

A PRIMER
OF
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

FOR CLASSES III AND IV

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FIRST BOOK
OF
ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

LESSON 1

The Indefinite Articles.

I

- Ki'tap kingsa—A book.
Me'a bi'sa saksa—A boy.
Mande saksa—A man.
Pen ge'sa—A pen.
Menggo mangsa—A cat.
Am kingsa—A mat.

II

- Do'chi rongsa—An egg.
Mikron rongsa—An eye.
Chibrim mangsa—An ant.
Matchu bolot mangsa—An ox.
Do'po mangsa—An owl.
Chatta kingsa—An umbrella.

Note :—(1) Common Noun Singular Number ong'ode
ua Noun-na skang 'A' ba 'An' Article-ko jakkala.

(2) Je Common Noun Singular Number-ni Skang-gipa oikor Consonant ong'a, ua Noun-na skang 'A'-ko jakkala. Jekai, Mese mangsa—A rat. Iano 'rat' Noun-ni skanggipa oikor 'r' Consonant ong'a.

(3) Je Common Noun Singular Number-ni Skang-gipa oikor Vowel [a, e, i, o, u] ong'a, ua Noun-na skang 'An'-ko jakkala. Jekai, Kali doat te'sa—An inkpot. Iano skanggipa Noun-ni oikor 'i' Vowel ong'a.

(4) 'h' Consonant ong'oba uni gam'rani dongjaode 'an' ko jakkala. Jekai, Kontasa—An hour.

(5) Je Vowelni gam'a 'Yu' gita ong'a una 'A'-ko jakkala. Jekai, Mes bima mangsa--A ewe. A University. Iano 'e' aro 'u'-ko 'yu' gita gam'ata.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Mande saksa. Menggo mangsa. Do'chi rongsa. Chibrim mangsa. Am kingsa. Me'a bisa saksa. Mikron rongsa. Ki'tap kingsa. Matchu bolot mangsa. Mese mangsa. Do'po mangsa.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

A rat. An hour. A cat. A mat. An egg. A book. A man. An owl. A boy. An eye. An inkpot. A pen. An umbrella.

LESSON 2.

Definite Article.

I.

Ua achak—The dog.

Ua gure—The horse.

Ua do'o - The bird.

Ua matchu bima—The cow.

Ua nok—The house.

Ua bol—The tree.

Ua gijip - The fan.

Note :—Gipinrangoniko mareke badiaba dingtangmanchako mesokode ba janapode 'The' Article-ko jakkala. Jekai, Ua me'chik bi'sa—The girl. Iano dingtangmancha me'chik bi'sako mesoka.

II

Mongma—The elephant.

Ut—The Camel.

Mande—The man.

Wak—The pig.

Do'ka - The crow.

Note :—Jat ba ma'malko mesokna kosako janapa gita 'The' Article-ko Noun-na skang jakkala.

III

- English (jat)—The English.
 French (jat)—The French.
 German (jat)—The German.
 Assamese (jat)—The Assamese.
 Bengali (jat)—The Bengalee.
 Japan (jat)—The Japanese.
 Chin (jat)—The Chinese.
 A'chik (jat)—The Garo.

Note :—Mandeni jatrangni bimungna skang kosako sea gita 'The' Article-ko jakkala.

IV.

- Bengalni Sagal-noksik—The Bay of Bengal.
 Himalaya a'brirang—The Himalayas.
 Ganges chibima—The Ganges.
 Sagal Gitchak—The Red Sea.
 Andaman chichangrang—The Andamans.
 Simsang chibima—The Sumeswari river.

Note :—Chibima, aibri, chichang aro sagalrangni bimungrangna skang kosako mesoka gita 'The' Article-ko jakkala.

V.

- Sal—The sun.
 Jajong—The moon.
 A gilsak—The earth.
 Salgi (bangbang)—The sky.
 Salaram—The east.
 Saliram—The west.
 Salgro—The north.
 Salgipeng—The south.
 Ding'kari—The summer.
 Sin'kari—The winter.
 Balrorokari—The spring.

Note :— Bils-karirangni, sal, ja aro askirangni bimung-na skang 'The' Article-ko jakkala.

English ortonang:—

Bibal—flower. Wa'a—bamboo. Samsi—grass.
 Ba'ra—cloth. Bijak—leaf. Aski—star. Leka—paper.
 Chokki—chair. Tebil—table. Bakso—box. Kok—
 basket. Jak—hand. Ja'a—leg, foot. Ring—boat. A'a
 —earth. Na'tok.—fish. Churi—knife. Me'dik—
 cooking pot. Golap bibal—rose. Te'rik—plantain,
 banana. Nok—house. Krong—post. Singho—lion.
 Chi—water. Chiring—stream. Burung—jungle,
 forest. Nokking—roof. Pakma—wall.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Ua me'a bi'sa. Ua nok. German (jat). Ua bakso.
Mese. Ua achak. Ua bol. Sal. Aski. Te'rik. Sin'kari.
Jajong. Ua chokki. Salaram. Ding'kari. Mande. Ua
me'chik bi'sa. Himalaya a'brirang. Arabian sagal.
Ut. Do'po. Ua matchu bolot.

(b) Translate into Garo:—

The umbrella. The egg. The moon. The
summer. The box. The lion. The table. The sky.
The earth. The dog. The flower. The west. The
pig (wak). The cow. The bird. The pen. The ant.
The girl. The Ganges. The stream. The wall. The
river. The house. The camel.

LESSON 3.

Plurals.

(a) Gni ba una batakō mesokgipa Noun Plural
Number-o ong a. Plural Number-ko dakna
mitam Noun-rangni bon'kamao 's'-ko
sedapa. Jekai:—

Singular

Achak mangsa—A dog.

Me'a bi'sa saksa—
A boy.

Ki'tap kingsa—A book.

Leka do'reng—A kite.

Bol pangsa—A tree.

Noksa kingsa—A pic-
ture.*Plural.*

Achakrang—Dogs.

Me'a bi'sarang—Boys.

Ki'taprang—Books.

Leka do'rengrang—
Kites.

Bolrang—Trees.

Noksarang—Pictures

- (b) Noun-ni bon·kamgipa oikor 's', 'sh', 'ch'
(soft) aro 'x' ong'ode 'es'-ko on'dape
Plural-ko daka. Jekai:—

Singular

Klas—A class.

Peru—A fox.

Bakso—A box.

Gilja—Church.

Dislai—A match.

Boldim—Bush.

Plural.

Klasrang—Classes.

Perurang—Foxes.

Baksorang—Boxes.

Giljarang—Churches.

Dislairang—Matches.

Boldimrang—Bushes.

- (c) Noun-ni bon·kamgipa oikor 'o' ong'ode
basakoba 'es'-ko on'dape Plural-ko daka.
Jekai:—

| <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Te·gatchu rongsa— A mango. | Te·gatchurang— Mangoes. |
| Ka·donggipa saksa— A hero. | Ka·donggiparang— Heroes. |
| Alu rongsa—A potato. | Alurang—Potatoes. |
| Matma mangsa—A buffalo. | Matmarang—Buffaloes. |

Indiba Noun 'oo', 'io', 'eo', 'yo' -o bon·kameode
's'-mangmangkosan on·dapaia. Jekai :—

| <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Wa·a dotsa— A bamboo. | Wa·arang—Bamboos. |
| Folio kingsa—A folio. | Foliorang—Folios. |

(d) Noun 'f' ba 'fe'-o bon·kamode, 'f'-ni pal 'v'-
ko seskae 'es'-ko on·dape Plural-ko daka.
Jekai :—

| <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Churi—Knife. | Churirang—Knives. |
| Bijak—Leaf. | Bijakrang—Leaves. |
| Janggi—Life. | Janggirang—Lives. |
| Matchu bi·sa—Calf. | Matchu bi·sarang— Calves. |

- (e) Noun 'y'-o bon·kamode, aro una skang
Consonant ong·ode 'y'-ni pal 'i'-ko on·skae
'es'-ko on·dape Plural-ko daka. Jekai:—

Singular

Songjinma—City.
Me·chik—Lady
Odek—Baby.
Tampi—Fly.

