs cu, *Verbs* a sullam a tlintertu, biafang kan chapmi hna kha an si. A tlintertu biafang, *Nouns*, asiloah *Adjectives* an si.

Predicate a tling lomi verbs:-

Verbs to be, am, is, are, was, were, become, seem, appear, look, feel, get, grow, smell, taste, turn, etc.

e.g.

1. Mi Mi is a student. She is clever.
2. Yin Yin become a teacher.
Yin Yin saya a tñan.
3. The players seem tired.
A lekmi pawl an ba pah cang rua.
4. The spectators look excited and happy.
5. The artist appears pleased with his work.
6. Don't get mad. You will feel sorry later.
Hrut hlah. Naa chir lai.
7. The boy grows taller and taller.

Principle Verbs and Helping Verbs

(Pithlur Verb le Bawmtu Verb)

Pithlur *verb* cu a dang *verb* telhchih lo zongah, sullam tling tein a ngei. Bawmtu *verb* cu a dang pithlur *verb* pakhatkhat bawmtu a si i, amah tein a dir kho lo. Amah tein sullam a ngei lo. Pithlur *verb* a sullam cu bawmtu *verb* dirpi thawngin a sullam aa dang deuh.

A tanglei ah pithlur *verb* le a bawmtu *verb* hna umtuning kan in hmuhsak hna.

- e.g. 1. The doctor comes to our house today.
2. The doctor may come to our house today.
3. The doctor will come to our house today.
4. The doctor must come to our house today.
5. The doctor is coming to our house now.
6. The doctor has come to our house just now.

Tense: *A caan zult in Verb*

Verb cu *Subject* nih a tuahmi, intuarmi, hmuhsak lawng si loin subject nih a tuahmi, a sining, le a intuarmi hna kha, atu lio caan ah maw a si, a luan ciami caan lioah maw a si, asiloah hmailei caan ah dah a si lai, timi kong kha a langhter.

A tawi nakin, a luan ciami, atu lio caan, le hmailei caan, tiah then thum ah kan then.

e.g.

1. I go to school today. (Present Tense - atu caan).
2. I went to school yesterday. (Past Tense- a luan cia caan).
3. I shall go to school tomorrow. (Future Tense-hmailei caan).

Atu lio caan he pehtlai in Tense cu :-

1. Simple Present Tense. Atu caan sawhsawh.
2. Present Continuous Tense. Atu caan a si liomi.
3. Present Perfect Tense. Atu caan ah a si cangmi.
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Atu caan a si cangmi ah a si cuahmahmi.

Atu lio caan he pehtlai in "Amah cu sianginn a kai" tiah chim kan duh ah cun :-

1. He goes to school. (Simple Present Tense)
2. He is going to school. (Present Continuous)

3. He has gone to school. (Present Perfect)
4. He has been going to school since five years a go.
(Present Perfect Continuous)

A luan cia caan he pehtlai in *Tense* cu :-

1. Simple Past Tense :-
2. Past Continuous.
3. Past Perfect, le
4. Past Perfect Continuous hna an si.

Hmailei caan he pehtlai in *Tense* cu :-

1. Simple Future Tense.
2. Future Continuous,
3. Future Perfect, le
4. Future Perfect Continuous hna an si.

Verb Forms: *Verb a thlenning cang*

Laiholh in, Kan verb cu a caan he pehtlai in a thlengmi a um lo. "Kal" a si ahcun, kal, kal lio, kal cang, kal lai, ti lawngin hman a si.

Mirang holh ah cun "Go" cu a caan he pehtlai in, anmah an i thlenning tein hman thiam a herh.

- V = Verb (Go, went, gone).
 V-ed = Verb, Past Tense (A luanciami caah "ask" cu "asked" a si). ed chap piak a si.
 V-ed/en = Verb, Past Participle (Verb pakhat cu Past Participle ah kan tuah tikah, *ed* asiloah *en* chapchih a si.)
 V-ing = Verb, Present Participle (A si lio Verb).
Verb paohpaoh Present Participle ah

- kan hman tikah, ing chapchih a herh.
 be = Verb to be (Atu caan caah am, is, are, a luanciami caah, was, were, hman a si.

A tanglei *Verb* phun hleihnih hna hi tha tein cinken le thiam a herh.

Present Tense

1. Simple Present = V. or Verbs .
(3rd person, singular)
2. Present Continuous = be + v-ing.
3. Present perfect = have/ has + v- ed/ en.
4. Present perfect Continuous = have/ has + been + V- ing.

Past Tense

1. Simple Past. = V- ed.
2. Past Continuous = be + v-ing.
3. Past Perfect = had + v-ed/ en.
4. Past perfect Continuous = had + been + v-ing.

Future Tense

1. Simple Future = shall/will + V
2. Future Continuous = shall/ will + be V- ing.
3. Future Perfect = shall / will + have+ v-ed/ en.
4. Future Perfect Continuous = shall /will+have+been+V- ing.

Chinchiah ding:

1. *Continuous tense* paohpaoh ah verb to be + *V-ing* a tel hrimhrim lai. Verb to be loin *V-ing* a um kho lo.
2. *Perfect Tense* paohpaoh ah verb to have + *V-ed/en* aa tel lai.

Verb to have kan timi has/ have a zultu ah *V-ed/en* a ra zungzal lai. Cucaah *Perfect Continuous Tense* paoh ah been hman chih a si.

