Relative Pronoun 'that' hian Inflection a nei lo va; tin 'what' hi 'that which' tluk a ni bawk; Repeat what (that which) I say.

Interrogative Pronoun

	Singular leh Plural	
	Mas. & Fem.	Neu.
Nom. Case	who	what
Poss. Case	whose	whose
Obj. Case	whom	what

'Which' hi Interrogative Pronoun-ah kan hman chuan a ho zinga pakhat a sawi, 'of'-in a zui: Children! which of you has broken this flower?

INFLECTION OF ADJECTIVE

Comparision of Adjective

Adjective tehkhin dan kawng thum a awm: 1. *Positive Degree*- awmze naran sawina. 2. *Comparative Degree*- zâwk sawina. 3. *Superlative Degree*- ber sawina.

1. Positive Degree hi awmdan naran sawina a ni-bold (huai).

2. Comparative Degree hi thil pahnih tehkhina zâwk sawina a ni. Dan naranin Positive Degree-ah 'er' belhin an siam- bolder (huai zawk).

3. Superlative Degree hi thil pahnih aia tam tehkhina a 'ber' sawina a ni. Dan naranin Positive Degree-ah 'est' belhin an siam- boldest (huai ber).

Exception: Dan tlangpui pathum lo hi dan dang pathum a awm.

1. Positive Degree 'e-in' a tawp chuan 'r' leh 'st' an belh.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
wise	wiser	wisest
true	truer	truest

2. Positive Degree y-a tawpin a hmaah Consonant awm sela, 'y' chu 'i-ah' chantirin 'er', 'est' an belh.

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
lazy	lazier	laziest
dry	drier	driest

'Shy' hi chu 'i'-ah a chang lo: shy- shyer- shyest.
Nimahsela 'y' hmaah Vowel a awm chuan 'y' chu 'i'-ah a chang lo.
gay- gayer- gayest.

3. Positive Degree chu Consonant pakhatin tawp sela, a hmaah Vowel pakhat awm bawk sela, Consonant chu kawpin 'er' 'est, an belh.

fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest.

Nimahsela Consonant pahniha tawp chu, leh Consonant pakhata tawp, a hmaa Vowel pahnih awm chu 'er' leh 'est' an belh mai.

thick	thicker	thickest
small	smaller	smallest
cool	cooler	coolest
brief	briefer	briefest

A chunga dan anga tehkhin chu heng a hnuaia Adjective chi thum (a), (b), (c),-te hi an ni-

(a). Adjective Syllable khat nei zawngzawngte.

(b). Adjective Syllable hnih nei, a Syllable hnihna lam san zawngzawngte.

Pos.	Com.	Super.
remote	remoter	remotest
profound	profounder	profoundest

(c). Adjective Syllable hnih nei, 'le' 'y' 'er' leh 'ow'-a tawp zawngzawngte:-

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
noble	nobler	noblest
happy	happier	happiest
tender	tenderer	tenderest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

Hemi bak Adjective Syllable hnih nei dang tam berte leh Syllable hnih aia tam nei zawngzawngte chu Comparative-ah 'more' leh Superlative-ah 'most' belhin an tehkhin.

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

Irregular Comparision-

Heng Adjective hi an tehkhin danin kawngzâwng a nei lo-

Pos.	Comp	Super.
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less, lesser	least

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
many, much	more	most
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
late	later, latter	latest, last
far	farther	farthest
forth(adv)	further	furthest, further most
fore	former	foremost, first
hind	hinder	hindmost
nigh	nigher	nighest, next
in (prep)	inner	inmost, innermost
out (adv)	outer, utter	utmost, uttermost
up (prep)	upper	uppermost.

Much leh less: Amala chhiar loh mi buhfai, vaivut tih angte sawina a ni. Much rice, less rice; much dust, etc.

Many leh few: Thil a mala chhiar theih sawi nan an hmang. Many boys, few girls. etc.

Older leh oldest: Thu naranah hman an ni–
He is older. He is the oldest man.

Elder leh eldest: Chhungkhat thu sawi nan an hmang. He is my elder brother. Seui is our eldest sister. etc.

Later leh latest: Hun sawina a ni. He came later. What is the latest news?

Latter leh last: Thil indawt dan a sawi. The latter part of the sermon (sermon tawp lam). The last man to run.

Than leh of: 'Than' hian Comparative Degree a zui a, 'of' hian Superlative a zui. You are taller than me. He is the tallest of all.

Latin Comparative Adjectives: exterior, interior, superior, inferior, prior, senior, junior, angte hi 'to-in' a zui. This cloth is superior to that. Luta is senior to Chhuaka.

INFLECTION OF VERB

Voice

Voice pahnih a awm- *Active Voice* leh *Passive Voice*.

Active Voice: 'The boy kills a snake,' ti ila; thiltitu Subject chu 'boy' hi a ni a, a thiltih sawina Verb chu 'kills'; tin a tuartu Object chu 'snake' chu a ni.

Sentence-ah hetianga Subject, Verb, Object, a indawt hian a Verb chu *Active Voice* an ti.

Passive Voice: Active Voice sentence sawi dan hi tidanglamin 'The snake is killed by the boy,' ti zawk ila. Object 'snake' kha Subject hmunah a lo awm a, Verb kha Perfect Participle-a siamin Auxiliary Verb 'am, is, are' etc. a tul apiang kan belh a, (Auxiliary Verb hi Tense thu-ah a Verb tak Tense ang kha a ni tur a ni), Subject kha Object hmunah alo awm a, Preposition 'by-in' Verb nen a zawm a.

