SAP TAWNG GRAMMAR

(ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN LUSHAI)

BY

R. Buchhawna Khiangte, B.A., Retd. A.D.M.
Author of Lusei Grammar.

Fifth Edition

1976

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

Printed at R.B. Press, Zarkawt, Aizawl.

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Introduction

I remember the difficulty we had in our Middle English School classes in learning English Grammar from English books.

My desire has been to lighten the task of the young students by bringing out English Gramar in Lushai.

In preparing this book I have also paid attention to what will be useful in the after school life, as it is there where we meet with difficulties. Grammar is the framework of a language, and to know English well we have to learn its Grammar carefully.

With this idea in mind, I now introduce this little book to the acceptance of the students of English language.

Any suggestion of improvement for the next edition will be much appreciated.

Chhut hnihna

He Grammar bu chhut hmasak kha miin an lo duh hle a, an lo la zo ta a, a lawmawm hle. Tunah ka han chhut nawntir leh a. Khawimaw lailaiah ka ti-danglam hlekhlek a; tin Chhinna (Exercise) ṭhenkhat ṭul vak lova langte ka bàn bawk a ni.

Mizo zirlaiten Sap ṭawng an zirnaah ṭanpuitu ṭha tak a nih ka beisei.

A siamtu, 1941

Chhut Ngana

Chhut lina a lo ral leh ta a, rei tak chhut nawn lohvin a awm a. Thenkhatin Grammar zir hi a ṭul lo ve, an tih ṭhin avangin kan han ngawihsan ve a ni a. Mahse Grammar hriat ṭhat loh avangin tunlai kan Sap ṭawng hi a chau ta viau mai a. Chuvangin kan han chhu chhuak leh ta a ni.

Chhut ṭantirha kan sawi ang khian "Grammar is the framework of a language," tih hi a dik chiang a, in satuin a rel vêl a tihṭhata thuin a in a ṭha angin Grammar kan thiam chian leh kan ṭawng hriat a ṭha dawn a ni.

R.Buchhawna,
(A siamtu), 1976.

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Sap Tawng Grammar

(English Grammar)

Grammar Hrilhfiahna.

Grammar hian tawng hman dik dan min zirtir a ni Grammar hian bung thum a nei. **1 Orthoraphy, 2 Etymology** leh **3Syntax. Orthography,** hian hawrawp (letter) hmel, ri, leh sipel dan a zirtir a; **Etymology** hian thu mal leh an lo danglam dan (Inflection); tin **Syntax** hian thu (Sentence) phuah khawm dan.

ORTHOGRAPHY

Letter (hawrawp) chu ri malmal chhinchhiahna a, b, c, d, e, leh adangte hi a ni.

Alphabet : Tawng tina letter bi kim hi Alphabet an ti.
English alphabet-ah hawrawp (letter) pui leh tĕ 26 a awm a, hengte hi- hawrawp pui: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. Hawrawp tĕ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Hengte hi lam fimkhur tur a ni, **a, j, sh,** leh thu e-a tawpte hi *a* hi Mizo *e* emaw *ei* emaw anga lam a ni. Mizo *a* anga lamna a awm bawk : Fat *fet*, fame *feim*. far *far*. Tin thu e-in tawp sela, thlûk kual sei tur a ni; thluk sei chhinchhiah a ni ve a. Same, debate-te hi *sem, dibet*, ti mai lovin, *seim, dibeit*, tih tur a ni. *J* hi lei pheka dang tavhtira *je* tih tur a ni, *ze* a ni lo. *Sh* hi ha intavk lovin chhem deuhva lam tur a ni.

Vowel leh Consonant

Hawrawp hi pawl hnih-ah an then. Amaha awmze neia ri thei pawl a e i o u te hi **Vowel** an ti a, a dang zawng hi **Consonant** an ti; w leh y hi chu syllable bula an awmin Consonant an ni a, chutilochuan **vowel** an ni. Consonant chu 'ri kawp' tihna a ni.

Hawrawp Pui Hman Dan

1. Sentence bulah.
2. Hla tlar bul zelah.
3. Thu kualkhung bulah : I say, "Come here ! "
   Hming bik leh thil nunglo nung anga biakte : **Seni, June, O Death !**
5. Title bulah : Mr, **Zira, Lord Nelson.**
6. Thu hming anga hman bulah : **The Reformation, Part of Speech.**
7. Pronoun **I** leh Interjection **O ! Oh !** hi.

Diphthong

Diphthong chu vowel pahnih pakhat anga ri hi a ni– **Boy, suit,** ti ila, **oy, ui** angte hi Diphthong an ni.

Syllable

Syllable chu thu lam ri khat a ni – – **I, cow, la-dy**
Thu syllable khat nei hi **Monosyllable** an ti a : **Kind**
Syllable hnih nei hi Dissyllable : **un-kind**
Syllable thum nei hi Trissyllable : **un-kind-ness**
Syllable thum aia tam hi Polysyllable : un-kind-ness-es ex-am-i-na-tion.

Accent

Accent chu thu-a syllable khawimaw lai lam san hi a ni : re ply, sá-viour-ah hian ply leh sa hi accent an ni. Accent chhinchhiah chu vowel chunga thai chhoh (') a ni.

Sentence

'I' emaw 'go' emaw ti ngawt ila, awmze kim a nei lo; inzawmin 'I go' ti ila, awmze kim a lo nei a. Hetiang thu inzawm khawm awmze kim nei hi **Sentence** an ti. Sentence chu **'Thu kam khat'** a ni.

Sentence hian bung hnih a nei. A chanchin kan sawi thiltitu hi **Subject** an ti a, thiltih kan sawina (verb) chu **Predicate** an ti. Tin Verb hian a tih lo tuartu a nei thei a, chumi lo tuartu chu **Object** an ti. Object chu a awm thei a, a awm lo thei.

Sap ṭawng sentence-a thu indawt dan chu **Subject- Verb- Object** a ni.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
Birds	fly	
I	go	
He	goes	to School
Lera	has	a book
Our Parents	feed	us,

ETYMOLOGY

PART I KINDS OF WORDS

The Part of Speech

Thu hi pawl hrang pariat-ah an siam a, chuchu *Parts of Speech* an ti. Chungchu hengte hi an ni — *1. Noun 2 Pronoun, 3. Adjective, 4. Verb, 5. Adverb, 6. Preposition, 7. Conjunction, 8. Interjection.*

Noun

1 Seni lives in Lunglei. 2. Tiger roars. 3. I have a knife. We need wisdom. Hengah hian Seni, Lunglei, tiger, knife, wisdom-te hi, mi, khua, ramsa, thil, leh nihze hming an ni a, Noun an ni.

Hming tawhphawt chu Noun a ni.

Pronoun

Bula saw a snake, Bula thought would hurt Bula unless Bula killed the snake, tih ai chuan Bul, leh snake hi thu dangin thlak ta ila a sawi a nuam zawk, hetihian.

Bula saw a snake which hi thought would hurt him unless he killed it.

