

*With Compliments
to Rev. A. F. Merrill.*

ABACHENGGIPARANGNA

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

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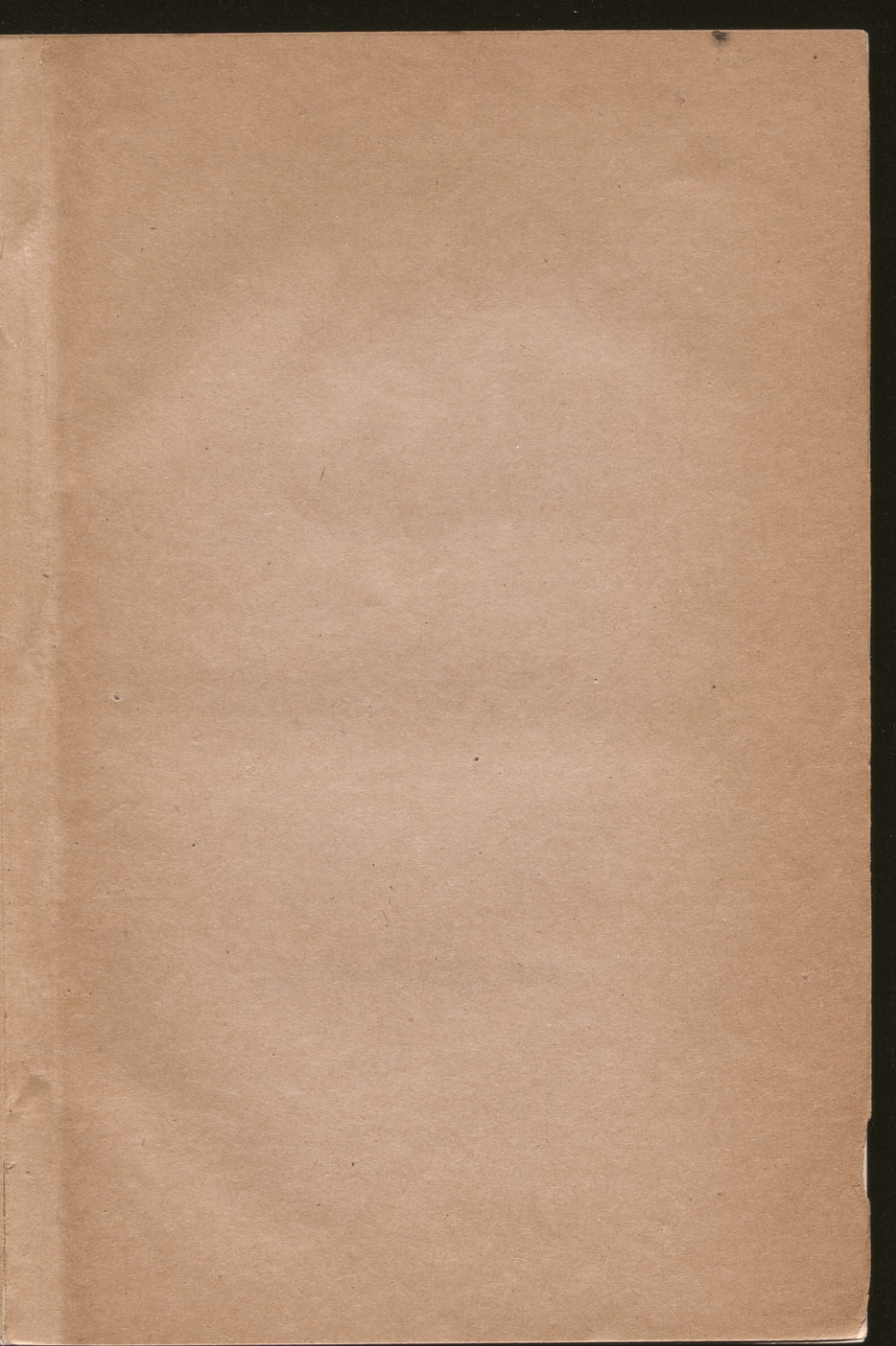
FOR BEGINNERS

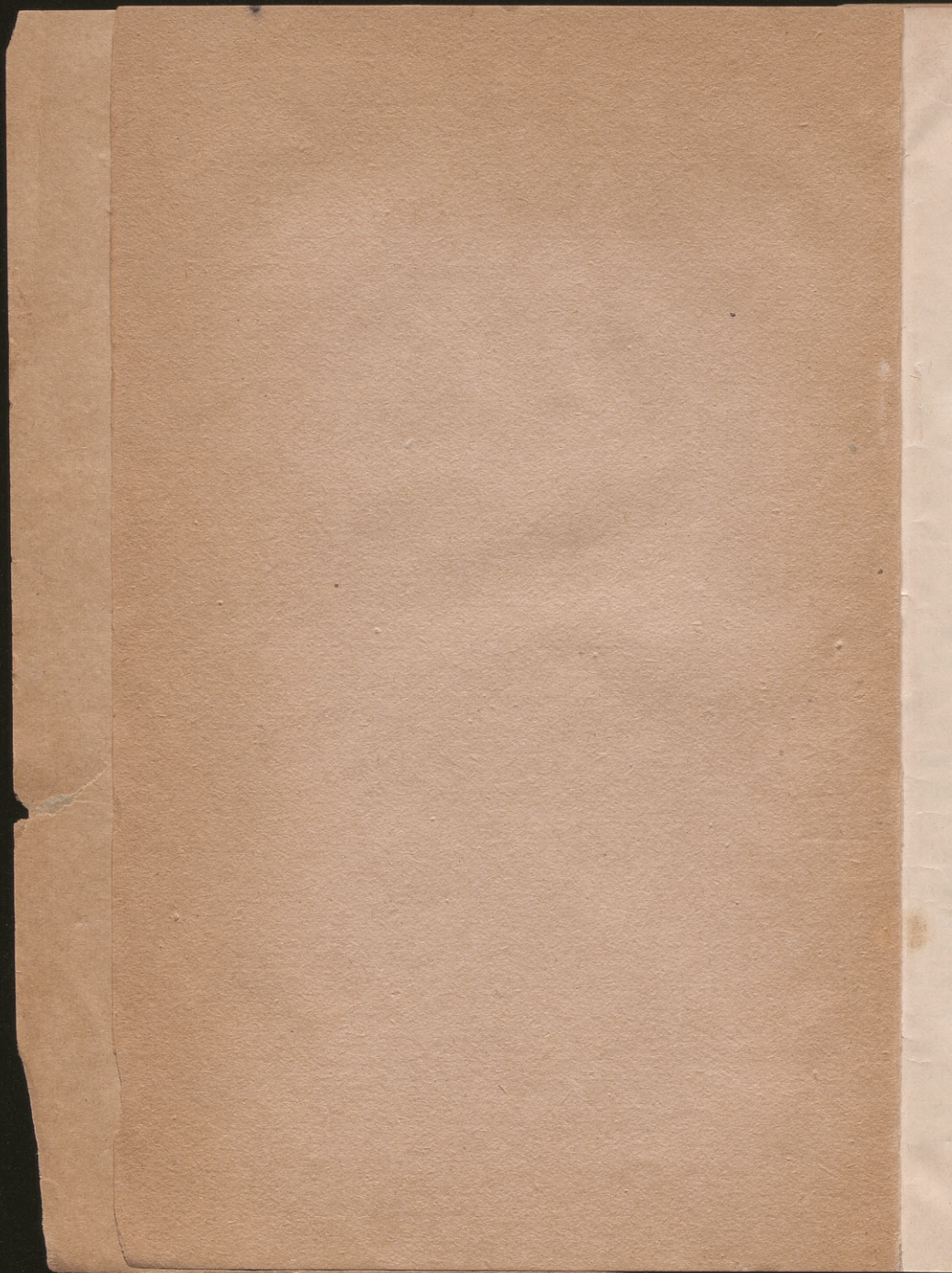
IN GARO

BY

RANGAM GABIL MOMIN

[*Dam ana 10.*]





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ENGLISH GRAMMAR ARO COMPOSITION

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FOR BEGINNERS
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BY
RANGAM GABIL MOMIN

1939

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JANAPCHENGANI.

Ia kitap bisani bimungna kraen *Englishko* abachenge skie raenggiparangna iako mangsonga. Gamatania, minganio, kurangko jarikpaanio aro *sentencerangko* rikania kusiktangoni dingtang ongsranggipa ia ningtubegipa Rajani kusikko skie rana Achik bisarangna nengraani ongjarang. Jakkalanirangko uamangna tale agane onani donggijade *Englishko* aganpaanio uamang namen brangat-ako mana. Japanrangko skie onchenggija agangrikaniko ranta kaatanichi *Englishko* bisarangna skie onchengna nanga ine ongimin geetanirango anga pangchakaniko donna manbreja. *English* kusikko mangipa manderangni segimin banga *English* kitaprang, mongsongde *Grammarni* kitaprang, kusiktangkong name aganna ba sena changgijagipa Achik bisarangna masisokgijani onga ine anga nikmanaha. Uni gimin *English* kusikko mangiminrangna seanioni adita dingtang onge, uko maekae abachenge aganna ba sena nanga, anga iano talatna joton-kaaha.

Kusik gipinko skie raenggipa kusiktangni giminan name uichengna nanga ine janapna iano kragijani onga ine anga chanchija. *Grammar* gita, uni niamrangko jarike kusiktangkong aganna changchengna nanga, ongjaode *Grammarni* niamrangoni dedagija aganrongani kusikko skie rana daranganan nengbeani onga. "Mejalo naa bachi reanga?" "Anga nangni nokchi reagachim, indiba nangko nikja". "Bajalchi reanga, merong breea". "Atcha, anga dao nangna jeko agangenchim knatimbo." Iarang gitasan Achikkuchi agangrikna changaegipa mandeoniko *Englishko* onge aganauiko anching maekae nichakna

mangen? *Grammar* gita aganpana ba sepna skie rana Achik *Grammar* gripiti ine bangani pasikani gnan. Ian bebeba onga, aro uko Achik bisarangna nangbeenga. Jatni namgnini gimin chanchie, sal aro somoeko, aro nangode gamkoba onkange, uko sena leka-porako mangipa Achik mandena dao sal sokjok. Sawa remikkangbagen?

Banga bisarang bakrogipa *sentencerangchisa Englishko* aganna ba sena joton-kaa, indakania *Grammarni* niamrangko peasan ongja, uamang antangtangni mangsonganirangkoba brangata. 'Rea', 'nia', 'asonga', 'chaa', 'ringa', aro indakgipa ramram onggipa *verbrangni Englishko* banga bisarangan uia. Indiba, 'Anga miko chaa,' inani *English* mae? ine bisa sak-sao singode, *I am eat rice*, ine ua aganchakgenkon. Iano uni gualani mae? aro banga gipin bisarangniba apsan dake gualani maena ongnananga? Banggipa katarangko jakkale bakrogipa *sentencechi* ua aganna namnikani giminma? ongjaoba uijaesama? Name dilaniko manrongjani gimin ongakon *Verb To-Berang* ba *Auxiliary Verbrang* aro *Finite Verbrangni* dingtangrikonganiko Achik bisarang maebakae uiningjabe. Uni gimin jakkalanio ia *verbrangni* dingtang dingtangonganiko aro uarangko jakkalanirangko mana dipet talatna anga joton-kaaha.

Kosako mesokgimin gita kusiktangko kragipa *tenserango* aganna changjani gimin, Achik bisarang *Englishni* *tenserangko* uina manningjabe. 'Dasiwalo tusiaha', inani pal, 'dasiwalo tusia', 'mejalo reangaha', inani pal 'mejalo reanga', aro 'anga nangna agangen', inani pal 'anga nangna agangenechim' inesan agangipa bisa (mandeba) *Englishchi* aganpaon, *I sleep last night, I go yesterday*, aro iarang gita agangenan. Ia *tenserangni* gimin senaba

banga sal aro biaprangko anga raaha, aro uarangko talatna joton-kaaha.

Ia kitapko seanio Rev. F. W. Harding aro Rev. A. F. Merrillko anga mitelbena sika, aro anga uamangna gro nanggipa onga. Iako chapa kaatna skang seani gimikko uamang poraeaha aro *English*ni mitam jakkalanirangko mesoke gualanirangko namatna uamang dukko chakaha. Kata bichongrangko sul-sul donnaba uamang angko dakchakaha. Iamangna agreba Mr. Karnesh R. Marak, B.A., Mr. Jobang D. Marak, M.L.A., Mr. Denison Harvard Momin, M.A., Mr. Krunsen W. Momin, B.Sc aro Mr. Samson K. Sangma, iamangnaba mitelaniko onaniko watchangna manja. Iako chapa kaatna iamang angko didiaha, aro seanirangko poraepaaha. *High School*ni ongipa *class*rangnaba krana gita adita *Lesson*-rangko ondapchina Mr. Karnesh kupatiaha, aro iani aselan ia kitap sechenganina adita dalbataha.

Bilsi 17-na bate, dao *High School* ongkipa *Middle English School*o, mitam beeno daldalgiparang ongoba gisiko chonchongipa bisarangna *English Grammar*ko abachenge skie one uamangni nengnikanirangko anga adita uiaha ine aganode rasong dakani ongjawa ine anga bebe-raa. Indake *Grammarni* abachenggipa *lesson*rangko maekae uamangna uiningatbatna mangan cholrangkoba anga amna tikkelaha. Ia kitapo segiminrang bangbatan *class*rango angni skigiminrang onga, aro angni *school*ni bisarangni sikani aro namnikani iako sena angko didiatgipa ongaha. Angni *class*ni bisarangnasan ongaegija banga gipin bisarangnaba aro mitam skigiparangnaba ia kitap dakchakani onga ine anga uiode, iako angni nenge seani bite gri ongja ine anga changen.

Mitam Achik katarangni *spellingrang* dao dipetna sebewaloni dingtang onga ine iano nikgen. Iako dakanio daororo *Garó Literatureko* segiparangko anga rabienga ine da-chanchipa—angni chanchianio ongnikani gitasan anga uarangko seaha. Iano nasimang angmung k rimpana ba angko jegalna mana. Jeba ongbo katarangko *spell* kaanio aro mangsongani-sanna pilak salo aro pilak biaprango ming-san aro apsan dake jakkalaniko (*uniformityko*) pilak seanirangon nambatatnade nangbeenga.

Ian sechengani ongani gimin gualanirang donggen ine anga kurachaka, aro gualanirangko mesoke aagna dak-chakpachina iako poraegiparangko anga molmolna namnika.

Tura.

R. G. MOMIN.

20th August, 1938.

CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
1. English Alphabtrang	1
2. Okkorrangko Jakkalani	3
3. Numerals	5
4. Word, Syllable, Sentence aro Paragraph	7
5. Poraeani aro Punctuationrang	8
6. Punctuationrangko Jakkalani	9
7. Noun	12
8. Articlerrang	15
9. Jakkalanio Noun aro Articlerrangni Nangrimani	17
10. Nounrangko Jakkalani	20
11. Numberrang	22
12. Gender	25
13. Case	29
14. Verb	31
15. Tense	34
16. Verb To-berang aro Auxiliary Verbrangni Tenserang	38
17. Strong aro Weak Verbrang	45
18. Transitive aro Intransitive Verbrang	46
19. Mood	48
20. Active Voice aro Passive Voice	50
21. Agreement of Subject and Predicate	56
22. Subject aro Predicate	57
23. Object	59
24. Interrogative aro Negative Sentencerang	60
25. Pronoun	63
26. Adjective	67

SUBJECT	PAGE
27. Adjectiverangko Jakkalani	70
28. Comparison of Adjectives	71
29. Adverb	74
30. Participlerang	77
31. Gerund ba Verbal Noun	78
32. Inflection	80
33. Preposition	82
34. Conjunction	84
35. Interjection	85
36. Apposition	86
37. Sentencerangni Mamalrang	86
38. Clause aro Phrase	88
39. Sequence of Tenses	91
40. Direct and Indirect Speeches	92
41. Analysis	93
42. Parsing	94
43. Appendix I	96
44. " II	98
45. " III	99
46. " IV	100
47. " V	104
48. " VI	105
49. " VII	105
50. Recapitulation (Nipiltaeani)	107

ABACHENGGIPARANGNA

ENGLISH GRAMMAR ARO COMPOSITION

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ENGLISH ALPHABETRANG

1. Maebako aganna ba janapna jakkalani kata ba katarangko ongatgipa abachengani okkorrangko *alphabetrang* minga. *Alphabetrang* ba okkorrang English kusiko gimik ming-26 gnang, ua iarang :

A a B b C c D d E e F f G g
H h I i J j K k L l M m N n
O o P p Q q R r S s T t U u
V v W w X x Y y Z z

2. Iarangoni ming-bongako, chongmotan *a e i o u*-ko *vowelrang* minga. Ia *vowelrang* gipinni dakchakani donggijan antangtangari gamna mana. Gipin ming-21-ko *consonantrang* minga. Ia *consonantrang* *vowelrang*ni dakchakani gri antangtangari gamna manja. Iarangni gisepo *w* aro *y*-ko basakoba basakoba *vowelrang* aro basakoba basakoba *consonantrang* minga. Uarangko basako mae minga nengrae uiani chol ian : uarang katani skanggiparang ongode ba *vowelrang*na skang dongode, uarangko *consonantrang* minga. Jekae, *wall*,

yard, word, yolk. Indiba uarang *consonant*ni jamano dongode ba katani bonkamao dongode, uarangko *vowel*-rang minga. Jekae, *jaw, toy, pretty, money.*

3. Ia *alphabet*rangni gamanirangko Achik kusiko seskaode ia gita onganga :

A	ee	B	bi	C	si	D	di	E	i	F	ef
G	ji	H	eich	I	ae	J	je	K	ke	L	el
M	em	N	en	O	o	P	pi	Q	kiu	R	ar
S	es	T	ti	U	iu	V	vi	W	dabliu		
X	ex	Y	wae	Z	zi	ba	zed				

Mitam okkorrang Achikkuo dongja, aro uarangni gamanirangko mingna Achik bisarangna nengani onga, indiba uamang changna ranta kabena nanga. Kamao mesokanirang uarangko onge gamatna adita dakchakani onngen.

4. *Vowel*rang Achikkuo dongtoka, indiba uarangko gamatani Achikkuoni adita dingtang onga. Jekae *A*-ni gamani *ee* gita onga ine kosako mesokaha, indiba uni gamaniko seanichi mesokna nengani onga. Uko Achikku 'apa' katani *a* gita gamatja, ongjaoba 'name' katani *e* gitaba gamatja, indiba uko *a* aro *e* ni gisepo gamata. (Skigipa iako tale mesokna nanga.) Gipin *vowel*rang kosako mesokgimin gamatanirang gita onga.

5. *F*—Iako gamatanio kosakgipa kuchilko kamagipa kuchil baksa nangdimatgija, batesa uko dedoe kata. Indiba kamagipa kuchilko kosakgipa wachurango nangdikate wagamrangni aro kamagipa kuchilni gisep gita balwako tarake jokata.

6. *V*—Iako gamatani *f*-ko gamatani gita apsan onganga ; kosakgipa kuchilko kamagipa kuchilo nangdik-atgija, uko kosakgipa wachurango nangdikate, kamagipa kuchil aro kosakgipa wachuni gisepko, ningo dimpenge dongiminko gita, balwako rangsan wata.

7. *Sh*—Iako gamatna sreko kusik ningo ontisa dole, uko kosakgipa chikakona radoe, chikak aro sreni gisep gita balwako tarake jokata.

8. *Th*—Iako gamatano kosakgipa aro kamagipa wachurangni gisepona sreko rabaa, aro uarangni gisep gita balwako rangsan wata. Abachengo iako ia gita ranta kaode namgen—jaksitangko ba pensilko kuchil ge-gnio nangdikate donbo, aro ua jaksi ba pensilo sreko nangdikate uko gamatna ranta kabo.

9. *Ph*—Iako English kusiko *F*-ko gita gamata.

EXERCISE

- (1) Maeko *alphabetrang* minga ?
- (2) *Vowelrang* basik ming gnang, aro uarang mae mae ?
- (3) *W* aro *Y* basako *vowelrang* onga ?
- (4) *F*-ko maekae gamata ?
- (5) *Sh*-ko maekae gamata ?
- (6) *Th*-ko gamatna maekae ranta kana nanga ?