Sentence-ah hetianga Object, Verb (with Auxiliary), Subject a lo indawt hian a Verb chu *Passive Voice* an ti. Active Voice nen Subject leh Object hmun an inthlak a nih chu. 'Tihin a awm,' tih hi Passive Voice hriatna a ni.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Dova drives my cow	My cow is driven by Dova
Children like toys	Toys are liked by children
He saw us	We were seen by him
I wrote a letter	A letter was written by me

Transitive Verb leh Intransitive Verb

Transitive Verb: 'A boy strikes a dog,' ti ila, 'boy' thiltih Verb 'strikes' chu 'dog' chungah a kai a, a lo tuar a; hetianga tuartu nei Verb hi *Transitive Verb* an ti. (Latin, trans- chungah, itum- ka kai),

Intransitive Verb: 'The boy runs,' ti ila, Verb 'runs' chu eng chungahmah a kai lo va, tuartu a nei lo va; hetiang tuartu nei lo Verb hi *Intransitive Verb* an ti. (Latin, in lo, transeo- ka kai).

Verb ṭhenkhat chu a hmanziaziain Transitive leh Intransitive an ni thei:-

Transitive-	The boy is learning his lesson.
	The Pastor is praying a prayer.
Intransitive-	The boy is learning.
	The Pastor is praying.

Mood

Mood hian Verb chetzia a entir. Mood pali a awm. 1. Indicative Mood, 2. Imperative Mood, 3. Subjunctive-Mood, leh 4. Infinitive Mood. or Indefinite Mood

1. Indicative Mood: Thu sawi leh zawh naran mai hi a ni. 1. We go to school. 2. Do you go to 'school?

2. Imperative Mood: Thupekna leh dilna a ni. 1. Boys! Come here. 2. Let me see it.

3. Subjunctive Mood: Thu chiang lo, duhna tela duhthusam ang lama *la*, *ila*, *sela*, *chuan*, tih angte hi a ni. Verb–in danglamna (Inflection) a nei lo.

Present Tense: *If* I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they *be*, *have*, *write*. If he write (writes a ni lo).

Past Tense: *If* I, thou, he, she, it, you, we, they *were*, *had*, *wrote*.

Future Tense: *If* I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they should *be*, should *have*, should write. Verb hmaah *should* a tel fo.

Indicative leh Subjunctive Danglamna

Indicative Mood chu ni leh ni lo sawi satliahna mai a ni a, Subjunctive Mood erawhchu duhthu sam ang a ni.

Indi: If it is there (as I think it is) you will see it.

Subj: If it be there (which I doubt) you will see it.

If it were there (as I know it is not) you would have it.

4. Infinitive Mood: Verb–in Person, Number, leh Time nei chuang lovin thu a sawi mai:– He comes to learn. Boys like to play.

Infinitive Mood hian (a) Auxiliary Verbs– do, may, shall, te, (b) Verb:– bid, dare, can, let, make, must, neęd, please, te, (c) hriatna Verb thenkhat– hear, feel, see, behold, mark, watch, observe, perceive, angte hi a zui chuan 'to' hi a ngai lo: I can go (I can to go) a ni lo.

Chhinna

Point out the different Moods of the Verbs:– Cats like milk. Though it rains I shall go out. If it rain tomorrow you cannot go to school. Have you taken your food? Boy! Come here and say your lesson. Oh! that it were possible. You must not go to him unless he call. Here me speak and do not talk. What makes the ocean ebb and flow? I wish to go home. If you should meet my brother tell him to come to me, I wish my father were alive now. I wach the thief put his hand into the bag. O God! Thy will be done. I had rather ride than walk.

PARTICIPLES

Heng sentence pahnihte hi en ila–

1. Here is a boy *carrying* a toy.
2. The toy *carried* by the boy is funny.

Verb (carrying) leh (carried) hian Adjective angin Noun 'boy' leh 'toy' an hrilhfiah a; tin Verb angin boy-in toy chunga a tihzia an sawi bawk a. Verb ni chungin Adjective angin Noun chanchin an hrilhfiah bawk a. Verb leh Adjective nih an kawp a. Chuvangin *Participle* (verbal adjective) an ti a ni. (Latin, *participio* ka tawm).

Participle hi Adjective ang chauhvin an hmang bawk thin- 1. A smiling child. 2. A broken stick.

Verb-in Participle pahnih a nei. 1. *Imperfect or Present Participle* (thil tih mêk Participle). 2. *Perfect* or *Past Participle* (thil tih zawh tawh Participle). (*Perfect*- kim, *im*- lo).

Imperfect Participle hi Verb-ah 'ing' belhin an siam: learn- learning, run- running, collect- collecting.

Perfect Participle chu Verb hmawr tidanglamin an siam. Tihdanglam dan kawng hranghrang a awm; flow- flowed, leave- left, cut- cut, begin- begun.

(a). Verb *e*-a tawp chu 'e' chu bànin 'ing', 'ed' an belh: save- *saving, saved.*

Dan tlangpui zawh lote- See- seeing, seen; singe- singeing, singed; dye- dyeing, dyed; hoe- hoeing, hoed; amaherawhchu die- dying, died. etc.

(b). Verb syllable khat neite leh Verb syllable hnuhnung bera lam san (accented) consonant-a tawpa, a hmaa vowel pakhat nei chu, a tawpa consonant chu thuahin 'ing' leh 'ed' an belh-

Verb	Imper. Parti.	Perf. Parti.
wet	wetting	wetted
permit	permitting	permitted

Dan tlangpui zawh ve lote- Worship- worshipping, worshipped; bias- biassing, biassed. Verb 'l'-a tawp zawngzawngte: parcel- parcelling, parcelled; travel- travelling, travelled; parallel- paralleling, paralleled

(c). Verb 'y'-a tawp y hmaa consonant awm chu 'ed' belh turin 'y' chu 'i'-ah a chang: cry- crying, cried.

Chhinna: Imperfect leh Perfect Participle en la, Adjective anga hmanna en bawk rawh-

Here comes a man riding a donkey. Let us sit under these spreading branches. The frightened horse galloped along. I met Chhura walking slowly and reading a book. We saw him sitting and eating his well-cooked dinner. Seizing his knife the man rushed at me. The tired elephant was shot, and fell wounded and dying. The patient, taking his medicine regularly, soon recovered.

VERBAL NOUN

'I like reading' ti ila, 'reading' hi Verb ni mahsela Noun anga hman a ni a, Verb 'like' Object a ni.