Plural.

Songjinmarang—Cities.
Me·chikrang—Ladies.
Odekrang—Babies.
Tampirang—Flies

- Indiba 'y'-na skanggipa oikor vowej ong·ode
's'-ko on·dapmangmangaia. Jekai:—

Singular

Me'a bi'sa—A boy.
Kal'ani—Toy.
Kal'grika (ni)—Play.
Poido—Lay.

Plural.

Me'a bi'sarang—Boys.
Kal'anirang—Toys.
Kal'grika (ni) rang—
Plays.
Poidorang—Lays.

- (f) Mitam Noun-rangko Plural dakna jatchini
Vowel-rangkosan dingtangataia. Jekai:—

Singular Number.

Mande—Man.
Ja'a—Foot.
Wagam—Tooth.
Menggotchi—Mouse.
Tik—Louse.
Me·chik—Woman.

Plural Number

Manderang—Men.
Ja'arang—Feet.
Wagamrang—Teeth.
Menggotchirang—Mice.
Tikrang—Lice.
Me·chikrang—Women.

(g) Mitam Noun-rangna 'en'-ko on'dape plural
-ko daka. Jekai :—

Singular Number.

Matchu bolot—Ox.

Bi'sa—Child.

Jongska-adatang—

Brother.

Plural Number.

Matchu bolotrang—

Oxen.

Bi'sarang— Children

Jongska-adatangrang

—Brethren.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Meserang. Churirang. Do'orang. Makkrerang.
Me'a bi'sarang. Kit'aprang. Baksorang. Chibrim-
rang. Chattarang. Me'chik bi'sarang. Perurang.
Te'gatchurang. Dislairang. Manderang. Meng-
gotchirang. Bijakrang. Boldimrang. Wa'arang.
Bijarang. Achakrang. Nokrang. Tampirang.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Churches. Dogs. Men. Lice. Feet. Flowers.
Birds. Cities. Inkpots. Babies. Mats. Fans. Potatoes.
Cows. Leaves. Oxen. Brethren. Foxes. Eggs. Boys.
Mice. Buffaloes. Papers. Kites. Children. Roads.

LESSON 4.

Adjectives.

I

- Saksa namgipa bi'sa—A good boy.
 Saksa man'e cha'gipa mande—A rich man.—
 Similgipa bibal—A fragrant flower.
 Tangsimgipa salgi—The blue sky.
 Mangsa achak kore—A mad dog.
 Te'sa nok gitcham—An old house.
 Chugipa bol—A tall tree.
 Ba'ra gitchak—The red cloth.
 Ua chongipa me'chik bi'sa—The little girl.
 Gital ki'tap kingsa—A new book.
 Chongipa kuturi—A small room.
 Rongsa te'gatchu mina—A ripe mango.

II

- Ro'gipa budu—A long robe.
 Chi'gipa dut—Sweet milk.
 Chongipa nok—A small house.
 Dal'gipa bol—A big tree.
 Gisimgipa menggo—A black cat.
 Ba'ra gipbok—A white cloth.
 Ka'sina chi—Cold water.

Rimitgipa bibal—A yellow flower.
 Namgijagipa me'a bi'sa—A bad boy.
 Namgipa ki'tap—A good book.
 Milgipa menggo—A fat cat.
 Aratgipa me'chik bi'sa—A lazy girl.
 Seng'gipa mande — A clever man.
 Tangsekgipa samsi -- The green grass.
 Budepa mande—An old man.
 Nitogipa nikwatani—A fine scenery.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Similgipa bibal. Saksa buchuma. Ua aratgipa me'a bi'sa. Tangsimgipa salgi. Dal'gipa chibima. Milgipa matchu bima mangsa. Chongipa nok te'sa. Rongsa te'gatchu mingipa. Ding'a chi. Tangsekgipa bolrang. Andalgipa aramrang. Chi'gipa bija bitchi. Nitogipa bari damsa. Knatogipa git. Chonchongipa do'orang. Ba'ra gitchak. Mangsa achak ja'kora. Rongsa mingipa bite.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

A clever boy. A tall tree. Hot water. The pretty flower. A high hill. The blue sky. The red cloth. A mad dog. The black cat. A big house. A fine morning. The wet grass. The ripe bananas. A

distant place. The thick cloud. The blue mountain.
The fragrant flower. A cunning fox. The pleasant
land.

LESSON 5.

Adjectives (*Continued*).

(1) **This, these, that** aro **those**-ko jakkalani.

I

Ia—This.

Iarang — These.

Ua—That.

Uarang—Those.

II

Ia nok — This house

Ia nokrang — These
houses.Ua mes bi'sa—That
lamb.Ua mes bi'sarang—
Those lambs.

Ia kuturi—This room.

Ia kuturirang— These
rooms.Ua beng'blok—That
frog.Ua beng'blokrang—
Those frogs.

Ia kam — This work.

Ia kamrang—These
works.

Ua mande—That fellow.

Ua manderang—Those
fellows.

(2). **Any, Many, Much, Several, Some** aro
Other-ko jakkalani.

I

Jeba—Any.

Bang'a—Many, much,
several.

Mitam—Some.

Adita—Some.

Gipin—Other.

II

Bang'a manderang—Many men.

Je ki'tapba—Any book.

Bang'a tangka—Much money.

Gipin me'a bi'sarang—Other boys.

Chu'onga somoi—Enough time.

Mitam chatrorang—Some pupils.

(3). Both, All aro Such-ko jakkalani.

Gnian, }
Uaba iaba } — Both

Pilakan—All.

Indakgipa—Such.

Uandakgipa—Such.

Me'a bi'sarang sakgnian
—Both boys.Me'a bi'sarangoni iaba
uaba—Both the boys.Pilak ki'taprang—All
books.Ia pilak manderang—
All these people.Indakgipa biap—Such
a place.Pilak indakgipa me'chik
bi'sarang—All such
girls.Pilak bijakrang—All
leaves.Indakgipa bewal—Such
behaviour.Pilak rokkomrang—All
kinds.Indakgipa mande—
Such a man.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Je mandeba. Ia do'chirang. Indakgipa rong. Pilak nokrang. Ua chipu. Bang'a tangka. Bang'a wa'arang. Je lekaba. Ua matchu bimarang. Indakgipa rokkom. Bang'a sing'anirang. Gisimgipa matma manggnian. Chu'onga tangka.

(b). Translate into Garo :—

Such a servant. Both the pens. This fruit. Many big trees. Those goats. That house. All things. Much money. Those green leaves. All these sheep. This ant. Enough fuel. That little child. Such muddy place. This beautiful flower. Other papers. All mistakes.

LESSON 6.

Possessive Adjectives.

I

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Angni—My. | Chingni—Our. |
| Nang'ni—Your. | Na'simangni—Your. |
| Uni (bipa)—His | } Uamangni—Their. |
| Uni (bima)—Her | |
| Uni (gipin gipin)—Its | Uarangni—Their. |

II

Angni ki'tap—My book.
 Chingni nokrang—Our houses.
 Nang'ni menggo—Your cat.
 Na'simangni achakrang—Your dogs.
 Uni jakrang—His hands.
 Uni ba'ra—Her cloth.
 Uamang'ni ja'arang—Their feet.
 Uni ki'me—Its tail.
 Uarangni ki'merang—Their tails.

III

Sanjingni matchu bima—Sanjing's cow.
 Singhoni merang—The lion's mane.
 Probinni pen—Probin's pen.
 Menggoni mikron—The cat's eye.
 Tebilni ja'chokrang—The legs of a table.
 Kuturini kelkirang—The windows of the room.
 Bolni cheksirang—The branches of the tree.
 Me'a bi'sarangni ki'taparang—Boys' books.
 Me'chikmarangni gandingrang—Women's garments.
 Sonani jakstem—A gold ring.
 Koelani a'kol—A coal mine.
 Seani leka—A writing paper.