OKKORRANGKO JAKKALANI

10. Okkorrangko dalgipa aro chongipa mamal gni dake suala. Dalgipa okkorrangko *capital letters* aro chongipa okkorrangko *small letters* minga. Uarangko jakkalani mongsonggipa niamrang iarang :

11. *Sentenceo* katani skanggipa okkor pangnan *capital letter* onnga nanga. Jekae, *My father gives me a pencil.*

12. Ming-sanggipa bimung (*Proper noun*)-ni skanggipa okkor pangnan *capital letter* onnga nanga. Jekae, *I lend my book to Namring.*

13. *Poetryni* ba gitni, chongmotan agan-meapaaniko seanio ritingantini skanggipa katani skanggipa okkor *capital* onnga nanga. Jekae,

I thank Thee, Lord, for quiet rest

And for Thy care of me ;

Oh let me through this day be blest

And kept from harm by Thee.

14. Sak-gipinni agananiko aganskapae seode ua aganskagiminni skanggipa katani skanggipa okkor *capital* onnga nanga. Ia aganskaaniko Englishchi *quotation* minga. Jekae, *Jesus says, "Love one another"*. Ia mesokanio nikna mana, seskaaniko mesokna, uni skanggipa katani skanggipa okkor *capitalchi* seani baksaba, ua aganskaani gimikko sedogipa *commarangchi* chipa. Ua sedogipa *commarangko inverted commas* ba *quotation marks* minga.

EXERCISE

- (1) *Capital letter* maeko minga ?
- (2) *Small letterko* basako jakkala ?
- (3) *Capital letterko* basako jakkalna nanga ?
- (4) *Quotation marks* mae, aro uarangko basako jakkala ?

NUMERALS

15. Chananirangko Englishchi numerals minga. Ua chananirangko, uarangko minganiko mesokna, katarang baksa kamao mesoka.

1—one	15—fifteen	29—twenty nine
2—two	16—sixteen	30—thirty
3—three	17—seventeen	40—forty
4—four	18—eighteen	50—fifty
5—five	19—nineteen	60—sixty
6—six	20—twenty	70—seventy
7—seven	21—twenty one	80—eighty
8—eight	22—twenty two	90—ninety
9—nine	23—twenty three	100—one hundred
10—ten	24—twenty four	1000—one thousand
11—eleven	25—twenty five	10,000—ten thousand
12—twelve	26—twenty six	100,000—one hundred thousand
13—thirteen	27—twenty seven	1,000,000—one million
14—fourteen	28—twenty eight	

16. Kosako mesokgimin gita chananirangko English okkorrangchisan (chongmotde uarang Arabic okkorrang onga) seaeja, uarangko Roman okkorrangchiba sea. Uarangko kamao mesoka.

I—1	VIII—8	XV—15
II—2	IX—9	XVI—16
III—3	X—10	XVII—17
IV—4	XI—11	XVIII—18
V—5	XII—12	XIX—19
VI—6	XIII—13	XX—20
VII—7	XIV—14	XXX—30

XL—40	XC— 90	D— 500
L—50	C—100	DC— 600
LX—60	CC—200	DCC— 700
LXX—70	CCC—300	DCCC— 800
LXXX—80	CD—400	CM— 900
		M—1000

17. Ia chananirangko antangtanganiko jakkalaegija uarangko *nounrangna* skang done jakkalode 1-ko *first*, 2-ko *second*, 3-ko *third*, 4-ko *fourth* aro uandake minganga. Iarang gita :

<i>Chugimik</i>	<i>Kandikatgimin</i>	<i>Chugimik</i>	<i>Kandikatgimin</i>
first	1st	twelvth	12th
second	2nd	thirteenth	13th
third	3rd	fourteenth	14th
fourth	4th	fifteenth	15th
fifth	5th	sixteenth	16th
sixth	6th	seventeenth	17th
seventh	7th	eighteenth	18th
eighth	8th	nineteenth	19th
ninth	9th	twentieth	20th
tenth	10th	twenty first	21st
eleventh	11th	twenty second	22nd

EXERCISE

(1) Iarangko katachi sebo :

4, 8, 13, 17, 40, 105, 1362.

(2) Iarangko English okkorrangchi sebo :

III, VII, XIV, XXXVIII, LVII, LXIX, LXXXVIII, CCLXVII, DCCCLIX.

(3) Iarangko Englisho donbo :

Class chet, brigipa kitap, chikunggipa ja, skang-gipa boksisi, Lesson dok, gittamgipa asongchakani, odhae bri, chisagipa git.

WORD, SYLLABLE, SENTENCE ARO PARAGRAPH

18. *Word* ba kata—Basikba-ming okkorrangni ba *lett*erangni nangrimgimin, maeba mangsonganiko ongat-gipako *word* ba kata minga. Anching anchingni chanchianiko gipinna uiatna sikode *word* ba kata, ba *words* ba katarangchi uko janapa. Jekae, *inkpot*. Iano ming-dok okkorrangko sedime *inkpot* onga, aro ua kali donchakani dikteko mangsonga, aro uan *word* onga.

19. *Syllable*—Maeba katako sena ba aganna anching okkorrangko jakkala, aro ua katako gamatmitingo okkorrangni nangrimanini kre uarangko tok-tok dake donna mana. Ua katani okkorrangni tok-tok dake donganiko, chongmotan mingmitingo gamdimna mangipa okkorrangko *syllable* minga. Jekae, *Geography*. Ia katako minganini kre uarangko tok bri dake سوالنا mana, ia gita, *Ge-o-graph-y*. Mae okkorrangko rae kata onga uarangko mingmitingo (chongmotan, *spell* kamitingo) *syllable* gitasa tok-tok *spell* kana nanga. Iarang gita, *an-kle, um-brel-la, black-board, bea-u-ti-ful*.

20. Riting sako matchotmano, biap chakjani gimin riting gipino sena nangode, aro kata bakroani gimin skanggipa ritingo chakjae riting gipinoba uko sekuna nangode *syllable* gitasa uko raronna nanga. Uni gimin *syllable* ge-sasangipako raronna manja, chongmotan *door*,

pen, hand, face, bench, indakgiparangko raronna manja. *Syllable* ge-sasangipako sena skanggipa ritingo apchak-jaode uko riting gipinona raangna nanga.

21. *Sentence*—Chanchiani ming-sako parakatna anching katarangko dondime jakkala, ua mangsongani gnanggipa katarangko dondimaniko *sentence* minga. Jekae, *Fire burns. The cow drinks water. A bird sings sweetly.* Mamung mangsongani grigipa katarangko dondimaeani *sentence* ongja. *Boys girls plantains oranges*; ia ming-bri katarangko sedimani *sentence* ongja, maena uni mamung mangsongani gri. *Boys and girls eat plantains and oranges*, ine aganosa *sentence* onga.

22. *Paragraph*—*Sentence* ge-sa ba adita *sentence*-rangchi maeba mangsongani ming-sako anching matchote agana. Indake mangsongani ming-sako matchotatna sedimgimin *sentence* ba *sentencerangko paragraph* minga. *Paragraphni* abachenggipa ritingko gipin ritingrangmung riking apsan onge seja, uko rikingona sokatgija riting kandikbate sea.

EXERCISE

- (1) *Word* maeko minga ?
- (2) *Words* ba katarangko maekae *spell* kana nanga ?
- (3) *Sentence* maeko minga ?
- (4) *Paragraphni* skanggipa ritingko maekae sena nanga ?

PORAEANI ARO PUNCTUATIONRANG.

23. Poraeanini mangsongania nie aganani onga, uni gimin ripengskana aganani gitasa maeba seani ba seanirangko poraena nanga—katarangko rongtale gamatna

nanga; ming-sa ming-gipin baksa katarangni nangrimaniko namedake mesokna nanga; mangsonganina krae kuranko jakkalna nanga. Indake mangsonganiko masinatingna aro katarangni ming-sa ming-gipin baksa nangrimaniko mesokna, agangrikanio kuranko anchingni jakkalani kre, seanirango nengtakani chinrangko dona. Ua jakkalrongani nengtakani chinrang iarang :

, ; : . ! ? - —

(,) iako *comma*, (;) iako *semi-colon*, (:) iako *colon*, (.) iako *period* ba *full stop*, (!) iako *note of interjection* ba *exclamation mark*, (?) iako *note of interrogation* ba *interrogation mark*, (-) iako *hyphen* aro (—) iako *dash* minga. Ia nengtakani chinrangko Englishchi *punctuations* minga.

PUNCTUATIONRANGKO JAKKALANI

24. (,) *Comma*—kata ming-sako ming-gipinoniko ba *sentence* ge-sako ge-gipinoniko dingtangatna iako jakkala. Jekae, *The bench, the slate, the pencil and the desk are nouns*. Ba, *We walk with our feet, we work with our hands, we see with our eyes and we hear with our ears*. Commako poraeanio matchotanina gita kuranko onatgija ontisa onatari aro banggijasan dongdikari, skanggipa kata ba *sentence* baksa jamangipa ba jamangiparangni nangrimaniko mesokna nanga.

Basakoba basakoba *commani* pal () ia chinko jakkala, iako *parenthesis* minga. Janapgimin badiaba katako talatna iako mongsong jakkala.

25. (;) *Semi-colon*—Iako jakkalanio, *sentence* ge-sa ge-gipin baksa bange nangrimja ine mesoka, *sentenceprak*

antangtangari mangsonganio matchotsrangnasia, indiba uarang janapchenggimin kata bichongni ningogiparang onga. Segimin *sentencerang* antangtangari chusokgiparang ongoba, apsangipa gipin janapanirang gngangpiti, aro maebani gimin chanchiani gimikko dingtang dingtang janapanirangchi nangrimatani gngangpiti. Jekae, *During the last earthquake some hills were made plain; many animals killed; many people became homeless. Semi-colonko* poraeanio *commako* poraeanina bate kurangko onata, chongmotan mangsonganini matchotnasiani kurangko jakkala. Indiba jamangipa janapani ba janapanirang janapchengani kata ba katarang baksa nangrimani gngangpiti ine mesokani onga nanga.

26. (:) *Colon*—Maebani gimin janapon, ua janap-giminni mangsonganiko gipin katarangchi talatdapna nanga; indakgipa talatanina skang *colonko* dona. Jekae, *They were half dead with cold; night was coming on.* Ongjaoba minge janapdapniko dakna skang *colonko* dona. Jekae, *The following are the subjects we read: English, Arithmetic, Vernacular, Geography and Geometry.*

Semi-colonna gita *colonna* apsan kurangko jakkale poraea; dingtangani iasan, *colonchi* nangrimatgimin *sentence* ba *sentencerang* mangsonganiko antangtangari chusokatja, *colonna* jamanogipa *sentence* ba *sentencerangni* mangsongani janapchengani *sentenceo* pangchaka. Uni gimin uko poraemitingo talatani katarang gngangpiti ine mesokani kurangko jakkalna nanga.

27. (.) *Period* ba *full stop*—Ian *sentenceni* matchotsrangnaniko mesoka. Uni gimin poraeanio *periodna*

kurangko onate matchotatna nanga. Iarango gita, *The night comes and we go to sleep.* Boys sit on benches.

28. (!) *Note of interjection* ba *exclamation mark*—Rangsan gisiko nangani, jagokani, rangsan kusi ongani ba kenani, iarangko mesokna ia chinkò jakkala. Jekae, *Alas! my poor dog is dead. Hooray! the kite is now going up.* Acao inmanani, jagokani ba kusi ongani kurangko jakkale iarangko poraena nanga.

29. (?) *Note of interrogation* ba *interrogation mark*—Singaniko mesokna ia chinko jakkala. Jekae, *What does he do? What is your name?* Kurangko chuate, singanini kurangko jakkale iarangko poraena nanga.

30. (-) *Hyphen*—Ming-sa katani *syllablerangko* dingtang dingtang mesokna sikode *syllable*-antiko tok-tok mesokna ia chinko jakkala. *Section* ba bak (§) 19-ko nibo. Aroba kata ming-sanko riting saoni riting gipinona, biap chakjani gimin, rarone sena nangode skanggipa ritingni bonkamao ia chinko dona. (Mesokanina ia kitapo jakkalanirangko nibo.)

N. B. Antangtangari katarang onгна mangijagipa indiba gipin katarang baksa jakkalchapani chonchongipa katarangni jamano ia *hyphenko* ia kitapo jakkala. Jekae, sak-sa, gong-chikung, dot-bonga, pel-gittam aro rong-ritcha sni. Kata jik-se onggiparangna apsan dake jakkalna kraa. Jekae, nok-jam, jong-ada, nenge-dike, wal-sal.

31. (—) *Dash*—*Sentenceo* skang janapgimin chusokja ba matchotja, indiba uni jamano *dashko* done agandapani-chi uko chusokata ba mangsonganiko talata. Ian basakoba basakoba *colonne* pal onga. Jekae, *Everything is lost*—

money, health, friend, reputation etc. Jamano talataninā miksongani kurangchi iako poraena nanga.

32. Jak saoni jak gipino jol-jol segimin *sentenceko* poraeon, skanggipa jako kata matchotjaode jak gipino seaniko poraena lekako badalna salko rana nangja. Indakgipa jol-jol onggipa *sentenceko* jak gipinoniko poraena skangan, uko bakan badalna manna gita, tarisona nanga, aro skanggipa jako seani kata ba katarangko jak gipino seani kata ba katarang baksa nangrimate poraena nanga.

EXERCISE

- (1) Seaniko maekae poraena nanga ?
- (2) Nengtakani chinrangko Englishchi mae minga ?
- (3) Singani chinko Englishchi mae minga ?
- (4) *Colonko* maedake sea aro uko basako jakkalna nanga ?
- (5) Jak saoni jak gipinona jol-jol seani *sentenceko* maekae poraena nanga ?
- (6) Nangni *Readeroniko paragraph* sako bikote *punctuationrangko* onge jakkale poraebo.

NOUN

33. *Noun* kata Latin kusikoni derete jakkalgimin onga, (*nomen—name*), uan bimung inani ongaea. Uni gimin mamungni bimungan *noun* onga.

Noun gimikko mongsonggipa tok gni dake سوالنا mana, chongmotan *Concrete* aro *Abstract*.

34. *Concrete Noun*—Mikronchi nikna ba jakchi dangtape uina mangipani bimungko *Concrete Noun* minga.

Concrete Noun mamal bri *nounrangko* mangopa, ua iarang, (1) *Common* ba *Class Noun*, (2) *Proper Noun*, (3) *Collective Noun* aro (4) *Material Noun*.

35. *Common* ba *Class Noun*—Bangako bimung apsanichi mingode aro ua bimunga jat ba mamalko mesokgipa ongode, uko *Common* ba *Class Noun* minga. Jekae, *the tree*; *the bird*; *the dog*. Iarango, aao chagipa, cheksirang ongipa aro bijakrang gnanggipa pilakko *tree* ba bol minga; janggi gnanggipa, sako rogipa, grangrang aro kimilrang gnanggipa gimikko *bird* ba doo minga; uandakeba, mandeni jillani, ja-sambrigipa, nokko rakigipa mat-nokko *dog* ba achak minga.

36. *Proper Noun*—Bangako bimung apsanichi mingiminoniko sak-san ba mang-sanko dingtangmancha mesokna dontaegimin bimungko *Proper Noun* minga. Jekae, Ramke, Homer, Ganol, Rongrenggiri. Iano mamal sanni bangako *man* ba mande ine minggiminoniko sakgipinrangoniko maekatna, chongmotan sak-sanko dingtangmancha uina dongimin bimung Ramke ba Homer onga; gimik chibimarangoniko dingtang uina dil-sako mingteginin bimung Ganol onga; gittim bangaoniko mingteginin Rongrenggiri onga.

37. *Collective Noun*—Apsan jat ba mamalni tomdakani ba dolni bimungko *Collective Noun* minga. Jekae, *fleet*, *class*, *company*. Iano, banga jahatrangni tomdakaniko *fleet*, poraeringipa tok sani bimungko *class* aro kam karingipa dol sani bimungko *company* minga.

38. *Material Noun*—*Material Nounni* bangako chansokja ba tosokja, uni mitamko rae toesa uni jrimako uina manaea. Jekae, *sand*, *water*, *milk*, *chalk*. Iano,

ancheng, chi, matchu-sok aro chok badita banga ba uarang gimika badita jrima darangba uisokja. Uarangni mitamko toe niesa ua mitamni jrimakosa uina manaea.

39. *Abstract Noun*—Ia *nounni* bimang gri, uni gimin uko mikronchi nikna manja aro uko jakchiba dangtape uina manja, indiba ua gun ba rokomni, ba onganini, gisikni uianini ba chanchianini bimung onga. Jekae, *honesty, death, pleasure, logic, intelligence.*

Indake nikna mana *Concrete Nounrang* aro *Abstract Nounko* radime *nounrang* gimik-gimang mamal bonga donga.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko nounrangko* bikote badia mae *noun* onga aganbo.

- (1) The cat kills the rat.
- (2) Solbin eats an orange.
- (3) The rose smells sweet.
- (4) We write on paper.
- (5) Give me a glass of water.
- (6) My ring is made of gold.
- (7) The dog barks at the thief.
- (8) The moon and stars shine at night.
- (9) A gang of thieves have been arrested.
- (10) God is love.
- (11) Lozenges are mostly made of sugar.
- (12) The cattle are grazing in the field.
- (13) Kindness is virtue.
- (14) We saw a crowd of people there.
- (15) Madras is in the south of India.

ARTICLERANG

40. English kusiko bangbata *nounrangkon* mingprak-sanko jakkalaegija maeba katarangko uarangna skang done jakkalchapronga. *Nounrangna* skang done jakkalani ua chonchongipa katarangko *Articlerang* minga. *Articlerang* gimik-gimang ming-gittam gnang, uarang, *A*, *An* aro *The*.

41. *A* aro *an-ko* *Indefinite Articlerang* minga. Uarangko *nounrangna* skang done jakkalaniao badiako mangsongchongmota mesokja. *A* aro *an-ko* jakkalaniao mangsongani apsan onga, indiba dingtangani iasan, *nounni* skanggipa okkor *consonant* ongode una skang *a-ko* dona, indiba *nounni* skanggipa okkor *vowel* ongode ba *h-ko* *vowelko* gita gamatode una skang *an-ko* dona. Jekae, *a boy*; *a slate*; *an inkpot*; *an hour*; *an umbrella*. *U* *vowel* ongoba uko *iu* ine gamatani salo, una skang *an-ko* dongija *a-ko* dona. Jekae, *a utensil*; *a university*.

Katani skanggipa okkor *consonant* ongoba *vowelchi* abachenggipako gita uko gamatode ua katana skang *an-ko* jakkala. Jekae, *an M. A.*

Kosako *a boy* ba *an inkpot* ine agananiao badia bisa ba badia kali dikte uko mesokgija, je bisaba ba je kali dikteba ine mangsongani onga.

42. *The-ko* *Definite Article* minga. Uko jakkalaniao badia chongmot uko, ongjaoba jatko, ongjaoba janapso-gimin maebako mesokna mangsonga. Jekae, *The book which I read belongs to Jonon*. Iano badia kitap uko *the* mesoka. *The man is also an animal*. Iano *the mandeni* jat onganiko mesoka. *Do you remember the story which*

I told you yesterday? Iano *the* agangimin golpoko mesokna mangsonga.

Iarangna agre *article the*-ko jakkalani adita niamrang :

I *Adjective* baksa jakkalani :

(a) *Collective noun*ko gita chane, *common noun*, *plural number*o *adjective*ko jakkalode una skang *the*-ko dona. Jekae, *the rich, the wise*. (§ 51-ni 7-gipa nombor-mung tosusabo).

(b) *Superlative degree*ni *adjective* baksa *the*-ko jakkalna nanga. Jekae, *the best, the richest*. (§ 160-ni talataniko ian baksa tosusabo.)

II *Proper Noun* baksa jakkalani :

(a) Badiaba mandeni ba maebani gun, uiani ba mingsinganiko sak-gipin mandeo ba maebao donskana badiaba *proper noun*ko *common noun*ko gita jakkalode, ua *proper noun*na skang *article the*-ko donna nanga. Jekae, *A Solomon has come to judgment. He is the Nestor of the school*.

(b) Pilaknin tale niggimin ba uigimin *proper noun*-rangna skang *article the*-ko jakkala. *The Sun, the Moon, the Earth*.

(c) Chibimani, abri-jol gimikni, sagalni, chichangrangni dolni aro indakgiparangni bimungrangna skang *article the*-ko jakkala. Jekae, *The Indus, the Himalayas, the Arctic, the Palk Strait, the Andamans, the East Indies*.