Forms of Regular Verbs:**Regular Verb aa thlenning**

Verb a sining teah, *ed* kan chapchih ahcun, a luancia verb (Past Tense Form) zong, a luanciami (Past Participle Form) zong ah hman veve an si.

Verb a sining teah "e" in a dongh a si ahcun "d" pakhat lawng betchih in (*Past tense form* a chuak. "Y" in a dongh ahcun "y" kha i ah thlen in "ed" na betchih lai. Acheu verb cu vowel aw tawite hmang in, *consonant* in cafang a dongh ahcun, *consonant* chap hnuah "ed" chapchih a si rih. (e.g. stop = stopped).

Verb paohpaoh hi (Present Perfect Participle) ah ser kan duh a si ahcun "ing" chapchih a herh. Verb a sining biafang kha "e" in a dongh ahcun, "e" kan hlawnh lai i, "ing" kan chappiak lai. Acheu Verb cu vowel aw tawite a chuak, *consonant* in a dong. Cu tikah, *consonant* pakhat kha pahnih ah kan tuah i, "ing" betchih a hau.

A tanglei zohchun ding hna hi tha tein cinken le hngalh a herh.

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>
add	added	added	adding
advise	advised	advised	advising
answer	answered	answered	answering
arrive	arrived	arrived	arriving
attend	attended	attended	attending
beg	begged	begged	begging
call	called	called	calling
continue	continued	continued	continuing
cook	cooked	cooked	cooking
copy	copied	copied	copying
cry	cried	cried	crying
die	died	dead	dying
dream	dreamed	dreamed	dreaming
dry	dried	dried	drying
fry	fried	fried	frying
kick	kicked	kicked	kicking
lie	lied	lied	lying
live	lived	lived	living
look	looked	looked	looking
love	loved	loved	loving
mix	mixed	mixed	mixing
move	moved	moved	moving
note	noted	noted	noting
obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeying
offer	offered	offered	offering
open	opened	opened	opening
own	owned	owned	owning
pass	passed	passed	passing
pick	picked	picked	picking

place	placed	placed	placing
please	pleased	pleased	pleasing
play	played	played	playing
promise	promised	promised	promising
protect	protected	protected	protecting
raise	raised	raised	raising
refer	referred	referred	referring
repair	repaired	repaired	repairing
rest	rested	rested	resting
return	returned	returned	returning
save	saved	saved	saving
search	searched	searched	searching
seem	seemed	seemed	seeming
serve	served	served	serving
share	shared	shared	sharing
smile	smiled	smiled	smiling.
start	started	started	starting
stop	stopped	stopped	stopping
succeed	succeeded	succeeded	succeeding
suffer	suffered	suffered	suffering
talk	talked	talked	talking
taste	tasted	tasted	tasting
thank	thanked	thanked	thanking
think	thought	thought	thinking
touch	touched	touched	touching
try	tried	tried	trying
use	used	used	using
wait	waited	waited	waiting
walk	walked	walked	walking
wash	washed	washed	washing
watch	watched	watched	watching

work worked worked working

Forms of Irregular Verb:

Ningcang loin aa thlengmi Verbs

Ningcang loin aa thlengmi *verbs* hna cu, a luanciami caan ca i aa thlen tikah, ningcang loin an cafang hna kha an i thleng. Cucaah ningcang loin aa thlengmi *verbs* hna kha, ralring tein i chinchiah a herh. *Present Participle* i an i thlenning cu, ningcang tein an i thlen caah, (V-ing) ningcang cu a fawite ko. An i thlen ningcang a biapi in phun thum ah kan then i, an i thlen ningcang aa khat ningin kan in hmuhsak lai.

a. Ningcang pali in dannak aa thlengmi hna cu a tanglei Verb hna hi an si.

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>
arise	arose	arisen	arising
bear	bore	borne	bearing
begin	began	begun	beginning
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
cling	clang	clung	clinging
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling

fly	flew	flown	flying
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grow	grew	grown	growing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
know	knew	known	knowing
lie	lay	lain	lying
ride	rode	ridden	riding
rise	rose	risen	rising
ring	rang	rung	ringing
see	saw	seen	seeing
sew	sewed	sewn	sewing
shake	shook	shaken	shaking
show	showed	shown	showing
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sow	sowed	sown	sowing
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spin	span	spun	spinning
spring	sprang	sprung	springing
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
swear	swore	sworn	swearing
swim	swam	swum	swimming
throw	threw	thrown	throwing
take	took	taken	taking
wake	woke	woken	waking

wear	wore	worn	wearing
weave	wove	woven	weaving
write	wrote	written	writing

b. Ningcang pathum in Verb hna an i thleng
(A pahnihnak le a pathumnak a thlenning aa khatmi a tam)