Note :— (a) Mande aro janggi gnggiparangni bimungo singular number ong'ode's-ko on'dape Possessive case-ko daka. Jekai, Alfredni nok—Alfred's house. Menggoni mikron—Cat's eye. Indiba plural number ongode aro bon'kamgipa oikor 's' ong'ode '-ko sedapaia. Jekais, bi'sarangni ki'taprang—Boys' books. Plural number ong'oba bon'kamgipa oikor 's' ong'jaode 's-ko on'dapa. Jekai, Bi'sarangni git—Children's song.

(b) Janggi grigiparangna 'of'-ko Noun-na skang done jakkala. Jekai, Bolni bijakrang—The leaves of tree Chokkini ja'chok—The leg of the chair.

(c) Badiaba noun-ko Possessive adjective gita jakkalode uko gipin noun-na skang done jakkala. Jekai, Ro'ongni pakma—The stone wall. Sonani. kali—Gold ink. A'ani jontu—The land animal.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Mongmani suntul. Bolni cheksirang. Achakni ki'me. Tebilni ja'chokrang. Angni adatang. Burungni do'o. Sonani jakstem. Uni (me'chik) ma'gipa. Uamangni songrang. Uni (me'asa) no'gipa. Me'chikrangni ba'rarang. Chingni Headmaster. Matchuni grong. Do'bokni ku'simang. Wa'ani am. Tebilni ba'ra. Uni gingting. Tonangni churi.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

The leaves of a tree. A gold chain. The lion's roar. The page of the book. Her brothers.

Jingban's garden. Your umbrella. His pretty daughter. Our village. The door of this house. My elder brother. A diamond ring. The branches of that tree. The window pane. The winter Vacation. The height of this hill. Spring water. Bird's nest.

LESSON 7.

THE VERB 'TO BE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

I

Anga ong'a—I am.

Na'a ong'a—You are.

Ua ong'a—He, She, It, is.

Chinga ong'a—We are.

Na·simang ong'a—You are.

Uamang ong'a—They are.

Uarang ong'a—They are.

II

Anga kusi ong'a—I am happy.

Na'a kusi ong'a—You are happy.

Ua kusi ong'a—He, she, is happy.

Chinga kusi ong'a—We are happy.

Na·simang kusi ong'a—You are happy.

Uamang kusi ong'a—They are happy.

III

Singban kusi ong'a—Singban is happy.

Ua me'chik bi'sa kusi ong'a—The girl is happy.

Me'a bi'sarang kusi ong'a—The boys are happy.

Angni jongdrang kusi ong'a—My brothers are happy.

Manderang kusi ong'a—The men are happy.

Rangnanmang kusi ong'a—Rangnan and others are happy.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ua (me'chik) kusi ong'a. Bi'sarang kusi ong'a. Na'a kusi ong'a. Ua mande an'senga. Rangnan kusi ong'a. Anga kusi ong'a. Me'chik bi'sarang kusi ong'a. Me'a bi'sarang kusi ong'a. Me'chikrang kusi ong'a. Ua (me'a) kusi ong'a. Tamringmang kusi ong'a.

(b) Translate in Garo :—

You are happy. She is happy. The girls are happy. The child is happy. Simson is happy. We are happy. The boy is happy. The men are happy. The school boys are happy.

Note :—'am'-ko Subject first person singular number-na jakkala ; 'is'-ko Subject third person singular number-na jakkala ; 'are'-ko Subject second person singular number aro Subject pilak personrangnan plural number-na jakkala.

LESSON 8

THE VERB 'TO BE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE (*contd.*)

I

Anga nama—I am well.

Chinga nama—We are well.

Na'a saa—You are ill.

Na'simang saa—You are ill.

Ua man'e cha'a—He is rich.

Uamang man'e cha'a—They are rich.

Ua kangal ong'a—He is poor.

Nobin ka'saninggipa ong'a—Nobin is kind.

Ua bari nitogipa ong'a—The garden is beautiful.

II

Anga chatro ong'a—I am a pupil.

Chinga chatrorang ong'a—We are pupils.

Na'a me'a bisa ong'a—You are a boy.

Na'simang me'a bi'sarang ong'a—You are boys.

Ua skulni skigipa ong'a—He is the school teacher.

Angni pagipa game cha'gipa ong'a—My father is a farmer.

Na'a man'e cha'gipa mande ong'a—You are a rich man.

Ua seng'gipa me'chik bi'sa ong'a—She is a clever girl.

Uni adatang daktor ong'a—His brother is a doctor.

Uamang skul chatrirang ong'a—They are school girls.

Exercise.

Translate into English :—

Uamang kangal ong'a. Ua mande bilaka. Ua me'a bi'sa saa. Uni pagipa skulni master ong'a. Nang'pa game cha'gipa ong'a. Ua cha'ugipa ong'a. Angni jonggipa chatro ong'a. Hori saksa game cha'gipa ong'a. Anga saa. Ua gaora de'gipa ong'a. Ua (me'chik (ka'saninggipa ong'a. Ua menggo gipbok ong'a. Ua gisingipa achak namja.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

He is a pleader (ukil). The girl is pretty. That garden is beautiful. The boy is poor. Sajim is ill. My uncle is kind. The snake is long. His hair is grey. The boys are honest (kakketgipa.) The cat is an animal. He is the Headmaster of this School. His coat is black. Her father is a carpenter. Ramjan is a shop-keeper. His brother is ill.

LESSON 9.

THE VERB 'TO BE' (Continued).

Meaning :—at—o ; in—o, ning'o ; on—o, ko-sako ; under—kokima'o, ja'pango ; out..a'palo, a'palchi ; inside—ning'o.

Ua skulo donga—He is at school.

Ua noko donga—She is at home.

Ua bi'sa bol ja'pango donga—The boy is
under the tree.

Uni pen tebilu donga—His pen is on the table.

Ua achak palang nokkima'o donga—The dog
is under the bedstead.

Angni nogipa noko donga—My sister is at
home.

Uni achak nokningo donga—His dog is inside
the house.

Matchurang a'bao donga—The cows are on
the field.

Ua a'palo donga—He is out.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Achak noko donga. Mese kolo donga. Ua
ki'tap tebilni kosako donga. Ua me'a bi'sa a'palo
donga. Ua menggo tebil kokimma'o donga.
Matcha burungo donga. Do'bipa (cock) nokking
(roof) kosako donga. Ua me'chik bi'sani bakso
wa'seo donga. Uamang a'palchi (donga). Ua
me'chik bi'sa skulo donga. Me'a bi'sarang kuturio
donga. Chatrorang klastangtango donga.

(b) Translate into Garo:—

The inkpot is on the table. My father is at home. The cow is in the cowshed. The birds are on the branches of that tree. He is out. The boy is out. The Headmaster is in the office. The girls are in their classes. Singjan is inside the house. The rats are in the hole. My books are on the table. Her sister's toy is in the box.

LESSON 10.

THE VERB 'TO BE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE (*Continued.*)

Negative Sentence.

I

Anga ong'ja—I am not.

Na'a ong'ja—You are not.

Ua ong'ja—He, she, it is not.

Chinga ong'ja—We are not.

Na'simang ong'ja—You are not.

Uamang ong'ja—They are not.

Uarang ong'ja—They are not.

II

Menggo ong'ja—The cat is not.

Menggorang ong'ja—The cats are not.

Na'bin ong'ja—Na'bin is not.

Na'binmang ong'ja—Na'bin and others are not.

Bosturang ong'ja—The things are not.

Na'tok ong'ja—Fish is not.

Bol ong'ja—The tree is not.

Ja'arang ong'ja—The legs are not.

Kitaprang ong'ja—The books are not.

III

Ua me'a bi'sa senggipa ong'ja—The boy is not clever.