(d) Pilakchin mingsingako ba uiako mangipa kitaprangni bimungrangna skang *article the*-ko jakkalna nanga. Jekae, *The Bible, the Ramayana*.

(e) Maeba biapni ba asongni bimungo orto (mangsongani) dongode, una skang *article the-ko* jakkala. Jekae, *the Punjab, the Deccan.*

III *Common nounko abstract nounni* ortoo jakkalode una skang *article the-ko* dona. Jekae, *He felt the patriot rise within his breast. He acts the master wherever he goes.*

Articlerang chongmotde adjectiverang onga, maena *nounna* ba *nounko* gita jakkalani gipin katarangna skang done uaranko jakkala.

EXERCISE

- (1) *Articlerang* basik ming gngang ?
- (2) *A* aro *an-ko* jakkalanio mae dingtangrikani onga ?
- (3) *The-ko* maena *Definite Article* minga ?
- (4) *Articlerang* maeni kamko kaa ?

JAKKALANIO NOUN ARO ARTICLERANGNI NANGRIMANI

43. *Common Noun singular numberko article* gri jakkalrongja. *a, an* aro *the*, ia *articlerangoni* ming-sasikko una skang done jakkalna nanga. Jekae, *A tree grows An umbrella breaks. The man is mortal.*

44. *Common Noun plural numberna*, janapramamaeani ongode, mamung *artieleko* ondapna nangja. Jekae, *Men are mortal. Children imitate. Parents love their children. Birds lay eggs.* Indiba dingtangmancha mesokna ba janaptena *sikode plural number* ongoba una

7 skang *the article*leko done jakkala. Jekae, *The boys of the fourth class are learning Grammar. The books which you have lent me are interesting.*

what about
the thing about
etc.

45. *Proper Noun*rangna skang mamung *article*leko jakkalna nangja, uarangko *article* gri jakkala. Jekae, *Noren is a small boy in our class. Gongga is taller than Randu.*

46. *Collective Noun*ko *Common Noun*ko gita jakkala, chongmotan *singular number*na, aro dingtangmancha mesokna sikode *plural number*naba *article*leko skang done jakkala. Jekae, *The rich man has a flock of sheep. The Fourth Class have won the match.*

47. *Material Noun*, *Proper Noun* aro *Abstract Noun*rangko jakkalanirang *Common Noun*ko jakkalanioni dingtang onga ; uarangna skang mamung *article*leko nangja. Jekae, *Stone is hard. Water is colourless. We all hanker after knowledge. Govin is a small boy in our class. Tura is the capital of the Garo Hills.* Ia *noun*rangna uara skang *article*leko done jakkalode uarangko *common noun*rangko gita chana. Unon dingtangmancha mesokna ba janapna ba tosusana uarangko jakkalani onga. Iarango gita, *The stone that is near my house is very big. The water of your tank is very dirty.* Ia *sentencerango*, badia roong ba badia chi uko *the* dingtangmancha mesoka. *He is the Gongman of our age.* Iano Gongman gita ua toromi onga ine tosusana *the-ko* jakkala. *We all admire the wisdom of Solomon.* Iano Solomonni gisik gnanganiko dingtangmancha mesokna *the-ko* jakkala.

Ia *noun*rangni *plural number*ba dongja. Uarangko *plural number*leko jakkalode uarangko *common noun*rangko

gita chana, aro unon badia uko dingtangmancha mesokani onga. Jekae, *Throw away the stones from the table.* You have spoken of much goodnesses. There are several *Gongmans now.*

48. Kosako ongimin niamrangoni srete jakkalani adita *Proper Nounrang* gnan, uarangna skang pangan article the-ko ondapa. Ua iarang: abirangni bimungrang; jekae, *The Himalayas are the highest mountains in India*; chibimarangni bimungrang; jekae, *The Ganol is one of the big rivers in the Garo Hills*; maeba mangsongani gnannggipa asong ba biapni bimung; jekae, *The Punjab is in central India. The southern portion of India is called the Deccan.* Iako § 42 (2) baksa tosusabo.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko nounrangko* bikote uarangko maena *articlerang* baksa ba donggija jakkala, anmonaganbo.

- (1) The bird lays eggs.
- (2) The eggs are white.
- (3) He bathed in the river.
- (4) Streams flow into rivers.
- (5) Glass is made of sand and ashes.
- (6) The chair is made of wood.
- (7) Ink is to write in.
- (8) Do not spill the ink.
- (9) The girls make a garland of roses.
- (10) Loaves are mostly made of flour.
- (11) He did me many kindnesses.

- (12) Honesty is the best policy.
 (13) Health is wealth.
 (14) A band of boys killed a python.
 (15) The cow-boy is grazing his herd.

NOUNRANGKO JAKKALANI

49. Pilak *noun* aro pronounrangko aro *nounrangko* gita jakkalani katarangko *sentencerango* mamal gni dake jakkala, chongmotan *subject* aro *object* dake. *Noun* ba *pronoun sentenceo subject* ongjaode ua *object* onga.

50. *Sentenceo* nokgipa onggipa ba kam kagipako *subject* minga. Iarang *sentenceni subjectrang* onгна mana :

- (1) *Noun* : jekae, *Sandu is a tall boy.*
 (2) *Pronoun* : jekae, *You may play with me.*
 (3) *Noun Phrase* : jekae, *The captain of our football team has scored a goal.*
 (4) *Noun Clause* : jekae, *That he will be promoted is certain.*
 (5) *Verb in the Infinitive Mood* : jekae, *To obey is the duty of children.*
 (6) *Gerund or Verbal Noun* : jekae, *Hunting is my favourite amusement.*
 (7) *Adjective* : jekae, *The idle are always unhappy.*

51. *Sentenceo* dakako mangipa ba *verbni* ningo onggipako *object* minga. Iarang *sentencerangni objectrang* onгна mana :

- (1) *Noun* : jekae, *I have seen an elephant.*
 (2) *Pronoun* : jekae, *You please take me to see it.*

(3) *Noun Phrase* : jekae, *We sing a song of praises.*

(4) *Noun Clause* : jakae, *The master said we must not play in the class.*

(5) *Verb in the Infinitive Mood* : jekae, *Girls learn to sew.*

(6) *Gerund or Verbal Noun* : jekae, *Every one admires good reading.*

(7) *Adjective* : jekae, *We feed the poor.*

EXERCISE

Iarangoni *noun* ba pronounrangko maedake jakkala, aganbo :

(1) A tailor has made a coat for me.

(2) It fits me alright.

(3) Gongga sits near the window.

(4) The Nokrek is the highest mountain in the Garo Hills.

(5) Sanon has been to the Nokrek.

(6) My father takes a stick in his hand.

(7) I throw a stone at the bird.

(8) I miss it.

(9) It flies away into the jungle.

(10) A fisherman has caught some fish.

(11) He carries them to the market to sell.

(12) Mohon runs a race.

(13) He can run very fast.

(14) An old man baked three cakes.

(15) Both his wife and he wanted to eat two of them.

(16) They slept till the next day.

(17) None of them got up first.

(18) They feared to lose the two cakes.

EXERCISE

Iarangoni *subject* are objectrangko bikote mesokbo :

(1) A heavy storm once overtook Babar and his companions.

(2) The companions of Babar wanted him to go into the cave for shelter.

(3) He would not go in leaving his men out in the storm.

(4) Death in the company of friends is a feast.

(5) Some men are fond of fishing.

(6) It is their favourite amusement.

(7) Smoking is not allowed among the boys of tender age.

(8) Even the grown up men should shake off the habit of smoking.

(9) To err is human and to forgive (is) Divine.

(10) A boy of great intellect seldom needs instruction.

(11) The rich are seldom happy.

(12) The idle do not like to work.

(13) They hate working.

(14) Namring says that he will come to see me.

(15) The news that he has come out successful in the examination gives me much pleasure.

(16) His success in the undertaking depends on his perseverance.

NUMBERRANG

52. Bangako ba banggijako mesokaniko *Number* minga. *Number* mamal gni gnang, chongmotan *Singular* aro *Plural*. Sa-ko mesokaniko *singular number* minga.

Iarang gita, *boy, tree, bench, book*. Sa-na batakó, chongmotan gni, gittam, bri aro indakgiparangko mesokaniko *plural number* minga. Iarang gita, *boys, trees, benches, books*. Achikkuni *singular numberko plural number* dakna *singular numberna* 'rang'ko ondapaea indiba Englisho *plural numberko* dakani dingtang dingtang niamrang gnang. Mitam niamrang iarang.

53. *Singular numberko plural number* dakani ramram niamde *singular nounna* s-ko ondapani onga. Iarang gita :

Singular : boy, book, cat, bird, girl.

Plural : boys, books, cats, birds, girls.

54. *Singular nounni* bonkamgipa okkor *s, sh, ch, x,* ba ~~s~~ gita ganggipa ongode una *es-ko* ondape *plural numberko* daka. Jekae,

Singular : class, lash, leech, box.

Plural : classes, lashes, leeches, boxes.

ch s gita ganggija *k* gitasa gamode una *s-mangmangko* ondapari *plural numberko* daka. Jekae,

Singular : stomach, monarch.

Plural : stomachs, monarchs.

55. *Singular nounni* bonkamgipa okkor *f* ba *fe* ongode, uni *plural numberko* dakna *f-ko* *v-ona* sree una *es-ko* ondapa. Jekae,

Singular : leaf, calf, wife, knife, life, self.

Plural : leaves, calves, wives, knives, lives, selves.

56. *Singular nounni* bonkamgipa okkor *y* ongode aro ua *y-na* skang *consonant* dongode uni *plural numberko* dakna *y-ko* *i-ona* sree una *es-ko* ondapa. Indiba ua *vowelni* jamanosa dongode una *s-mangmangko* ondapaea.

Jekae,

Singular : baby, lady, valley, monkey.

Plural : babies, ladies, valleys, monkeys.

57. *Singular nounni* bonkamgipa okkor *single o* ongode, mitam *nounrangni plural numberko* dakna *es-ko* ondapa. Iarango gita,

Singular : potato, mango, mosquito, motto.

Plural : potatoes, mangoes, mosquitoes, mottoes.

Iarangna *s-kosan* ondapaea :

Singular : Garo, piano, grotto, momento, soprano.

Plural : Garos, pianos, grottos, momentos, sopranos.

58. *Singular nounni* bonkamgipa okkor *double o* ongode uni *plural numberko* dakna *s-kosan* ondapaea. Jekae,

Singular : bamboo, Hindoo, cuckoo,

Plural : bamboos, Hindoos, cuckoos. :

Kosako mesokgimin niamrangoni dingtang onggipa adita jakkalanirang gnang ; uarangoni mongsonggiparang iarang :

59. *Vowelrangko* dingtangatanichi mitam *singular nounrangni plural numberko* daka. Uarangoni mongsonggiparang iarang :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
foot	feet	man	men
tooth	teeth	woman	women
mouse	mice	child	children
louse	lice	ox	oxen
goose	geese	cow	<u>kine</u> (cow)

cow?

60. Mitam *nounrangni singular number* dongja, uarangoni mongsonggiparang iarang : *ashes, dues, oats, scissors, pincers, hinges, trousers, braces thanks, premises.*

61. Mitam *nounrang pluralni* bimango ongoba, chongmotde uarang *singular* onga. Uarangoni mongsonggiparang iarang :

alms, summons, eaves, riches, innings, means, odds, wages, tidings, news.

62. Mitam katarangko apsanikon *singular* aro *plural* dake jakkala. Uarangoni mongsonggiparang iarang :

deer, sheep, gross, dozen, score, pair, hundredweight, cattle, stone (toani). (Gipin jakkalanirangko *Appendixoniko* nibo).

EXERCISE

- (1) *Number* basik maa gnang ?
- (2) *Singular numberko plural number* dakani ramram niam mae ?
- (3) Bonkamao s gita ganggipa okkor gnanggipa katani *plural numberko* maekae daka ?
- (4) *f-o* bonkamgipa okkor gnanggipa katako maekae *plural number* daka ?
- (5) *y-o* bonkamgipa okkor gnanggipa katako maekae *plural number* daka ?
- (6) *Vowelrangko* dingtangible *plural numberko* dakna mangipa kata ming-dokko mingbo.
- (7) *Singular* aro *pluraloba* apsan onggipa kata ming-briko mingbo.
- (8) Appendix I-ko ranta kabo.

GENDER

63. Bima ba bipa dongani ba donggijaniko mesokaniko *Gender* minga. Achik kusiko, *nounrangni* *genderrangko* nengrae uina manoba *pronounrangni*

genderrangko uina manja, maena Achik kusiko pilak *genderrangni pronounrang* apsan ongaea, chongmotan bimana, bipana aro bima-bipa grigipanaba 'ua' ongaea. English kusiko dingtang dingtang *genderrangko* mesokna dingtang dingtang *pronounrang* gnan. Indake English kusiko bipani *pronounko* bimana, bimani *pronounko* bipana, ba uarangko bima-bipa grigiparangna jakkalna manja. *Genderrang* gimik mamal bri gnan—(1) *Masculine Gender*, (2) *Feminine Gender*, (3) *Common Gender* aro (4) *Neuter Gender*.

64. *Masculine Gender*—Bipako ba measako mesokna jakkalani *noun* ba *pronounko masculine gender* minga. Jekae, Gongman, father, uncle, brother, he.

65. *Feminine Gender*—Bimako ba mechikko mesokna jakkalani *noun* ba *pronounko feminine gender* minga. Jekae, Nore, sister, mother, she.

66. *Common Gender*—Bima aro bipa gngoba uko mesokjaode, chongmotan bima aro bipana apsan *noun* ba *pronounkon* jakkalode, ua *noun* ba *pronounko common gender* minga. Jekae, parent, person, child, pupil, we, you, I.

Ia jamangipa *we, you* aro *I-ko*, agangipani ba jena agana uani kre, *masculine, feminine* ba *neuter* ine minga. Chongmotan, agangipa measa ongode uni *pronoun I-ko masculine gender* indiba agangipa mechik ongode uko *feminine gender* minga.

67. *Neuter Gender*—Bima ba bipani donggijaniko mesokna jakkalani *noun* ba *pronounko neuter gender* minga. Jekae, tree, house, river, it, they. (Ia *pronounrangni declensionko Appendixoniko* nibo).

68. *Gender*ko dakani niam ming-gittam gngang. Ua iarang :

(1) Dingtang dingtang katarangchi.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
bachelor	maid	horse	mare
husband	wife	buck	doe
boar	sow	king	queen
boy	girl	lord	lady
brother	sister	man	woman
bridegroom	bride	nephew	niece
cock	hen	ram	ewe
cow	bull	Sir	Madam
dog	bitch	son	daughter
drake	duck	stag	hind
drone ?	bee	uncle	aunt
father	mother	gentleman	lady

(2) *Masculinena* essko ondapanichi *feminine* genderko

daka.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
author	authoress	god	goddess
lion	lioness	heir	heiress
poet	poetess	shepherd	shepherdess
hunter	huntress	porter	portress
governor	governess	prince	princess
master	mistress	emperor	empress
Mr.	Mrs.	instructor	instructress

(3) Bima ba bipako mesokani katako skang ba jaman ondapanachi.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow	he-ass	she-ass
peacock	peahen	man-servant	maid-servant

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
grandfather	grandmother	landlord	landlady
he-goat	she-goat	washerman	washerwoman

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko* noun aro pronoun-rangko bikote uarang mae *gender* onga aganbo, aro jeo mana *genderrangko* srebo.

- (1) The Emperor is in England.
- (2) He lives in a palace.
- (3) His name is King George VI.
- (4) Gonga has two brothers.
- (5) His brothers are reading in school.
- (6) Do you see the boys playing football ?
- (7) A gentleman presides at a meeting.
- (8) Many people gathered in the meeting.
- (9) School girls are also present there.
- (10) My father is still alive.
- (11) He is about 50 years old.
- (12) An unmarried young man is called a bachelor.
- (13) The peacock is a beautiful bird.
- (14) A bird makes a nest in the tree.
- (15) It will lay eggs in it.
- (16) The eggs hatch in a few weeks.
- (17) A banyan tree grows near my house.
- (18) It spreads out many branches.
- (19) My father makes a swing on one of the branches.
- (20) It is pleasant to go up in a swing.

CASE

69. *Sentenceo noun ba pronoun* gipin katarang baksa maekae nangrima uko mesokaniko *Case* minga. Mong-songgipa *caserang* mamal gittam gnung, chongmotan, (1) *Nominative Case*, (2) *Objective Case* aro (3) *Possessive Case*. Mitam Grammarko segiparang *caserangko* ma-chet ine chana. Indiba minggiminarangna agre gipin ma-bonga. *caserangko Objective Caseo* mangopatna mana. Uni gimin ia janapgimin mamal gittam *caserangni* giminsan iano chanchiani ongen.

70. *Nominative Case*—*Sentenceo* kam kagipa ba nokgipa onggipa, chongmotan *verbni subject* onggipakon *Nominative Case* minga. *Noun* ba *pronoun* ba *nounko* gita jakkalani je kataba *sentenceni subject* onge *Nominative Case* onga mana, (§ 50-ko nibo).

71. *Objective Case*—Maebachi dakako manode *noun* ba *pronoun Objective Caseo* onga. Je *noun* ba *pronoun* ba *nounko* gita jakkalani gipin kata *nominative case* onga, ua apsan kata *objective caseba* onga mana, (§ 51-ko nibo).

72. *Possessive Case*—Maebani nokgipa onganiko mesokaniko *Possessive Case* minga. *Noun* ba *pronoun* ba *nounko* gita jakkalani gipin kata *possessive Case* onga mana. *Nounni possessive case* onganiko mesokna (') ia chinko jakkala, iako *apostrophe* minga.

Singular nounni possessive case onganiko mesokna 's-ko una ondapa. Jekae, *Randu's father is a teacher.*
The bird's wing is broken.

Plural nounni possessive case onganiko mesokna s'-ko una ondapa. Jekae, *Birds' wings are broken.*

's ba s' donganichi *nounko possessive case* ine uina mana, indiba uni bimangko niari badia *nominative case* aro badia *objective case* uina manja, *sentenceo* uarangko jakkalaniko niesa uarangni dingtanganiko uina manaea. *Pronounrangkode* uarangni bimangrangko niarin badia mae *case* onga nengrae uina mana, maena dingtang dingtang *caserango* uarangni bimangrang dingtang dingtang onga. (*Appendix II-o Pronounni Declensionko* nibo).

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerango noun* ba *pronoun* mae *caserang* onga, aganbo.

- (1) A boy's slate broke.
- (2) It slipped out of his hand and fell to the ground.
- (3) So he had no slate.
- (4) The postal peon brings many letters.
- (5) He delivers the boys' letters in the school.
- (6) Our parents feed us and clothe us.
- (7) They put us in schools.
- (8) They spend lots of money on our account.
- (9) We owe almost everything to our parents.
- (10) We must love them and obey them.
- (11) It is our turn to look after them when they are old.
- (12) Monkeys resemble human beings.
- (13) Some think that the man was originated from the monkey.
- (14) The man walks with legs.
- (15) The monkey walks on all fours.

VERB

73. *Verbni mangsongania kata ba aganani inani onga,* (Latin, *verbum—a word*). Ua *nounni dakani, uni kam ba uni onganiko mesoka. Verb gimikko apalgipa mamal gni dake sualna mana, chongmotan, Finite Verb aro Auxiliary Verb.*

74. *Finite Verb—Ia verb antangari chusokna mangipa ongani gimin uko finite verb minga. Dingtang dingtang onggipa tengeranko dakjaode ia verbni present tense aro past tengeranko dakanio mamung gipin verbskani dakchakani donggijan mangsonganiko chusokata. Jekae, The boy reads. The dog barks. Jodu came to school yesterday.*

75. *Auxiliary Verb—Dingtang dingtang tengeranko ongatna finite verbranko dakchakgipa chonchonggipa verbranko Auxiliary Verbrang minga. Auxiliary verbrang mongsong ming-chet gnanng. Ua iarang :*

Verb To-Be's (am, is, are, past tense was, were).

Have or has (past tense, had).

Shall or will (past tense, should or would).

Do (past tense, did).

Can (past tense, could).

May (past tense, might).

Must.

Ought.

Auxiliary verbrang mae mae uimano, uarangna agre pilak gipin verbrang finite verbrang onga ine uina nanga.