'I like reading book' ti ila, 'reading' hi Noun ni chungin Verb a ni bawk a, Object 'books' a nei a. Hetianga Noun leh Verb ni kawp hi *Verbal Noun* an ti.

Imperfect Participle angin Verbal Noun pawh Verb-ah *ing* belhin an siam :- Write - Writing, Walk - Walking.

IMPERFECT Participle leh verbal noun dang-lamna: - Imperfect participle chuan Verb nih leh Adjective nih a fâwm a, Verbal Noun erawh chuan Verb nih leh Noun nih a fâwm a ni.

1. I saw you *swimming* the river, (Participle)
2. You are good at *swimming* rivers, (Verbal noun) (Preposition at-in Noun objective-ah a siam)
3. Fish are *swimming* animals, (Participle)
4. *Swimming* is *a* useful exercise, (Verbal Noun)

NUMBER

Singular : - The boy plays. He plays.
Plural : - The boys play. They play, ti ila, Verb hian a subject (Noun or Pronoun) tamzia (Number) ang angin Number (Singular leh Plural) a nei ve.

A subject Singular a nih leh Verb chu Singular (*plays*) a ni a; Plural a nih leh Verb chu Plural *(play)* a ni ve. Plural Noun angin Singular Verb-ah *s* te *es* te belh a ni ve thung a, Plural Verb chu a ngaiin a awm thung a ni.

Singular : - The tree falls. The tree is falling.
The dog dies. The dog is dying.
Plural : - The trees fall. The trees are falling.
The dogs die. The dogs are dying.

PERSON

I sing, Thou singest, He sings, ti ila, Verb hi a Subject a Person *(I, Thou, He)* ang angin a danglam ve a. *Sing* hi (I, angin) **First Person** a ni a, *singest* hi (*thou* angin) **Second Person** a ni a, *sings* hi (**he angin**) **Third Person** a ni.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I come	We come
Second Person	Thou comest	You come
Third Person	He, She, It comes	They come

TENSE

Tense (Time)- Hun. (French *temps*, Latin *tempus*). Tense hian thiltih Verb hun leh a kimzia a entir. Verb hian Tense pathum a nei: 1. *Present* (tun) 2. *Past* (hman) 3. *Future* (nakin) Tense.

1. **Present Imperfect momentary Tense**- Hei hian tûna thiltih (immediate action) mai leh tih dân nâran fo (habitual) a sawi: I take food. Birds fly. I live in Aizawl. Children go to school.

2. **Present Imperfect Continuous Tense**: Hei hian thiltih mêk, la tih zawm zel a sawi: I am taking food. Birds are flying in the air.

3. **Present perfect Momentary Tense:** Thil tih zawh tawh, a tih sulhnu (result) la awm zêl si, hun tlawn khat nei, thiltih dangin a la kârthlạk loh, a hun sawi tel lova sawina hi a ni.

1. I have taken food (chaw ei tawh ei hun leh hma thu).
2. I have seen Culcutta (hmuh tawh mitthlâa lá cham).
3. The children have gone to school (an kal tawh a, an lo la haw lo va, hun tluan khat a la ni).
4. I have lived in Aizawl for many years (awm fo tawha, la awm reng).

5. **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

Thil tih zawh tawh, tih lai kha chuan tih zêl mêk si a sawi; I have been taking food (chaw ka lo ei mêk a).

Mizo ṭawngin hêng thiltih sawi dan kawng lite hi kan nei ve dîmdêm lo va; hriat chian leh hrilhfiah pawh a har deuh va, an hming leh an awmdan khi chhinchhiah ṭhat rih mai tur a ni. Hman ṭhan hma chuan hriat chian a harsa a ni.

Hêng hi Present Tense sawi dan kawng lite chu an ni a. Past Tense leh Future Tense-te pawhin hetiang

bawkin kawng li an nei ve. Present hun dan hi a hmaah leh a hnuah an tawlh mai a ni. An zain lo entir ilà-

TABLE OF THE TENSES

Indicative Mood

Active Voice

Present Imperfect Momentary	I	take
Present Imperfect Continuous	I	am taking
Present Perfect Momentary	I	have taken
Present Perfect Continuous	I	have been taking
Past Imperfect Momentary	I	took
Past Imperfect Continuous	I	was taking
Past Perfect Momentary	I	had taken
Past rerfect Continuous	I	had been takin
Future Imperfect Momentary	I	shall take
Future Imperfect Continuous	I	shall be taking
Future Perfect Momentary	I	shall have taken
Future Perfect Continuous	I	shall have been taking

Passive Voice

Present Imperfect Momentary	I	am taken
Present Imperfect Continuous	I	am being taken
Present Perfect Momentary	I	have been taken
Present Perfect Continuous	I	have been being taken

Past Imperfect Momentary	I was taken
Past Imperfect Continuous	I was being taken
Past Perfect Momentary	I had been taken
Past Perfect Continuous	I had been being taken
Future Imperfect Momentary	I shall be taken
Future Imperfect Continuous	I shall be being taken
Future Perfect Momentary	I shall have been taken
Future Perfect Continuous	I shall have been being taken

Past Imperfect Momentary leh Present Perfect Momentary Danglamna:-

Heng sentence pahnihte hi an inang deuh va; mahse Past Imperfect Momentary Tense hian tunhmaa thil tih a hun nen a sawi a, Present Perfect Momentary Tense hian a hun a sawi lo a ni.

CONJUGATION

Verb awmdan hranghrang Voice, Mood, Tense, Number leh Person-te ziak khawm hi **Conjugation of a Verb** an ti. (*con*-khawm, *jugum*-kawp).