Anga an'sengja—I am not well.

Angni ma'gipa noko dongja—My mother is not at home.

Uamang man'e cha'gipa ong'ja.—They are not rich.

Uni (me'chik) pen namja—Her pen is not good.

Nang'ni ma'gipa saja—Your mother is not ill.

Na'a kusi ong'ja—You are not happy.

Ua bol chuja—The tree is not tall.

Ua mande milja—The man is not fat.

Uni nok dal'ja—His house is not big.

Ua na'tok dal'ja—The fish is not big.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ua me'chik bi'sa saja. Ua bibal gitchakja.
Uamang noko dongja. Ua ka'donggipa (brave)

ong'ja. Anga kusi-ong'ja. Ia-ki'tap gital ong'ja.
 Anga ka'pong (coward) ong'ja. Ua dokandar
 dokano-dongja. Lochmon jara ong'ja. Uni pagipa
 man'e cha'gipa ong'ja. Me'a bi'sarang kal'grikram
 biapo dongja. Na'bin seng'gipa ong'ja. Ia churi
 namja. Ua bolrang chuja.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

The cat is not black. I am not rich. They
 are not ill. The boy is not clever. Those books
 are not good. Her slate is not on the table. He
 is not at home. Some boys are not on the play-
 ground. The man is not mad. Negroes are not
 white. His house is not big. Her father is not
 old. This box is not heavy. The cat is not under
 the table.

LESSON 11.

THE VERB 'TO-BE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE (*Continued*).

Interrogative Sentence.

I

Anga changroama?—Am I tall? —

Ua bilakama?—Is he strong?

Na'a saama?—Are you ill?

Ua me'a bi'sa an'sengama?—Is the boy happy?

Uamang an'sengama?—Are they happy?

Ki'taprang tebilni kosako dongama?—Are the books on the table?

Ua me'chik bi'sa noko dongama?—Is the girl at home?

Nang'ni adatang an'sengama?—Is your brother happy?

Uni pagipa namengama?—Is her father well?

II

Na'a an'sengjama?—Are you not well?

Ua sajama?—Is he not ill?

Anga bilakjama?—Am I not strong?

Bibalrang nitojama?—Are the flowers not beautiful?

Ua bol chujama?—Is the tree not tall?

Uni wanggipa noko dongjama?—Is his uncle not at home?

Do'karang gisimjama?—Are the crows not black?

Na'a skul bi'sa ong'jama?—Are you not a school boy?

Burung dikjama?—Is the jungle not dense?

Chini chi'jama?—Is sugar not sweet?

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Uamang man'e cha'giparang ong'jama? Na'a saama? Ua mande bilakjama? Ua nok dal'ama?

Nang'ni pagipa namen gama? Ua rama chel'ama?
 Uara saksa dakdor ong'ama? Ua nang'ni nogipa-
 ma? Noko mande dongjama? Bibalrang smil-
 jama? Giljanok dal'ama? Headmaster office-o-
 dongama? Ua chibima apbaljama? Chibrim-
 rang chonchonjama Noko saksaba dongjama?

(b) Translate into Garo:—

Is your father rich? Is not the man strong?
 Is my horse not black? Is she your sister? Is
 he not tall? Is the elephant small animal? Are
 they not farmers? Is it big? Are the ants idle?
 Is your cow black? Are your books good? Is
 the grape sour (mesenga)? Is your master not
 good. Am I not strong? Is the boy clever?

LESSON 12.

THE VERB 'TO BE' IN THE PAST TENSE.

I

Anga ong'achim—I was.

Na'a ong'achim—You were.

Ua ong'achim—He, She, It was.

Chinga ong'achim—We were.

Na'simang ong'achim—You were.

Uamang ong'achim—They were.

Uarang ong'achim—They were.

Anga saachim—I was ill.
 Ua menggo milachim—The cat was fat.
 Na'simang kusi ong'achim—You were happy.
 Nangbin bilakachim—Nangbin was strong.
 Chinga dambechim—We were young.
 Bibalrang nitoachim—The flowers were beautiful.
 Do'ga oachim—The door was open.
 Sonaram dilgipa ong'achim—Sonaram was a leader.

II

Bibalrang gitchakachimma?—Were the flowers red?
 Na'a saachimma?—Were you ill?
 Ua me'a bi'sa bimchipachimma?—Was the boy?
 diligent?
 Ua chi tu'achimma?—Was the water deep?
 An'chingni pagitchamrang ka'donggiparang ong'-
 achimma? Were our forefathers brave?
 Nang'ni pagipa skul master ong'achimma?—Was
 your father a school master?
 Samson ka'sagipa ong'achimma?—Was Samson
 kind?
 Ua nang'ni ki'tap ong'achimma? Was it your book?

III

Ua sajachim—He was not ill.
 Na'a mistri ong'jachimma?—Were you not a
 carpenter?
 Uni nok dal'jachim—His house was not big.

Nang'ni nogipa skulo dongjachimma?—Was your sister not at school?

Ua skulo dongjachim—She was not at school?

Uni depante seng'gipa ong'jachimma?—Was his son not clever?

Do'ga chipjachimma?—Was the door not shut?

Anga sajachimma?—Was I not ill?

Note:—'Am' aro 'is'-ni past tense 'was' ong'a 'are'-ni past tense 'were' ong'a.

LESSON 13.

THE VERB 'TO HAVE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

I

Ango donga—I have.

Nang'o donga—You have.

Uo donga—He, She, It, has.

Chingo donga—We have.

Na'simango donga—You have.

go donga—They have.

Uarango donga—They have.

Ua me'a bi'sao donga—The boy has.

Do'orango donga—The birds have.

Bansingo donga—Bansing has.

Bansingmang'o donga—Bansing and others have.

Uto donga—The camel has.

Makkrerango donga—The monkeys have.

II

- Ango menggo mangsa donga—I have a cat.
 Uo wak mangsa donga—He has a pig.
 Nang'ni pagipao bang'a tangka donga—Your
 father has much money.
 Chingo noksarang donga—We have pictures.
 Rabono milgipa achak mangsa donga—Rabon has
 a fat dog.
 Do'orango granrang donga—The birds have
 wings.
 Menggoo mikron ronggni donga—The cat has
 two eyes.
 Ua mandeo slai ge'sa donga—The man has a gun.
 Ango jaksamgni gnang—I have two hands.
 Ua matchu bimao ja'sambri donga—The cow has
 four legs.
 Mongmao suntul ge'sa donga—The elephant has a
 trunk.
 Matchao matsrangipa jakskilrang donga—The
 tiger has sharp claws.
 Matchuo sinchi donga—The bull has a hump. —
 Bolrango bijakrang donga—The trees have leaves.
 Uo nachil samgni gnang—He has two ears.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ango gure mangsa donga. Matchuo grong
 ge'gni donga. Uo nitogipa bari damsa donga.

Makkreo rogipa ki'me donga. Ua me'chik bi'sao ki'tap kingsa gnang. Chingo te'gatchu bolrang gnang. Gosino ring bolsa (kansa) donga. Ua bi'sao (child) kal'ani (toy) ge'sa donga. Ua mongmao ro'rogipa wag am ponggni donga. Ua do'bima'o do'bisarang mangchikung donga.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

It has two horns. The dog has a tail. The cobra (chipugam) has a hood. You have a box. I have a land. He has much money. The heron (hargila) has two long legs. He has a black coat. The boy has a toy. The man has a small hut (noktip). She has a gold watch. My son has a fine (nambea) knife. The bird has a beak. The owl has two big eyes.

LESSON 14.

THE VERB 'TO HAVE' IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

Negative and Interrogative Sentences.

I.

Ango pen dongja—I have no pen.

Uamango tangka dongja—They have no money.

Ua changrogipa bi'sao ki'taprang dongja—The tall boy has no books.

Mongmao jakrang dongja—The elephant has no hands.