76. Ia *auxiliary verbrang*, mitamko basakoba basakoba *finite verbrangko* gita jakkaloba, *verbskako*, chongmotan *finite verbrangko* dakchakgipa onga. Jekae, *Nangre is coming to school everyday. He will get promotion this year. The boys have done the sum.* Skanggipa *sentenceo*, *is verb to-be, auxiliary verb onge, present continuous tenseko* dakna *comeko* dakchaka ; gnigipa *sentenceo, will auxiliary verb future tenseko* dakna *get finite verbko* dakchaka ; gittamgipa *sentenceo, have auxiliary verb present perfect tenseko* dakna *do finite verbko* dakchaka.

77. Ia *auxiliary verbrangoni* mitam pangnan *verbskako* dakchakaeja, basakoba basakoba uarang *finite verbrangni* kamkoba kaa. Unon uarang *sentenceni main verbrang*, chongmotan mongsonggipa *verbrang* onga.

Finite verbrang dake jakkalna mangipa *auxiliary verbrang* iarang : *verb to-be's, have aro do.* Mesokani, *Moncho is a tall boy. Boys and girls do the sum. We have many books. Ia sentencerango is, do aro have auxiliary verbrang ongja, indiba uarang sentencerangni main verbrang onгани gimin, finite verbrangko gita jakkalgimin katarang onga.*

EXERCISE

Kamao segimin *sentencerangoniko verbrangko* bikote uarang mae *verbrang* onga, aganbo.

- (1) We are in the class.
- (2) Some boys are absent to-day.
- (3) Janding does not read his lessons.
- (4) He has to remain standing in the class.

- (5) Good boys come to school regularly.
 (6) Ganseng writes his exercise.
 (7) Can you say your poetry?
 (8) I can remember a few lines.
 (9) Wakey is sitting near the window.
 (10) Do you see these pencils?
 (11) These pencils are mine.
 (12) Some boys have not brought their slates.
 (13) Our master tells us to bring our slates and pencils.
 (14) Malsan does not take care of his books.
 (15) His books are dirty.
 (16) He must keep them clean.

EXERCISE

Kamao dongimin bangbanggipa biaprangko kragipa
 verbrangchi gapatbo :

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) John—. | (11) Clouds—. | (21) Girls—. |
| (2) Babies—. | (12) The frog—. | (22) The school—. |
| (3) The desk—. | (13) Policemen—. | (23) Windows—. |
| (4) Books—. | (14) A child—. | (24) A cock—. |
| (5) Benches—. | (15) An umbrella—. | (25) Watches—. |
| (6) The sun—. | (16) The master—. | (26) The book—. |
| (7) Stars—. | (17) Masters—. | (27) Horses—. |
| (8) An owl—. | (18) You—. | (28) Horses and
cows—. |
| (9) The lion—. | (19) They—. | (29) We—. |
| (10) A horse—. | (20) The cat—. | (30) Children—. |

EXERCISE

Kamao bangbaggipa biaprangko kragipa *nounrangch* gapatbo.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) —jump. | (11) —will play. | (21) —was late. |
| (2) —is speaking. | (12) —is running. | (22) —is here. |
| (3) —reads. | (13) —will die. | (23) —are flying. |
| (4) —are crying. | (14) —is rising. | (24) —is round. |
| (5) —ran. | (15) —washes. | (25) —go out. |
| (6) —talk. | (16) —is present. | (26) —was early. |
| (7) —shall stand. | (17) —laugh. | (27) —rings. |
| (8) —was walking. | (18) —bites. | (28) —is punctual. |
| (9) —have danced. | (19) —is jumping. | (29) —sings. |
| (10) —are coming. | (20) —are walking. | (30) —drink water |

TENSE

78. Dakani ba ongani sal ba somoeko mesokaniko *tense* minga. *Tenserangko* mongsonggipa mamal bonga dake سوالنا mana. Ua iarang: (1) *Present Tense*, (2) *Past Tense*, (3) *Future Tense*, (4) *Continuous Tense* aro (5) *Perfect Tense*.

79. *Present Tense*—Dao dakani ba onganiko mesokaniko *present tense* minga. Mesokani, *The boy plays. A cat drinks water. You are a boy. Iarango, plays, drinks* aro *are* dao bisani kalgrikani, dao menggoni ringani aro dao bisani onganiko mesoka.

80. *Past Tense*—Reanggimin ba batanggimin salo dakani ba onganiko mesokaniko *past tense* minga.

Mesokani, *Solomon came to school yesterday. The teacher lent me his book. We were once children.* Iarango, *came* batanggimin salo rebaachim, *lent* skango rachakna onachim aro *were* skango ongachim ine mangsonga.

81. *Future Tense*—Mikkangchi dakgni ba ongniko mesokaniko *future tense* minga. Mesokani, *We shall get a holiday tomorrow. Salnang will be promoted this year. Your brother will be a tall man.* Iarango, *shall get, will be promoted* aro *will be* mikkangchi mangni, doatako mangni aro ongniko mesoka.

Future tenseko dakna pangnan *shall* ba *willko* *finite verb* baksa jakkalna nanga, indake *shall* ba *will* *future tenseni* chin onga.

82. Mikkangchi ramram dakgni ba ongniko mesokanio *1st personna shallko* jakkala; jekae, *I shall win the prize.* Indiba mangsongani ba sikaniko mesokna *1st personna willko* jakkala; jekae, *I will tell you a story. I will not eat raw fruits.*

83. Mikkangchi ramram dakgni ba ongniko mesokanio *2nd person* aro *3rd person noun* aro *pronoun-rangna willko* jakkala; jekae, *You will get promotion this year. They will go out for a picnic tomorrow. Sarat will buy my book.*

84. Indiba mikkangchi draatako mangniko mesokode *2nd person* aro *3rd personrangna shallko* jakkala, unon dakatna ba ongatna agangipao bil gnanganiko mesoka. Mesokani, *You shall be fined for your absence. Ganjong shall take this letter to the Post Office.* Iarango naa dai

raako aro Ganjong chitiko raangna draatako mangen ine mesoka, aro uarangko dakatna agangipao bil gnan.

85. *Continuous Tense*—Maebani jol-jol dakengani ba ongenganiko mesokaniko *continuous tense* minga. *Continuous tense* mamal gni gnan, (1) *Present Continuous* aro (2) *Past Continuous*.

(1) *Present Continuous Tense*—Dao dakengani ba ongenganiko mesokaniko *present continuous tense* minga; jekae, *The boys are sitting on benches. He is being ill of fever.* Iarango are *sitting* aro *is being* dao bisarang asongenga aro dao ua saenga ine aganani onga.

(2) *Past Continuous Tense*—Skango dakengachim ba ongengachim ine agananiao *sentenceni verb past continuous tense* onga; jekae, *You were reading in our school last year. Nangre was being ill.* Iarango, *were reading* aro *was being* skango poraengachim aro skango ongengachim ine aganani onga.

N. B. *Continuous tenseko* dakna *verb to-berangoni* ming-sako *auxiliary verb* dake *finite verbni present participle* chongmotan, *ingko ondapgimin verb* baksa pangnan jakkalna nanga. *Present continuous tenseko* dakna *verb to-beni present tenseko* aro *past continuous tenseko* dakna *verb to-beni past tenseko* jakkala..

86. *Perfect Tense*—Kamko matchotmandaldalaniko ba uni ongmandaldalaniko, indiba ua kami biteni dongkuenganiko mesokna *perfect tenseko* jakkala.

Perfect tense mamal gni gnung : (1) *Present Perfect Tense* aro (2) *Past Perfect Tense*.

(1) *Present Perfect Tense*—Dao dake ba onge matchotmandaldalaniko *present perfect tense* minga ; jekae, *I have finished my work. My teacher has been kind to me. Iarango have finished aro has been matchotmandaldalaniko aro ongmandaldalaniko mesoka.*

(2) *Past Perfect Tense*—Skango dake ba onge matchotmangiminko *past perfect tense* minga ; jekae, *You had not studied your lessons. Milsing had been sick for three months. Iarango, had not studied aro had been sick skango porae-jahachim aro skango saahachim ine aganani onga.*

N. B. Perfect Tenseko dakna auxiliary verb have ba hasko finite verbni past participle baksa pangnan jakkalna nanga. Present perfect tenseko dakna auxiliary verbni present tenseko aro past perfect tenseko dakna auxiliary verbni past tenseko jakkala.

Iarangna agre gipin *tenserang* gnung, uarangoni jakkalrongani adita *tenserangko* kamao mesoka :

87. *Present Perfect Continuous Tense*—Ian badiaba reanggimin salna skang intalan maebani dakbaengani ba ongbaenganiko mesoka. Mesokani, *It has been raining for an hour. He has been working for me for the last two years. Iarangni mangsongani, mikka konta sana king-king jol-jol wabaenga, aro ua reanggimin bilsig ni intal angna kam kabaenga ine onga.*

88. *Past Perfect Continuous Tense*—Badiaba reang-gimin salna skang intalan maebani dakbaengani ba ongbaganiko, chongmotan, badiaba someeoni gipin someeona ua jol-jol dakengachim ba ongengachim ine ia tense mesoka. Jekae, *He had been singing for an hour before I went.* Iani mangsongani, anga reangna skangan konta sana kingking ua gitko ringengachim ine onga.

89. *Future Continuous Tense*—Ian mikkangchi basakoba kamni dakchagni ba ongchagniko mesoka. Jekae, *The cuckoo will be singing at night. You will be reading in the High School next year.* Iarangni mangsongani, cuckoo walo ringchagen, aro naa kario High Schoolo poraeangchagen ine onga.

90. *Future Perfect Continuous Tense*—Ian kam ming-ginini gisepo skanggipa adita salrangna kingkingan dakenggenchim ba ongenggenchim ine aganani onga. Mesokani, *He will have been travelling for three hours before he reaches his village.* Iani mangsongani, ua gittintangona sokna skang konta gittamna kingking reenggenchim ine onga.

VERB TO-BERANG ARO AUXILIARY VERBRANGNI TENSERANG.

Verb to-berang aro mitam *auxiliary verbrang*, chongmotan, *am, is, are*, aro uarangni *past tenserang* *was* aro *were, have* ba *has* aro *do*, *finite verbrangni* kamkoba kaa ine nikmanaha. (§ 77-ko nibo.) Iarangni *present tense* aro *past tenserangko* dakna nengani dongja, indiba uarangko dingtang dingtang tenserango donna adita

ang-nengani gngang. Pilak *tenserango* iarangko maekae
gba-jakkala sul-sul nina.

91. *Verb to-beni present tense*—§ 79-o mesokgimin
eona gita dao onganiko mesokani salo *verb to-be present tense*
ense onga. Iarango gita, *I am a boy. Ramke is strong.*
fore Children are fond of sweets.

92. *Verb to-beni past tense*—Skango ongachim ine
gchi aganani salo ua *past tense* onga. Iarango gita, *I was sick*
oka. *yesterday. You were once my class mate. My father*
will *was very kind to me.*

93. *Verb to-beni future tense*—Mikkangchi onnggen
gni ine aganani salo ua *future tense* onga. Iarango gita, *I*
ario *shall be a good boy. Will you be true to me? My*
ing *father will be old in a few years.*

94. *Verb to-beni continuous tense*—Dao maeba jol-
gan jol ongenga ine aganani salo ua *continuous tense* onga.
nga. Iarango gita, *I am being ill. He is being kind to me.*
urs *You are being regular in attendance.*

N. B. *Continuous tenseko dakna verb to-berangoni*
ing ming-sako aro *sentenceo finite verb ba finite verbko gita*
aro *jakkalgimin verbni present participleko pangnan nanga*
kaa *ine nikmanaha (§ 82-ko nibo). Indake kosako mesokgimin*
ense *sentenceo I am being illni present tense I am ill onga, aro*
iba *1st persona jakkalani am auxiliary verb baksa finite*
lita *verbko gita jakkalgimin amni present participle beingko*
jakkale continuous tenseko daka. You are regular, ia
sentenceni continuous tenseko dakna nangode 2nd
persona jakkalani verb to-be are baksa iano finite verb
dake jakkalgimin areni present participle beingko jakkale
you are being regular ine onnggen.

Verb to-beni past continuous tenseko dakna auxiliary verbko gita jakkalgimin verb to-beni past tense baksa sentenceo finite verbko gita jakkalgimin verb to-beni present participleko jakkala. Iarango gita, I was being sick. You were being short then. He was being regular.

95. Verb to-beni perfect tense—Maebani onge matchotmangiminko mesokani salo verb to-be perfect tense onga. Jekae, *My teacher has been kind to me.* Angni skigipa angna kasagipa ongmanaha ine iani mangsongani onga. Ian present perfect tense onga, aro uni past perfect tense, *My teacher had been kind to me,* ine onga. Uni present tense, *My teacher is kind to me,* ine onga.

N. B. Perfect tenseko dakna auxiliary verb have ba has baksa finite verb ba finite verb dake jakkalgimin verbni past participleko nanga ine nikmanaha. Indake kosako mesokgimin sentenceo 3rd personna jakkalani has baksa finite verbko gita jakkalgimin verb to-be isni past participleko jakkale, *My teacher has been kind to me,* ine onga.

96. Auxiliary verb haveni present tense—Iako finite verbko gita jakkalon, mana ba gngang ine uni mangsongani onga. Mesokani, *I have a sharp knife.* *You have a pair of nice shoes.*

97. Auxiliary verb haveni past tense—Skango saoba maebako manachim ba saobao maeba gnangchim ine agananio iako jakkala. Jekae, *I had a beautiful dog.* *He had much money.*

98. Auxiliary verb haveni future tense—Mikkangchi saoba maebako mangen ba uo maeba donggen ine

agananio ia tenseko jakkala, jekae, *You will have a nice book. He will have Rs. 5/- as a prize.*

99. *Auxiliary verb haveni continuous tense*—Saoba maebako manenga ba saobao maeba dongenga ine agananio ia tenseko jakkala, jekae, *The child is having measles. We are having holidays.*

N. B. *Verb to-beko jakkalanini gimin aganmanaha gita continuous tenseko dakna verb to-bekomung finite verb ba finite verbko gita jakkalgimin verbni present participleko nangani gimin, The child is having measles, ia sentenceo verb to-be is baksa finite verbko gita jakkalgimin haveni present participle havingko nanga. Uni past continuous tenseko dakna verb to-beni past tenseko jakalskaa; jekae, The boy was having measles.*

100. *Auxiliary verb haveni perfect tense*—Saoba maebako manmanaha ongjaoba saobao maeba dongmanaha ine agananio ia tenseko jakkala. Mesokani, *I have had many books. He has had two pencils. Iani present perfect tenseko dakna auxiliary verbni present tense aro past perfect tenseko dakna uni past tenseko jakkala. Mesokani, He has had two pencilsni past tense, He had had two pencils, ine onga.*

N. B. *Perfect tenseko dakna auxiliary verb has ba havekomung finite verb ba finite verbko gita jakkalgimin verbni past participleko nangani gimin, kosako ongimin, I have had many books, ia sentenceo have auxiliary verb baksa finite verb dake jakkalgimin haveni past participle hadko jakkala. I have had many booksni present tense,*

I have many books, ine onga. Iani past perfect tense, I had had many books, onga ine kosako nikmanaha, maena auxiliary verb haveni past tense komung sentenceo finite verb dake jakkalgimin haveni past participle hadko ia tenseo jakkala.

101. *Auxiliary verb doni tengerang—*Ian chongmotde *finite verb* ongani gimin uni dingtang dingtang *tense-rangko dakna nengani gri.*

*Present tense—*He does the sum.

*Past tense—*He did the sum.

*Future tense—*He will do the sum.

*Present continuous tense—*He is doing the sum.

Past " " *—*He was doing the sum.

*Present perfect tense—*He has done the sum.

Past " " *—*He had done the sum.

Do ming-gittam aselrango auxiliary verb onga. Chongmotan (1) Interrogative Sentence, (2) Negative Sentence aro (3) Emphasising (rakatani) Sentenceo ua auxiliary verb onga.

102. *Present tenseni sentenceo finite verbsan dongae-gipa sentenceko interrogative sentence, chongmotan singani sentence dakon do auxiliary verb onga, unon uko sentenceo skang done jakkala; jekae, Do you see this picture? Does he know English Grammar? Do the boys know how to draw? Iarang present tenseni interrogative sentencerang onga, uarangko past tense dakon doni pal did onga; jekae, Did the boys know how to draw?*

103. *Present tenseni sentenceo finite verbsan dongae-gipa sentenceko negative sentence, chongmotan jechakani*

sentence dakon do auxiliary verb onga, aro uko not baksa jakkala. Mesokani, He does not smoke. You do not listen attentively. We do not quarrel. Some boys do not play. Iarangni past tenseko dakna doni pal didko jakkalskaa; jekae, He did not smoke. Some boys did not play. (Interrogative aro Negativeko dakanini gimin § 128 aro 129 baksa iarangko tosusabo.)

104. Katako rakatna (Englishchi, to emphasise) doko finite verb baksa jakkalchapa, unon ua auxiliary verb onga. Jekae, ramram onggipa sentencerang, I work. He came. You go. Iarangko rakate aganode iarang gita onga, I do work. He did come. You do go. Iarango doni Achikku bebe ba chongmot inani gita onga. He did comeni Achikku, ua rebabebeachim inani gita onga.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin sentencerangoniko verbrangko bikote badia mae tenseo onga, aganbo.

- (1) Gongga runs away from school.
- (2) He will be fined.
- (3) He will not play football.
- (4) It rained yesterday.
- (5) We all got wet.
- (6) I have read my English lessons well.
- (7) The teacher will be pleased with me.
- (8) Some boys neglect their lessons.

- (9) The master has kept them in after school.
- (10) Gonot is writing his exercise.
- (11) He will finish it soon.
- (12) Rinja and Chongman are good boys.
- (13) They are sitting in the front bench.
- (14) The second bell has rung.
- (15) Jongbe is loitering on the way.
- (16) The master punishes the late comers.
- (17) Boys should be punctual.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni tennserangko dingtang dingtang tenserango donskabo.*

- (1) Sandu is an intelligent boy.
- (2) He has won the first prize in the class.
- (3) He is mindful of the lessons while other boys neglect them.
- (4) He will easily pass the examination.
- (5) You do not know how to play badminton.
- (6) You should learn the game.
- (7) Our Headmaster encourages us in games.
- (8) We have a football competition every year.
- (9) The Class V got the school cup last year.
- (10) Boys of every class are playing football.
- (11) Tigers live in the jungle.
- (12) Some boys have never seen a tiger.
- (13) Have you read in the book about a tiger ?
- (14) I do not like to see a tiger.
- (15) I am afraid of it.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerango auxiliary verbrang*
maeko daka, aganbo.

- (1) Sinjong has not been a good boy.
- (2) He has neither a slate nor a pencil.
- (3) He does not read his lessons.
- (4) The master is angry with him.
- (5) He punishes him.
- (6) It has been raining since yesterday.
- (7) Our clothes and books have got wet.
- (8) The baby was crying.
- (9) It was hungry.
- (10) The nurse was giving it food.
- (11) Have you seen my knife ?
- (12) It is very good.
- (13) We have had our meal.
- (14) Do you believe that the earth moves round the sun ?
- (15) Yes, I do believe.
- (16) You must have seen the zoo in Calcutta.
- (17) I will go to see it.
- (18) My brother is living in Calcutta.

STRONG ARO WEAK VERBRANG

105. *Weak Verb—Present tense verbko past tense dakani ramram niamde present tensena d, ed ba t-ko ondapani onga. Jekae, playni past tense played ; burnni past tense burnt. Indake present tense verbna d, ed ba t-ko ondape past tenseko dakna mangipa verbrangko weak verbrang minga.*

106. *Strong Verb*—Mitam *present tense* verbrangko *past tense* dakna *present tense*ni vowelrangko dingtangata. Jekae,

<i>Present tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Present tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>
see	saw	know	knew
blow	blew	throw	threw

Indake *vowelrangko* dingtangatanichi *past tense*rangko dakna mangipa *verbrangko strong verbrang* minga.

(Bangbata *strong* aro *weak verbrangni tense*rangni gimin *Appendia*ko nibo.)

TRANSITIVE ARO INTRANSITIVE VERBRANG

Pilak *verbrangko* ming-gni dake jakkala, chongmotan *Transitive* aro *Intransitive*.

107. *Transitive Verb*—*Sentenceo verbni* kam badiaba *noun* ba *pronouno* nangeode, chongmotan uni *object* dongode, ua *sentenceo* uko *transitive* dake jakkala ine agana. Jekae, *The cow eats grass.* Iano matchuni kam *grass* ba samo nangea, *grass eats verbni object* onga.