He leh *him* hi Bula hming aiawh an ni a, *which* leh *it* hi snake aiawh an ni bawk a, Pronoun an ni.

Noun aiawha thu kan hman hi Pronoun a ni. (Pro-aiah)

Adjective

This boy, the first boy, big boy, one boy, ti ila, *this, first, big,* leh *one* te hian Noun boy an hrilhfiah a. Adjective an ni.

Noun hrilhfiahna thu hi Adjective a ni.

Noun-in Adjective pakhat aia tam a nei thei; *A poor old man.* Tah hian Adjective 2 a awm hi.

Article : Adjective *a, an* leh *the* te hi Article an ti. *A* leh *an* hi *Indefinite Article* an ni a, *the* hi *Definite Article* (*in*– lo, *definite*– kawh nei). 'A' leh 'an' hi 'one' tihna a ni a, 'the' hi 'kha,' 'chu' tihna a ni.

Consonant leh 'h' lam rik hmaah 'a' an hmang a, (a box, a house); vowel leh 'h' ri lo hmaah 'an' an hmang, (an axe, an hour).

Verb

Birds fly. A dog bit a man, ti ila, *fly* leh *bit* hi birds leh dog thiltih sawina an ni a, Verb an ni.

Thiltih sawina thu hi Verb a ni.

Adverb

Very pretty birds sing very sweetly, ti ila, 'very' hmasa leh 'sweetly' hian Adjective pretty leh Verb 'sing' an hrilhfiah a; 'very' pahnihna hian Adverb 'sweetly' a hrilhfiah lehchhawng a. Hetiang thu hi Adverb an ni.

Verb emaw, Adjective emaw, Adverb ve bawk emaw hrilhfiahna thu hi Adverb a ni.

Preposition

I stand on a box, I go to him, ti ila; *on* leh *to* hi Noun box leh Pronoun him hmaah an awm a, an

hmaa Verb 'stand' leh 'go' chu an thiltih kaina (Object) 'box' leh 'him' nen an zawm a. Hetiang thu hi Preposition an ni.

Noun emaw Pronoun emaw hmaa awma Verb leh Object zawmtu hi Preposition a ni.

Tin a zuitu Noun 'box' emaw Pronoun him emaw angte hi a 'Object' a ni.

Hengte hi Preposition an ni:- About, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, but, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, instead of, of, on, over, out of, save, since, through, throughout, till, to, towards, under, underneath, up, upto, upon, with, within, without.

Conjunction

Sêli and Rovi are happy. You or I must go. He will come if I call him, te ti ila. 'and' hian Noun Sêli leh Rovi a zawm a, 'or' hian Pronoun You leh I; 'if' hian thukam (sentence) hnih 'He will come' leh 'I call him' hi a zawm a. Hetiang zawmna hi Conjunction an ti.

Thu mal emaw, thukam (sentence) hranghrang emaw zawmna thu hi Conjunction a ni.

Hengte hi Conjunction an ni:- And, after, as, although, because, before, but, for, if, or, since, than, that, though, unless, until, while, when, whence, whenever, where, wherever, whether, yet, either...or, neither...nor.

Interjection

Hurray! We have won the match. *Oh!* How it hurts. *Alas!* he is dead. *Hush!* keep quiet. Hetiang Hurray! Oh ! Alas! Hush! hi Interjection an ti. Rilru khawihzia entir tura aw puakchhuak ṅi Interjection a ni.

THU THUHMUN PART OF SPEECH DANGDANGA HMAN THEIHTE

Thu thuhmûn hi a hnuaia entir ang hian Part of Speech dangdangah a hman theih—

1. Noun leh Verb-ah.
2. Noun leh Adjective-ah.
3. Adjective leh Verb-ah.
4. Adjective leh Adverb-ah.
5. Preposition leh Adverb-ah.
6. Preposition leh Conjunction-ah.

1. Noun leh Verb-ah

We draw water and water the garden; ti ila 'water' hmasa hi tui hming Noun a ni a, pahnihna hi tui 'leih' tih sawina Verb a ni.

Entirnan:- Boys work hard if they like their work.

When you salt the curry do not apply too much salt.

2. Noun leh Adjective-ah

Brass is a metal, I have a brass pot, ti ila, 'brass' hmasa hi Noun a ni a, a hnuhnung hi pot (bel) hrilhfiahna Adjective a ni.

Entirna:- My jhum has a jhum house. The fat was melted by the fat cook.

3. Adjective leh Verb-ah

My dao is blunt, you blunt it, ti ila; blunt hmasa hi dao hrilhfiahna Adjective a ni a, a hnuhnung hi *gou* thiltih sawina Verb a ni.

Entirna:- Boys dirty their faces with their dirty hands The place is not level, I shall level it.

4. Adjective leh Adverb-ah

He has a loud voice and he speaks loud, ti ila 'loud' hmasa hi voice hrilhfiahna Adjective a ni a; a hnuhnung hi Verb 'speaks' hrilhfiahna Adverb a ni.

Entirna:- The sky is high The bird flies high. This is a fast horse, it runs fast.

5. Preposition leh Adverb-ah

The prisoner stands before the judge. I have seen him before, ti ila; before hmasa hian Verb stands leh Noun Judge a zawm a, Preposition a ni a; a hnuhnung hian Verb 'seen' a hrilhfiah a, Adverb a ni.

Entirna:- The boy is behind the door. He went first and I followed behind. I lie on a box. Come on!

6. Preposition leh Conjunction-ah

Dogs run after fowls. The stars appear after the sun sets, te ti ila. *After* hmasa hian Verb run leh Noun *Fowls* a zawm a, Preposition a ni a; a hnuhnung hian sentence pahnih 'The stars appear' leh 'the sun sets,' a zawm a. Conjunction a ni.

Entirna:- He runs before the time. He arrived before I was ready.

PART II CLASSES OF WORDS

Classes of Noun

Noun-te hi pawl nga an awm:- 1. **Proper Noun**, 2. **Common Noun. Class Noun** an ti bawk; 3. **Collective Noun** 4. **Material Noun**, leh 5. **Adjective Noun** an ni.

1. **Proper Noun**: Bila. Aizawl. The Bible, hetiang mi emaw thil emaw hming pual, a dang tawm ve theih loh hi Proper Noun a ni.

2. **Common Noun or Class Noun**: River, man, te ti ila; *river* chu eng lui pawh a ni thei a, *man* chu mi tupawh a ni thei. Hetiang chi khata miten an intawm vek theih hmang hi Common Noun emaw Class Noun emaw a ni.

Proper Noun pawn tehkhinna aingа kan hman chuan **Common** Noun a lo ni thei, Article *a* emaw *the*

emaw hman tel tur a ni. Mi thatchhe tak 'He is Samdala,' ti ila, hmanlai Samdala kha a ni kan tihna a ni lo va, a anga thatchhia tihna a ni zawk; Samdala chu Common Noun a lo ni.

3. **Collective Noun**:- A rual emaw a ho emaw pum khat anga sawina hming hi Collective Noun a ni, hetiangin- Army, class, flock.