Chingo gurerang dongja—We have no horses.
 Rimjingo slai dongja—Rimjing has no gun.
 Nang'o jonggiparang dongja—You have no
 brothers.
 Achako grong dongja—The dog has no horn.

II

Uo achak dongjama?—Has he no dog?
 Nang'o nogipa dongjama?—Have you no sister?
 Uamango matchurang dongjama?—Have they no
 cows?
 Ango nok dongjama?—Have I no house?
 Nang'o do'bokrang dongjama?—Have you no
 goats?
 Do'orango granrang dongjama?—Have the birds
 no wings?

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Matchuo grongrang dongama? Nang'o churi
 grima? Do'bako (bat) grang gngangma? Uo kitap
 dongjama? Matchu bi'sao grongrang dongja.
 Ranggolo ki'me ro'gipa gngangma? Ango nok
 dongja. Nang'ni nogipao slet dongja. Mongmao
 wagamrang dongjama? Atchuo slai dongja. Bijao
 (bee) beri (stink) dongama? Nang'o Dictionary
 dongjama? Ramjango menggo mangsa donagma?

(b) Translate into Garo :—

The man has no children. I have no gun. The goat has no hump. Have you no pen? He has no pineapple garden. Has your father an orange garden? She has no brothers and sisters. Has your uncle a land? Has the horse cloven feet? Has he no umbrella? I have no good table. Has the chair five legs? Has the snake a head? You have no tail.

LESSON 15.

The verb 'to have' in the Past Tense.

I

Ango ki'tap kingsa dongachim—I had a book.

Chingo bari damsa dongachim—We had a garden.

Uo achak mangsa dongachim—He had a dog.

Uamango matchurang dongachim—They had cows.

Nango nogiparang dongachim—You had sisters.

Na'simango churirang dongachim—You had knives.

II

Nang'o slai dongachimma?—Had you a gun?

Ango slai dongachim—I had no gun.

Nango tangka dongachimma?—Had you money?

Uo tangka dongjachim—He had no money.

Nang jonggipao chola kot gnganchimma?—Had your brother a coat?

Angni jonggipao chola kot dongjachim—My brother had no coat.

Nang'o gure dongjachim—You had no horse.

Nangni pagipao chokki dongjachimma?—Had your father no chair?

Uo ghoru dongjachim—He had no watch.

Do'bako grang gnganchimma?—Had the bat wings?

Menggoo ku'simang dongjachim—The cat had no whiskers.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Uo adatarang sakbonga dongjachim. Uo jakrang dongjachimma? Ango tangka dongjachim. Nang'o slai dongjachimma? Achako ki'me dongjachim. Uamango roborang dongjachimma? Ango pen dongjachimma? Uni atchutango wagamrang grichim. Rikmino a'a dongjachim. Ua bolo bijakrang dongjachim.

(b) Translate into Garo:—

He had two brothers. I had no cat. My father had a garden. Had you no knife? The dog had no

pups. Jemson had a good fountain pen. She had no clothes. We had cows. Had Singdon brothers? He had no book. Had he a ball? You had no inkpot. The cow had no calf. Ramsing had no beard. Had he no stick? The boys had no kites.

LESSON 16.

Other Verbs.

A. *Intransitive Verbs.*

PRESENT TENSE.

I

Anga re'baa—I come.

Na'a re'baa—You come.

Ua re'baa—He, She, It, comes.

Chinga re'baa—We come.

Na'simang re'baa—You come.

Uamang re'baa—They come.

Uarang re'baa—They come.

Ua aua—He bathes.

Balwa bala—The wind blows.

Achak sing'a—The dog barks.

Achakrang sing'a—The dogs bark.

Chengsan re'anga—Chengsan goes.

Chengsanmang re'anga—Chengsan and others go.

Do'o bila—The bird flies.
 Na'bin kata—Na'bin runs.
 Bi'sarang kal'grika—The boys play.
 Menggo mikoa—The cat mews.
 Ua ka'dinga—He laughs.
 Gure ga'teka—The pony kicks.
 Anga asonga—I sit.
 Na'tok jroa—The fish swims.
 Ua chadenga—He stands.
 Na'a kata—You run.

II

Anga angni noko donga—I live in my house.
 Na'a ga'aka—You fall.
 Ua sia—He dies.
 Chinga re'bapil'a—We return.
 Ua me'chik bi'sa ring'a—The girl sings.
 Ua bi'sa tusia—The child sleeps.
 Do'orang bila—The birds fly.
 Chibima joka—The river flows.

III

Jajong teng'a—The moon shines.
 Uamang chadenga—They stand.
 'Bibalrang bala—Flowers bloom.

Biterang mina—Fruits ripen.

Uni ma'gipa grapa—Her mother weeps.

Do'bipa gisika—The cock crows.

B. Transitive Verb.

PRESENT TENSE.

I

Anga mi cha'a—I eat rice.

Ua 'hi ringa—He drinks water.

Na'a chi ringa—You drink water.

Samson Nelsonko doka—Samson beats Nelson.

Ua me'a bisa cha ringa—The boy drinks tea.

II

Ua uni jonggipana ka'sara—He loves his brother.

Anga angni kamko a'bachenga—I begin my work.

Uamang ba'rarangko pala—They sell cloths.

Na'a Samsonna ki'tap kingsako on'a—You give
Samson one book.

Anga chiti kingsako sea—I write a letter.

III

Ua angko doka—He beats me.

Na'a una ka'sara—You love him.

Anga nang'na ua ki'tapko on'a—I give you the book. Uni abitang una pensil ge'sa watata—Her sister sends her a pencil.

Matchu b'ima samsi cha'a—The cow eats grass.

Ua angna uni ki'tapko pala—He sells me his book.

Not.:—

(a) Intransitive verb-o 'object' dongja; ba verb-ni daka kam subject-ni daka ba ong'ako janapana agre mabungoba nangeja. Jekai, Achak kata—The dog runs. Iano 'kata' (run) katta achakni daka kammangmangko janapana agre mamung gipino nangepaja. Indiba Transitive verb-o 'object' donga, chong'motan verb-ni daka kama maiba'o nangea; aro A'chikkuo uni china 'object' ong'gipa noun-o 'ko' ba 'na' donga. Jekai, Achak menggoko chika—The dog bites the cat. Iano 'chika(bites)' noun menggoo nangea. Aroba, Ua angna ka'saa—He loves me. Iano 'ka'saa(loves) pronoun 'angna(me)-o nangea.

(b) Personal Pronounrang objective case-o ong'on bimang dintang ong'a. Jekai, Angna, Angko—Me; Chingna, Chingko—Us; Una, Uko—Him, Her; Uamangna, Uamangko—Them. Iarang Nominative Case I, We, He, She aro They-ni ong'a. Indiba You aro It-ni bimang dintangja.

(c) He, She, It aro gipin nounrang jerangan Third Person, Singular Number ni Present Tense-o ong'a, Verb-na 's'-ko on'dapna nanga. Jekai, Ua kata—He, She, It, runs. Ua menggo chi ringa—The cat drinks water.

LESSON 17.

Other verbs (*continued*).*Past Tense.*

I

Anga mi cha'aha—I ate rice.

Ua mi cha'aha—He ate rice.

Ua mi cha'aha—He, She, It ate rice.

Chinga mi cha'aha—We ate rice.

Na'simang mi cha'aha—You ate rice.

Uamang mi cha'aha—They ate rice.

II

Ua ki'tap kingsako poraiaha—He read a book.

Ua nang'na ka'saachim—He loved you.

Do'orang bilangaha—The birds flew.

Uamang kataha—They run.