108. *Intransitive Verb*—*Sentenceo verbni* kam mamung *noun* ba *pronouno* nangejaode, chongmotan uni *object* dongjaode, ua *sentenceo* uko *intransitive* dake jakkala ine agana. Jekae, *Birds fly in the air.* Iano *fly verbni* kam mamungoba nangeja, chongmotan uni *object* dongja.

Verbmangmangko niari *sentenceo* uko maedake jakkala uina manrongja, maena mitam apsan *verbkon* basakoba basakoba *transitive* aro basakoba basakoba *intransitive* dake jakkala. *Sentenceo* ua *verbni object* dongama

dongjama niesa uko tik kana manaea. *A boy flies the kite,*
 ba *A bird flies in the air,* ine agana. Ia dingtang dingtang
sentencerango fly katako jakkalani dingtang dingtang
 onga. Skanggipa *sentenceo* uko *transitive* dake jakkala,
 maena uno uni *object kite* donga ; gnigipa *sentenceo* uko
intransitive dake jakkala, maena uno uni *object gri*.
Sentenceni verb transitive ongama ba ua *intransitivesa*
 ongama tik uijaon, ua *verbko* rae, Maeko ? ine singbo.
 Ua singanio je *sentenceo* je *verbna* aganchakani gnan,
 ua *sentenceo* ua *verb transitive* onga, indiba una
 aganchakani dongjaode ua *intransitive* onga. Kosako
 mesokgimin *sentenceni* skanggipa *flies* katako rae, Maeko ?
 ine singode, una aganchakani gnan, uan *kite* ; indiba
 gnigipa *sentenceni fliesna* apsan singaniko dakode una
 aganchakani gri. Indake *fliesko* skanggipa *sentenceo*
transitive dake aro gnigipa *sentenceo* uko *intransitive*
 dake jakkala ine uina mana.

109. *Finite verbrang* aro *finite verbko* gita jakkalani
 gipin *verbrangko* basakoba basakoba *transitive* aro
 basakoba basakoba *intransitive* dake jakkalna manoba,
 uarangoni *verb to-berang*, uarangko *finite verbrangko* gita
 jakkalon, pangnan *intransitive* onga. Uarangni *object*
 dongna manja.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni verbrangko* mackae
 jakkala, aganbo.

- (1) Ronang is a diligent boy.
- (2) He reads three hours every night.
- (3) He does well in the examination.
- (4) Everybody likes a good boy.

- (5) Idle boys often fail in the examination.
- (6) They do not get promotion.
- (7) We eat that we may live.
- (8) Do not live to eat.
- (9) Ignorant boys and girls eat raw fruits.
- (10) They often get sickness.
- (11) The elephant is the biggest of all other animals.
- (12) He is also the strongest.
- (13) The man sometimes catches him in the jungle.
- (14) He makes him work for him.
- (15) We all fear the wild elephant.

MOOD

110. *Moodni Achikku gisikni chanchiani bewal ongaea, uni gimin anchingni chanchiani bewalrangko dingtang dingtang janapanirangchi parakatanin Mood onga. Moodrang mamal bri gnan, chongmotan, (1) Indicative Mood, (2) Imperative Mood, (3) Subjunctive Mood, aro (4) Infinitive Mood.*

111. *Indicative Mood*—Janapaena ba singna jakkalani verbko *Indicative Mood* minga. Mesokani, *A mother loves her child dearly. Does the boy learn his lessons? The sun rises everyday.*

112. *Imperative Mood*—Geetna ba molmolna jakkalani verbko *Imperative Mood* minga. Mesokani, *Bring me my pen. Please lend me your book.*

N. B. Second person verbsan imperative moodo ongna manaea, maena second personkosan geetna ba molmolna manaea.

113. *Subjunctive Mood*—Maeba kam ba ongania gipin kam ba ongania pangchakode, ba maeba kamni onganini gimin chanchichipaniko mesokode, ua pangchak-gipa ba chanchichipani *verbkon subjunctive moodo* onga ine agana. Mesokani, *We all shall get wet if it rains. If I were a king I would rule the people well.* Iarango rains aro *were subjunctive moodrango* onga, maena shall get aro *would* rulenⁱ chusokani ia *verbrango* pangchaka. *Subjunctive moodrangko* ongatgipa mongsonggipa *conjunctionrang* iarang : *if, unless, till, whether, though, although, except.*

114. *Infinitive Mood*—Chusokgijagipa, chongmotan *sentenceo verbko* jakkalanio uni *number* aro *person* donggijagipa *verbko Infinitive Mood* minga. Mesokani, *We eat to live. I wish to help you. Children like to eat sweets.* Iarango *live, wish* aro *eat, ia verbrangni numberrang* aro *personrang gri.*

Infinitive Moodo ong^gipa *verbna skang to prepositionko* seronga, indake bangbata jakkalanio *to donganichi verbko infinitive mood* ine uina mana. Indiba mitam *auxiliary verbrang* aro *finite verbrangna skang to-ko* ondapgija uko chippile jakkala. Mesokani, *I saw him do it. You may come to me at any time. You should be regular in attendance.* Iarango *do, come* aro *be infinitive moodo* onga, uarangna skang *to-ko* chippile jakkala.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni verbrang* mae mae *moodrango* onga, aganbo.

- (1) Four boys sit on a bench.
- (2) The master teaches them English Grammar.

- (3) The boys must listen to him.
- (4) The master says, "Boys, listen attentively."
- (5) He makes them stand up if they do not listen to him.
- (6) What is the date of to-day ?
- (7) Look at the calendar.
- (8) Do not take too much ink in your pens.
- (9) You will make blots if you do so.
- (10) Some boys fail in the examination though they read hard.
- (11) They do not know how to answer the questions.
- (12) If you ever become a great man I will follow you.
- (13) He is getting fever, let him go home.
- (14) Every dog knows how to swim.
- (15) Do you hear her sing a sweet song.

ACTIVE VOICE ARO PASSIVE VOICE

115. Anching dingtang dingtang mamal onggipa aganbewalrangchi anchingni chanchianirangko parakata, ua aganbewalni mamalko *Voice* minga. *Voice* mamal gni gnang, chongmotan (1) *Active Voice* aro (2) *Passive Voice*.

116. *Active Voice*—Anchingni agananiao *sentenceni subject* antangan kam kagipa ba onggipa ongoode ua *sentenceni verb active voiceo* onga. Mesokani, *The tiger sometimes kills the man. He is a strong animal.* Iarango, *tiger subject* ongoe uan *sentenceo kam kagipa onga*, aro *he gnigipa sentenceni subject* ongoe ua antangan onggipa onga.

117. *Passive Voice*—Anchingni agananiao *sentenceni subject* kam kagija ba dakgija gipinchi dakakosa manode, ua *sentenceni verb passive voice* onga. Mesokani, *The rat is killed by the cat. Houses are built by carpenters. Iarango sentencerangni subjectrang rat aro houses kam kaja ba dakja, indiba dakakosa mana—mese chikako mana aro nokrang rikako mana.*

118. *Active voiceko passive voice* dakon, *active voiceo transitive verbni object* onggipa *passive voiceo sentenceni subject* onga ; aro *active voiceo sentenceni subject* onggipa *passive voiceo preposition by-ni object* onga. Mesokani, *Boys bring slates to school, ia active voice sentenceni passive voice, Slates are brought to school by boys, ine onga.*

119. *Passive voiceko active voice* dakon, *passive voiceo object* onggipa (*preposition by-ni ba mitapgipa object* onggipa) *active voiceo sentenceni subject* onga, aro *passive voiceo sentenceni subject* onggipa *active voiceo transitive verbni object* onga. Mesokani, *Vegetables are brought to the market by some Garos, ia passive voice sentenceni active voice, Some Garos bring vegetables to the market, ine onga. Ugitaba, Many good books have been written, iani active voice, People (ba gipin kragipa kata) have written many good books, ine onga.*

N. B. *Transitive verbkosan passive voice* dakna manaea. *Intransitive verbko passive voice* dakna manja, maena uni *object* dongja.

120. *Passive voiceko dakna verb to-berangoni ming-sa baksa finite verb* ba *finite verb* dake jakkalani *verbni*

*past participle*ko panggan nanga. Kamao ongimin *voice-rangko* tosusabo.

Active voice The tiger kills the cow.

Passive „ The cow is killed by the tiger.

Active „ Jimi brought the umbrella.

Passive „ The umbrella was brought by Jimi.

Active „ I have purchased some rice.

Passive „ Some rice has been purchased by me.

Active „ Boys are learning Grammar.

Passive „ Grammar is being learnt by boys.

Active „ He had written a letter.

Passive „ A letter had been written by him.

Active „ The master was teaching us Grammar.

Passive „ We were being taught Grammar by the master.

121. *Active voice*ko *passive voice* dakon *active voice*ko *object* onggipa *passive voice*ko *object* onguode ua *noun* ba *pronoun*ko *Retained Object* minga. *The master teaches us Grammar*, ia *sentence*ko *object* ming-gni gnang, uarang us aro *Grammar*. Ia *object* ming-gnioni jekoba *subject* dake ua *sentenceni* *passive voice*ko dakna mana. Iarang gita, *We are taught Grammar by the master*, ba *Grammar is taught us by the master*. Iarangni skanggipa *sentence*ko *Grammar* aro gnigipa *sentence*ko us *retained object* onga.

*Active voice*ko *passive voice* dakna *verb to-berangoni* ming-sako *finite verbni* *past participle* baksa jakkalna nanga ine nikmanaha. Indake *active voice*ko *present tense* aro *past tense*rangko *passive voice* dakna nengani gri, maena *finite verbni* *past participle* baksa *present tense*na *verb to-beni* *present tense* aro *past tense*na *verb to-beni*

past tenseko jakkalaea. Indiba gipin tensesango onggipa verbrangko passive voice dakna adita nenganirang gnanng. Kamao uarangko mesoka.

122. *Perfect tenseni passive voice—We have studied our lessons. Iano have studied perfect tense onga, aro perfect tenseko ongatgipa have dongsoani gimin verb to-beko ondape passive voiceko dakna ua verb to-beni past participleko nanga. Jekae, Our lessons have been studied by us. Indakeba, Have you seen my book? iani passive voice, Has my book been seen by you? ine onga.*

123. *Continuous tenseni passive voice—Boys are playing football. Iano are playing present continuous tense onga, aro continuous tenseko ongatgipa are dongsoani gimin, uni passive voiceko dakna, passive voiceko ongatgipa verb to-be present participle onгна nanga. Jekae, Football is being played by boys. Indakeba, Girls are bringing some fruits, ia sentenceni passive voice Some fruits are being brought by girls.*

124. *Future tenseni passive voice—A wise boy will not eat raw fruits. Iano, will (not) eat future tense onga, aro future tenseko ongatgipa will dongsoani gimin verb to-beni bimang chongmot be-ko ondape passive voiceko dakna nanga. Jekae, Raw fruits will not be eaten by a wise boy.*

125. *Gipin auxiliary verbrang gnannggipa sentence-rangni passive voice—Future tenseko dakania gita gipin gipin auxiliary verbrang gnannggipa conditional, chongmot-an pangchakgipa sentencerangko passive voice dakanioba*

verbto-beni bimang chongmot *be-ko* uarangna ondapa
Iarango gita :

- Active voice* : Randu can do the difficult sum.
Passive „ The difficult sum can be done by Randu.
Active „ The Headmaster may grant you leave.
Passive „ You may be granted leave by the
 Headmaster.
Active „ We must all keep our bodies clean.
Passive „ Our bodies must be kept clean by us all.
Active „ A boy should learn his lessons everyday.
Passive „ Lessons should everyday be learnt by a
 boy.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerango* donggipa *verbrangni*
voicerangko mingbo :

- (1) Many of us have seen the bear.
- (2) The picture of the bear is given in some books.
- (3) He is an ugly animal.
- (4) Sometimes men are killed by the bear.
- (5) Much rice has been purchased by a merchant.
- (6) It is sold at 12 seers for a rupee.
- (7) Clothes are mostly made of cotton.
- (8) Cotton is grown in the Garo Hills only on a small
scale.
- (9) Some people are trying to make fruit gardens.
- (10) It is good.
- (11) Formerly it was not known in the Garo Hills.
- (12) Oranges grow only in selected places.

- (13) Paddy growing should also be improved.
- (14) Few people know how to cultivate well.
- (15) Every body eats rice.
- (16) Rice is our staple food.
- (17) Wet cultivation is generally made in the plains.
- (18) Women folks generally cook our food.

EXERCISE

Iarangoni *active voice*ko *passive* aro *passive voice*ko
active dakbo :

- (1) A carpenter builds the house.
- (2) The floor is made of stone.
- (3) Pieces of stone are dug out of the ground.
- (4) Coolies were carrying bamboos.
- (5) They cut them from the jungle.
- (6) A fisherman sells some fish.
- (7) Fishes eat insects and fruits.
- (8) All animals fear men.
- (9) Animals have teeth and claws for their weapons.
- (10) The deer is a timid animal.
- (11) The hunter kills it.
- (12) Its flesh is called venison.
- (13) Children should drink good milk everyday.
- (14) A dog watches his master's house.
- (15) When a thief comes he is bitten.
- (16) Dogs are treated unkindly by some men.
- (17) A kind master loves his dog.
- (18) Cats are liked by children.

AGREEMENT OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

126. *Sentenceni subject je number aro je person onga uni predicate verbba ua apsan number aro person onga. Indake number aro persono subject aro predicateni nangrimaniko agreement of subject and predicate minga. Subject first person singular number ongode uni predicate verbba first person singular number onga. Subject second person singular number ongode uni predicate verbba second person singular number onga. Subject third person singular number ongode uni predicate verbba third person singular number onga. Uandake plural numero onggipa subjectni predicate verbrang plural number onga. I go, ia sentenceo go first person singular number onga. You go, ia sentenceo go second person singular number onga. Doron goes, ia sentenceo goes third person singular number onga. We go, ia sentenceo go first person plural number onga. Boys go ba they go, ia sentencerango go third person plural number onga.*

Nounni plural numberko dakna singular nounna s-ko ondapa ine nikmanaha, indiba verbkode s dongosa singular aro ua dongjaosa plural ine uia. Jekae, He comes to school ba Nore comes to school, indiba They come to school ine agana. First person aro second personrang singular ongoba uarangni verbna s-ko ondapja. Jekae, I come, ba you come ine agana.

Verbna s-ko ondapani present tenseo onggipa verbrangnasan ongaea, Subject third person singular number ongoba, pilak gipin tenserango verbna s-ko ondapna nangja. Iarango gita, past tenseo : A boy came to school ; future

tenseo : He will bring a slate ; *continuous tenseo* : My brother is coming home ; *perfect tenseo* : Doron has brought a pair of shoes.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko subject aro predicate verbrangni number aro personrangko mingbo, aro subjectrangko, jejeko mana, dingtang dingtang personrangona srebo* :

- (1) This boy is tall.
- (2) He writes a good hand.
- (3) He is named Jimra.
- (4) Jimra's father cultivates the land.
- (5) He makes a jhum cultivation.
- (6) He grows paddy and millet in the field.
- (7) I have seen his field.
- (8) Nodo does not bring her home exercise.
- (9) The teacher will punish her.
- (10) She is angry with her.
- (11) Some girls are careless.
- (12) Namre is a good girl.
- (13) She does not play in the school.
- (14) We must always bathe.
- (15) If we do not bathe we shall get sick.

SUBJECT ARO PREDICATE

127. *Sentence gimikko bak gni ba tok gni, chongmot-an subject aro predicate dake سوالنا mana. Sentenceni nokgipa onggipa, aro gnangode uko dakchakgipa ba dakchakgiparang subject onga. Sentenceni gipin bak,*

subject onggijagipa, subjectni dakani ba onganiko mesok-gipa aro uko dakchakgipa ba dakchakgiparang predicate onga. Almighty God created the world. Iano God aro uko dakchakgipa almighty subject onga, aro subjectni gimin aganani created aro uni ningogipa, chongmotan uni object, the world, predicate onga.

128. English *sentence*ko rikani Achikku *sentence*ko rikanioni dingtang onga. Achikku *sentence*o *subject*ko skang dona, unikoa gngangode *object*ko, unikosa *predicate verb*ko dona. English kusiko *subject*ko skang dona, unikoa *predicate verb*ko, aro gngangode uni jamanosa *object*ko dona. 'Mea bisa gitko ringa', ine anching agana. Indiba, *A boy sings a song*, ine Englisho agana. *Subject* aro *predicatena* dakchakgiparangko ondape, indake *sentence*ko roatna mana, *A school boy sings a sweet song every day*. Indake *sentence* jegita bakrooba, uko *subject* aro *predicate* tok gni dake raron. Ia bonkamgipa *sentence*o, *a school boy subject aro sings a sweet song every day predicate onga.*

EXERCISE

Ia *sentencerango* badiarang *subjectrang* aro badiarang *predicaterang* onga, aganbo.

- (1) This room is oblong in shape.
- (2) The teacher is reading a newspaper.
- (3) My friend, Rading reads his lessons loudly.
- (4) Your brother has travelled far and wide.
- (5) The sun stands high in the sky.
- (6) Our teacher is ill at present.
- (7) He will be better in a few days.

- (8) Nobin plays football very cleverly.
 (9) A strong wind is blowing from the north.
 (10) My uncle will start for home in a few days.
 (11) Good and dutiful boys are often loved.
 (12) Two friends once saw a bear in the jungle.
 (13) One of them climbed up a tree.
 (14) The other one lay on the ground pretending to be dead.
 (15) Our little maina does not seem to be happy.

OBJECT

129. *Noun* ba *pronoun* ba *nounko* gita jakkalani gipin katarang ming-gni aselrango *object* onga, chongmotan *transitive verbchi* dakako mano, (uko *transitive verbchi* govern kaako mana ine ina) aro *prepositionni* ningo ongo, (uko *prepositionchi* govern kaako mana ine ina). Ia gita, *Donon kills a bird with a sling. Iano bird aro sling objectrang onga—birdko transitive verb kills aro slingko preposition with govern kaa.*

Mae maerang *sentencerangni subjectrang* ba *objectrang* onga mana, uani gimin § 50 aro 51-ko nibo.

130. Mitam *transitive verbni objectrang* ge-gni gnan, unon ge-sako *direct object* aro ge-gipinko *indirect object* minga. Maeko daka uko mesokna jakkalani *noun* ba *pronounko direct object* aro sana daka uko mesokna jakkalani *noun* ba *pronounko indirect object* minga. Jekae, *My father gives me a pair of good shoes. Iano pair direct object onga, maena maeko ona uko ua mesoka, aro me indirect object onga, maena sana ona uko ua*

mesoka. Mongsong ia *verbrang* ge-gni *objectrangko* ongata :

give, ask, tell, teach, show aro *lend*.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni objectrangoni* badiarang *direct* aro badiarang *indirect* onga, aganbo.

- 201
- (1) Sarong is a boy in our class.
 - (2) He often tells his friends lies.
 - (3) Once his father taught him a good lesson.
 - (4) But even this has not cured him of this bad habit.
 - (5) Our teacher is teaching us Grammar.
 - (6) He is giving us some home tasks.
 - (7) Shall I tell you the story of a traveller ?
 - (8) He saw a tiger who had a gold bangle.
 - (9) The tiger showed him the bangle.
 - (10) He said he would give him the bangle.
 - (11) The traveller wanted to have the bangle for his wife.
 - (12) When he got near the tiger he stuck in the mud.
 - (13) The tiger caught him and ate him up.
 - (14) He was foolish to think that the tiger could be kind to him.
 - (15) I will ask you a few questions.

INTERROGATIVE ARO NEGATIVE SENTENCERANG

311. Singanina agananiko *Interrogative Sentence* minga. Jekae, *Does your father send you money ? Is he stronger than you ?* Onsogimin *sentencerangko interrogative sentencerang* dakna ia *niamrangko jarikna* nanga.

132. Onsogimin *sentenceo finite verbmangmang* dongode, uni *interrogative sentenceko* dakna *present tensena do aro past tensena didko* ondape uko skang done jakkala. Jekae, *Gonga reads his lesson*, ia *sentenceko interrogative sentence* dakna, onsogimin *sentenceo* reads *finite verbmangmang* dongani gimin, aro uni *subject* Gonga *third person singular number* ongani gimin, *Does Gonga read his lesson?* ine onga. *Bilding ran after the ball*, ia *sentenceni interrogative sentence*, *Did Bilding run after the ball?* ine onga.