Class khatah hian Common Noun 'student' engemaw zat an awm thei a.

4. **Material Noun**: Hmanruaa siam theih thil hming iron, stone, timber,' angte hi Material Noun a ni. A pum, a pian dan pangngaia kan ngaih chhung chuan Material Noun a ni a; hmanruaa siam hnu 'dao, table, loaf,' angte hi Common Noun an lo ni ta. Iron, stone, etc-te hi Material Noun ni mahsela sawi bik neia 'this stone, that rice?' te kan tih chuan Common Noun an lo ni.

5. **Abstract Noun**: Neitu emaw, titu emaw ngaihtuah tel lova thil awmzia leh tih sawina hming, *Goodness, walking, wisdom, beauty*, tih angte hi Abstract Noun a ni.

Abstract Noun hi pawl li a awm:-

(a). Quality- brightness, honesty, strength, etc
(b). State- boyhood, poverty, beauty, etc
(c). Action or feeling- walking, pleasure, etc
(d). Arts or Science- poetry, painting, astronomy, etc.

Abstract Noun Siam Dan

Concrete Noun, Adjective leh Verb atangin Abstact Noun an siam.

1. Concrete Noun atangin: Boy- boyhood, hero- heroism, friend- friendship, etc.

2. Adjective atangin: Wise- wisdom, holy, holiness, poor- poverty, etc.

3. Verb atangin: Learn- learning, know- knowledge, act- action, etc.

Concrete Noun

Proper, Common, Collective, leh Material Noun-te hi tawh leh khawih theih thil hming an ni a, Concrete Noun an ni. (Concrete- tawh theih taksa nei tihna a ni).

Classes of Adjective

Adjective hi pawl thum a awm: 1. Adjective of Quality, 2. Adjective of Quantity, 3. Demonstrative Adjective-te hi an ni.

1. Adjective of Quality: Eng ang nge tih sawina a ni. A good boy. A big tree, te ti ila; 'good' leh 'big' hian boy leh tree chu eng ang nge an nih an sawi a, Adjective of Quality an ni.

2. Adjective of Quantity: Tamzia sawina a ni. One book, ten boys, enough money, ti ila; 'one', 'ten' leh 'enough'-te hian book, boys, leh money hi eng zah nge tih an sawi a, Adjective of Quantity an ni.

3. Demonstrative Adjective: A eng ber nge tih sawi-na a ni. This boy, the third house, every day, te ti ila this, third, leh every- te hian boy, house, leh day-te hi a eng ber nge tih min hrilh a, Demonstrative Adjective an ni.

Adjective siam Dan

Noun, Adjective leh Verb aṭangin Adjective an siam:

1. Noun aṭangin: India- Indian, storm- stormy, power- powerful, life- lifelike, comfort- comfortable, child- childlike, childish, etc.

2. Adjective aṭangin: Sick- sickly, five- fifth, glad- gladsome, many- manifold, green- greenish, comic -comical, etc.

3. Verb aṭangin: Eat- eatable, move- moveable, tire- tiresome, cease- ceaseless, talk- talky, etc.

The Articles

Adjective pahnih *a, an*, leh *the*-te hi Articles an ti. *A, an* hi sawi bik nei lo Indefinite Article an ni a, *the* hi sawi bik nei *Definite Article* a ni. Noun bul 'vowel' leh 'h' lam rik lohvin thu a ṭanin *an* an hmang a (an owl, an hour); consonant leh 'h' lam rik hmaah *a* an hmang, (a cow, a house), etc.

1. Thil sawi bik nei chuang lova pakhat kan sawi satliah hian Indefinite Article *a, an* kan hmang: an ass, a book, ti ila, ass emaw book emaw pakhat tihna mai a ni a , a engpawh a ni thei.

2. Thil sawi bik emaw, a hmaa lo sawi tawh kawh bik neiin emaw thu kan sawi hian Noun hnenah Definite Article *the* (chu, kha, tihna) kan hmang: the ass, the box, ti ila, ass leh box sawi bik kan nei a ni.

3. Thu Vowel *u*-in tan sela, *iu* anga lam a nih chuan a bulah *a* hmana, Mizo *a* anga lam a nih leh *an* hman tur a ni: a utensil (bungbel), an umbrella, etc.

4. *The* hi Adjective hnenah Noun tel lova hmangin Adjective chu Noun Plural Number angin a chi pum thu sawi nan a hman theih: '*The* poor are happy,' tih hi 'Poor men are happy,' tih nen thuhmun a ni. Plural a ni fo. Tin Singular Number Common Noun nen *the* chu a chi pum sawi nan a hman theih bawk: The cow is a useful animal,' ti ila, 'Cows are useful animals,' tih nen thuhmun a ni.

5. 'The' hi Possessive Pronoun aiah a thil neih kan hriat chian chuan a hman theih. 'He beats me on my head', ti lovin, 'He beats me on the head,' kan ti thei.

6. Definite Article 'the' hi Superlative (ber) tihnaah hman fo tur a ni.: He is the best boy in the class.

7. Most hmaah 'a' kan hman chuan 'most, hi 'ber' tihna tling lovin 'hle' emaw, 'tak' emaw tihna chauh a lo ni. 'This is a most useful invention' ti ila, Heihi thil siam hmantlak tak a ni,' tihna a ni, 'ber' a tling lo.

8. *The* hi ahnuaia entir ang hïan Proper Noun nen a hman theih: (a) Hnam leh chi hming pum aiah– 'The English, The Lushai. (b) Pawl khata mi zawngzawng aiah– 'The Liberals. The Baptists'. (c) Thliarkar leh tlang bawr khat aiah– 'The Himalayas. The Andamans'. (d) Luipui; tuifinriat leh meilawng hmingah– The Ganges, The Pacific, The Invincible. (e) District hming awmze neiah– The Punjab, The Lushai Hills. (f) Hming lăr tak, awmdan sawina anga hman hïal tawh nen– He is the Vana Pa of his age (Vana Pa anga tlawmngai a ni).

9. *Indefinite Article a, an* hi Proper Noun lăr tak, awmdan hrilhfiahna anga hman nen an hmang: Every poet cannot be a Saikûti (Hla phuahtu apiang Saikûti ang an ni thei lo.

10. *Few, a few; little, a little*: 'Few' leh "little" hmaah Indefinite Article 'a' kan dah chuan a awmzia a tidanglam .deuh. 'Few' (tlem te) hi 'many' (tam) khingpui a ni a, 'a few (tlem, ṭhenkhat) hi 'no, none" (awm lo) khingpui a ni. I have a few fruit trees– (Thei kûng tlem, ṭhenkhat ka nei). I have few fruit trees (Thei kûng tlem te ka nei). "A few" aiin "few" hi a tlem zawk a ni. 'A little' leh 'little" pawh hi 'a few' leh 'few' ang bawk hian 'much" leh "no, one" khingpui an ni. I have little time– Hun tlem te ka nei. I have a little time– Hun tlem (ṭhenkhat) ka nei.