Anga nang'na tangka gong'sa on'aha—I gave you
one rupee.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Ua re'baha. Menggo meseko chikaha. Anga
nangko nikaha. Rimban uko dokaha. Me'a bi'sarang

kal'grikaha. Anga una angni ki'tapko on'aha. Ua-
 mang katangaha. Na'a tusiaha. Do'orang bilangaha.
 Achak sing'aha. Do'o gisikaha. Matchu bimarang
 samsiko cha'aha. Biterang minaha. Ua chiti king-
 sako seaha. Angni nogipa tusiaha.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

He sang a song. I ate rice. My mother cook-
 ed rice. The birds flew. His father died. They re-
 turned. My brother wrote me a letter. The girl
 read her lessons. He sold me his book. I lost my
 knife. The dog run. He saw her. You gave him
 your slate. I put this book on the table.

SOME VERBS.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Cha'a—eat. | Cha'aha—ate. |
| Kata—run. | Kataha—run. |
| Re'baa—come. | Re'baha—came. |
| Re'anga—go. | Re'angaha—went. |
| Grapa—weep. | Grapaha—wept. |
| Bila—fly. | Bilaha—flew. |
| Sea—write. | Seaha—wrote. |
| Kal'grika—play | Kal'grikaha—played. |
| Dona—put | Donaha—put. |
| Mina—ripen | Minaha—ripened. |
| Oa—open | Oaha—opened. |

Nika—see

Nikaha—saw.

Tusia—sleep.

Tusiaha—slept.

On'a—give

On'aha—gave.

Song'a—cook.

Song'aha—cooked.

LESSON 18.

Do, Does, aro Did.—

Iarangni orto 'daka' ong'a, aro 'did'-ni orto dakaha ong'a.

Anga daka—I do.

Na'a daka—You do.

Ua daka—He, She, It, does.

Chinga daka—We do.

Na:simang daka—You do.

Uamang daka—They do.

Anga dakaha—I did.

Ua dakaha—He did.

Na'a dakaha—You did.

Na:simang daka—You did.

II

Manderang daka—The men do.

Ua me'a bi'sa daka—The boy does.

Me'chik bi'sarang daka—The girls do.

Manjeng daka—Manjeng does.

Manjengmang daka—Manjeng and others do.
 Angni adatang iako dakaha—My brother did this.
 Ua ua kamko dakaha—He did the work.
 Ua me'a bi'sa uko daka—The boy does it.

III

Negative Sentenses.

Anga uko dakja—I do not do it.
 Ua ia kamko dakja—He does not do this work.
 Anga uija—I do not know.
 Ua miko cha'ja—He does not eat rice.
 Na'a re'angjaha—You did not go.
 Ua matchu bima re'bajaha—The cow did not come.
 Chinga uko nikja—We do not see him.
 Ua angna uni ki'tapko on'ja—He does not give
 me his book.

Not:—Skanggipa (I)-o mesokgiparangko ramram
 verb-rang gita jakkala aro uni orto daka ong'a. Indiba
 (II)-gipao jakkalgipakode gipin verb-rangna Sing'ani
 Sentence-o, Negative Sentence-o aro Sentence-rangni
 Tenserangko mesokaniosa dakchakgipa verb ong'a. Aro
 iarangko Auxilliary ba helping verb ine minga.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Me'chik bi'sa daka. Anga uko dakaha. Ua
 mande ua kamko daka. Chinga uko dakja. Uamang

uko dakaha. Ua re'angjaha. Ua nang'ko namnikja. Angni nogipa angna uni ki'tapko watatjaha. Ua me'chik bi'sa lessontangko poraija. Ramsing re-bapil'jaha.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

He does not know me. My brother did it. The cat does not drink milk. The farmer does not plough the field. I did not send him a letter. His father does not like him. He does not go to school. The snake does not bite him. The boys do not like him. His sister does this work.

LESSON 19.

Interrogative Sentences

I

Present Tense.

Na'a uko uiama?—Do you know him?

Ua nang'na uni penko onama?—Does he give you his pen?

Na'a miko cha'ahama?—Did you eat rice?

Na'a uko ramao grongahama?—Did you meet him on the road?

Nang'adatang chiti seahama?—Did your brother write the letter.

Ua me'a bi'sa leka do'rengko bilatahama—Did the boy fly the kite?

Na'a Bengaliko uiama?—Do you know Bengali?

Na'a Hindustani-ko aganama?—Do you speak Hindustani?

Bi'sarang robol kal'ama?—Do the boys play football?

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ua re'angahama? Menggo do'o bi'sako chikahama? Na'a uko uiama? Ua cha ringama? Ua an'tangni lessontangko poraiahama? Na'a ia barako namnikama? Ua do'o mikoama? Mongma terikko cha'ama? Do'o bilangahama? Ua an'tangni ki'taprangko tebilo donama? Matchu bima samsiko cha'ama. Anga nang'ko nikahama?

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Did you call me? Does he not know you? Did I not see you in my house? Does my brother like you. Did he write you a letter? Does your mother cook rice? Do you like bananas? Birds do not sing at night. Does the tiger kill the men? Did you shoot the elephant? Do you know Ramson? Ramson does not like him. Do I eat mutton?

LESSON 20.

Shall & Will (*The future Tense*).

I

Anga re'bagen—I shall come.

Na'a re'anggen—You will go.

Ua uko dakgen—He will do it.

Chinga chingni lessonrangko poraigen—We shall
read our lessons.

Na'simang re'anggen—You will go.

Uamang re'bagen—They will come.

Anga nigen—I will see.

Na'a re'anggen—You shall go.

Ua dakgen—He shall do.

II

Negative Sentences.

Anga re'angjawa—I shall not go.

Na'a iako dakjawa—You will not do this.

Ua cha:jawa—He will not eat.

Chinga tusijawa—We shall not sleep.

Na'simang pa:jawa—You will not dare.

Uamang re'angjawa—They will not go.

Anga porajawa—I will not read.

Na'a re'angjawa—You shall not go.

Ua ringjawa—He shall not drink.

III

Interrogative Sentences.

Na'a re'bapil·genma?—Will you return?

Ua iako dakgenma?—Will he do it?

Anga iako ra'boma?—Shall I take this?

Na'simang asonggenma?—Will you sit down.

Uamang re'angganma?—Will they go?

Ua na'tok cha'genma?—Will he eat fish.

Note:—First Person-na 'shall'—ko aro Third aro Second Person-na 'will' ko jakkalode mikkangchi dakgni ba ong'gnikosan mesokaia ; indiba First Person-na 'will' aro Second Person aro Third Person-na 'shall'—ko jakkal-skaode ong'chongmotgni ba draatako man'aniko mesoka.

(b) Sing'anina 'will' ba 'shall'—ko Sentense-na skang donna nanga.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Anga mi cha'gen. Na'a ua chittiko poraigenma?

Ua re'angjawama? Na'a ua churiko brejawama?

Anga ia kamisko krugen. Ua achakko dokgen.

Nangbin an'tangni ringko palgenma ? Ua me'chik bi'sa chi ko'egenma ? Anga re'angjawa (mangsong-chongmota). Ua angni ki'tapko bregenma ? Jongsing re'anggan (draatako man'a). Anga sikar ka'gen.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Will she read the book ? Shall we sing ? Will you buy the soap ? Shall I go ? Will the man come ? We shall swim. The dog will bite you. I will climb the tree. We shall learn our lessons. This cow will give us milk. Will he not sell his garden ? I shall beat him. The rats will eat the paddy. We shall sleep in this room. Girls will do the needle work. I shall give you good books.

LESSON 21.

The Present Continous Tense.

I

Anga poraienga—I am reading.

Ua tusienga—He is sleeping.

Nara ring'enga—You are singing.

Ua achak katangenga—The dog is running.

Menggorang mikoenga—The cats are mewling.

Uamang re·baenga—They are coming.

Bi·sarang kal·grikenga—The children are playing.

II

Past Continuous Tense.

Anga poraiengachim—I was reading.

Chinga halweengachim—We were ploughing the field.

Na·a re·angengachim—You were going.

Na·simang kal·grikengachim—You were playing.

Me·chik bi·sarang ring·engachim—The girls were singing.

Ua cha·engachim—He was eating.

Uamang bolrangko denengachim—They were cutting trees.