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>
beat	beat	beaten	beating
become	became	become	becoming
bend	bent	bent	bending
bind	bound	bound	binding
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding
breed	bred	bred	breeding
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
buy	bought	bought	buying
burn	burnt	burnt	burning
catch	caught	caught	catching
come	came	come	coming
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
dig	dug	dug	digging
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
get	got	got	getting
hang	hung	hung	hanging
hold	held	held	holding
hear	heard	heard	hearing

keep	kept	kept	keeping
kneel	knelt	knelt	kneeling
lead	led	led	leading
leap	lept	lept	leaping
learn	learnt	learnt	learning
leave	left	left	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lending
lose	lost	lost	losing
mean	meant	meant	meaning
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
seek	sought	sought	seeking
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
shine	shone	shone	shining
shoot	shot	shot	shooting
sit	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
smell	smelt	smelt	smelling
spell	spelt	spelt	spelling
spend	spent	spent	spending
spit	spat	spat	spitting
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	spoiling
stand	stood	stood	standing
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking
strike	struck	struck	striking
swell	swelled	swollen	swelling
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tell	told	told	telling

think	thought	thought	thinking
weep	wept	wept	weeping
win	won	won	winning
wind	wound	wound	winding

c. *Verb aa thlenning phun hnih in aa dang. A hmasa pathumnak tiang a khat.*

<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Present Participle</i>	
bet	bet	bet	betting	zuamcawh
bid	bid	bidden	bidding	sawm, nawlnak
burst	burst	burst	bursting	sarh, kuai
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting	radio in chim, thanh
cast	cast	cast	casting	hlawnh
cost	cost	cost	costing	a man
cut	cut	cut	cutting	tan, phiat
hit	hit	hit	hitting	tuk, vuak
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	khawn/ den
knit	knit	knit	knitting	thilphiar
let	let	let	letting	ter, usih
put	put	put	putting	chiah
read	read	read	reading	rel, carel
rid	rid	rid	ridding	thial/ thawl
set	set	set	setting	chiah/ i thawh ni nitlak
shed	shed	shed	shedding	tla, til
shut	shut	shut	shutting	khar/ phih
split	split	split	splitting	then/ khuai, cheu

spread	spread	spread	spreading	<i>samh/ darh/ thek</i>
thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	<i>fakpinam,</i> <i>namchih</i>
upset	upset	upset	upsetting	<i>lungretheihter</i>
wet	wet	wet	wetting	<i>ciarter/ cinter</i>

Agreement of the Verb with its Subject

Verb le a *subject* an i tlakpinak/ zawndunnak.

Verb le a *subject* cu a zungzal in nambar in siseh, minung in siseh an i tlakpi, an i zawndun lai.

Hi ningcang hi a biapi tukmi a si. A tanglei hna hi hngalh le i cinken peng a herh.

1. Present Tense (Verb), kha kan hman tikah *subject* kha *first person* (Singular asiloah Plural) a si ahcun, cun *second person* (Singular asiloah Plural) a si zongah le *third person* (Plural) a si ahcun *verb* ah "s" fonhpiak a herh lo.

Subject kha *third person* a si i, *singular nambar* a si ahcun "s" fonhchih a herh. *Verb* kha "o" in a dongh a si ahcun "es" fonhchih ding a si. "y" in a dongh ahcun "y" kha "i" in thlen i, "es" kha fawnhpiak a si lai

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number</i>
1st person	I see. I go. I cry	We see, We go. We cry.
2nd person	You see. You go. You cry.	You see, You go. You cry.
3rd person	He sees. He goes. He cries.	They see, They go, They cry.
	A boy goes. A baby cries.	Boys go. Babies cry.

2. Past Tense Verb hman tikah, *Verb* aa thleng lo.

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number</i>
1st person	I saw. I went. I cried	We saw. We went. We cried.
2nd person	You saw, You went. You cried	You saw. You went. You cried.
3rd person	He saw. she went. It cried They went. A boy saw/went. A baby cried	They saw. They cried. Boys went. Babies cried.

3. Past participle Verb hman tikah, *Verb* a bawmtu "have" he fonh in hman a si. *Person, Number* le *Tense* he i zul in "have" aa thlenning cu, a tanglei bantukin a si. Hngalh le thiam a herh.

Present Tense

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number</i>
1st person	I have.	We have.
2nd person	You have.	You have.
3rd person	He has. She has. It has. A boy has. A cat has.	They have. Boys have. Cats have.

Past Tense

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	I had.	We had.
2nd person	You had	You had.
3rd person	He had. she had. It had. Boy had. Cat had.	They had. Boys had. Cats had.

Future Tense

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number</i>
1st person	I shall have	We shall have.
2nd person	You shall have	You shall have.
3rd person	He (She, It) will have	They will have.
	A boy will have.	Boys will have.

Example

1. I have gone to school. (Present perfect)
2. You have gone to school. "
3. He has gone to school. "
4. They have gone to school. "
5. I had gone to school. (Past Perfect)
6. You had gone to school. "
7. He had gone to school. "
8. I shall have gone to school. (Future perfect)
9. He will have gone to school. "
10. We shall have gone to school. "
11. They will have gone to school. "

4. Present Participle Verb kha, *Verb* a bawmtu "to be" he komh in hman a si. *Person Number* le *Tense* hna he i zul in *verb* "to be" he an i thlenning kha, a tanglei ah hmuhsak a si lai. An i thlen ningcang hi tha tein naa cinken lai.

Present Tense

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1st person	I am.	We are.
2nd person	You are.	You are.
3rd person	He is. She is. It is.	They are.
	A boy is.	Boys are.

Past Tense

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1st person	I was.	We were.
2nd person	You were.	You were.
3rd person	He (She, It) was.	They were.
	A boy was. A dog was.	Boys were.
		Dogs were.