Classes of Pronoun

Pronoun hi pawl pui pawl li an awm. 1. *Personal*, 2. *Relative*, 3. *Interrogative*, leh 4. *Demonstrative Pronoun*-te hi an ni. Pawimawh lo deuh pawl li an awm leh a- 1. *Reflexive*, 2. *Indefinite*, 3. *Distributive* leh 4. *Conjunctive Pronoun*-te.

1. Personal Pronoun: Mihring hming aia thu kan hman, I, we, you, he, me, us angte hi Personal Pronoun an ni. Person (mi) pathum an awm-

1. First Person (a sawitu).
2. Second Person (kan biaka leh ngaithlatu).
3. Third Person (awm ve lo a thu kan sawia).

Person pathumte hian *Case* pathum an nei leh a-

1. Nominative Case (titu, sawitu).
2. Possessive Case (neitu).
3. Objective Case (tih tuartu).

Hetiangin—

First Person

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative Case	I	we
Possessive Case	my, mine	our, ours
Objective Case	me	us

Second Person

Nom. Case	Thou	You, ye
Pos. Case	Thy, thine	Your, yours
Obj. Case	Thee	You

Third Person

	Singular	Plural
Nom. Case	He, she, it	They
Pos. Case	His, her, hers,	Its, their, theirs
Obj. Case	Him, her, it	Them.

'You, your, yours–te hi tawng naranah Singular leh Plural-ah an hmang. 'Thou, thy, thine, thee, hi hla (poetry) leh Pathian biak nan chauh an hmang a, 'Ye' hi poetry-ah chauh an hmang. 'My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their-te hi an neih Noun nen hman an ni: My mother, her beauty, its tail. Tin, 'Mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs, te hi an neih Noun tel lova hman an ni: This is my book and that is yours (your book tih tluk a ni).

Lehkhathawn–ahte 'Your sincerely, Your faithfuly Yours sincere friend', tih a dik lo; 'Yours sincerely, Yours faithfuly, Your sincere friend', tih zawk tur a ni.

My, thy, his, etc-te hi 'own', beih ila, 'ngei,' tia uarna á lo ni: 'My own father,' (keima pa ngei, keima pa bik' tihna a ni). 'It' hi a Verb dawtah a awm fo tur a ni. 'Give me the stick,' ti ila. 'Mi han pe teh a!' ti leh ila, 'Give me it,' ti lovin 'Give it to me' kan ti tur a ni.

2. Relative Pronoun

Sentence pali hi en ila–

1. This is the boy. The boy lost his book
2. That is the stick. I broke the stick.

Heng sentence kawp hnihte hi Pronoun chi khatin kan zawm thei:–

1. This is the boy who lost his book.
2. That is the stick which I broke.

Sentence palite khi Pronoun who leh which-a zawm-in pahnih an lo ni ta a. Hetiang Pronoun hian Noun aia hman chang ni lovin sentence pawh a zawm bawk a; tin, sentence pahnih zawm chungin sentence hmasaa Noun ai an awha kha an kawhhmuh let bawk a. Hetiang Pronoun hi Relative Pronoun an ni (Latin, *re-* back, *latum-* I carry). Tin a hmaa Noun emaw, Pronoun emaw chu **Antecedent** a ni. (Latin, *ante-* before, *cedentem-* I go).

Who, whose, whom, what, which, that-te hi Relative Pronoun an ni. Achangin 'as' leh 'but' hi an ni ve. 'Who' whose, whom, hi mihring sawi nan an hmang a, 'what' hi thil sawi nan. 'Which' hi rannung leh thil sawi nan. 'That' hi mi, rannung, leh thil sawi nan.

Entirna : 1. The man who came here. 2 What I eat. 3. The stick which I broke. 4. The cock that I saw,

3. Interrogative Pronoun

'Who, whose, whom, what, which-te' englo zawh nan kan hman chuan **Interrogative Pronoun** an ni (Interrogate-zawt). Who is that man? Whose book? What do you say? Which boy is talking?

Interrogative Pronoun hman dan:
1. 'Who, whose, whom' what, which – mihring chan chin zawh nan.
2. 'What'– thil zawh nan. Adjective anga a lo awmin mihring leh thil zawh nan a hman theih:– what boy is not fond of play? What time is it?
3. 'Which'– Mihring leh thil ho khat zinga mi a enge tia zawhna: Here are ten books, *which* do you want?

Heng zawhna danglamzia hi hriat tur a ni:
1. Who are you? *answer*, Nahaia.
2. What are you? " A teacher.
3. Which is Nahaia? " He who is dosing.

'Who' hi hming zawh nan, 'what' hi hnathawh zawh nan, leh 'which' hi a ho zinga a eng ber nge emaw, a tu ber nge tih emaw zawh nan an hmang a nih hi.

4. Demonstrative Pronoun

'This is my dog. That is your cock, ti ila. "This" hian "my dog" chu ka bula awm a ni tih a entir a. "That" hian cock chu hla deuhva awm tih a entir.

Hetiang Noun ai awh paha an awmna kawhhmuh tel Pronoun hi Demonstrative Pronoun a ni: (Latin, *de*– chiang, *monstratum*– ka entir). This, these, that, those, one, ones, none, such-te hi Demonstrative Pronoun an ni.

Heng hian Noun an hrilhfiah (qualify) chuan Adjective Pronoun an ni a, Noun aia hman an nih chuan Substantive Pronoun an ni.

He came to me *one* day (day hrilhfiahtu Adjective Pronoun). Your coat is brown, mine is a red one (coat aiawh Substantive Pronoun). This is a bad boy (Substantive Pronoun). This boy is bad (Adjective Pronoun).

This, that, these, those hman dan Thenkhatte:-
1. Sentence-ah Noun pahnih a awm chuan 'this' hian Noun hnuhnung ai a awh a 'that' hian a hmasa ai-

Work and play are necessary for health, this (play) gives us rest and that (work) gives us energy.
2. 'That' hi thu uar nan Sentence sawi nawn aiah an hmang.

He must go and he must go quickly, tih aiin He must go and that quickly, an ti.
3. 'That' leh 'those' hi Noun hmasa sawi nawn aiah an hmang.

The air of the hills is cooler than that of the plains

5. Reflexive Pronoun

'I cut myself,' ti ila 'myself' hian mahni leh mahni ka inzai tih a entir a. 'I' leh 'myself' chu mi thu-hmun a ni a.

Hetiang mahni leh mahni tihna Pronoun hi Reflexive Pronoun a ni. Possesive case Pronoun-ah 'self' hel hin an siam. You see yourself. It bites itself.

Tin, 'ngei' tia uar nan an hmang bawk, *emphatic use* an ti. *I myself saw him.* (Keimah ngeiin amah ka hmu) I saw the man(him) himself (Amah ngei ka hmu a ni)

6. Indefinite Pronoun

1. Some say he is bad. 2. Here are orranges, take one, ti ila, 'Some' hian tu tak nge tih a entir lova 'one' hian serthlum eng ber nge tih a entir hek lo.