Renu chi ko·baengachim—Renu was bringing water.

III

Future Continuous Tense.

Anga re·angaenggen—I shall be going.

Chinga poraiaenggen—We shall be reading.

Na·a re·angaenggen—You will be going.

Na·simang dakangaenggen—You will be doing.

Ua chaangaenggen—He will be eating.

Ua do'o bilangaenggen—The bird will be flying.

Uamang seangaenggen—They will be writing.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Achak mangsa katangenga. Matchurang cha-amenga. Balwa balenga. Ua re'baengachim. Na'a poraiangaenggen. Anga ia bolko den'pegen. Bibalrang balgaogen. Ua me'chik bi'sa ring'angaenggen. Uni pagipa re'bagen. Do'orang mikoengachim. Achakrang sing'enga. Manderang re'angengachim. Ua mongma bolni cheksirangko pe'enga. Uni (me'chik) ma'gipa mi song'engachim.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

She was singing a song. The boy was learning his lessons. You are doing your work. He is coming. The wind is blowing. Ronsing is flying the kite. You were writing a letter. The farmer was cutting the paddy. The dogs are fighting. The moon was shining. The bell is ringing. Your mother is calling you. The little bird is making a nest.

LESSON 22.

Present Perfect Tense.

I

Anga angni kamko matchotaha—I have finished my work.

Na'a nang'ni lessonrangko skie ra'manaha—You have learnt your lessons.

Ua chiti kingsako semanaha—He has written a letter.

Chinga re'bapil'aha—We have come back.

Uamang cha ringmanaha—They have had their tea.

Na'simang uko dakmanaha—You have done it.

II

Interrogative and Negative.

Na'a nang'ni kamko dakmanahama?—Have you done your work?

Ua uni kamko dakmankuja—He Has not done his work.

Sal chokonangahama?—has the sun gone down?

Sal chokonangaha—The sun has gone down.

Na'a angni chitiko man'soahama?—Have you received my letter?

Anga nangni chitiko mansokuja—I have not received your letter.

Ramson hisab ka·manahama ?—Has Ramson done the sum ?

Ua cha ringmanahama ?—Has he taken tea ?

Pion re·bakujama ?—Has the postman not come ?

Anga nang·na penko on·kujama ?—Have I not given you the pen ?

Na·a matchako nikhankuja—You have not seen the tiger.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ua ki·tapko poraiman·kuja. Bi·sarang chakatman·aha. Anga aumanaha. Ua chiti semanahama ? Uni datang sok·baman·aha. Panterang re·angmantokaha. Mistri chokki ge·sako dakmanaha. Matcha mande saksako chikaha. Anga uni ki·tapko nikhankuja. Bolni bijakrang ga·aktokmanaha. Na·a menggo gisimko nikhmanahama ? Uni nogipa chakatkuja. Anga uni chitiko mansoku·ja. Me·chik bi·sarang git mingsako ring·manaha.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Fruits have ripened. Ramson has gone. The farmer has not returned. He has read the book. The Headmaster has taken his bath. His son has done it. She has bought a soap. The sun has risen.

The flowers have blossomed. The dog has died.
 The hen has laid an egg. He has built a big house.
 The man has killed a snake. Have you got my
 letter? He has not seen the peacock.

LESSON 23.

Imperative Mood.

I

Nang'ni kamko ka'bo—Do your work.
 Git mingsa ring'bo—Sing a song.
 Nang'ni lessonrangko skie ra'bo—Learn your
 lessons.
 Nang'ni ki'tapko poraibo—Read your book.
 Kuturiko itrokbo—Sweep the room.
 Ba'rarangko su'bo—Wash the cloths.
 Nang'ni jutarangko ganbo—Put on your shoes.
 Uko sing'bo—Ask him.
 Cha ringbo—Take your tea.

II

Jekjaknabe—Do not make noise.
 Nang'ni ki'taprangko una on'nabe—Do not give
 him your books.
 Achakko da'dok—Do not beat the dog.
 Moila chiko ringnabe—Do not drink dirty water.

Mingija biterangko cha'nabe—Do not eat unripe fruits.

Uko rimbanabe—Don't bring him.

Note.—Ge'eton Second Personko'san ge'etna man'aia aro pangnan verb-ko Sentense-ni skanggipao dona. Indiba beng'on mongsonggipa verb-na skang (II)-gipao mesoka gita 'Do not'-ko donchenga.

(b) Do not-ni kan'dikgipa bimang 'Don't' ong'a. Iako seao jakkalja indiba agangrikaosa jakkalaia.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Minbleka biterangko cha'nabe. Ia chitiko nang'ni pagipana on'bo. Namgija me'a bi'sarangko sasti on'bo. Nang'ni lessonrangko skie ra'bo. Ua bolko den'pebo. Ia bitchilko nang'ni bario ge'bo. Angni ki'tapko tebil kosako donbo. Na-tokko song'bo. Be'enko cha'nabe. Gipinrangko sainabe (abuse). Chi ding'ako ra'babo. Me'diko chi ding'atbo.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Call your brother. Send him this book. Look at the sky. Write your name on the blackboard. Bring me a cup of tea. Clean this table. Do not wear spectacles. Have a cup of tea. Do not play

tricks (chalakki). Ask him. Kill the snake. Catch the flies. Do your work. Obey your parents (ma'a-paarang). Worship one God. Fly your kite. Do not tell him. Plant the tree in the garden.

LESSON 24.

Preposition (Skang dongsogipa.)

To—na, china; With—baksa, mu, chi; Over—ko-sako; From—oni; Behind—janggalchi, ki'sangchi, ja'manchi; For—na; Through—chi, gita; Before—na skang: Into—ning'chi.

Anga antichi re'angenga—I am going to bazar.

Ua penchi sea—He writes with the pen.

Ua Turaoni re'baha—He came from Tura.

Na'a ia kamko angna dakbo—Do this work for me.

Noren ang baksa donga—Noren lives with me.

Ia ba'ra nang'na ong'a—This cloth is for you.

Angni joggipa Baghmarao donga—My brother is at Baghmara.

Ua Damrachi re'angenga—He is going to Damra.

Ua dut gri cha ringa—He takes tea without milk.

Ua angna seataha—He wrote to me.

Anga December jao Calcuttachi re'anggen—I shall go to Calcutta in December.

Anga iako atamo dakgen—I shall do it in the evening.

Sal napo re'babo—Come at sunset.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Anga un baksa re'anggan. Na'a skulchi re'angbo. Ua ia biapona re'bagenma? Anga un baksa ia kamko dakrimjawa. Uni nokchi re'angbo. An'ching an'chingni mikronrangchi nika. Ua bolko ruachi (axe) den pea. Angni gana-chinanirangko baksoo donbo. Ua ang baksa apsan (same) bench-asonga. Ua an'tangni bariko tangkana palja. Anga nang'na ki'tap kingsako ra'baha. Na'a atamo angona re'bana namnikgenma?

(b) Translate into Garo:—

He does not like to come to me. You borrowed (ra'chaka) ten rupees from me. The man fell down from the tree. The boys play the ball in the afternoon. He will not finish the work in this week (anti). Sangam has come to me. He sold this knife to me for five rupees. He will finish the work within (ni gisepo) a week. My father is not at home. The bird is sitting on the tree.

LESSON 25.

The Infinitive 'to'.

Ua an'tang ki'tapko on'na sikja—He does not like to give his book.

Anga dokanchi chini brena re'angachim—I went to shop to buy sugar.

Ua angko knachakna sikja—He does not like to listen to me.

Ua an'tangni slaiko ra'pilena uona re'angaha—He went to him to take back his gun.

Pringo re'bachina una aganbo—Tell him to come in the morning.

Biteko cha'na an'ching te'gatchuko ge'a—We plant mango tree to eat its fruit.

Wakrang miko cha'na a'baona re'baa—The pig come to the field to eat the paddy.