Future Tense (Continuous)

<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular number</i>	<i>Plural number.</i>
1st person	I shall be.	We shall be.
2nd person	You shall be.	You shall be.
3rd person	He (She, It) will be.	They will be.
	A boy will be.	Boys will be.

Examples

1. I am going home. We are going home. (Present continuous)
2. You are going home. "
3. He is going home. "
4. They are going home. "

5. I was going home. (Past continuous)
6. She was going home. "
7. Boys were going home. "
8. I shall be going home. (Future continuous)
9. She will be going home. "
10. Boys will be going home. "

Third Person, Singular

Verb hi *Subject* he aa tlak in kan hman tikah, *third person, Singular* kha ralring tein hman thiam a herh. Keimah le Nangmah i chim chih loin, kan chim kan ceihmi ah, nunnak a ngeimi he ngei lomi he, *third person* an si dih ti kha theih peng a herh.

1. Subject cu, Third person, Singular (pakhat te) a si ahcun, *present Tense verb* zong pakhat pungsan a si ve lai. (v + s)
e.g.

1. He sends a letter. (verb+s = send + s = sends)
2. She gets the letter.
3. My father comes back from Singapore.
4. An eraser costs five kyats.

2. Verb "to be" cu *Verb* a thlur he, *verb* bawmtu he hmanthi khawh a si. *Verb* thlur i kan hman tikah, sullam a ngei. A um, ti le a si tinak a si. *Verb* bawmtu a si tikah sullam mah tein a ngei lo.
e.g.

1. I am tall. Misang ka si.
2. He is tall. She is pretty.
3. My mother is at home. Kanu cu inn ah a um.
4. The material of these clothes is poor.
5. The knowledge of many languages is useful.

6. My uncle is coming to our house. (is sullam a ngei lo)
7. An elephant is carrying a big log. (is hi sullam a ngei lo)
8. We are going to Mandalay by bus. (are hi sullam a ngei lo)

3. Verb "to have" cu *Verb* thlur he a bawmtu he hman khawh a si. *Verb* thlur i kan hman tikah amah tein sullam a ngei. *Perfect Tense* i bawmtu rian a òuan tikah sullam a ngei lo. Asinain *verb* a bawmhmi a sullam a danter.

e.g.

1. I have a big bicycle. (has hi sullam a ngei)
2. He has no money. She has thirty kyats. (have hi sullam a ngei)
3. They have no more rice. (have hi sullam a ngei)
4. A new teacher has come to our school. (has cu bawmtu)
5. All the students have gone home.
6. A cat has caught a rat.
7. Cats have sharp claws. (have cu principle)

4. Noun pakhat kha *noun* dang pakhat he, asiloah *noun* pakhat le *pronoun* pakhat kha "and" hmang in na kawmh hna ahcun, *Subject* kha pakhatnak tam a si caah *verb* zong plural *verb* (atam verb) a si lai.

e.g.

1. Tin Tin and Ni Ni are in the room.
2. He and his friend come to our house.

And nih a pehmi *noun* pahnih nih, minung pakhat kong a chim ahcun *verb* cu *singular* a si lai.

- e.g.
1. The great writer and politician is dead.
 2. Bread and butter is good for sick people.

3. The horse and carriage is not here.
4. Time and tide waits for no man.

5. **Noun** pakhat le a dang *noun* pakhat, asiloah *pronoun* pakhat hna kha *or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor* hna nih an pehtlaihter hna ahcun, *Subject* cu pakhat lawng a si caah, *Verb* zong *Singular* a si ve lai.

e.g.

1. Su Su or Mu Mu is going to sing.
2. Either Aung Aung or his brother fails in the monthly test.
3. Neither Ko Aye nor Ko Cho has come yet.

Noun pakhat kha a dang *plural noun* pakhat he pehtlai rianțuan ți an si ahcun, *verb* cu *plural* a si ve lai.

e.g.

1. Either my uncle or his sons are coming to our village.
2. Neither Sein Sein nor her friends have eaten any thing.

6. **Singular Noun** pakhat kha a dang *singular noun* pakhat he, asiloah *pronoun* pakhat kha, *with, together with, accompanied by, after, as well as* nih a pehtlaihter hna a si ahcun, *Subject* a pakhatnak kha, a hnursuan lo caah, *singular verb* hmanpiak ding a si.

e.g.

1. The woman, with the baby, is asking for help.
2. My aunt, together with her daughter, goes shopping.
3. The headmaster, accompanied by assistant teachers, goes round the village.
4. Man after man is applying for job.
5. Ba Win as well as Hla Win is to blame.

7. **Each, every, everyone, everything, anything, anybody, somebody, everyboy, many,** hna cu *singular noun* an si caah, *Singular verb* he hman ți an si lai.

e.g.

1. Each of the five winners gets a prize.
2. Every cloud has a silver lining.
3. Every man, woman and child is happy.
4. Everyboy wants to be rich.
5. Many a student has gone home.

8. **Proper noun** pakhat cu *plural noun* bantuk sihmanhsehław, thil pakhat ca lawng a si caah, *Singular verb* he aa ȝom lai.

e.g.

1. The United States of America is the richest country in the world.
2. "Six tales from shakespeare" is very interesting.
3. Fifty yards is a short distance.
4. Ten kyats is the minimum price for this book.
5. Two thirds of the work is done.