Hetiang ai awh bik nei lo Pronoun hi Indefinite Pronoun a ni.

(in–lo, definite– chiang) Any, few, many, other, none, angte hi.

'None' (not one) hi mihring aiawh a kan hman chuan pakhat aia tam (Plural) a entir: None need apply who have not passed B A.

7. Distributive Pronoun

These pens are for these boys, let *each* (boy) take one. Give me one of these tow pens, either(pen) will do, but neither(pen) is very good, ti ila, each, either, neither-te hian boys leh pens hi an sawi hrang zêla.

Hetiang awm ho zinga mi a hrangziaa sawina Pronoun hi *Distributive Pronoun* a ni. (Latin, dis– hrang, tributum– ka sem).

Every hi Distributive a ang ve hle a, nimahsela Noun tel lovin a hman theih loh va; chuvangin Adjective a ni. Let every boy come. Let every come, ngawt a ni thei lo.

Either leh **neither** hi pahnih thu sawi nan an hmang; 'either' hi *(a)* 'a eng zawk' emaw, leh *(b)* 'a pahnihin emaw tihna a ni thei veve.

1. We can go by either way (kawng eng zawkzawk emaw).
2. There are jhums on either side of the road (kawng kam tuak-ah). 'Either' hi 'neither'-in thlak ila, 'lo' tihna a ni.

Each *other* leh *one another*: 'Inti tawn' a entir. 'Each other' hian pahnih a entir a, 'One another' hian pahnih aia tam-

1. Vani and Ziki love each other (Each loves the other).
2. All the children love one another (One loves another).

Conjunctive Pronoun

1. Who are you? Tell me.
2. Whose house is this? I know.
3. What do you mean? I know.
4. Which road leads to Tlawng river? I can say.

who, whose, what, which-te hi zawhna *Interrogative Pronoun* an ni.

Sentence inkawpte hi zawm leh ila-

1. Tell me who you are.
2. I know whose house this is.
3. I know what you mean.
4. I can say which road leads to Tlawng river.

Phrase: Thu tluan khat thu pakhat anga hman hi *Phrase* an ti a. Phrase ṭhenkhat chu Preposition an ni thei:- *instead of* (ai-ah). I went instead of him. *For the sake of* (tân). We work for the sake of our parents.

CLASSES OF CONJUNCTION

Conjunction hi pawl hnih an awm, *Co-ordinative Conjunction* leh *Subordinative Conjunction.*

1. **Co-ordinative Conjunction:** Leta came and Leti went away, ti ila; Sentence pahnih 'Leta came,' leh 'Leti went away' hi inring zawk leh pawimawh zawk an awm chuang lo va, intluk (co-ordinate) an ni a, 'and' hian a zawm mai a.

Hetiang Sentence intluk zawmna Conjunction hi Co-ordinate Conjunction an ti. 'Both- and', 'but-and', 'either-or', ,neither- nor', te hi Co-ordinative Conjunction an ni bawk.

2. **Subordinative Conjunction:** I saw that he was lame, ti ila, 'I saw' hi a Verb pui zawk a ni a, 'He was lame' hi a Verb pawimawh lo zawk a ni. A ke a bai tih ka hmu, tihna a ni a. Mizo ṭawng ngaihtuah chuan 'ke bai' thu chu 'I saw' Verb tuartu pawh a ang leklek a.

Hetiang zawmna Conjunction hi Subordinative Conjunction an ti.

After, before, until, while, because, since, as, for, if, lest, unless, though, whether- or, than-te pawh hi Subordinative Conjunction an ni.

Conjunction ṭhenkhat both- and, either- or, neither- nor, not only- but also-te hi an inkawp fo.

1. He is both wise and good. 2. Take either this or that. 3. He is neither wise nor good. 4. He was not only scolded but also beaten.

Thu ṭhenkhat chu a hmanzia a thuin Adverb te, Preposition te, Conjunction te an ni thei.

'Before' hi en ila:

1. He went *before*. *Went* a hrilhfiah a, Adverb a ni.
2. He went *before* me. *Went* leh Object *me* a zawm a, Preposition a ni.
3. He went *before* I came 'He went' leh 'I came' a zawm a, Conjunction a ni.

CLASSES OF ADVERB

Adverb hi pawl sarihah an awmzia angangin an then: **1. Adverb of Time, 2. Adverb of Place, 3. Adverb of Order, 4. Adverb of Manner or Quality, 5. Adverb of Quantity or Degree, 6. Adverb of Cause, leh 7. Adverb of Assertion.**

1. *Adverb of Time*: Hun sawina– Come *soon*. I *often* see him.

Hengte hi Adverb of Time an ni:– Now, then, soon, always, never, often, once, when, while, before, presently, immediately, etc.

2. Adverb of Place: Hmun sawina– Come *here*. Climb *up* the hill.

Hengte hi Adverb of Place an ni:– Here, there, hither, hence, away, up, in, out, down, etc.

3. **Adverb of Order:** Indawtzia sawina–**First** hear me. Go to the **next** house.

Hengte hi Adverb of Order an ni:– First, next, thirdly, lastly, etc.

4. **Adverb of Manner or Quality:** Awmzia sawina– He speaks wisely. I know him well.

Hengte hi Adverb of Manner an ni:– Well, ill, badly, wisely, how, so, as, etc.

5. *Adverb of Quantity or Degree*: Tamzia leh phâk chin sawina– I *quite* forgot it. He is **half** mad. There are **many** insects.

Hengte hi Abverb of Quantity or Degree an ni.– Very, almost, quite, somewhat, half, too, rather, little, all, enough, the (the more the merrier, tih angin).

6. *Adverb of Cause*: A vang sawina– He read hard and *conseguently* passed the examination. You are very dilligent *therefore* I shall reward you.

Hengte hi Adverb of Cause:– Why, therefore, accordingly, because, hence, etc.

7. Adverb of Assertion: Ni leh ni lo sawina– Will you go? *Yes*, I shall *surely* go.

Hengte hi Adverb of Assertion an ni:– Yes, no, not, nay, certainly, surely, indeed, perhaps, possibly, etc.

CLASSES OF PREPOSITION

Preposition hi pawl hnih an awm: *Simple Preposition* leh *Compound Preposition*.

1. **Simple Preposition:** Syllable khat– at, by, for, from, in, of, on, through, to, up, with, etc hi Simple Preposition an ni.

2. **Compound Preposition:** Thu pahniha siam– into (in& to), upon (up& on), before (by& fore), about (on&by&out), across (on&cross), within (with&in), behind (by&hind), throughout (through&out), beside (by&side), etc hi Compound Preposition an ni.

Hengah hian who, whose, what, which-te hian thu an zawt tawh lo va, Interrogative Pronoun an ni lo. Antecedent an nei lo va, Relative Pronoun an ni hek-lo. Mahse Relative Pronoun ang deuhvin sentence an zawm a Hetiang Pronoun hi Conjunctive Pronoun an ni (Latin, *con*-khawm, *junctum*- ka zawm).