Conjugation of the verb **Take**

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present Imperfect Momentary Tense

	Singular	Plural
1.	I take	We take
2.	Thou takest	You take
3.	He takes or taketh	They take

Present Imperfect Continuous Tense

	I am taking	We are taking
2.	Thou art taking	You are taking
3.	He is taking	They are taking

Present Perfect Momentary Tense

1.	I have taken	We have taken
2.	Thou hast taken	You have taken
3.	He has taken	They have taken

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1.	I have been taking	We have been taking
2.	Thou hast been taking	You have been taking
3.	He has been taking	They have been taking

Past Imperfect Momentary Tense

1.	I took	We took
2.	Thou tookest	You took
3.	He took	They took

2. Thou wilt have taken — You will have taken
3. He will have taken — They will have taken

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1. I shall have been taking — We shall have been taking
2. Thou wilt have been taking — You will have been taking
3. He will have been taking — They will have been taking

Imperative Mood

Singular — Plural
Take thon — Take you.

Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive Mood hmaah *if*, *thouiyh*, *lest*, etc–te hi hman tur a ni. *If I take*, etc.

Present Imperfect Momentary Tense

Sing	Plu
1. I take	We take
2. Thou take	Yau take
3. He take	They take

	Sing	Plu

Past Imperfect Continuous Tense

1.	I was taking	We were taking
2.	Thou wast taking	You were taking
3.	He was taking	They were taking.

Past Perfect Momentary Tense

1.	I had taken	We had taken
2.	Thou hadst taken	You had taken
3.	He had taken	They had taken

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

1.	I had been taking	We had been taking
2.	Thou hadst been taking	You had been taking
3.	He had been taking	They had been taking

Future Imperfect Momentary Tense

1.	I shall take	We shall take
2.	Thou wilt take	You will take
3.	He will take	They will take

Future Imperfect Continuous Tense

1.	I shall be taking	We shall be taking
2.	Thou wilt be taking	You will be taking
3.	He will be taking	They will be taking

Future Perfect Momentary Tense

1.	I shall have taken	We shall have taken

Singular	Plural

Present Imperfect Continuous Tense

1. I be taking	We be taking
2. Thou be taking	You be taking
3. He be taking	They be taking

Present Perfect Momentary Tense

1. I have taken	We have taken
2. Thou have taken	You have taken
3. He have taken	They have taken

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. I have been taking	We have been taking
2. Thou have been taking	You have been taking
3 He have been taking	They have been taking

Past Imperfect Momentary Tense
(Indicative Mood–a mi ang a ni).

1. I were taking	We were taking
2. Thou wert taking	You were taking
3. He were taking	They were taking

Past Perfect Momentary Tense
(Indicative Mood–a mi ang a ni).

Past Perfect Continuous Tense
(Indicative Mood–a mi ang a ni).

Infinitive Mood

Imperfect Momentary Tense–	(to) take
Imperfect Continuous Tense–	(to) be taking
Perfect Momentary Tense–	(to) have taken
Perfect Continuous Tense–	(to) have been taking

Participle

Imperfect–	taking
Perfect–	having taking
Perf. Continuous	having been taking

PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Sing	Plu
Present Imperfect Momentary Tense	
1. I am taken	We are taken
2. Thou art taken	You are taken
3. He is taken	They are taken
Present Imperfect Continuous Tense	
1. I am being taken	We are being taken
2. Thou art being taken	You are being taken
3. He is being taken	They are being taken

Present Perfect Momentary Tense

1. I have been taken	We have been taken
2. Thou hast been taken	You have been taken
3. He has been taken	They have been taken

Past Imperfect Momentary Tense

1. I was taken	We were taken
2. Thou wast taken	You were taken
3. He was taken	They were taken

Past Imperfect Continuous Tense

1. I was being taken	We were being taken
2. Thou wast being taken	You were being taken
3. He was being taken	They were being taken

Past Perfect Momentary Tense

1. I had been taken	We had been taken
2. Thou hadst been taken	You had been taken
3. He had been taken	They had been taken

Future Imperfect Momentary Tense

1. I shall be taken	We shall be taken
2. Thou wilt be taken	You will be taken
3. He will be taken	They will be taken

Future Perfect Momentary Tense

1. I shall have been taken We shall have been taken
2. Thou wilt have been taken You will have been taken
3. He will have been taken They will have been taken

Imperative Mood

Sing Plu

Be thou taken Be you taken

Subjunctive Mood

(Subjunctive Mood hmaah if, though, lest, etc-te hi hman tur a ni. If I be taken, etc).

Sing Plu

Present Imperfect Momentary Tense

1. I be taken We be taken
2. Thou be taken You be taken
3. He be taken They be taken

Present Imperfect Continuous Tense

1. I be being taken We be being taken
2. Thou be being taken You be being taken
3. He be being taken They be being taken

Singular	Plural

Present Perfect Momentary Tense

1. I have been taken	We have been taken
2. Thou have been taken	You have been taken
3. He have been taken	They have been taken

Past Imperfect Momentary Tense

1. I were taken	We were taken
2. Thou wert taken	You were taken
3. He were taken	They were taken

Past Imperfect Continuous Tense

1. I were being taken	We were being taken
2. Thou wert being taken	You were being taken
3. He were being taken	They were being taken

Past Perfect Momentary Tense

(Indicative Mood-a mi ang a ni)

Infinitive Mood

Imperfect Momentary Tense

(to) be taken

Perfect Momentary Tense

(to) have been taken

Participle

Imperfect Participle
being taken

Perfect Participle
taken (or) having been taken

Conjugation of Verb *be* and *have*

(A ziak awlsam nan Pronoun intawm zelin *be* leh *have* hi hmun khatah ka dah a, chhiar hran zel atan. "I am (be), have" hi "I am, 1 have" tia chhiar tur angin).

Indicative Mood

Singular	Plural
Present Imperfect Momentary Tense	
1. I am, I have	We are, we have
2. Thou art, hast	You are, have
3. He is, has or hath	They are, have
Past Imperfect Momentary Tense	
1. I was, had	We were, had
2. Thou wast, hadst	You were, had
3 He was, had	They were, had

Imperative Mood

1. Be thou	Be you
2. Have thou	Have you

Subjunctive Mood

(Subjunctive Mood hmaah *if*, *though*, *lest*, etc-te hi hman tur a ni)

Present Imperfect Momentary Tense

Singular	Plural
1. (If) I be, have	(If) We be, have
2. Thou be, have	You were, had
3. He were had	They were, had.