Exercise 24

(Brackets) kulh chung ummi *Verb* hna hi a hmaan a dikning tein ȝial.

1. My sister (go) to school today.
2. A boy is (fly) a kite on the road.
3. He (have) finished his homework.
4. Hla Hla (be) reading a novel.
5. Su Su and her friend (be) picking flowers.
6. The price of this pen (be) high.
7. Every boy and girl (bring) a present to my birthday party.

8. It (be) raining heavily now.
9. The poor dog (have) nothing to eat.
10. Hla Hla (have) been waiting a long time for a bus.
11. I (be) waiting for them. They (be) not ready yet.
12. The night (be) dark though the stars (be) shining.
13. My friends will be (come) to our house tonight.
14. Tin Tin as well as Tha Din (pass) the examination.
15. Neither Thu Za nor Muza (buy) anything from the market.

Exercise 25

A tanglei a lawnnak hna ah hin *verb* "to be" asiloah "to have" a dik a hmaanning tein na thlak lai.

1. You ___ early but she ___ late.
2. I ___ angry but he ___ smiling.
3. The poor farmer ___ sold his cow.
4. The little baby ___ been crying for a long time.
5. Tin Hla and I ___ friends.
6. One boy together with one girl ___ absent today.
7. Bread and butter ___ all we want.
8. The crown and glory of life ___ character.
9. My uncle, with his two sons, ___ arrived.
10. Gold as well as silver ___ gone up in price.
11. Not a man or a woman ___ in the garden.
12. Neither a pen nor a pencil ___ near at hand.
13. Either Ni Ni or Wa Wa ___ written this essay.
14. Neither my aunt nor her daughter ___ come.
15. Your choice of word ___ excellent. (Very good)
16. Twenty five kyats ___ too much for such a longyi.
17. Many a day ___ passed, but he ___ not returned.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CORRECT USE OF TENSES

Verbs hna hi a caan he pehtlai in dikte le hmaan tein hman thiamnak

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

Tense (biatlang tlinglo) he pehtlai in, a cunglei i, kan thenmi ah hin, *Present Tense* phun li, *Past Tense* phunli, *Future Tense* phun li, a zate phun hleihnih, a tawi bik nakin hmuhsak a si. Na mitthlam ah cuanter dih a herh.

A tanglei ah theihleimi *Tense* hna kha kan vun in hmuhsak rih hna lai. Hi hna hi na lung a pem na hngalh dih hna hnuah cun, a cunglei hna zong hi na lungah a riak lai i, Mirangholh chim le tial cu na caah a har ti lai lo.

8. It (be) raining heavily now.
9. The poor dog (have) nothing to eat.
10. Hla Hla (have) been waiting a long time for a bus.
11. I (be) waiting for them. They (be) not ready yet.
12. The night (be) dark though the stars (be) shining .
13. My friends will be (come) to our house tonight.
14. Tin Tin as well as Tha Din (pass) the examination.
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Exercise 25

A tanglei a lawnnak hna ah hin *verb* "to be " asiloah "to have" a dik a hmaanning tein na thlak lai.

1. You ___ early but she ___ late.
2. I ___ angry but he ___ smiling.
3. The poor farmer ___ sold his cow.
4. The little baby ___ been crying for a long time.
5. Tin Hla and I ___ friends.
6. One boy together with one girl ___ absent today.
7. Bread and butter ___ all we want.
8. The crown and glory of life ___ character.
9. My uncle, with his two sons, ___ arrived.
10. Gold as well as silver ___ gone up in price.
11. Not a man or a woman ___ in the garden.
12. Neither a pen nor a pencil ___ near at hand.
13. Either Ni Ni or Wa Wa ___ written this essay.
14. Neither my aunt nor her daughter ___ come.
15. Your choice of word ___ excellent. (Very good)
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CHAPTER VIII

THE CORRECT USE OF TENSES

Verbs hna hi a caan he pehtlai in dikte le hmaan tein hman thiamnak

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

Tense (biatlang tlinglo) he pehtlai in, a cunglei i, kan thenmi ah hin, *Present Tense* phun li, *Past Tense* phunli, *Future Tense* phun li, a zate phun hleihnih, a tawi bik nakin hmuhsak a si. Na mitthlam ah cuanter dih a herh.

A tanglei ah theihtleimi *Tense* hna kha kan vun in hmuhsak rih hna lai. Hi hna hi na lung a pem na hngalh dih hna hnuah cun, a cunglei hna zong hi na lungah a riak lai i, Mirangholh chim le tial cu na caah a har ti lai lo.

Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense cu a tanglei bantuakin hman a si.

1. Atu te kan cawl canghnak he pehtlai in chimnak ah hman an si.

e.g. I know Mary. She is my classmate.
Please come here Mary. Tell me what you see.

2. Kan tuah tawnmi (habitual action) ah hman an si.

eg. 1. I get up every morning early.
2. I brush my teeth and take my shower. Kaha ka tawl i
3. ka kholh.
4. I study my lessons for two hours.
5. I take my breakfast and go to school.