133. Onsogimin *sentenceo verb to-be* ba *auxiliary verb* ngangode uni *interrogative sentenceko* dakna una mamungkoba ondapgija, ua *verb to-be* ba *auxiliary verbkō* skang done aganaea. Jekae, *The boy is very sick. He cannot get out of bed*. Ia *sentencerangni interrogative sentencerangko* dakna nangode, ua *verb to-be is* ba ua *auxiliary verb canko* skang done jakkalaea. Jekae, *Is the boy very sick? Can he not get out of bed?*

134. Jechakna agananiko *Negative Sentence* minga. Jekae, *The weather is not good to-day. There will be no school to-morrow*.

Negative sentencerangko dakna ia niamrangko jarikode nama :

135. Onsogimin *sentenceo finite verbmangmang* dongode, uni *negative sentenceko* dakna *do auxiliary verbkomung notko* ondape jakkala. Jekae, *Cows graze in the field*; iani *negative sentence*, *Cows do not graze in the field*, ine onga. *A minister conducted the service*; iani *negative sentence*, *A minister did not conduct the service*, ine onga.

136, *Onsogimin sentenceo verb to-be ba auxiliary verb gnangode uni negative sentenceko dakna no ba notmangmangko ondapaea. Jekae, onsogimin sentence-rang : Joymoti is a clever girl. There are Hindu boys in our school. Girls are singing sweetly. Ramon has got an umbrella. We have books. Iarangni negative sentence-rang : Joymoti is not a clever girl. There are no Hindu boys in our school. Girls are not singing sweetly. Ramon has not got an umbrella. We have no books.*

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin sentencerangko interrogative aro negative sentencerango donbo :

- (1) Gonesh keeps a parrot.
- (2) The parrot is a beautiful bird.
- (3) The maina is a talking bird.
- (4) I do my best.
- (5) I am writing in pencil.
- (6) Jelbin likes to write in green ink.
- (7) There is milk in the jug.
- (8) The cat will drink the milk.
- (9) Every boy should know how to swim.
- (10) Boy scouts learn swimming.
- (11) They know how to climb trees.
- (12) There are many boys in our class.
- (13) They are all Garos.
- (14) There is a mango tree near our school.
- (15) Girls like to eat mangoes.
- (16) They get sick if they eat too much.

- (17) Babies like toys.
 (18) My father can make some toys.
 (19) Bricks are made of clay.
 (20) Some men build brick houses.

PRONOUN

137. *Nounni* pal jakkalani katako *Pronoun* minga. *Nounko* chang-sa mingmano, nangbeani ongjaode, ua *nounni* pal *pronounko* jakkala. *Jekae, Noren is a boy. Noren lives in the town. Noren is an intelligent boy. Iarang gita mingtaetaegija. Noren is a boy. He lives in the town. He is an intelligent boy, ine agana.*

Pronounrangni mamalrang adita gngang, uarangoni mongsonggiparangko kamao mesoka.

138. *Personal Pronoun*—*Personrang* gnganggipa *pronounrangko personal pronounrang* minga. *Personrang* mamal gittam gngang, chongmotan, *1st person, 2nd person* aro *3rd person*.

Maebako anchingni aganania mongsonggipa bak gittam dongronga—agangipako mesokani, agananiko knatimgipako mesokani aro jeni gimin agana uko ba aganako mangipako mesokani.

Agangipani pal jakkalani *pronounko 1st person pronoun* minga, uan *I* aro uni *plural we* onga.

Agananiko knatimgipani pal jakkalaniko *2nd person pronoun* minga, uan *you* aro uni *pluralba you* onga.

Jeni gimin agana uni ba aganako mangipani pal jakkalaniko *3rd person pronoun* minga, uarang *he, she, it* aro uarangni *plural they* onga.

139. Relative Pronoun—Mitam pronounrangko, nounrangni palsan jakkalaeja, indiba sentencerangko nangrimatnaba uarangko jakkala, indake kam ming-gniko kagipa pronounrangko relative pronounrang minga. *Relative pronounrang iarang, who, which, what aro that.* Ia sentencerango gita : *I do not care who he is. Do you understand what I say? This is the fountain pen which my father gave me. I know that he is a learned man.* Iarango *who, which, what aro that relative pronounrang onga.*

140. Interrogative Pronoun—Singna jakkalani pronounrangko interrogative pronounrang minga. Ua iarang, *who, which aro what.* Ia sentencerango gita : *Who is that boy with the red coat? I have three pencils, which will you have? What is the name of that boy?* Iarango *who, which aro what interrogative pronounrang onga.*

141. Possessive Pronoun—Maebani nokgipa onganiko mesokna jakkalani pronounko possessive pronoun minga. *Possessive pronounrang iarang, mine, uni plural ours; yours uni pluralba yours; his, hers, its, aro uarangni plural theirs.* Ia sentencerango gita : *He lives in a house of mine. I am sincerely yours. This is the book of hers.*

142. Indefinite Pronoun—Nounni pal jakkalani kata badiani ba sani pal onga tale mesokani ongjaode, uko *indefinite pronoun minga.* Iarango gita : *No one lives without food. You have many pencils, please give me some. The tiger is a ferocious animal, I hope I shall never meet a wild one.* Iarango *one, some aro gipin one indefinite pronounrang onga.*

143. Reflexive Pronoun—Sentenceo subject onggipa antangkoŋ ba antangan maebako daka ine mesokani pronounko reflexive pronoun minga. Iarango gita : *Jodu hurt himself. They killed themselves. You wrong yourself. Iarango, himself, themselves aro yourself reflexive pronounrang onga.*

144. Darang gipin onggija sentenceni subject antangan maebako daka ine mesokna rakatani pronounko emphasising pronoun minga. Iarango gita : I did the work myself. Did you see the man himself? You will have to come yourself. Iarango, myself, himself aro yourself emphasising pronounrang onga.

Ia pronounrangko 1st person aro 2nd personni possessive case aro 3rd personni objective caseo donggipa pronounrangna singular numero self aro plural numero selvesko ondape jakkala.

Reflexive aro Emphasising Pronounrang iarang :

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	myself	ourselves
2nd „	yourself	yourselves
3rd „	{ himself herself itself	themselves

145. Distributive Pronoun—Sakprak, mangprak ba geprak ine mesokna jakkalani pronounko distributive pronoun minga. Iarango gita : *Each of the best boys got a prize. Every one of the soldiers was rewarded. The two sisters love one another. Iarango each, every one aro one another distributive pronounrang onga.*

146. *Demonstrative Pronoun*—Mesokna jakkalani pronounko demonstrative pronoun minga. This aro that demonstrative pronounrang onga, uarangni plural numberrang, these aro those onga. Iarango gita : This is a big house. That is my umbrella.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin sentencerangoniko pronounrangko bikotbo, aro uarang mae pronounrang onga aganbo.

- (1) My teacher gave me a book.
- (2) It was a nice one.
- (3) I think you went to the book-seller's shop ; did you bring any ?
- (4) Whom do you think I met yesterday ?
- (5) It was your brother who gave me the knife.
- (6) I do not think that it will rain to-day.
- (7) You may expect someone to-morrow.
- (8) One of your friends will come to see you.
- (9) Who comes there ?
- (10) If you roam at night you will be putting yourself into trouble.
- (11) A maid servant hanged herself.
- (12) She could not bear the maltreatment of her mistress.
- (13) Distribute these mangoes one to each boy.
- (14) Has every one of you got a mango ?
- (15) The passengers themselves are carrying their luggage.
- (16) There are coolies, why do they not engage some ?

(17) The shop-keeper sold several knives ; the one which I bought does not cut well.

(18) The servant has put tea on the table, please help yourself.

(19) Thank you ; have it yourself.

(20) People who take liquor are ruining themselves.

ADJECTIVE

147. Maedakgipa, badita aro badia onga mesoke *noun* ba pronounko dakchakgipa katako *adjective* minga. Jekae, *black, white, tall, long, young, many, few, wise, beautiful.* Adjectiveni mongsonggipa mamalrang iarang :

148. *Adjective of Quality*—Maedakgipa onga uko mesoke *nounko* talatgipa ba uko dakchakgipa katako *Adjective of Quality* minga. Bangbata *adjectiverangan* ia mamalni ningo onga. Mesokani, *A rich man lives in a large house. Men are rational animals. My brother is too young to read in school. Iarango large, rational aro young adjectiverang onga, aro uarangko Adjectives of Quality* minga.

149. *Adjective of Quantity*—Badita onga uko mesoke *nounko* dakchakgipa ba uko talatgipa katako *Adjective of Quantity* minga. Mesokani, *There are forty boys in Class IV. Only a few boys will get prizes. Some trees are very hard. Iarango forty, few aro some Adjectives of Quantity* onga, maena uarang badita onga uko mesoka.

150. *Demonstrative Adjective*—Badia onga uko mesoke *nounko* dakchakgipa katako *Demonstrative Adjective* minga. Mesokani, *This book belongs to my*

father. Do not use that small state. Iarango this aro that Demonstrative Adjectiverang onga. Demonstrative Adjectiverang mongsong ming-gnisan, uarang this aro that, uarangni plural numberrang these aro those.

151. This aro that katarang Demonstrative Pronounrangba onga ine § 130 (9)-o-nikmanaha. Dingtang-grikani ian, uarangko pronounrangko gita antangtangeriko sentenceni subject ba object dake jakkalani salo uarangko Demonstrative Pronounrang minga. Indiba nounko dakchakna adjectiveko gita noun baksa jakkalani salo uarangko Demonstrative Adjectiverang minga. Mesokani, Demonstrative Pronoun—This is a very good umbrella. Demonstrative Adjective—This umbrella I purchased in Calcutta.

152. Interrogative Adjective—Singna jakkalani Adjectiveko Interrogative Adjective minga. Which aro what katarang Interrogative Adjectiverang onga mana. Jekae, Which inkpot will you have? What class are you reading in?

153. Ia apsan which aro what katarang Interrogative Pronounrangba onga ine § 130 (3)-o-poraemanaha. Dingtanggrikani ian, uarangko pronounrangko gita antangtangeriko sentenceni subject ba object dake jakkalani salo uarang Interrogative Pronounrang onga. Indiba nounko dakchakna adjectiveko gita noun baksa jakkalani salo uarangko Demonstrative Adjectiverang minga. Mesokani, Demonstrative Pronoun—There are rasagalas, sandesh and jellabis, which do you like best? What do you want me to do for you? Demonstrative Adjective—Which sweets do you like best? What kindness shall I do for you?

154. *Possessive Adjective*—Maebani nokgipa onganiko mesokna jakkalani *adjectiveko Possessive Adjective* minga. *Possessive Adjectiverang* iarang, *My, your, his, her, its, Gopal's*. Mesokani, *Shall I give you my pencil? Her house is beyond the river. Gopal's brother promises to send me some fruits from his garden. Iarango my, her, Gopal's aro his Possessive Adjectiverang onga.*

Possessive Pronoun aro Possessive Adjectiveni ding-tanggrikaniko name nibo. Possessive Pronounko nounni pal antangariko sentenceo jakkala, indiba Possessive Adjectiveko, nounko dakchakatna nounna skang done jakkala.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko adjectiverangko* bikote uaranga mae *adjectiverang onga, aganbo.*

- (1) Chalk is white.
- (2) Jonga is a tall boy.
- (3) Idle boys seldom succeed.
- (4) Boys should not be idle.
- (5) My father is very kind to me.
- (6) Some boys are very cruel.
- (7) They kill innocent creatures for nothing.
- (8) Never kill little birds.
- (9) God created both small and big animals.
- (10) The covers of some books are yellow.
- (11) Many boys are present to-day.
- (12) The blackboard is painted with black paint.
- (13) Which game do you like best?
- (14) Which of the animals are amphibious?
- (15) This is the picture of a crocodile.

ADJECTIVERANGKO JAKKALANI.

*Adjectiverangko jakkalani mamal gni gnang, chongmotan
Attributive aro Predicative.*

155. *Attributive* dake jakkalani—*Nounna* skang donge *nounko* tongtong dakehakoode ua *adjectiveko* *attributive* dake jakkalani ine minga. Jekae, *A small bird lays a beautiful egg. My black cat kills rats. Iano small, beautiful aro black attributive dake jakkalani adjectiverang onga.*

156. *Predicative* dake jakkalani—*Predicate verbni* tong-sa onge chongmotan *predicate verbni complement* ba chusokatgipa onge *nounko* dakchakoode, ua *adjectiveko* *predicative* dake jakkalani ine minga. Jekae. *The swan is white. My calf will grow very big. Iarango white aro big predicative dake jakkalani adjectiverang onga.*

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerango* badia *adjectiverangko* *attributive* aro badia badiako *predicative* dake jakkala, aganbo.

- (1) My book is big.
- (2) It has many good stories.
- (3) Baljong is intelligent.
- (4) He can do difficult sums.
- (5) My little bird sings a sweet song.
- (6) Do not drink this water, it is dirty.
- (7) If you want to be healthy, eat good food.
- (8) This fruit is raw.

- (9) The Ranggira is a high hill.
- (10) Many wild animals can be found there.
- (11) Formerly there was a big pool on the top of it.
- (12) A cunning jackal once met a deer.
- (13) The deer was fat and beautiful.
- (14) The jackal took him to a large field full of young corn.
- (15) The poor deer fell into a strong net.
- (16) A little crow saw him and helped him to get free.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

157. *Adjectiverangko tosusaaniko Comparison of Adjectives minga. Adjectiverangko tosusaani gadang-rangko Degrees minga. Degreerang mamal gittam gnang. Ua iarang, (1) Positive Degree, (2) Comparative Degree, aro (3) Superlative Degree.*

158. *Positive Degree—Tosusaani grigipa skanggipa gadangni adjectiveko positive degree minga. Jekae, Gongae is tall. The rose is beautiful. I sit on a strong chair. Iarango tall, beautiful aro strong positive degreeni adjectiverang onga. Iarangni mamung tosusaani gri.*

159. *Comparative Degree—Gnini gisepo tosusana jakkalani adjectiveko comparative degree adjective minga, Jekae, Gongae is taller than Jenga. The rose is more beautiful than the jasmine. Skanggipa sentenceo Gongae aro Jengani gisepo aro gnigipa sentenceo golap bibal aro gandharajni gisepo tosusaaniko daka.*

Comparative Degreeko dakna syllable ge-sasangipa adjectivena er-ko ondapa aro uko conjunction than jarika.

Syllable ge-sana batgipa *adjectiveni comparative degreeko* dakna una *moreko-ondapa aro ukoba conjunction than* jarika. Kosako mesokaniko nibo.

160. *Superlative Degree*—Gittam ba una batani gisepo sa-ko tosusaani ongon *superlative degreeko* jakkala.

Syllable ge-sasan onggipa *adjectiveni superlative degreeko* dakna una *est-ko ondapa aro uko of ba in preposition* jarika. Jekae, *Rampat is the tallest boy in the class. He is also the strongest of all.*

Syllable ge-sana batgipa *adjectiveni superlative degreeko* dakna una *mostko* ondapa aro ukoba *of ba in preposition* jarika. Jekae, *The peacock is the most beautiful of all the birds. Jelbin is the most skilful boy in the school.*

Nibo. *Superlative degreeni* *adjectivena skang article* theko jakkalna nanga.

161. Mitam *adjectiverangni dingtang dingtang degreeerangko* dakna kosako ongimin niamrango gachatna manja, *degreeantini kata gipinrangoni dingtang onga*; uarangko *Irregular Comparison* minga. Uarangoni mitamko kamao mesoka.

EXERCISE

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Good	better	best
Bad, ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Many, much	more	most
Hind	hinder	hindmost, hindermost
Late	later, latter	latest, last
Nigh, near	nigher, nearer	nighest, nearest, next

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	(81)
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest	(81)
Far	farther	farthest	(82)
(Fore)	<u>former</u>	foremost, first	?
(In)	inner	inmost, innermost	
Out	outer, utter	utmost, uttermost	
		outmost, outermost	
Up	upper	upmost, uppermost,	
		topmost	

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni adjectiverang mae degree*
 onga aganbo, aro dingtang dingtang *degreerangona sregrike*
 ranta kabo.

- (1) Romesh is an idle boy.
- (2) Sinja is more idle than Romesh.
- (3) Who is good in Mathematics in your class?
- (4) Simka is better in Mathematics than Nangre.
- (5) Ramon is the best in English in your class.
- (6) There are many beautiful birds in the jungle.
- (7) The maina is more beautiful than the cuckoo.
- (8) But the peacock is the most beautiful of all.
- (9) I like Namjing best of all.
- (10) He is an intimate friend of mine.
- (11) Some animals are small.
- (12) The tiger is bigger than the leopard.
- (13) The elephant is the biggest of all the animals.
- (14) Your house is larger than mine.
- (15) Which class has the most boys?
- (16) I think Class IV has the most boys.
- (17) The Class IV is next to the hall.

- (18) Gonang is the oldest boy in the class.
 (19) Our hostel is far from the school.
 (20) Gonang's house is nearer to school than Jongbey's.

ADVERB

8 162. (*Adverb Latin kusikoni onga—ad-ni English to aro verbum kataoni verb onga*) Indake maekae, basako aro bano onga uko mesoke *verb, adjective aro adverb-skako dakchakgipa ba uarangko talatgipa katako adverb minga. Adverb mamal gittam gnang ine aganode iano chuonggen. 1. Adverb of Manner, 2. Adverb of Time aro 3. Adverb of Place.*

163. *Adverb of Manner—Maekae onga uko mesoke verbko dakchake uko talatgipako adverb of manner minga. Mesokani, Nangban reads well. He is a very good boy. He studies very diligently. Iarango well reads verbko, very adjective goodko aro gipin very adverb-skako diligentlyko dakchake talata.*

164. *Adverb of Time—Basako onga uko mesoke verbko dakchake talatgipako adverb of time minga. Mesokani, To-day is Saturday. We always take a walk in the evening. Iarango, to-day aro always is aro take verbrangko dakchake basako onga uko mesoka.*

165. *Adverb of Place—Bano onga uko mesoke verbko dakchake talatgipako adverb of place minga. Mesokani, There are thirty boys in Class V. Where does your uncle live? Iarango, there aro where bano onga uko mesoke verbrangko dakchake talata.*

166. *Yes aro no basakoba basakoba adverbbrang onga. Unon yesko adverb of affirmation minga. Iarango gita,*

Do you intend going home during the holidays? Yes, I intend going home during the holidays, Is your father well? Yes, he is well, thank you. Noko adverb of negation minga. Iarango gita, Is your father alive? No, my father is dead. Have you taken your meal? No, I have not taken my meal.

167. *Noko noun baksa jakkalode ua adverb ongja, indiba ua adjective onga, Jekae, I have no umbrella. Indiba I have not got an umbrella, ine aganode not adverb onga.*

Nibo:—Yes pangnan rachakani aro no pangnan jechakani onga. Uni gimin jechakani, chongmotan negative sentencechi singani ongoba, rachakaniko aganchakna yes, aro jechakaniko aganchakna no, inna nanga. Have you not taken your meal? ine singanina aganchakna, miko chamanahode, Yes, I have taken my meal, ba uko chamankujaode, No, I have not taken my meal, ine aganna nanga. Achik kusikoba, Naa miko chamankujama? ine singanina aganchakna, miko chamankujaode, Inghing, anga miko chamankuja, ba uko chamanahaode, Oe, anga miko chamanaha, ine inna nanga.

168. *Adverbko dakani ramram niamde adjectivena ly-ko ondapani onga. Iarango gita :*

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
wise	wisely	near	nearly
diligent	diligently	slow	slowly
easy	easily	quick	quickly

169. *Mitam katarangko apsanakon adjective aro adverb dake jakkala, uarangni adverbko dakna ly-ko ondapja.*

Uarangoni mitam iarang :—*fast, late, hard, well, far, much, loud, long, near.*

Adverbko parse kaani salo, chongmotan, *sentenceo* gipin katarang baksa ua maekae nangrima uko mesokani salo uko *modify* kaa ine agana.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangoniko adverbrangko* bikote uarang mae *adverbrang* onga aro maeko *modify* kaa, aganbo.

- (1) Where does your brother live ?
- (2) He lives far away from here.
- (3) He comes here to see me once or twice in a month.
- (4) Does he always send you money ?
- (5) No, he sends me money only occasionally.
- (6) Then where do you get money for your expenses ?
- (7) I work everyday and get my wages.
- (8) You are doing very well, then.
- (9) Boys should work hard as you do.
- (10) It is not wise to be wholly dependent on others.
- (11) There are wonderfully built houses on the bank of the Hoogly.
- (12) Thousands of pilgrims joyfully bathe in the river.
- (13) They think they can be saved by doing so.
- (14) We can never see the air.
- (15) But it is everywhere.
- (16) A heavy storm sometimes breaks down houses.
- (17) Water becomes very dirty after the first rain.
- (18) We must therefore boil water before we drink it.