Classes of Verb

Verb hi pawl thumah an ṭhen a, chu chu- 1. *Transitive*, 2. *Intransitive*, 3. *Auxiliary Verb*-te an ni.

1. **Transitive Verb**: Verb ṭhenkhat 'strike, build', angte hi, an hnungah Noun, an tih lo tuartu sawi tel a ngai a. Thiltih Verb kha a titu (subject) nen chauh sawiin 'Keli strikes,' ti mai ila a awmzia a chiang lo va; thiltih (Verb) 'strike' lo tuartu sawi telin, 'Keli strikes the dog,' kan tih chuan 'strikes' chu a tuartu dog-ah chuan a kai a, a awmzia a chiang tawh.

Hetiang awmze chian nana tuartu (object) sawi tel ngai kher mi Verb hi **Transitive Verb** an ni. (Latin, *trans*- chungah, *itum*- ka kai).

2. **Intransitive Verb**: Verb ṭhenkhat tuartu ngai kher lova awmze famkim thei, 'walk', 'sleep', angte hi an awm a. 'We sleep,' kan tih chuan a awmzia a kim reng, tuartu (object) a ngai lo.

Hetiang tuartu nei lo Verb hi **Intransitive Verb** an ni. (Latin, *in*-lo, *transeo*- ka kai).

Verb ṭhenkhat chu an hmanziaziain *Transitive* leh *Intransitive* an ni thei veve. Plants grow. The wind blows, ti ila, an awmzia a kim a, Intransitive Verb an ni. The gardener grows plants. The wind blows the leaves, ti leh ila, 'grows' leh 'blows,' chu Transitive Verb an lo ni.

3. **Auxiliary Verb:** 'I shall, He will,' ti ila, Verb 'shall' leh 'will' hian awmze kim an nei lo. Awmze kim nei ṭurin Verb dang kawppui an ngai. 'I shall go,' 'He will come,' ti ila, Verb 'go' leh 'come' ṭanpuiin Verb 'shall' leh 'will' hian awmze kim an lo nei a.

Hetiang awmze kim nei tura ṭanpui ngai Verb hi *Auxiliary Verb an ni.* Tin, a ṭanpuitu verb chu **Principal Verb** an ti. (Auxiliary– ṭangkaipui theih, principal–bulpui).

Am, be, has, have, will, may, do-te hi Auxiliary Verb an ni.

Has leh **have:**

1. He has come. I have come.
2. He has a rupee. I have a rupee.

Heng Sentence tuak hnih-ah hian 'has' leh 'have' hmasate hi 'come' kawppui lo chuan an awmzia a kim lo va, *Auxiliary Verb* an ni a; a hnuhnungte erawh hi chuan Verb dang kawppui lovin 'rupee' thununin awmze kim an nei a, *Principal Verb* an ni.

Part 111

INFLECTION OF WORDS

Inflection; Thu thenkhat chu a hmawr kan tidanglam thei. Boy, strong, write-te hi a hmawr tidanglamin *boys*, *stronger*, *writes* an lo ni thei.

Hetianga thu hmawr tihdanglam hi *Inflection* an ti. Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb leh Adverb-te hi hmawr tihdanglam (inflect) theih an ni a, Preposition, Conjunction leh Interjection-te hi theih loh an ni.

INFLECTION OF NOUN

1. Number

1. **Number:** 'Dog' ti ila, ui pakhat a entir a; 's' belhin 'dogs' ti ila, pakhat aia tam a entir. Grammar-ah chuan pakhat entirna hi *Singular Number* an ti a, pakhat aia tam entirna hi *Plural Number* an ti. *Plural siam dan kawngpui kawng thum a awm-*

	Singular	Plural
1. Singular-ah 's' belhin	boy	boys
	pen	pens
2. Singularah 'en' belhin	ox	oxen
	child	children
3. Singular laia Vowel thlakin	foot	feet
	man	men

Dan naran ber chu 's' belh hi a ni.

1. Singular hmawra 's' belh danah hian Noun thenkhatin kawng dang bik an nei.

(a) Singular Noun s, sh, ch, x, leh z–tein tawp sela 'es' an belh–

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
bus	buses	James	Jameses
church	churches	dish	dishes
box	boxes	topaz	topazes.

(b). Singular Noun 'Y'–a tawpin y hmaah chuan Consonant awm sela, y chu 'i'–ah chantirin 'es' an belh. Tin 'y' hmaah chuan Vowel awm sela 's' mai belh a ni.

Sing	Plu	Sing	Plu
duty	duties	day	days
fly	flies	boy	boys
pony	ponies	monkey	monkeys.

(c). Singular Noun 'o'–a tawp 'o' hmaah chuan Consonant awm sela, thu hman naranah 'es' an belh a, hman ngai manglovah chuan 's' ngawt an belh.

Thu hman naran Hman mangloh

Sing	Plu	Sing	Plu
potato	potatoes	grotto	grottos
buffalo	buffaloes	solo	solos
hero	heroes	proviso	provisos
echo	echoes	protico	proticos
volcano	volcanoes	halo	halos

Thu hmawr 'o' hmaah Vowel awm sela, 's' an belh mai-

Sing.	Plu	Sing	Plu
studio	studios	folio	folios
bamboo	bamboos	cameo	cameos

(d). Singular Noun thenkhat 'f' emaw 'fe' emawa tawp chu f leh fe chu 'v'-ah chantirin 'es' an belh; thenkhat chu 'v'-a talak kher lovin 's' an belh mai.

Sing	Plu.	Sing	Plu
Leaf	leaves	chief	chiefs
knife	knives	roof	roofs
life	lives	proof	proofs
half	halves	dwarf	dwarfs
thief	thieves	cliff	cliffs.

2. 'en' belha Plural siamte:

Sing.	Plu.
ox	oxen
child	children
brother	brothren, also brothers.

3. Singular Noun laia Vowel thlaka Plural siam thenkhat-

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
man	men	tooth	teeth
woman	women	louse	lice
washerman	washermen	mouse	mice

lam dan- man- men (thluk sei)men- men (lam ran vat).
woman- women, women- uimen (men hi lam ran vat).

Singular leh Plural thuhmun:

Noun thenkhat chu Singular leh Plural an thuhmun-Sheep, deer, apparatus, swine, angte hi.

Tamzia atêla sawina 'dozen' tih angte hi an number sawi tel chuan Singular leh Plural an thuhmun- One dozen pins, ten dozen pins, four score eggs, two yoke of oxen, three brace (kawp) of fowls.

No Singular: Noun thenkhat chuan Singular an nei lo. Arms (ralthuam), nuptials, odds, tidings, measles, remains, trousers, scissors, victuals (vitl). goods, spectacles, entrails, bellows, tongs, thanks. environs, premises, etc.

True Plural: Noun thenkhat chu Plural angin an lang a, mahsela Singular anga hman an ni. Means, news, mathematics, Physics politics. etc.

There is good news ("are" a ni lo). Mathematics is taught in School.