Infinitive Mood

Imperfect Momentary Tense – (to) be, (to) have

Participle

Imperfect Participle – being, having
Perfect Participle – been, had

Conjugation of *may* and *can*

(Pronoun intawmin ziak awlsam nan hmun khatah ziak a ni a, chhiar hran zel turin).

Indicative Mood

Present Tense

Singular	Plural
1. I may, I can	We may, We can
2. Thou mayest or mayst, canst	You may, can
3. He may, can	They may, can

Past Tense

1. I might, could	We might, could
2. Thou mightest or mightst, couldest or couldst	You might, could
3. He might, could	They might, could

May Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense leh Past Tense chu Indicative Mood nen hian thuhmun a ni.

Can Subjunctive Mood Past Tense chu Indicative Mood nen an thuhmun bawk. Subjunctive chhinchhiah *if*, *though*, etc-te belh mai tur a ni.

Conjugation of *do*

Indicative Mood

Singular	Plural
Present Imperfect Momentary Tense	
1. I do	We do
2. Thou does *or* dost	You do
3. He does, doeth *or* doth	They do
Past Imperfect Momentary Tense	
1. I did	We did
2. Thou didst	You did
3. He did	They did

Imperative Mood

Do thou Do you

Subjunctive Mood

(Subjunctive Mood hma-ah *if, though, lest* etc-te hi hman tur a ni).

Present Perfect Momentary Tense	
1. I do	We do
2. Thou do	You do
3. He do	They do

Past Perfect Momentary Tense
(Indicative Mood-a mi ang a ni).

Infinitive Mood

Imperfect Momentary Tense – (to) do

Participle

Imperfect Participle – doing
Perfect Participle – done

"do" hman dan kawng hnih :

"do" hi (1) *Principal Verb* leh (2) *Auxiliary Verb* angin an hmang.

(1) Principal Verb angin:

(a). Transitive Verb– I do (perform) this.
(b). Intransitive Verb- I shall do (act) as you want.
(c). Verb hmasa (*be* tih loh) sawi nawn aiah–
He knows better than I do (know).
He lost his book as I did (lost) mine.

(2) Auxiliary Verb angin :

(a). Verb (infinitive) hma-ah thu uar nan–
I went (Ka kal). I *did* go (Ka kal ngei a ni).
You think I have no love for him; but I *do* love him (Ka hmangaih ngei asin).
How you do talk! (In tawng a va niawm em!)

(3) Thu Zawhna leh Chhannân

Do you love me ? (Love you me ? a ni lo).

Yes, I do (Yes, I love you).

"Do" hnuhnung hian "love you" ai a awh a. Principal Verb anga hmanah khi chuan Verb ai chauh a awh a nih khi.

Zawhna thu kha Subject a niha uar tum si loh chuan "do" a tel lo :-

What caused your delay ? (What did cause, a ni lo.

How many boys go? (How many boys do go? a ni lo.

STRONG LEH WEAK VERBS

Verb Conjugation pawl hnih a awm: *Strong Verbs* (Verb chak) leh *Weak Verbs* (Verb chaklo).

Strong Verb chuan Present Tense laia vowel thlâkin Past Indefinite Tense (Past Tense) leh Perfect Participle (Past Participle) an siam: – *sing, sang, sung.*

Weak Verb chuan Present Tense-ah *ed, d,* or *t,* a tawpa belhin Past Indefinite Tense leh Perfect Participle an siam: – fell (thing kit), felled; burn- burnt, burned

Strong Verb

Strong Verb: Hemi dan ber chu a tir chuan Past Tense siam turin a laia vowel an thlâk a; Past emaw Perfect Participle emaw siam nan *en, n, ne,* an belh a. Tun lai chuan Verb tam tak chuan a hmâwra *en, n, ne* belh hi an ban tawh a ni.

Strong Verb thenkhatichu Weak Verb an ni ve bawk. Chûng chu italic-a ziak an ni.

GROUP I

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
arise	arose	arisen : tho
bear	bore	born : (piang)
		(Intransitive) He was born blind
bear	bore	borne (phur, tuar, nau hring)
		(Transitive) She has borne five sons.
bid	bade, bid	bidden bid : tîr
bind	bound	bound : phuar
bite	bit	bitten, bit : seh
blow	blew	blown : chhêm
break	broke	broken : keh
chide	chid	chid, chidden : zilhhau
choose	chose	chosen : thlang
cleave	clove	cloven (adj) : tikeh
	cleft	*cleft*
crow	crew, *crowed*	*crowed* : khuang
draw	drew	drawn : hnûk
drink	drank	drunk, drunken (adj) : in
drive	drove	driven : khalh, hnawt
eat	ate	eaten : ei
fall	fell	fallen : tlu, tla
fly	flew	flown : thlâwk
forbear	forbore	forborne : insûm

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
forget	forgot	forgotten : theihnghilh
forsake	forsook	forsaken : kalsan
freeze	froze	frozen : khal
get	got	got, gotten (adj) : nei
give	gave	given : pe
go (wend)	went	gone : kal
grow	grew	grown : ṭhang
hide	hid,	hid, hidden ; thukrŭ
know	knew	known : hria
lie	lay	lain : mû
plead	pled	pled : ngèn, khing
	pleaded	*pleaded*
ride	rode	ridden : chuang
rise	rose	risen : tho
rive	*rived*	*rived*, riven : tithlĕr
see	saw	seen : hmu
shake	shook	shaken : tinghing
shrink	shrank	shrunk : tawm
sink	sank	sunk : pil
slay	slew	slain : thàt
slide	slid	slid : tàwlh, tlèng
smite	smote	smitten : vua
speak	spoke	spoken : ṭawng, săwi
steal	stole	stolen : rù

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
stride	strode	stridden : pên său
strike	struck	struck, stricken : vua,
swear	swore	sworn : chhechhám
take	took	taken : là
tear	tore	torn : tithlĕr
throw	threw	thrown : paih, vàwm
thrive	*thrived*	*thrived* : ngeih, ṭhang
tread	trod	trodden, trod : ràp
wake	woke, *waked*	*waked* : hàrh
weave	wove	woven : tàh
write	wrote	written : ziak
wear	wore	worn : sin, hà

Adjective tia ziakte hi tunlaiin Verba! Adjective anga hman an ni ber: A *drunken* man. A sunken boat.