PARTICPLERANG

Participlerang mamal gni gnung. (1) *Present Participle* aro (2) *Past Participle*.

170. *Present Participle*—*Verbna ing-ko* ondape *adjectiveko* gita *jakkalaniko present participle* minga. *Ua* *adjectiveni* *kamko* *kaani* *gimin* *uko* *attributive* aro *predicative* dake *jakkala*. *Jekae*, *The cuckoo is a singing bird. The flying fish is found in the ocean. Iarango* *singing* aro *flying* *attributive* dake *jakkalani present participlerang* onga. *The boy is singing. The frog is croaking. Ia* *sentencerango* *singing* aro *croaking* *predicative* dake *jakkalani present participlerang* onga.

171. *Past Participle*—*Verbna d, ed* *ba en-ko* ondape *adjectiveko* gita *jakkalode* *uko* *past participle* minga. *Past Participleba* *sentenceo* *attributive* *ba* *predicative* onga mana. *Iarango* gita :

- (1) *Do not use a broken slate.*
- (2) *Your spoken word is master of you.*
- (3) *What is done cannot be undone.*

Iarango (1) aro (2) *ni broken* aro *spoken* *attributive* dake *jakkalani past participlerang* onga, aro (3) *ni done* aro *undone* *predicative* dake *jakkalani past participlerang* onga.

Perfect tenseo aro *passive voiceo* *past participlerang* *predicative* onga.

EXERCISE

Kamao *segimin* *sentencerangoniko* *participlerangko* *bikotbo*, aro *uarang* *mae* *participlerang* onga aro *uarangko* *maekae* *jakkala*, *aganbo* :

- (1) *A boy is suffering from fever.*
- (2) *Give him drinking water.*

- (3) A doctor is attending him.
- (4) He has given him a dose of quinine mixture.
- (5) The hunter has shot the tiger.
- (6) He is wounded.
- (7) Do not go near the wounded tiger.
- (8) A child has broken the window.
- (9) His father is repairing it.
- (10) His father has punished him for his negligence.
- (11) Do you not hear the bell ringing ?
- (12) The boys are running lest they will be late for school.
- (13) A girl has a sewing machine.
- (14) She is sewing her garments.
- (15) Many frogs used to live in this well.
- (16) They croaked and croaked until they got tired.
- (17) Their brothers outside must be wondering if they were hoping to get out.
- (18) We should sleep with the windows opened.
- (19) When the doors and windows are closed the air gets polluted.
- (20) Breathing must be done mostly with the nose.

GERUND BA VERBAL NOUN

172. *Verbna ing-ko ondapgiminko nounko gita sentenceo jakkalode uko gerund ba verbal noun minga. Nounko sentenceni subject ba object dake jakkala, (§ 49-ko nibo) uni gimin gerundkoba sentenceni subject ba object dake jakkala. Iarango gita: Swimming is a good exercise. Every girl should learn knitting. On hearing the arrival of the police the thief fled. I am fond*

of working. Iarango, *swimming* sentenceni subject, *knitting* should learn transitive verbni object, *hearing* aro working prepositions on aro ofni objectrang ongani gimin gerund ba verbal nounrang onga.

Nibo : Ia gerund ba verbal nounrang verbrangoni onkatgipa katarang ongani gimin uarang verbrang ongmitingo uarangko jekae jakkala verbal nounrang ongoba uarangko apsan dake jakkala. Chongmotan, badiaba verbko transitive dake jakkalani gimin uni object gngangode, uko gerund ba verbal noun dakoba uni object dongna mana. Kosako mesokanirangko nibo.

Katani bimangko niari badia present participle aro badia verbal noun onga uina manja, uarangko sentence-rango jakkalaniko niesa uarangni dintanggrikaniko uina manaea. Dintanggrikaniko ia gita uina mana.

173. Verbna ing-ko ondapgimin kata sentenceo adjectiveni kamko kaode, chongmotan attributive ba predicative onge nounko dakchakode ua present participle onga. Indiba ua nounni kamko kaode, chongmotan ua sentenceni subject ba object ongode, ua verbal noun onga.

Basakoba basakoba gerund aro verbal nounrangni dingtanganiko daka. Iarang gita anching aganna mana : (1) *The giving of money is a form of generosity* ; ba (2) *Giving money is a form of generosity*. Skanggipa sentenceo givingna skang the donga aro uko preposition jarika. Indagpiga sentenceo uko verbal noun minga. Gnigpiga sentenceo givingko direct object jarika. Indagpiga sentenceo uko gerund minga. Indiba daororoni Grammarko segiparang ia gita dingtanganiko dakja, gerund aro verbal nounko apsan dake jakkalaea.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentence* geantio badia *present participle* aro badia *gerund* onga, aganbo.

- (1) Nore is a growing girl.
- (2) She gains a prize for good reading.
- (3) Everybody is admiring her.
- (4) Children are fond of flying kites.
- (5) Card playing is an idle game.
- (6) I see the stars shining in the sky.
- (7) I sent him a visiting card.
- (8) Finding him not at home I came away.
- (9) Early rising is good for health.
- (10) The rising sun is beautiful to look at.
- (11) A man was walking with a stick in his hand.
- (12) He broke his stick by beating a snake.
- (13) My book is wearing out.
- (14) Looking up I saw a flying bird.
- (15) It seemed to enjoy flying.
- (16) I keep wishing that I could fly also.
- (17) Boys are playing football.
- (18) They look happy when they are winning the match.
- (19) Losing makes them sad.
- (20) See, all of them are running after the rolling ball.

INFLECTION

174. Dingtang dingtang *number* aro *person* gngangipa *noun* ba *pronoun* rangko dingtang dingtang bimangni *verbrang* baksa *sentenceo* jakkala. *Present tense singular numbero* I-baksa pangnan amko, *plural numbero* areko,

you baksa areko, he, she, it aro *singular noun baksa isko* aro *uarangni plural number baksa areko jakkala*. Indake dingtang dingtang jakkalaniko mesokani *inflection onga*.
Iarang gita :

	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
<i>1st Person :</i>	I am a boy.	We are boys.
<i>2nd " "</i>	You are a boy.	You are boys.
<i>3rd " "</i>	He is a boy.	They are boys.
" "	She is a girl.	They are girls.
" "	It is a cat.	They are cats.
" "	Ronang is a good boy.	Ronang and Tonang are good boys.
" "	The cow eats the grass.	Cows eat the grass.
" "	Torin does the sum.	Torin and Roghu do the sum.

175. Badiaba *verbko*, dingtang dingtang *person* aro *numberrango* aro dingtang dingtang *tenserango*, maekae jakkala uko mesokaniko *conjugation minga*, aro uko *conjugation of the verb ine agana*. *Appendix V-ko nibo*.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerangni bangbanggipa biaprango gapatbo* :

- (1) I — a boy of 14.
- (2) He — more intelligent than Ronu.
- (3) She — 10 years of age when she first — here.
- (4) You — not so strong as you — to be.
- (5) There — none second to him.

- (6) Boys and girls should — in school when they — young.
- (7) — that you who — first in the last examination ?
- (8) Idle boys seldom — in their undertakings.
- (9) My brother — 10 years old when I — born.
- (10) — straight when you — reading.

PREPOSITION

176. *Preposition Latin pre aro positio* katarangoni ongkata, uni Achikku skang donani ine onga. Indake *noun* ba *pronounna* skang donge ua *noun* ba *pronoun* gipin katarang baksa *sentenceo* maekae nangrima uko mesokaniko *preposition* minga. Jekae, *My book is on the desk. Gonga cuts the tree with a knife. Men live within the house. Iarango, on, with aro within prepositionrang onga.*

Jakkalrongani *prepositionrang* iarang :

In, on, to, with, at, of, by, upon, about, against, under, within, above, below, near, up, beyond, among, for, from, during, without, behind, over, beneath, except, between, into, since, till, until, though, through.

177. Iarangoni mitamko basakoba *prepositionrang* aro basakoba *adverbrang* dake jakkala. Uarang basako mae onga nengrae uiani chol ian : *Sentenceo* ua kata *noun* ba *pronounna* skang dongode ua uno *preposition* onga, indiba ua *nounna* skang donggija *verbkosa* dakchakgipa ongode ua *adverb* onga. Jekae, *I put a cap on my head. Iano, on preposition onga. The cap is to put on. Iano on adverb onga. Physical exercise is*

done outside the school house. Iano outside preposition
 onga. A girl is standing outside. Iano outside adverb
 onga.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencerango* badia katarang *preposi-
 tionrang* aro badiarang *adverbrang* onga aro maena indake
 onga, aganbo :

- (1) Somsar is in the class.
- (2) He calls his friend and says, "Come in, my
 friend".
- (3) He comes after the bell rang.
- (4) So he is afraid to come inside.
- (5) The ceiling is over my head.
- (6) The teacher is busily occupied in looking over
 the papers.
- (7) Do not stand under a tree during the storm.
- (8) The branches may fall on you.
- (9) Chickens hide among the grass when the enemy
 comes.
- (10) Divide these eggs among the boys.
- (11) The duster is to rub the blackboard with.
- (12) I have read about prepositions in the book.
- (13) Jona walks about at night.
- (14) He will sometime fall into trouble.
- (15) My sister goes on with her studies.
- (16) She will come home during the holidays.
- (17) She will start soon after the examination is over.
- (18) She will live in the house which is over the top
 of the hill.

CONJUNCTION

178. Katako kataska baksa aro *sentenceko sentenceska* baksa nangrimatna jakkalani katako *conjunction* minga. Jekae, katarangko nangrimatgipa : *Randu, Kechin, Nangre and Sembu are the boys who are reading in Class IV. Iano and bimungrangko nangrimatgipa conjunction* onga. *Sentencerangko nangrimatgipa : Randu is a diligent boy, but Sembu is an idle boy. Iano but sentence ge-gniko nangrimatgipa conjunction* onga.

Jakkalrongani *conjunctionrang* iarang :

and, but, or, either.....or, neither.....nor, if, as, so, because, though, still, that, for, then, also, as.....as, so.....that.

Conjunction mamal gni gnang, Co-ordinating Conjunction aro Sub-ordinating Conjunction.

179. *Co-ordinating Conjunction*—Apsan mamalni *sentencerangko nangrimatna jakkalani conjunctionko co-ordinating conjunction* minga. Jekae, *Rojing went home and his dog followed him. Rechin was promoted, but Sandu remained in the same class. Iarango and aro but co-ordinating conjunctionrang* onga.

180. *Sub-ordinating Conjunction*—Mongsonggipa *sentence, chongmotan, main clause* baksa ningogipa ba pangchakgipa *sentence* ba *sentencerangko, chongmotan, sub-ordinate clause* ba *clouserangko nangrimatna jakkalani katako sub-ordinating conjunction* minga. Jekae, *Dogs are useful if they are properly trained. You cannot expect to be healthy and strong unless you are regular in your habits. Iarango if aro unless sub-ordinating conjunctionrang* onga.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *sentencer* angoniko *conjunction* rangko bikotbo, aro uarang mae mamalni *conjunction* rang onga, aganbo :

- (1) A teacher reads and the boys repeat.
- (2) Jongding is promoted but Jongbe fails in the examination.
- (3) I shall neither eat nor drink till sunset.
- (4) Either you or he must have broken the window.
- (5) The teacher is angry with you because you broke it.
- (6) There are many schools and colleges in Calcutta.
- (7) Though Tura is small it is a pleasant town.
- (8) A High School class was opened when the Director of Public Instruction came in 1938.

INTERJECTION

181. Rangsan gisiko nangani, jagokani, kusi-ongani ba kenaniko mesokna jakkalanirangko *interjection* rang minga. Uarang *sentence* gipin katarang baksa nangrimja, indiba antangtangari dongaea. *Interjection* ko mesokna (!) ia chinko jakkala. Iarango gita :

Alas ! my poor dog has died.

Hark ! the koil sings a sweet song.

Hurrah ! my kite is going up.

Hush ! the baby is asleep.

Ah ! what have you done ?

APPOSITION

182. Ming-sa *nounni* mangsonganiko talatna ming-gipin *nounko* jakkalode ua talatani *nounko* *Apposition* minga. Ia *apposition* chongmotde *adjective* onga, maena ua *adjective* gita chacha, skanggipa *noun* sawa ba maedak-gipa onga, uko talata. Jekae, *Sontu, my father, is a school teacher*. Iano Sontu sawa uko *father* talata, uni gimin *father apposition* onga, aro uko *noun in apposition* minga.

EXERCISE

Ia *sentencerango* badiarang *nouns in apposition* onga, aganbo.

- (1) Have you seen Sujan, my friend ?
- (2) George VI, the Emperor of India, was recently crowned.
- (3) Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, is the second city in the British Empire.
- (4) I have seen Mr. Ahmad, the Deputy Commissioner.
- (5) Hori, my class friend, is a good foot-baller.

SENTENCERANGNI MAMALRANG.

Maeko *sentence* minga § 21-o semanaha. *Sentence* mamal gittam gngang, chongmotan, (1) *Simple Sentence*, (2) *Compound* ba *Multiple Sentence* aro (3) *Complex Sentence*.

183. *Simple Sentence*—*Sentenceo finite verb* ge-sasan dongode ua *simple sentence* onga. Jakae, *The rain falls during the summer. Children are fond of sweets. Bees collect honey.*

184. Compound ba Multiple Sentence—Apsan mamalni *sentencerang* ba *clauserangko* (uarangko *co-ordinate clauses* minga) *conjunctionrangchi* nangrimatgimin *compound ba multiple sentence* onga. Jekae, *There is seldom any rain in April and the weather is very hot. We have school in the morning and rest in the afternoon. It rains and the weather gets very much colder.*

185. Complex Sentence—Mongsonggipa *sentence*, chongmotan *main* ba *independent clause* baksa ningogipa ba pangchakgipa *sentence* chongmotan, *subordinate* ba *dependent clause* ba *clauserangko* *conjunctionrangchi* nangrimatode, ua nangrimatgimin *complex sentence* onga. (Iano nangrimatgipako *subordinating conjunction* minga, § 151-ko nibo). Mesokani, *Nobody can say where heaven is. You will fail if you do not read hard.*

Nibo: *Complex sentence*o mongsonggipa ba pangchakgijagipa *sentence*ko *main* ba *independent clause* minga, indiba antangari chusokgijagipa ba gipino pangchakgipa *sentence*ko *subordinate* ba *dependent clause* minga.

EXERCISE

Ia *sentencerangoni* ge-prakan mae mamalni onga, aganbo.

- (1) The rain falls and the plants look very happy.
- (2) Plants as well as animals will die if there is no rain.
- (3) Do you know why the first rain is dirty ?
- (4) The rain has to pass through the atmosphere which is full of dust.
- (5) The atmosphere is very clear when the dust is washed away by the rain.

(6) There are heavy showers of rain during the months of June and July.

(7) What is the price of rice in your market?

at (8) Rice sells 10 seers for a rupee.

(9) To-day is a holiday, so we do not have to go to school.

(10) We are all happy when we have a vacation.

(11) Meet me at 2 o'clock, if you please.

(12) I shall be at home till you come.

(13) When we keep moving about we never catch cold.

(14) When we are wet and expose ourselves to the cold wind we catch cold.

(15) It is the clock which helps us to come to school punctually.

(16) A small clock which we can carry about is called a watch.

(17) We can see the hands of the clock but we cannot see the works.

(18) We can see the works only when we open the clock.

CLAUSE ARO PHRASE

186. *Subject aro predicate verb* gnannggipa katarangni dol gimikko, jeko *sentenceo noun, adjective ba adverb* dake jakkalna mana, *clause* minga. *Nounni kamko kae sentenceo subject ba object* ongode, uko *noun clause* minga. *Jekae, What I hear about you does not please me. Do you see what that bird is doing? Iarango, what I hear about you sentenceo subject aro what the bird is doing sentenceo object* onгани gimin *noun clause* rang onga.

187. Ua katarangni dol *adjectiveni* kamko kaode, chongmotan *nounko* ua talatode, uko *adjective clause* minga. Jekae, *This is the boy, who got the first prize. The boy who deceives his master is caught.* Iarango, *who got the first prize aro who deceives his master noun-rangko dakchakgipa katarangni dolrang* ongani gimin uarangko *adjective clauserang* minga.

188. Ua katarangni dol *adverbni* kamko kaode, chongmotan *verbko* dakchakgipa ongode, uko *adverb clause* minga. Jekae, *Boys stand when the teacher gives the order. I shall send you the money as soon as I can.* Iarango, *when the teacher gives the order aro as soon as I can* basako uko mesoke *verbko* dakchakgiparang ongani gimin, uarangko *adverb clauserang* minga.

189. *Phrase—Subject aro predicate verb* grigipa basikba ming katarangni dol gimikko, jeko *noun, adjective, adverb* ba *preposition* dake jakkalna mana, *phrase* minga.

190. *Sentenceni subject* ba *object* dake *nounko* gita uko jakkalani salo uko *noun phrase* minga. Jekae, *The sons of the rich seldom care for higher education. The questions were of a simple nature.* Iarango, *the sons of the rich, sentenceni subject* ongani gimin aro *a simple nature preposition ofni object* ongani gimim *noun phraserang* onga.

191. Ua *adjectiveni* kamko kaode, chongmotan *nounko* talate uko dakchakode, uko *adjective phrase* minga. Jekae, *Who is the boy with the red coat? A well-to-do merchant has contributed much money.* Iarango, *with the red coat aro a well-to-do* *adjectiverangni* kamko kaani gimin uarangko *adjective phraserang* minga.

192. Ua *adverbni* kamko kaode, chongmotan ua *sentenceo verbni* kamko talate uko dakchakode, uko *adverb phrase* minga. Jekae, *A heavy rain will fall after a few hours. A merchant has come here with the purpose of trading. Iarango, after a few hours aro with the purpose of trading adverbni* kamrangko kaani gimin uarangko *adverb phraserang* minga.

193. Ua *prepositionni* kamko kaode, chongmotan, *noun* ba *pronounna* skang dongge, ua *noun* ba *pronoun sentenceo* gipin katarang baksa maekae nangrima uko mesokode, uko *prepositional phrase* minga. Jekae, *In accordance with the order of the Headmaster a boy was punished. In reply to my letter my father has sent me some money. Iarango, in accordance with aro in reply to prepositionni* kamrangko kaani gimin uarangko *prepositional phraserang* minga.

EXERCISE

Iarangoni *clause* aro *phraserangko* bikotbo aro uarangko maekae jakkala, anganbo :

- (1) He told me that he will visit this place.
- (2) That he will visit this place is certain.
- (3) I do not know whether I shall pass the examination or not.
- (4) Boys of high intellect can easily pass the examination.
- (5) A wood-cutter went into the jungle with an axe in his hand.
- (6) He will come back home with a bundle of wood.

- (7) The village, where I live, is a long way off.
- (8) That he has done wrong is known to everybody.
- (9) Every one knows what he has done.
- (10) We seldom get rains during winter.
- (11) According to the rule, you are to pay the fine.
- (12) A man of ordinary common-sense can solve this problem.
- (13) The news, that he has been transferred, is sent to his parents.
- (14) I think he will write to them when he gets to the new place.
- (15) Some boys use pencils that are very short.
- (16) Boys, who use short pencils, cannot write a good hand.
- (17) Boys desiring to learn swimming must have water to swim in.
- (18) The first thing they should do is to plunge into the water.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

194. *Complex and compound sentences*—ramram-niamde, *verbrangni tenses*—apsan onga nanga, chong-motan, *main clause je tense* onga *subordinate clause* ba ua apsan *tense* onga nanga.

Mesokani : *He said that he was ill.*

He would come if you sent for him.

I worked hard that I might succeed.

He cannot attend school because he is ill.

Ia niamoni dingtang onggipa adita jakkalanirang gnang, ua iarang :

(1) *Main* ba *principal clauseni present* ba *future tense dependent clauseo je tensekoba rana mana*. Jekae,

I am aware that he was angry (past)

The doctor will tell you why you are sick. (present)

He has told me that he will soon return (future)

(2) *Dependent clause* jringnan bebe ongani ba dakronganiko mesokode uni *verb present tenseo onga*, jekae,

Columbus sailed to America to ascertain that the earth is round.