Simple Present Tense he komh in hmanmi biafang hna:-

always	=	a zungzal.
usually	=	tuah tawn/ tuantawn bangin.
generally	=	a tlangpi in.
often	=	lengmang/tawn
frequently	=	atu le atu in.
sometimes	=	zeimaw caan ah
occasionally	=	a caan caan tete ah
hardly, rarely, seldom	=	a chel caan, zeimaw caan, tikmaw caan.
daily, everyday	=	nifatin, nichiar.
weekly, every week	=	zarhtin, zarhfatin.
once a month	=	thla khat voi khat.
twice a year	=	kum khat voi nhiih.

e.g.

1. He ^{always} comes to school.
2. Mother usually gets up early.
3. I see him often at school.
4. She seldom goes out all alone.
5. Grand mother attends Church service every Sunday.

3. Zapi ruahnak i ahman adikmi (general truth) chim tikah *Simple Present* hman a si.

e.g.

1. All men are mortal.
Mi vialte thih hmang an si.
2. Sugar is sweet but chillies are hot.
Menphek a thak nain cini a thlum.
3. The sun raises in the east and sets in the west.
Ni cu nichuahlei in a chuak i nitlaklei ah a tla.
4. We eat to live.
Nun dingah kan ei.
5. God helps those who help themselves.
Pathian nih amah te a bawmmi a bawmh hna.

Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense cu atu te a si cuahmah liomi chimnak ah hman a si. Kan chim cuahmah lio i, a simi thil chim tikah hman a si.

e.g.

1. I am doing my home work.
Ka inn ca ka tuah.
2. Daddy is reading the morning newspaper.
Ka pa cu zing tadinca a rel lio.

3. The sun is not shining. It is raining outside.
Ni a tlang lo. Lenglei cu ruah a sur.

Hman biknak le a komhmi biafang.

now, right now, at present = atu ah.
at this moment = atu caan te ah.
any more, any longer = zeimaw caan, pehzulh ti lo.
for the time being = atu caan khatte.
still = lio, tuah rih.

e.g.

1. The teacher is calling you now.
Saya nih atu an auh.
2. The girls are not singing any more.
Ngakchianu rual hla an sa ti lo.
3. The baby is still sleeping.
Bawhte a it rih.
4. Look! Listen! Don't make noise.
Zoh! Ngaihmanh! Hna chet hlah.
5. Look! The teacher is coming.
Zoh! Saya a ra lio.
6. Hurry! The bell is ringing.
I ranh! Dar a ring lio.
7. Don't shout! Grand mother is sleeping.
Au hlah! Ka pi a it.

2. Caan tlawmpal chungah a cang hngami thil chim tikah hman a si. (To express something happening soon).

e.g.

1. I am going to visit them next Sunday.
Hmaizarh ah an inn len ka tim.

2. We are going to see a movie tonight.
Tuzan baisakup kan zoh lai.
3. My uncle is leaving for Kalaw tomorrow.
Ka pate thaizing Kalaw ah a kal lai.
4. My father is coming back soon. (My father will come back soon)
Ka pa a tlung zau lai.

Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense cu atu caan he pehtlai in, a dih cangmi tuahsernak kha a chimmi a si.

e.g.

1. I have seen this movie. Mah baisakup ka hmuh cang.
2. She has gone out to the market. Amah nu dawr ah a kal cang.

Hman biknak le aa komhmi biafang:-

Already = diam cang.
just = te ah, atu te ah.
since = tik in, thawk in.
for = cu caan, cu tluk.
yet = rih, rih lo.
ever = tawn, bal,
never = tawn lo/ bal lo.

Present Perfect Tense he hman ti an si.

e.g.

1. She has already cooked the dinner. Rawl a chuan dih cang.
2. My father has just come back from the office.
Ka pa cu atu te kha zung in a ra cang.

3. Have you ever been to Mandalay and Taungyi?
Mandalay le Taungyi na phan bal maw?
4. I have never been to Taungyi, but to Mandalay.
Taungyi ka phan bal lo, Mandalay cu ka phan cang.

2. A luanciami tuahsernak a chim nain, atu caan tiang mah tuahsernak a dih rih lonak a chim.

e.g.

1. I have waited for you since eight o' clock.
2. We have lived here for ten years.
Hi ka hin kum hra kan um cang.
3. They have been in this town since 1990.
Hi khua ah 1990 kum thawk in an um cang.
4. He has known her for a long time.
Caan saupi amah nu he an i hngalhnak a si cang.

3. Atu lio caan ah a simi tuahsernak pahnih ah, pakhat cu tuan deuh tuahmi a sinak a chim.

- eg. 1. I have solved two problems before you come.
Na rat hlan ah kanan pahnih ka tuah cang.
2. The boys can play after they have done their work.
Rian lim hnuah ngakchiapa pawl lentecelh khawh a si.
 3. When we get to the station, the train has left.
Buda zung kan phanh tikah tlanglawng a rak chuak cang.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense cu a luanciami caan, tuahsernak kha, dawng loin a peh i, atu caan tiang a tuah cuahmahmi a si nak a chim.

e.g.

1. She has been studying since four o'clock this morning.
Amah cu tuzing nazi pali in atu tiang ca a zoh cuahmah ko.
2. We have been waiting for a bus for half an hour now.
Atu bus kan hngahnak nazi cheu a si cang.

Excercise 26

A tanglei biatlang hi na tial than dih lai. Akulh chung *verbs* hna hi *Present continuous*, *Present perfect* asiloah *Present perfect continuous* ah an sining cio tein na tial than dih lai.