GROUP II

abide	abode	abode : chĕng, ăwm
awake	awoke *awaked*	awoke *awaked* : harh
become	became	become : lo ni
begin	began	begun : ṭan
behold	beheld	beheld : en, hmu
cling	clung	clung : bèt
come	came	come : lokal
dig	dug	dug : làì
fight	fought	fought : sual
find	found	found : hmu, chhar

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
fling	flung	flung : thèh
grind	ground	ground : râwt
hang	hung	hung : khâi (a picture is hung)
hang	hanged	hanged : khaihlum (a man is hanged)
hold	held	held : chelh
ring	rang	rung : vaw ri
run	ran	run : tlăn
shine	shone	shone : ĕng
sing	sang	sung : zâi
sit	sat	sat : ṭhu
sling	slung	slung : vìrvawma vawm
slink	slunk	slunk : relhru
spin	spun	spun : la kài
spring	sprang	sprung : zuang
stand	stood	stood : ding
stick	stuck	stuck : vìt bèt
sting	stung	stung : zûk, kàng
stink	stank	stunk : uih
string	strung	strung : hruia thil
swim	swam	swum : hleuh
swing	swung	swung : uăi
win	won	won : hneh, hmu
wind	wound	wound : her, chahbi pe
wring	wrung	wrung : sâwr.

Group III (Mixed Verbs)

Heng Strong Verb-te hian Weak Verb angin *ed* or *t* belhin Past Tense an siam a, Strong Verb angin *en* or *n* belhin Perfect Participle an siam. Weak Verb Perfect Participle pawh a nei nual bawk.

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
Beat	beat	beaten (vua. vel)
do	did (irregular)	done (ti)
grave	graved	graven, graved (thaikhuara ziak)
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn (ker)
melt	melted	melted, (titui)
mow	mowed	mowed, mown (săm)
rive	rived	riven (tithler)
seethe	seethed	seethed, sodden (tiso)
shave	shaved	shaved. shaven (mêt kâwng)
shear	sheared	sheared (bakcheh liana mêt)
	shore	*shorn*
sow	sowed	sown, *sowed* (chîng, tùh)
swell	swelled	swollen, *swelled* (vûng, pung)
show	showed	shown (entir)
sew	sewed	sewn, *sewed* (thui)
rot	rotted	rotten, *rotted* (tawih)
strew	strewed	strewn (tidarh)
prove	proved	proved (fiah)
saw	sawed	sawn, *sawed* (thingzaina anga ha nei hriamhreia zài)
shape	shaped	shaped (duăng).

Tunlai chuan graven, molten, sodden, shorn, leh rotten-te hi Verbal Adjective-ah an hmang ber :-
A *shorn* lamb. A *rotten* fish.

Weak Verbs

Weak Verb hian *ed* emaw *t* emaw belhin Past Tense leh Perfect Participle an siam ber. *Ed* belh dan hi a inang vek lo.

1. Verb *e*-in a tawp chuan *d* mai an belh : live-*lived*.

2. Thu consonant malin tawp sela, chu consonant hmaah chuan vowel pakhat chauh awm sela, thu chu syllable khat chauh ni sela, emaw, syllable khat aia tam pawh ni sela, a syllable hnuhnung ber chu lam san (accented) ni sela, thu tawpa consonant chu kawpin *ed* belh tur a ni :- Fan- fanned; deter 'deterred'.

Syllable hnuhnung làm sàn a nih loh chuan consonant hnuhnung chu kan kawp lo :-
length'en- length'ened.

A laia vowel pakhat a nih loh chuan kawp a ni lo bawk : boil-boil'ed.

A hmawr consonant pakhat a nih loh chuan kawp a ni lo bawk : fold-folded.

Verb l-in tawp sela, syllable hnuhnung accent ni mah suh sela l chu an kawp: travel-travelled.

lhmaah vowel pahnih a awm chuan kawp a ni lo: travail travailed.

Ed belha Past leh Perfect Participle siamte:-

Present	Past.	Perf. Parti.
bide	bided	bided (nghâk, ăwm)
cleave	cleaved	cleaved (tiphel, etc)
dare	dared	dared (ngam, cho)
fell	felled	felled (klt)
flow	flowed	flowed (luang)
lie	lied	lied (dăw)
load	loaded	loaded (phur siam)
loose	loosed	loosed (phelh, tithâwl)
pen	penned	penned (bâwma dah)
pity	pitied	pitied (khawngaih)
spit	spitted	spitted (chhâk)
wind	winded	winded (her, chahbi pe)

t belha Past leh Perfect Participle siamte : –

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned : kàng, hăl
creep	crept	crept : zâm, bawkvák
dwell	dwelt	dwelt : ăwm, chĕng
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt dreamed : măng
keep	kept	kept : kawl, văwng
kneel	knelt	knelt : ṭhingṭhi
learn	learnt	learnt : zir
mean	meant	meant : ṭihna
sleep	slept	slept : muhil
smell	smelt	smelt : hnìm
spill	spilt	spilt : tibua

Weak Verb ṭhenkhat chuan Strong Verb angin a laia vowel an thlak a, mahse Weak Verb dàna a hmâwr belh *ed*, *d*, or *t* an hman avangin Weak Verb an ni : –

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
beseech	besought	besought : ngèn
bring	brought	brought : rawn la
buy	bought	bought : lèi
catch	caught	caught : man
clothe	clad, clothed	clad, clothed : puan sintîr
seek	sought	sought : zawng
sell	sold	sold : zuar, hralh
teach	taught	taught : zirtir

Present	Past	Perf. Participle
tell	told	told : hrilh
think	thought	thought : ring
work	worked	worked : thawk
owe	owed	owed : bâj bàtsak
dare	dared	dared : ngam, cho
can	could :	thei (tha neih vanga ti thei)
may	might :	thei (phal vanga ti thei)
shall	should :	ang: (First Person I, we, etc. nena hman)
will	would :	ang: Sec.& Third Person you, he, etc. nena hman.