Double Plural: Noun thenkhat chuan Plural pahnih awmze hrang an nei-

Sing.	First Plural	Second Plural
brother	brothers (unau pianghmun)	brethren (vantlang thu-ah)
cloth	cloths (puan chi hrang)	clothes (thawmhnaw)
fish	fishes(amala chhiarin)	fish (akhawma ngaihin)
index	indexes(zawnawlna)	indices (algebra-a chhinchhiahna)
genius	geniuses(mi thiltitheite)	genii(phûng)

Collective Nouns: Khaikhawm (Collective)Noun thenkhat chuan Plural chhinchhiah an nei lo –cattle, mankind, offspring, issue (children) young (youngones), posterity, furniture, luggage,machinery, poetry, etc.

Plural of Compounds: Thu pahnih pathum inzawma Noun lo changte hi Plural-a siam turin an zinga Noun-ah chuan 's' an belh a, Noun pahnih ni sela a pawi-mawh zawkah chuan 's' chu an belh.

Sing.	Plu.
son–in–law	sons–in–law
Commander–in–chief	Commanders–in–chief
maid–servant	maid–servants
looker–on	lookers–on
passer–by	passers–by
hand–ful	hand–fuls
spoon–ful	spoon–fuls

Chutiang thenkhat chuan an bung tinah Plural chhinchhiah an nei—

Sing.	Plu.
man–servant	men–servants
woman–servaut	women–servant
Lord–Justice	Lord–Justices

Foreign Plural: Latin, Hebrew, Greek, French leh Italian tawng thenkhat English tawnga an lo hman te

chuan an Plural siam dan ngai kha an la keng a, ṭhenkhat English ṭawng tak ang hiala ngaih tawhte chuan English Plural siam dan pawh an hmang ve tawh. Heng hi a pawimawhate chu an ni.

1. Latin ṭawnga mite—

Sing.	Latin Plu.	English Plu.
appendix	appendices	appendixes
formula	formulae	formulas
focus	foci	focuses
terminus	termini	terminuses
memorandum	memoranda	memorandums
erratum	errata	
genus	genera	
stratum	strata	
apparatus	apparatus	
species	species	
series	series	

2. Hebrew ṭawnga mite—

Sing.	Hebrew Plu.	English Plu.
cherub	cherubim	cherubs
seraph	seraphim	seraphs

3. Greek ṭawnga mite—

Sing.	Greek Plu.	English Plu.
criterion	criteria	criterions
phenomenon	phenomena	
crisis	crises	

analysis	analyses
basis	bases

4. French tawnga mite—

Sing.	French Plu.	English Plu.
Beau (bo)	Beaux (boz)	Beaus (boz)
Madam	Mesdames (meidam)	
Monsieur(Misia) (Mr)	Messieurs (mesia)	(messrs)

5. **Italian tawnga mite**—

Sing.	Italian Plu.	English Plu.
bandit	bantitti	bandits

Proper, Material leh Abstract Noun-te hian Plural an nei lo va, nimahsela Common Noun anga hman an nihnaah chuan Plural an nei thei.

Proper Noun:

1. England (Proper Noun) is a country in Europe.
2. Many Englands (Common Noun) could be contained in India.
3. Chawngbawla (Proper Noun) was a hero of Lushailand.
4. Lushailand did not produce many Chawngbawlas (Common Noun).

Material Noun:

1. We drink water (Material Noun).
2. The waters (rivers) (Common Noun) of Mizoram.
3. Tea (Material Noun) is a good drink.
4. The best teas (kinds of tea) (Common Noun) grow in Assam.

Abstract Noun:

1. Kindness (Abstract Noun) is a part of his character.
2. He did many kindnesses (act of kindness) (Common Noun).
3. She is a lover of virtue (Abstract Noun).
4. She has many virtues (kinds of virtues) (Common Noun).

2. Gender

Grammar-ah chuan thil a nu leh pa entirna hi *Gender* an ti. Gender chi li a awm.

1. Masculine Gender, a pa- boy, cock.
2. Feminine Gender, a nu- girl, hen.
3. Neuter Gender, a nu leh a pa awm lo- tree, book.
4. Common Gender, a nu leh a pa ni thei veve. child, parent.

Gender chhinchhiahna kawng thum a awm-

1. Thu tawpah 'ess' belhin- (Mas) heir, (Fem) heirress.
2. Thu danglamin- (Mas) boy, (Fem) girl.
3. Thu bulah emaw a tawpah emaw thu dang belhin- (Mas) boy baby, (Fem) girl baby.

(1) Masculine Gender-ah 'ess' belha Feminine siamte:

Masc.	Femi.	Masc.	Fem.
Actor	Actress	Poet	Poetess
Author	Authoress	Prince	Princess
Count	Countess	Prophet	Prophetess

Deacon	Deaconess	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Duke.	Duchess	Benefactor	Benefactress
Giant	Giantess	Hunter	Huntress
God	Goddess	Instructor	Instructress
Heir	Heiress	Negro	Negress
Host	Hostess	Tiger	Tigress
Patron	Patroness	Lion	Lioness
Emperor	Empress	Sorcerer	Sorceress

(2) Thu danglama Gender siamte Ṭhenkhat chuan Common Gender pawh an nei:-

MAS.	FEM.	Common.
Boar	Sow	Pig, Hog, Swine
Boy	Girl	Child
Cock	Hen	Fowl
Colt	Filly	Foal
Dog	Bitch	Dog, Hound
Drake	Duck	Duck
Drone	Bee	Bee
Father	Mather	Parent
Stag, Hart	Hind, Roe	Deer
King	Queen	Sovereign
Man	woman	Person
Ram, Wether	Ewe	Sheep
Son	Daughter	Child

MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Horse, Stallion	Mare
Brother	Sister	Husband	Wife

Mas	Fem		Common
Buck	Doe	Lord	Lady
Bull, Ox	Cow	Monk, friar	Nun
Bullock, steer	Heifer	Nephew	Niece
Earl	Countess	Sir	Madam
Gander	Goose	Uncle	Aunt
Gentleman	Lady	Wizard	Witch

(3) Common Noun bulah emaw, a tawpah emaw thu dang belha Gender siamte:–

A bula belh.		A tawpa belh.	
Macs	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Boy-baby	Girl-baby	Land-lord	Land-lady
Bull-calf	Cow-calf	Grand-father	Grand-mother
Billi-goat	Nanny-goat	Milk-man	Milk-woman
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit		Milk-maid
Male-servant	Female-servant		
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
	Woman-servant	Washer-man	Washer-woman

Exceptions: Dan naran zawh ve lote:–

Masc	Femi.	Masc.	Femi.
Fox	Vixen	Lad	Lass
Bride-groom	Bride	Master[Mr]	Mistress[Mrs]
Widower	Widow	Marquis	Marchioness
Duke	Duchess	Abbot	Abbess

Foreign Feminine a tawp tihdanglamte :-

Masc.	Femi.	Masc.	Femi.
Administrator	Administratrix	Hero	Heroine
Executor	Executrix	Beau (bo)	Belle
Testator	Testatrix	Signor	Signora
Prosecutor	Prosecutrix	Sultan	Sultana

3. The Cases.

Case hian Noun leh thu dang inlaichinzia a entir. Sap ṭawngah Noun-in Case panga a nei, hengte hi— 1. *Nominative Case*. 2. *Possessive Case*, 3. *Objective Case*, 4. *Vocative Case*, 5. *Dative Case, (Indirect Object)*. an ni.