1. Robert (go) to Kalaw tomorrow.
2. Mother (call) me, I must go at once.
3. She (read) the new book since two hours ago.
4. The girls (ask) permission before they go out.
5. Cho Cho (write) a letter to her mother.
6. She (not write) a letter to her mother for a long time.
7. The moon (shine), we (think) of going out for a walk.
8. I (read) three books since I last saw you.
9. He (is) in Myanmar two years now, but still he cannot speak Myanmar language.
10. Hush! Someone (knock) at the door.
11. The Headmaster (be) away since last Friday, he (not return) yet.
12. Nobody (write) to me for many weeks.
13. Mary (study) her lessons all morning.
14. You (wear) the same dress since Monday.
15. I (look) at this picture for five minutes, but I can't see you in it.
16. He (suffer) from head ache, because he (work) in the sun too long.

17. The sun (shine), put the wet clothes out to dry.
18. Since you (give) me your number, I phone you four times.
19. He (write) a novel for the last two months, but he (not finish) it yet.

Simple Past Tense

Simple Past Tense cu a tanglei tuahsernak ah hman an si.

1. A luanciami caan i tuahsernak chimnak ah hman an si.

e.g.

1. James Watt invented the steam engine.
2. The allied countries won the second world war.

Hman biknak:- A liamciami caan he pehtlai in.

an hour ago	=	nazi pakhat a luan lio caan ah.
yesterday	=	nizan ah.
last month	=	kan hnu thla ah.
a year ago	=	kan hnu kum khat ah.
once	=	voi khat ah.
once upon a time	=	a hlan lioah.

e.g.

1. We came back from the Church service an hour ago.
2. We visited the zoo last Sunday.
3. Tun Tun left school a year ago.
4. Myanmar got Independence in 1948.

2. A liamciami caan ah tuah tawnmi (habitual action) tuahsernak chimnak caah hman a si.

e.g.

1. She liked sewing when she was young.
2. He played football when he was in college.

3. Min Min used to come here every week end.

3. A liamciami caan ah a si cangmi tuahsernak chimnak ah hman a si.

Last Sunday afternoon my friend and I went shopping. We took a bus to Bogyoke Market. We walked along the Bogyoke road, and visited Bogyoke Market. We saw many things which we wanted to buy. My friend bought a longyi, and I bought a pair of slippers.

Present Perfect Tense le *Simple Past Tense* hna hi, a liamciami caan tuahsernak a chimtu an si veve. Asinain an i khat lo.

Present Perfect Tense nih cun, atu bia kan chim lio caan ah hin tuahsernak a dih cang ti kha biapi in a chim. *Simple Past Tense* nih cun, a liamciami caan i tuahsernak caan kha a chim.

e.g.

1. The policemen have arrived. (Present Perfect Tense)
2. The policemen arrived an hour ago. (Simple Past)

Present Perfect Tense ah, tuahsernak cu, kan chim lio caan ah a dih rih lo. *Simple Past Tense* ah cun tuahsernak cu, a liamciami caan ah a dih cang, pehzulhnak a um ti lo.

e.g.

1. I have waited for you since morning. (Present Perfect)
2. I waited for you from Chin Taungtan yesterday. (S. Past)

Past Continuous Tense

Mah Tense cu a liamciami caan i tuahsernak a si liomi kha a chim.

- e.g. 1. I was taking a shower when he came.

- A rat ah kaa kholh lio a si.
2. We were reading when the ligh went out.
Kan carel lioah mei a mit.
 3. The accident happened when they were playing.
Eksidenh a si kha an lente celh lio a si.
 4. The sun was rising when they started to work.
Rianṭuan an awt ah ni a chuak.

Past Perfect Tense

Mah *Tense* cu tuahsernak a si cangmi pakhat, a si cianak kha a dang tuahsernak pakhat a si hlanah, a si cianak a chimmi a si. Tuahsernak a si hmasa kha *Past Perfect Tense* in tial a si i, a si hmannungmi kha *Simple Past Tense* in tial a si.
e.g.

1. I had finished my essay when the bell rang.
Dar a rak rin tikah, ka caṭial ka lim cang.
2. She had written three letters before you came.
Na rat hlanah cakuat pathum a tial dih cang.
3. After he had done his home work he went to sleep.
Innca a tuah dih hnuah a it.
4. I had read that book once, so I did not want to read it again.
Mah cauk kha lehkhath ka rel cang, cucaah rel ṭhan ka duh ti lo.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense hmannaḱ hi a tlawmte. *Present Perfect Continuous* he an hmanning aa lo pah nain, a liamciamī caan ah hman an si.

1. A liamciamī caan ah, a pehtlai in a ummi tuahsernak chim tikah hman a si.

e.g.

1. Toe Toe had been studying the whole day last Sunday.
Toe Toe cu kan hnu Zarhpi chun nitlak ca a ciah peng.
2. The child had been playing from morning till night a few days a go.
Kan hnulei nitlawmpal cu, mah ngakchia hi zing in zaan tiang lente a celh peng.

Exercise 27

A tanglei biatlang pakhat ah *verb* pahnih cu a kulh pahnih chungah an um. Pakhat kha *Simple Past Tense* ah na thlen lai i, a dang pakhat kha *Past Continuous* ah na thlen lai.