Weak Verb thenkhat Present Tense *d* or *t*-a tawpte chuan Past Tense lama a hmawr belh *ed* kha an ngai lo. Hemi zinga thenkhatte chu Present, Past, leh Perfect Participle a inang vek:-

Burst	burst	burst : puakkeh
cast	cast	cast : theh
cost	cost	cost : man
cut	cut	cut : sât, zai
hit	hit	hit : vua
hurt	hurt	hurt : tinâ
let	let	let : chhuah, phal
put	put	put : dah
rid	rid	rid : chhuahtir

set	set	set : dah
shut	shut	shut : khăr, chhìn
slit	slit	slit : zaithlur, phel
spit	spit, spat	spit : chhâk
spread	spread	spread : tidarh
sweat	sweat	sweat : thlansâ
thrust	thrust	thrust : năm, chhùn

Weak Verb thenkhat Present Tense-a *d*-a tawpte chuan Past leh Perfect Participle-ah *d* chu *t*-in an thlâk :-

bend	bent	bent : tikawi
build	built	built : in sa, siam
gild	gilt	gilt : rangkachak chîa lùan
gird	girt	girt : vĕng
lend	lent	lent : hawhtir
rend	rent	rent : pawtthler
send	sent	sent : thawn
spend	spent	spent : hmangral

Weak Verb thenkhat chu Present, Past, leh Perfect Participle a inang vek a, Past leh Perfect Participle -ah vowel an titawi mai ;-

bleed	bled	bled : thi
feed	fed	fed : chaw hrai
speed	sped	sped : hmanhmawh khalh chak

meet	met	met : tâwk
lead	led	led : hruai
light	lit,lighted	lit, lighted : chhi, hăl
shoot	shot	shot : kâp, khawh
read (rid)	read (red)	read (red) : chhiar

Heng Weak Verb-te hi an danglam deuh a ni :-

have	had	had, nei
hear	heard	heard : ri hria
die	died	died : thi
flee	fled	fled : tlansan
lay	laid	laid : dah, nghat
lose	lost	lost : hloh
leave	left	left : kalsan
make	made	made : siaṁ
pay	paid	paid : hlawh etc. pe
say	said	said : sawi

INFLECTION OF ADVERB

Adverb siam dan : Adverb tam ber chu Adjective-ah *ly* belhin an siam : Wise– wisely; first– firstly, etc.

Adjective *y*–a tawp, a hmaa consonant awm chu, *y* chu *i*–a chantirin *ly* an belh : hasty– hastily; happy– happily.

Adjective *e*–a tawp chu *e* chu *y*–ah a chang mai : gentle– gently; humble– humbly.

Adverb thenkhat Adjective nen an inang : *hard, low*, etc.

1. He works hard (thawk nasa). "hardly" tih chuan (thawk changchang) tihna a ni
2. He speaks low (A tawng zawi). He speaks lowly, tih chuan (inngaitlawmtakin a tawng) tihna a ni.

Comparision of Adverbs

Adjective angin Adverb hian tehkhinna pathum — **Positive Degree, Comparative Degree** leh **Superlative Degree** an nei.

Adverb thenkhat *ly*–a tawp lote chu *er* leh *est* belhin an tehkhin.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative Degree
Fast	faster	fastest : chak (kal)
hard	harder	hardest : sak
loud	louder	loudest : ring (ri)
often	oftener	oftenest : thin, fo
soon	sooner	soonest : hma, thua

Adverb *ly*-a tawpte tehkhin nan *more* leh *most* an hmang :-

Positive	Comparative	Superlative Degree
wisely	more wisely	most wisely
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully

Heng Adverb-te hian tehkhin dan tlangpui an zawm lo :-

far	farther	farthest : hla
forth	further	furthest : hmalam
ill or badly	worse	worst : ṭhalo
late	later	last : indawta hnuhnung
do	do	latest : hun thua hnuhnung
little	less	least : tlem
many, much	more	most
near, nigh	nearer	nearest, next : hnai
well	better	best : ṭha

Khaikhawmna (Summary)

(inflect- tidanglam, inflection- tihdanglamna)

1. Thu hmaw. tihdanglamna hi 'inflection' a ni
2. Noun inflection chu Number leh Case a ni.
3. Adjective (*this* leh *that* tel lovin) Inflection chu Comparison chauh a ni.
4. Pronoun Inflection chu Number leh Case a ni a; Third Personal Pronoun chu Gender pawhin a ni.

5. Verb Inflection chu Voice, Mood, Tense, Number leh Person-te an ni.

6. Adverb Inflection chu Comparison chauh a ni.

7. Preposition te, Conjunction te, Interjection te hian Inflection an nei lo.

Adverb thenkhat hman dante:

1. Adverb of Quantity– *very, too, much.*

It is very hot today. It is *too* hot to walk ti ila– "very hot' hi 'a sa em mai,' tihna satliah a ni a; 'too hot' hi chuan 'a sa lutuk a, a kal theih loh,' tih a entir. 'Very' hian Positive Degree Adjective, Adverb, leh Adjective anga hman Present Participle a kawp. I am 'very happy'. She is 'very charming'.

Tin, 'much' hian Comparative Degree Adjective, Adverb, leh Perfect Participle a kawp: I am 'much happier' than you. He is 'much frightened.'

2. *Once, at once, once for all, all at once*

(a) Once– vawi khat: I saw him once (Amah vawi khat ka hmu).