I was glad to hear that you take regular exercise.

(3) *Than* ba *as much as conjunctionchi nangrimatako mangipa clauserang je tenseoba ongna mana*. Jekae,

He liked you more than he likes me.

He loved you as much as my father loves me.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECHES

195. *Direct speech*—Agangipa mandeni agangimin katarangko dedagija aganskaaniko *direct speech* minga. Jekae, *He says*, “*I am unwell and cannot remain in the class.*” *The teacher asked him* “*Have you been able to follow me ?*”

Nibo : *Direct speechni subordinate clauseko inverted commarangchi chipchanga*, aro uni skanggipa katani skanggipa okkor *capital* ongna nanga, (§ 14-ko nibo.)

196. *Indirect speech*—Agangipa mandeni jakkalgimin katarangko mingtaegija aganskagipa uarangko katatangrangchi aganode ua aganskaani kata *indirect speecho onga*. Aganskaani pilak katarango *first person* ba *second person onggija third personrara onga*.

Mesokani, kosako ongimin *direct speechni sentence-rangko indirect speecho* donode ia gita ongen :

He says that he is unwell and cannot remain in the class.

The teacher enquired if he was able to follow him.

Ia *indirect speechni jakkalanirangko Sequence of Tenseni jakkalanirang* baksa tosusabo.

EXERCISE

Kamao ongimin *indirect speechko direct aro direct speechko indirect speecho* donbo :

(1) A boy asked the teacher, "May I go home, Sir?"

(2) The teacher replied, "You may go home, if you are sick."

(3) The boy said that he was suffering from headache.

(4) The boy said, "I shall be well again tomorrow".

(5) The doctor said to the patient, "How are you now?"

(6) He replied that he was better then.

(7) The Headmaster announced, "There will be a holiday tomorrow."

(8) Jesus said that the road to heaven is narrow and straight.

(9) "What can I help you?" said the shopkeeper to the boy.

(10) "I want a nice knife, if you have any," said he.

ANALYSIS

197. Segimin ba agangimin *sentence* mae mamalni onga, aro mae mae katarangko rae ua *sentence* onga,

uarangko tok-tok dake mesokaniko *analyse* kaani minga. Indake *compound sentence* ba *complex sentence*ko *analyse* kaani ongode *main clause* aro *subordinate clause* ba *clauserang* badiarang onga mesokchengna nanga.

'All parents love the children who are obedient', ia *sentence*ko *analyse* kana nangode, ia gita aganna nanggen : Ian *complex sentence* onga, iano *main clause*, All parents love the children, aro *subordinate clause*, who are obedient, onga.

198. *Analyse* kana ia gita biaprangko sualode namgen :

Kind of sentence	Subject	Attributes of subject	Predicate		
			Verb	Object	Adjuncts
Complex	1. Main	All	love	children	the
	2. Subordinate		who	are	obedient

PARSING

199. *Sentenceni* kata ming-sa mae onga, ua mae mamalni onga aro *sentenceo* gipin katarang baksa ua maekae nangrima uko tale agananiko *parsing* minga. Kamao mesokani gita kata-antina bakrangko aganode chuonggen. Englishchi minganiko indake mesoka :

(1) *Noun*—Kind of noun, number, person, gender, case, and why it is in that case.

(2) *Pronoun*—Kind of pronoun, number, person, gender, case, and why it is in that case.

(3) *Verb*—Kind of verb, weak or strong, transitive or intransitive, voice, mood, tense, number, person,

what is the subject it agrees with and if it has an object what is the object it governs.

(4) *Adjective*—Kind of adjective, degree (if it is comparable), how it is used and what it qualifies.

(5) *Adverb*—Kind of adverb, degree (if it is comparable) and what it modifies.

(6) *Article*—Kind of article and state what it qualifies.

(7) *Preposition*—Name the word it governs.

(8) *Conjunction*—State whether it is co-ordinating or sub-ordinating and what it joins.

(9) *Interjection*—Simply say that it is an interjection.

200. Parse kaaniko mesokani :—(1) *Boys should always respect their parents, ia sentenceko parse kaani ongoode ia gita aganna nanga.*

Boys—Common or class noun, plural number, third person, masculine gender, nominative case, having its verb *should respect*.

should—Auxiliary verb, helping the finite verb *respect*.

always—Adverb, adverb of time, it modifies the verb *should respect*.

respect—Finite verb, it is in the infinitive mood, there being 'to' understood after the auxiliary verb *should*.

their—Pronoun in the possessive case used as the possessive adjective, qualifying *parents*.

parents—Common noun, plural number, third person, common gender, objective case, governed by the transitive verb *should respect*.

(2) *The mosquito breeds in dirty water, ia sentenceko parse kaode ia gita onngen :*

The—Article, definite article, qualifying the noun *mosquito*.

mosquito—Noun, common noun, singular number, third person, common gender, nominative case, having its verb *breeds*.

breeds—Verb, finite verb, strong, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, third person having its subject *mosquito*.

in—Preposition, it governs *water* in the objective case.

dirty—Adjective, adjective of quality, positive degree, used attributively, qualifying *water*.

water—Noun, material noun, singular number, third person, neuter gender, objective case, governed by the preposition *in*.

Appendix I.

(1) Mitam *nounrangni plural numberko dakna mamung dongimin niamo gachatja. Tarangko ranta kabo :*

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
bamboo	bamboos	dozen	dozen
buffalo	buffaloes	fish	fish, fishes
cannon	cannon	fly	flies
child	children	gallery	galleries
church	churches	knife	knives
city	cities	lady	ladies
donkey	donkeys	leaf	leaves

P 54 +

222 X

P 56 +

P 55 X

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
life	lives	pie	pies
louse	lice	roof	roofs
loaf	loaves	sky	skies
monkey	monkeys	story	stories
mosquito	mosquitoes	storey	storeys
Negro	Negros	thief	thieves
ostrich	ostriches	valley	valleys
piano	pianos	wife	wives
pice	pice	wolf	wolves

*Plural number*ni gipin jakkalanirang ;

(2) Ramram jakkalanirango *plural number* onggiipa *nounrang* banga ba banggijako dingtangmancha mesokanio *singular* onga ; jekae. *A twelve-month leave. A three-foot rule. An eight-day clock. A six-year old boy. A four anna piece.*

(3) Gipin jatni onggiipa *nounrangni plural* :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
agendum	agenda	datum	data
erratum	errata	focus	foci
radius	radii	formula	formulae
basis	bases	axis	axes
crisis	crises	hypothesis	hypotheses
parenthesis	parentheses	phenomenon	phenomena
cherabim	cheraphim		

(4) *Compound* ba dondingimin *nounrangni mongsong-gipa kata plural* onga ; jekae.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law	step-son	step-sons
son-in-law	sons-in-law	maid-servant	maid-servants

(5) Mitam compound nounrang double plural onga ;
jekae.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
man-servant	men-servants
lord-justice	lords-justices

Appendix II.

*Personal Pronoun*rang dingtang dingtang caserango
mae onga mesokani—(*declension of pronouns*) :—

Singular Number.

	<i>1st per.</i>	<i>2nd per.</i>	<i>3rd per.</i>		
			M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom. case</i>	I	you	he	she	it
<i>Obj. „</i>	Me	you	him	her	it
<i>Pos. „</i>	My, mine	your, yours	his	her	its

Plural Number.

	<i>1st per.</i>	<i>2nd per.</i>	<i>3rd per.</i>
<i>Nom. case</i>	We	you	they
<i>Obj. „</i>	Us	you	them
<i>Pos. „</i>	Our, ours	your, yours	their, theirs

Reflexive aro Emphasising Pronouns.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	Myself	ourselves
<i>2nd „</i>	Yourself	yourselves
<i>3rd „</i>	Himself, herself, } itself	themselves

Appendix III.

Genderko dakani niam ming-gittam gnang—(1) Ding-tang dingtang katarangchi, (2) *Masculinena ess-ko* ondapanichi aro (3) Bima ba bipako mesokani katako skang ba jaman ondape jakkalanichi.

(1) Dingtang dingtang katarangchi :

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
bachelor	maid	horse	mare
husband	wife	buck	doe
boar	sow	king	queen
boy	girl	lord	lady
brother	sister	man	woman
bride-groom	bride	nephew	niece
cock	hen	ram	ewe
cow	bull	Sir	Madam
dog	bitch	son	daughter
drake	duck	stag	hind
drone	bee	uncle	aunt
father	mother	wizard	witch
gentleman	lady		

(2) *Masculinena ess-ko* ondapanichi :

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
author	authoress	god	goddess
lion	lioness	heir	heiress
poet	poetess	shepherd	shepherdess
hunter	huntress	porter	portress
governor	governess	prince	princess
master	mistress	emperor	empress
Mr.	Mrs.	instructor	instructress

(3) Bima ba bipako mesokani katako skang ba jaman
dondape jakkalanichi:

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow	man-servant	maid-servant
peacock	peahen	grandfather	grandmother
he-goat	she-goat	landlord	landlady
he-ass	she-ass	washerman	washerwoman

Appendix IV

Strong aro Weak Verbrangni Tenserang

<i>Pres. tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>	<i>Fast part.</i>
arise	arose	arising	arisen
awake	awoke	awaking	awaken, } awakened }
are	were	being	been
be (am, is)	was	being	been
bear	bore	bearing	borne, born
beat	beat	beating	beaten
begin	began	beginning	begun
behold	beheld	beholding	beheld, beholden
bend	bent	bending	bent
bind	bound	binding	bound
bite	bit	biting	bit, bitten
break	broke	breaking	broken
bring	brought	bringing	brought
build	built	building	built

<i>Pres. tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
burn	burnt, burned	burning	burnt, burned
buy	bought	buying	bought
catch	caught	catching	caught
choose	chose	choosing	chosen
come	came	coming	come
dig	dug	digging	dug
do	did	doing	done
draw	drew	drawing	drawn
dare	darst, dared	daring	dared
drink	drank	drinking	drunk, drunken
drive	drove	driving	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelling	dwelt
eat	ate	eating	eaten
fall	fell	falling	fallen
feed	fed	feeding	fed
feel	felt	feeling	felt
fight	fought	fighting	fought
find	found	finding	found
fly	flew	flying	flown
forget	forgot	forgetting	forgotten
get	got	getting	got, gotten
give	gave	giving	given
grow	grew	growing	grown
have (has)	had	having	had
hear	heard	hearing	heard
hide	hid	hiding	hid, hidden
hold	held	holding	held
hit	hit	hitting	hit
hurt	hurt	hurting	hurt
keep	kept	keeping	kept

<i>Pres. tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
kneel	knelt	kneeling	knelt
lay	laid	laying	laid
learn	learnt	learning	learnt, learned
lend	lent	lending	lent
let	let	letting	let
lie	lay	lying	laid, lain
lie	lied	lying	lied
lose	lost	losing	lost
make	made	making	made
meet	met	meeting	met
mean	meant	meaning	meant
pass	passed, past	passing	passed, past
pay	paid	paying	paid
put	put	putting	put
read	read	reading	read
rend	rent	rending	rent
ride	rode	riding	ridden
ring	rang	ringing	rung
rise	rose	rising	risen
run	ran	running	run
say	said	saying	said
saw	sawed	sawing	sawed, sawn
see	saw	seeing	seen
seek	sought	seeking	sought
sell	sold	selling	sold
sew	sewed	sewing	sewed, sewn
shake	shook	shaking	shaken
show	showed	showing	showed, shown
shut	shut	shutting	shut
sing	sang	singing	sung

<i>Pres. tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
sink	sank	sinking	sunk, sunken
sit	sat	sitting	sat
slay	slew	slaying	slain
sleep	slept	sleeping	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelling	smelt, smelled
sow	sowed	sowing	sowed, sown
speak	spoke or spake	speaking	spoken
spell	spelt	spelling	spelt
spend	spent	spending	spent
spoil	spoiled, spoilt	spoiling	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spreading	spread
stand	stood	standing	stood
stay	stayed	staying	stayed
steal	stole	stealing	stolen
stick	stuck	sticking	stuck
strike	struck	striking	struck, stricken
swim	swam	swimming	swum
take	took	taking	taken
teach	taught	teaching	taught
tear	tore	tearing	torn
tell	told	telling	told
think	thought	thinking	thought
throw	threw	throwing	thrown
wear	wore	wearing	worn
weep	wept	weeping	wept
win	won	winning	won
work	worked	working	worked
write	wrote	writing	written

Appendix V.

Conjugation of the verb 'to love'.

Present Tense.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	I love	we love
<i>2nd „</i>	You love, thou lovest	you love
<i>3rd „</i>	He loves	they love

Past Tense.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	I loved	we loved
<i>2nd „</i>	You loved, thou lovedst	you loved
<i>3rd „</i>	He loved	they loved

Future Tense

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	I shall love	we shall love
<i>2nd „</i>	You will love, thou wilt love	you will love
<i>3rd. „</i>	He will love	they will love

Present Continuous Tense

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	I am loving	we are loving
<i>2nd „</i>	You are loving, thou art loving	you are loving
<i>3rd „</i>	He is loving	they are loving

Present Perfect Tense

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st per.</i>	I have loved	we have loved
<i>2nd „</i>	You have loved, thou hast loved	you have loved
<i>3rd „</i>	He has loved	they have loved

Appendix VI

Adjectiveni gitan adverbniiba tosusaani (degree) gnang.

Kamao mitamko mesoka :

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
much	more	most
early	earlier	earliest
far	farther	farthest
(forth)	further	furthest
late	later, latter	latest, last
nigh, near	nigher, nearer	nearest, next
hard	harder	hardest
wisely	more wisely	most wisely
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully

Appendix VII

Mitam katarangni jamano kragipa *preposition* rangko jakkalani :

NOUNS

accordance	<i>with</i>	control	<i>over</i>
affection	<i>for</i>	delight	<i>in</i>
care	<i>for, of</i>	desire	<i>for</i>
cause	<i>for, of</i>	fondness	<i>for</i>
complaint	<i>against</i>	liking	<i>for</i>
confidence	<i>in</i>	necessity	<i>for</i>
contrast	<i>to</i>	protection	<i>against</i>

precaution	<i>against</i>	respect	<i>for</i>
prejudice	<i>against</i>	result	<i>of</i>
pretext	<i>for</i>	spite	<i>against</i>
pride	<i>in</i>	trust	<i>in</i>
regard	<i>to, for</i>	truth	<i>in</i>

ADJECTIVES

afraid	<i>of</i>	hopeful	<i>of</i>
agreeable	<i>to</i>	hostile	<i>to</i>
angry	<i>with</i>	indifferent	<i>to</i>
aware	<i>of</i>	indignant	<i>with, at</i>
common	<i>to</i>	jealous	<i>of</i>
confident	<i>of</i>	level	<i>with</i>
contrary	<i>to</i>	liable	<i>to</i>
desirous	<i>of</i>	natural	<i>to</i>
different	<i>from</i>	productive	<i>of</i>
eligible	<i>for</i>	quick	<i>at</i>
envious	<i>of</i>	rid	<i>of</i>
familiar	<i>with</i>	short	<i>of</i>
fond	<i>of</i>	sorry	<i>for</i>
full	<i>of</i>	weary	<i>of</i>

VERBS

agree	<i>with</i>	believe	<i>in</i>
allude	<i>to</i>	bestow	<i>upon</i>
arrive	<i>at</i>	boast	<i>of</i>
assure	<i>of</i>	comment	<i>on</i>
attend	<i>to</i>	compare	<i>with, to</i>
avail (oneself)	<i>of</i>	compensate	<i>for</i>

compete	<i>with, for</i>	listen	<i>to</i>
congratulate	<i>upon</i>	meditate	<i>upon</i>
correspond	<i>with, to</i>	object	<i>to</i>
demand	<i>of</i>	part	<i>with</i>
depend	<i>upon</i>	partake	<i>of</i>
despair	<i>of</i>	remonstrate	<i>with</i>
dispense	<i>with</i>	repent	<i>of</i>
enter	<i>upon, into</i>	resort	<i>to</i>
include	<i>in, with</i>	rob (one)	<i>of</i>
inform	<i>of, against</i>	smile	<i>at</i>
introduce	<i>to, into</i>	stare	<i>at</i>
intrude	<i>upon</i>	sympathise	<i>with</i>
involve	<i>in</i>	warn	<i>of</i>

RECAPITULATION (Nipiltaeani)

Ia singanirangna aganchakbo :

1. *Consonantrng* basik ming gnang ?
2. *F, sh* aro *th*-ko maekae gamata ?
3. *English Alphabetrangko One Lessono* sea, ine aganode ongama ?
4. *Syllable* maeko minga ?
5. *Katarangko* maekae banan kana nanga ?
6. *Maeko poraeani* minga ?
7. *Adita banga katarangko dondimaeani sentence* ongama ?
8. *Paragraphni* skanggipa ritingko maekae sea ?
9. *Nengtakani chinrangko jakkalani namgni* mae ?
10. *Hyphenko* basako jakkalna nanga ?
11. *Concrete Noun* maeko minga ?
12. *Common Nounko* maekae jakkala ?

13. *Proper Nounrangna* basako *articlerangko* ondapna mana ?
14. *Auxiliary Verbrang* basik ming gnan ?
15. *Finite Verbni present aro past tenserangna Auxiliary Verbrangko* ondapna nangama ?
16. *Do* basak basako *Auxiliary Verb* onga ?
17. *Perfect Tenseko* ongatgipa *Auxiliary verb* mae ?
18. *Continuous Tenseko* dakna mae mae *verbrangko* nanga ?
19. *Future Perfect Continuous Tense* maeko minga ?
20. *Verb To-beni perfect tenseko* maekae daka ?
21. *Finite verbrangba* onгна mangipa *Auxiliary Verbrangko* mingbo.
22. *Auxiliary verb haveni perfect tenseko* maekae daka ?
23. *Noun aro verbni singular ba plural* onganiko maekae uia ?
24. *f-o bonchotgipa nounko* maekae plural daka ?
25. *Agreement of Subject and Predicate* maeko minga ?
26. *Apsan ba verb ming-san* basakoba *transitive* aro basakoba *intransitive* onгна mana. Iani aselko aganbo.
27. *Verb To-beko finite verb* dake jakkalon ua *transitive* onгна manama ?
28. *Sentenceo nounni* kam mae ?
29. Mae mae aselrango *noun object* onga ?
30. Mae maerang *sentenceni subjectrang* onгна mana ?
31. *Sentenceo finite verbsan dongode uko* maekae *interrogative sentence* daka ?
32. *Auxiliary Verb gnannggipa sentenceko* maekae *negative sentence* daka ?

33. *Possessive Pronoun* aro *Possessive Adjectiveni* dingtanggrikani mae ?
34. *Personal Pronoun*rang mae mae ?
35. *Maeko Gender* minga ?
36. *Common Gender* aro *Neuter Gender*ni dingtanggrikani mae ?
37. *Adjective*ko *sentenceo* maekae jakkala ?
38. *Interrogative Adjective* aro *Interrogative Pronoun*ni dingtanggrikani mae ?
39. *Comparative Degree Adjective*ko basako jakkala ?
40. *Syllable* ge-sana batgipa *adjectiveni superlative degree*ko maekae daka ?
41. *Adjective*ko *Adverb* dakani ramrangipa niam mae ?
42. *First person* aro *third person* verbrang *Imperative Mood*o onгна manama ?
43. *Subjunctive Mood*ko dakani niamrangko mingbo.
44. *Verb*ko basako *Passive Voice*o onga ine agana ?
45. *Intransitive Verb*ko maena *Passive Voice* dakna manja ?
46. *Passive Voice*ko dakanio mae mae verbrangko nanga ?
47. *Gerund* aro *Present Participle*ni dingtanggrikani mae ?
48. *Past Participle*ko mae mae aselrango *predicative* dake jakkala ?
49. *Objective Case* mae mae gipin *caserangko* mangopa ?
50. *Possessive Caseni* chin mae ?
51. *Subordinating Conjunction* maeko minga ?

52. *Independent Clause* ge-gniko nangrimatgiminko mae *sentence* minga ?
53. *Clause* aro *Phraseni* dintanggrikani mae ?
54. *Sequence of Tenseni* ramram onggipa niam mae ?
55. *Direct Speecho* onggipa *sentence* ge-sako dake uko *Indirect Speecho* donskabo.
56. *Analysis* maeko minga ?
57. *Parsing* mae ?
58. *Parse kamitingo adverbni kamko* mae minga ?

THE END

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