1. I (solve) a problem when you (call) me.
2. We (stay) in the room because it (rain) outside.
3. The sun (shine) brightly when the girls (take) a walk.
4. She (sing) a song and (not hear) your call.
5. When I (arrive) the station the train (leave).
6. The boy (cross) the street when a car suddenly (appear).
7. She (lose) her purse while she (shop).
8. I (find) my pen after a long search. It (lie) on the floor under a table.
9. When the woman (leave) the house, her baby (sleep) in the house.
10. The artist (draw) a sunset-scene while we (look).
11. While my uncle (wait) for the bus, he (smoke) three cigarette.
12. The train (move) fast, so we (sit) in silence.

Exercise 28

A tanglei biatlang i *verb* aa palhmi hna hi adikmi tein tial than hna.

1. The Headmaster has arrived an hour ago.
2. Myanmar had become an Independent country in 1948.
3. I have seen my uncle yesterday.
4. Our family live in Yangon since 1990.
5. I did not hear from him for a month.
6. I just finished my homework.
7. We had gone to the cinema last night.
8. The patient already died when the doctor arrived.
9. We sat in darkness as the light went out.
10. We watched the artist while he painted.
11. When we got to school the class already started.
12. While I waited for him I was reading a news paper.

Simple Future Tense

Mah *Tense* hi hmailei a ra laimi tuahsernak a chimmi *verb* a si. Hmailei caan hmuhsaktu ah *Verb* bawmtu "shall" le "will" kha hman a si. Hmailei caan kha a sawhsawh in kan chim duh tikah *first person* (I le We) caah shall hman a si. *Second person* le *Third Person* (you, he, she, it, they) hna caah "will" hman a si.

e.g.

1. I shall write to you soon.
Ca kan kuat zau lai.
2. He will come to your birthday party.
Na chuahni lawmhnak ah a ra lai.
3. Hurry up! You will be late for school.

I ranh! Sianginn na hnu lai.

Hman biknak:

soon	=	zau, duak.
tomorrow	=	thaizing.
next day	=	thaizing, ninolh ah.
next time	=	hmailei caan ah.
coming Sunday	=	hmaizarh, a ra laimi zarh
this afternoon	=	tu chunhnu.
tomorrow evening	=	thai zanlei/thangzanlei

A tanglei bia hna he komh in *Simple Future Tense* cu hman peng a si.

e.g.

1. Please wait, Dady will come in ten minutes.
Hngak rih, Minit 10 chungah ka pa a ra lai.
2. We shall play golf this afternoon.
Tuzanlei golf kan tu lai.
3. They will go to Taungyi next week.
Hmaizarh Taungyi ah an kal lai.
4. My uncle will return from Yangon next Monday.
Hmai cawn ni khat ka angkal Yankung in a kir lai.
5. We all shall die one day.
Ni khatkhat cu kan thi cio lai.

Future Continuous Tense

Mah *Tense* hi a ra laimi hmailei caan tuahsernak chimnak ah hmanmi a si.

- e.g. 1. I shall be waiting for you when you come tomorrow.
Thaizing na rat tik cu kan hngak ko lai.

2. U Tun will be leaving Yangon by noon next Sunday.
Hmai Zarhpi chun Yangon in U Tun a chuak lai.
3. My friend will be riding his new bicycle by this time tomorrow.
Ka hawipa cu a thirrang thar kha thaizing atu caan ah aa cit lai.
4. Most of the people in our village will be sleeping at this time.
Kan khuami a tam deuh cu atu caan hi an ih saling a si lai.

Future Perfect Tense

Hmailei caan khiahmi a dih hngami tuahsernak fianternak caah mah *Tense* hi hman a si.

e.g.

1. Aung Tin will have left for Kalay at six o'clock tomorrow.
Thaizing nazi 6 ah Aung Tin cu Kalay leiah a kal cang lai.
2. Everybody will have taken dinner by the time we arrive home.
Inn kan phanh tik cu zanriah an ei dih cang lai.
3. She will have dressed herself before we get to her place.
Amah nu umnak kan phanh hlanah a hruk aih dih cang lai.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

A luanciamei caan i a rak i thawkmi tuahsernak, hmailei caan khiahmi tiang a si hngami tuahsernak, chimnak ah hman a si.

e.g.

1. At the end of next year, we shall have been studying

English for six years.

2. At the end of this month, I shall have been paying the house rent for ten years.
Mah thla dih ah inn man ka peknak kum hra a si cang lai.

Exercise 29

A tanglei *verb* hna hi *Simple Future Tense* ah thleng hna.

Change the following verbs into Simple Future Tense.

1. You always need money.
2. I never believe you.
3. He never washes his own clothes.
4. They study their lessons till midnight.
5. That girl grows fatter every day.
6. She never looks as pretty as her sister.
7. I learn to ride a bicycle.
8. Mother did not like it at all.
9. The guests do not come to our house.
10. They do not send words to us by any means.

Exercise 30

Verbs hna hi *Future Verbs* ah tuah hna. Bia dang thlenchi a herh dingmi zong thleng hna.

e.g.

We visited the zoo last week.

We shall visit the zoo next week.

1. I gave you twenty kyats yesterday.
2. You sent a parcel to your sister last Monday.
3. I met my friend at the railway station.

4. My aunt gave me a present for my birthday.
5. She finished reading this magazine lastnight.
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) everything.
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.