'Dova plucks Ziki's fruit' ti ila-Thei lotu, thil titu chu Dova a ni a, Ziki chu thil neitu a ni a; tin, a thiltih (verb) pluck tuartu chu fruit hi a ni a, engtia tih emaw a tuar a.

1. Nominative Case: A chunga sentence-ah khian a lotu, a titu chu tunge ni? ti ila, Dova a ni a. Hetiang titu hi Nominative Case an ti.

2. Possessive Case: Tin, Dova thei lawh chu tu ta nge? ti ila, Ziki ta a ni a. Hetiang thil neitu hi Possessive Case an ti.

3. Objective Case: Tin, 'fruit' khi engtia tihin emaw a awm a. lawh (pluck) a lo tuar a. Hetiang thiltih (verb) lo tuartu hi Objective Case an ti.

Verb leh Preposition: Hetianga Verb-in tuartu Objective Case a nei ang bawk hian Preposition pawhin Objective Case a nei. This fruit is for you, ti ila, (Prep.) 'for' hian 'you' hi Objective Case-ah a siam. With whom did you go? 'With who' a ni lo.

4. Vocative Case: Kohna a ni– Time is up, Sir! Bira! go home. Tunge an biak?
ti ila, an biaka chu *Vocative Case* a ni. Heng Sentence-ah hian 'Sir' leh 'Bira' te hi biaka te chu an ni a, Vocative Case an ni.

5. **Dative Case (Object Neu Zawk)**: 'Sena gave Rema a book' ti ila, Verb 'gave' tuartu tak Objective Case chu 'book' hi a ni a; a lo tuar chhawngtu chu 'Rema' hi a ni. Hetia lo tuar chhawngtu hi *Dative Case* an ti. 'Sena gave a book to Rema' ti ila, Dative Case chu a lo lang chiang. Dative Case 'Rema hmaah Preposition kan dah thei a nih chu.

Direct Object leh Indirect Object: 'Sena gave 'Rema a book,' tihah hian Objective Case tak hriat nan 'Senan enge a pek?' ti ila, a chhànna 'book' chu Objective Case tak chu a ni, *Direct object* an ti bawk. Tin Dative Case hre tur chuan 'Tunge a pek?' ti ila, a chhànna 'Rema' chu *Dative Case* a ni. *Indirect Object* an ti bawk.

Possessive Singular: Singular Noun-ah hawrawp ban chhinchhiah apostrophe (') leh 's' belhin Possessive Case an siam:– A cat's tail. Seli's pen.

Singular Noun 's' ria tawp 'sake'-in a zuite chu 's' ri a tam lutuk loh nan 's' tel lovin apostrophe chauh an belh:– For conscience' sake. For Jesus' sake. 'Sake' zui loh chu dan pangngaiin:– St. James's park.

Possessive Plural:- Plural Noun 's'-a tawp Possessive Case-a siam turin 's' tel lovin apostrophe chauh an belh:- birds' head. The two Charleses' reigns. Plural Noun 's'-a tawp lote erawhchu apostrophe leh 's' an belh:- Children's party. Mice's tails.

Possessive Compound: Thu inzawm thu pakhata ngaihte Possessive Case-a siam turin a thu inzawm hnuhnung berah chuan Possessive siamna ('s) kha an belh:- My son-in-law's house. Some one else's cloth. Messrs Dhar Brothers' Shop. Seli, Rovi and Nui's father. The Leautenant Governor of Mizoram's Residence.

Thil Nung Lo Possessive Case: Kan hmuh tawh ang hian Possessive Case siam nan thil nung thu-ah apostrophy leh 's' hi an hmang a, thil nung lo thu-ah chuan Preposition 'of' an hmang: The handle *of* a dao. The leg *of* a stool, an ti. The dao's handle, The stool's leg, an ti lo.

Thil nung lo si, nung anga apostrophe leh 's' ngai kawng hnih an awm:-

1. Mihring anga kan ngaih hlaa hman angte hi:- The Ocean's roar. Honour's call

2. Hun te, hmun te, tamzia sawi nan:- Four day's holiday. A yard's length.

Omission of Noun after Possessive: Thil neih kha sawi ngai lova hriat mai theih a nih chuan kan hmaih mai thei. Go to the Doctor's, ti ila, 'Go to the Doctor's house', tihna a ni. House sawi kher lo mah ila a hriat ṭha. Chutiangin–

1. Meet me at Pu Pachhunga's.
2. St. Peter's at Rome. [Rome khuaa Cathedral (Biak In) hmingthang, Cathedral hming sawi kher loh pawha hriat]

Possessive Case hi Pronoun a nih chuan thil neih kha hmaih a dik lo: See me at my house. Wait for me at your house, tih tur a ni. See me at mine. Wait for me at yours, tih tur a ni lo.

INFLECTION OF PRONOUN

Personal pronoun: Mahni thu sawina– I, we, tih angte hi *Personal Pronoun of the First Person* an ti [mi pakhatna].

Kan biaka 'thou' 'you' kan tihte hi *Personal Pronoun of the Second Person* an ti. [mi pahnihna].

Mi dang thu kan sawina 'he' 'they' kan tihte hi *Personal Pronoun of the Third Person* an ti [mi pathumna).

First Personal Pronoun (Common Gender)

	Sing.	Plu.
Nominatvie Case	I	we
Possessive Case	my, mine	our, ours
Objective Case	me	us
Dative Case	me	us

Second Personal Pronoun

	Sing.	Plu.
Nom. Case	thou, you	ye, you
Poss. Case	thy, thine,	your, yours
Obj. Case	thee, you	you
Dative Case	thee, you	you
Vocative Case	thou! you!	you! ye!

Third Personal Pronoun

	Sing.			Plu.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.	Common Gender.
Nom. Case	he	she	it	they
Pos. Case	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
Obj. Case	him	her	it	them
Dat. Case	him	her	it	them

Tawng naranah mi pakhat sawi nan pawh 'thou' 'thy' 'thine' te aiin 'you' 'your' 'yours' te hi kan hmang mai a, Singular ngo Plural an nih a thu awmziaah kan en tur a ni.

Tin, Possessive Case 'my' 'thy' 'her' 'its' 'our' 'your' 'their' te hi Noun-in a zui zel. This is my cat. I nurse my sister. Nimahsela hla-ah chauh lo chuan mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs-te hi Noun hnungah an awm:- This book is mine. It is yours.

Relative Pronoun

	Singular leh Plural	
	Mas. & Fem.	Neuter
Nom. Case	who	which
Poss. Case	whose	whose or (of which)
Obj. Case	whom	which