(b) At once– vat, ngbal Run at once (Tlăn vat rawh).

(c) Once for all- a tawpna hlauh : I warn you now once for all, I shall not warn you again (A tawpna hlauh atan ka zilh chia, ka zilh leh tawh lo vang che.

(d) All at once- phut (beisei lâwk lovin): All at once a tiger jumped out of thethicket (Vawileh-khatah hnimbuk aṭangin sakei a lo zuang chhuak phut a). I heard all at once the report of a gun

3. *As*: 'As' hi hming vuahna Verb- name, call, term, style, entitle, etc zuitir tur a ni lo.

He was named Chhura the brave. (Chhur mi huaia an vuah); 'as' a tel lo. Hrilhfiahna lam Verb -describe, represent, portray, depict, mention, define, etc-te erawhchu a zui : He was described as Chhura the brave. This picture portrays him as a Mizo.

PREPOSITION–IN THU A ZUI DAN

Noun, Verb, Adjective leh Participle tam tak chuan zuitu Preposition bik an nei. Heng a hnuaia Sentence-te hi chhiar la, an Preposition hmante hi chhinchhiah la.

Saitual is famous *for* its Tam Dil.
Goats live *on* grass.
Ducks are foud *of* water
Phawngpui is covered *with* forest.
Being informed *of* the Governor's visit Lunglei prepared to welcome him.
The book is divided *into* two parts.
Students work *for* success.
The temple is inaccessible *to* strangers.
Ambition does not always lead *to* happiness.
A good man is courtious *to* his neighbours.
Little David proved a match *for* Goliath.
Cats paw are adapted *to* quiet movement.
Money derived *from* dishonest means is not safe.
Punjabis are known *for* their industry.
Alexander profitted *by* the disunion of the Rajas.
I am indebted to you *for* your help in my distress.
My idea is different *from* your idea.
It you connive *at* the faults of your child he will grow up a bad man.
Quinine acts as preventive *of* malaria.
Malaria is due *to* mosquito.
People avere *to* hard work do not succeed.

Heng Nounte hi Preposition *for*-in a zui :-
Affection, ambition, anxiety, apology, appetite, blame, candidate, compassion, compensation, craving contempt, desire, fitness, tondness, guarantee, leisure, liking, motive, need, opportunity, passion pity, pretext, relish, reputation, surety.

Heng Nounte hi Preposition *with*—in a zui :—
Acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intercourse, intimacy, relation.

Heng Nounte hi Preposition *of*—in a zui :—
Abhorrence, assurance, charge. distrust, doubt, experience, failure, observance, proof, result, want.

Heng Nounte hi Preposition *to*-in a zui :—
Access, allegiance, alternative, autidote, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disgrace, dislike, encouragement, enmity, exception, incentive, invitation, key, lenieney, likeness, limit, menace, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, preface, reference, resemblance, sequal, submission, succession, supplement, temptation, traitor.

Heng Nounte hi Preposition *from* in a zui :—
abstinence, Cessation, deliverance, descent, escape, exemption, inference, respite.

Heng Adjective leh Participle-te hi Preposition to-in a zui : –

Acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, agreeable, akin, alien, alive, amenable, applicable, appropriate, beneficial, common, comparable, condemned.

Conducive, conformable, consecrated, contrary, deaf, detrimental, devoted due, entitlcd, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, fatal, foreign, hostile, inclined.

Indebted, indifferent, indispensable, insensible, inured, irrevelant, favourable, hurtful, immaterial, liable, limited, lost, material, necessary.

Obedient, opposite, painful, partial, peculiar, pertinent, pledged, prejudicial, prior, profitable, reduced, related, relevant, responsible, sacred, sensitive, subject, suitahle, suited, true.

Heng Adjective leh Participle-te hi Preposition *in*-in a zui : –

Absorbed, abstemious, accomplished, assiduous, backward, defective, deficient, experienced, implicated, interested, involved, proficient, temperate, versed.

Heng Adjective leh participle-te hi Preposition *with*-in a zui : –

Acquainted, busy, compatible, consistent, contemporary. contrasted, conversant, delighted, disgusted, drenched, endowed, gifted, infected, infested, inspired, intimate, invested, overcome, popular, satisfied, touched.

Heng Adjective leh participle-te hi Preposition *of*-in a zui : –

Accused, acquitted, afraid, apprehensive, apprised, assured, aware, bereft, bought, cautious, certain, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, covetous, defrauded, deprived, desirous, devoid, diffident, distrustful, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, ignorant, informed, innocent, irrespective, lame, lavish, negligent productive, proud, regardless, sanguine, sensible, sick, slow, subversive, sure, suspicious, tolerant, vain, void, weary, worthy.

Heng Adjective leh Participle-te hi Preposition *for*–in a zui : –

Anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, designed, destined, eager, eligible, fit, good, grateful, notorious, prepared, proper, qualified, ready, sorry, sufficient, useful.

Heng Verbte hi Preposition *to*-in a zui : -
accede, adhere, allot, apologize, appoint, aspire, assent, attend, belong, couform, consent, contribute, lead, listen, object, prefer, pretend, refer, revert, submit, succumb, surrender, testify, yield.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *from*-in a zui : -
abstain, alight, cease, derive, detract, deviate, differ, dissent, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, prevent, prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *with*-in a zui : -
associate, bear, clash, coincide, comply, condole, cope, correspond, disagree, dispense, fill, grapple, meddle, part, quarrel, side, sympathize, vie.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *of*-in a zui : -
Acquit, beware, boast, complain, despair, die, disapprove, dispose, divest, dream, judge, repent.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *for*-in a zui : -
Canvass, care, feel, hope, mourn, pine, start, wish, yearn.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *in*-in a zui : -
acquiesce, dabble, delight, enlish, excel, fail, glory, increase, indulge, involve, persevere, persist.

Heng Verb-te hi Preposition *on*-in a zui : -
comment, decide, deliberate, depend, determine, dwell, encroach, enlarge, impose, insist, resolve, subsist, trample.