An'chingni ma'a-paa namchina an'chingko skia—Our parents teach us to be good.

Anga am'bol am'na burungchi reanga—I go to the jungle to collect firewood.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Anga te'rikko cha'na namnika. Ua walo nok-tangchi tusina re'angaha. Anga skulchi re'na sikja. Anarasrangko palna ua antichi re'angenga. Na'a

ang baksa re'pana namnikgenma? Angko grong-china una aganbo. Songni manderang (villagers) na'tok rim'na chibimachi re'angtokaha. Anga nang'ni nokko nina sika.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

He is going to the field to plough. I bought a fowl to eat. He went to Calcutta to read in the College. I have a good fountain pen to sell. Do you want to have a good gun? I am going to the Railway Station to receive my brother. The Headmaster told the boys not to smoke.

LESSON 26.

The Introductory 'There.'

I

Ia kuturio ge'chigni benchrang donga—There are twelve benches in this room.

Ching klaso me'a bi'sa sakchibonga donga—There are fifteen boys in our class.

Ia songo skul ge'sa donga—There is a school in this village.

Ia jillao bang'a dokanrang donga—There are many shops in this town.

Ia biapo mande dongjachim—There was no man in this place.

Da'alo football match ong'gen—There will be a football match today.

Iano saksaba dongja—There is no one here.

A'chik songo Raja saksa dongachim—There was a King in Garoland.

Burungo matcha dongachim— There lived a tiger in the jungle.

Una ka'dongani gngang—There is hope for him.

Uani gimin on'titi kenchakani gngang—There is some doubt about it.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Salgio askirang bang'e donga. Angni bario te'gatchu pangbonga donga. Da'a walo tamasa ong'gen. Basingo chi dongjaha. Ia skulo bi'sarang saksotdok donga. Akbar minggipa saksa raja dongachim. Ia jao chuti dongja. Ua burungo matcha donggenma? Bario bibalrang donga. Ia a'brio bang'a makkrerang donga. Garo Hillso chibima dilchibonga donga. Ia District-o banga antirang donga.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

There were many peacocks in our place. There is no rice in this store. There is a bird in the nest. There is no fish in this stream (chiring). There are ten Assistant Masters in our school.

There will be Prize distribution this afternoon in our school. There is no ink in that inkpot. There was a prophet in Arabia. There will be no holiday in June.

LESSON 27.

The Introductory 'It'.

Mikka waa—It rains.

Mikka waenga—It is raining.

Mikka waaha—It rained.

(Balwa) bala—It blows.

Ding'a—It is hot.

(Da'o) gni baji ong'a—It is 2 o'clock (now).

Iako indake nika—It seems.

Daluona mail kolatchi chel'a—It is thirty miles to Dalu.

Stil onenga—It is hailing.

Pringo roramna nama—It is good to walk in the morning.

Aganna nengraa—It is easy to say.

Anga, Angasa (ong'a)—It is I.

Damraona sokna salbri nanga—It takes four days to reach Damra.

Re'na somoi ong'jok—It is time to go.

Joton ka'ani mamungba namgni gri—It is no good to try.

Ding'kari ong'jok—It is summer.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Tol'e aganna pap ong'a (sin). Skulchi re'na somoi ong'jok. Mikka waenga. Chu'sokatna (per-
form) neng'ani ong'a. Jrona nama. Garobadaona mail kolgrik chel'a. Uko matchotna salbonga nang-
gen. Mikka jimbeenga. Chakatna somoi ong'jok. Calcuttaona re'na nengraa. 10 baji ong'jok. Nang-
ni ma'a-paana ka'sana nang'ni dak'na nanga kam (duty) ong'a. Iako aganna neng'gen. Ia hisabko ka'na altuaa.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

It is hot. It blows. It is harmful (namgijani) to smoke. It will take me three hours to finish it. It is hard (neng'ani) to believe him. It will rain. It is not easy to climb a tree. It is 9 o'clock. It is late to go to school. It is pleasant (an'senga) to walk in the evening. It is winter (sin'kari). It is you.

LESSON 28.

Adverbs.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Nie aganbo :— | |
| Da'alo—Today. | Knalo—Tomorrow. |
| Mejalo—Yesterday. | Mejalni salsao—Day before yesterday. |
| Knalni salsao—Day after tomorrow. | Da'o—Now. |
| Tango—Later on. | Bakan—Soon. |
| Pangnan—Always. | Unon—Then. |
| Ja'mano—After. | Skang—Before. |
| Ru'utao—Late. | Pil'nipil—Often. |
| Basakoba basakoba— Sometimes. | Gisep gisep—Now and then. |
| Gong'rake—Quickly, Fast. | Bakbak—Quickly. |
| Rang'san—Immediately. | Chong'motan—Certainly. |
| Namen—Very, Quite. | Ka'sae—Kindly. |
| Ja'manki'tiko—At last. | Ka'sine—Slowly. |
| Name—Well. | Pangnan—Ever. |
| Pangnaba ong'ja— Never. | Maibaka'e—Somehow. |
| Maikai—How. | Indake—So. |
| O'e—Yes. | Ihing, Ong'ja—No, Not. |
| Iano—Here. | Uano—There. |
| Kosako—Up, Above. | Ka'mao—Down. |
| Bano—Where. | Uchi—Thither. |
| | Sepango—Nearby. |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Chel'achi—Away. | Bang'e—Much. |
| Namen, Dugaa—Too | Neng'edike—Hardly, |
| Chu'onge—Enough. | Scarcely. |
| Neng'mangija—Easily. | Haida—Perhaps. |
| On'titi—A little. | Uni gimin—Therefore. |
| Banoba—Somewhere. | Jeoba—Anywhere. |

II

- Anga da'alo re'anggan—I shall go today.
- Ua knalo re'bagen—He will come tomorrow.
- Uni jonggipa mejalo siaha—His brother died yesterday.
- Bakbak re'babo—Come quickly.
- Iano asongbo—Sit here.
- Uchi re'angbo—Go there.
- Anga nang'ko namen ui'a—I know you well.
- Ua ka'sine agana—He speaks slowly.
- Ua rak'e re'a—He walks very fast.
- Anga mamung saloba indake dakja—I never do so.
- Ua rake kam ka'a—He works hard.
- Na'a maina skulchi re'ja—Why do you not go to school?
- O'e, anga skulchi re'a—Yes, I go to school.
- Ua namen bilaka—He is very strong.

Na'a iako maikai dakaha?—How did you do this?
 Ua ja'manchake re'baha—He came late.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Uamang namen kusi ong'a. Haida ua skulchi re'angjawa. Na'a iano asongbo. Ua ka'sinbe'e re'a. Na'a maina nangni ki'tapko poraija? Na'a maikai ianona re'baha? Ua namen bilgri (weak). Ua gong'-rakdugae re'a. Ia kilding (thread) kan'dikdugaa. Ong'ja, anga uko uija. Rajing saengku'a (still). Anga uchi re'angjaha. Ua pangnan ja'manchake re'baronga. Iako ka'sine dakbo.

(b) Translate into Garo:—

He may come soon. They are quite happy. The lame man walks slowly. It is not raining now-a-days. It is very hot today. It is just 3 o'clock now. Come to my office tomorrow. He was busy (jakchakja) then. He is coming down. I do not quite remember. He is too sick to attend the class. This is a very interesting (su'ugipa, gisik nangatgni) story. I am not very happy. I am not quite sure (uichong'mota) of my success. Did you go there before?

LESSON 29.

ADVERBS (*Continued*)

Poraie aganbo.

Bano—Where.

Maikai—How.

Badita—How much,
How many.

Salanti—Every day.

Ong'ama ong'ja—
Whether.

Basako—When.

Maina—Why.

Badita ru'ute—How
long.

Mitingo—While.

Sepango—Near.

Na'a bachi re'angenga—Where are you going?

Na'a basako re'bapil'gen?—When will you come
back?

Ua maina re'bajaha?—Why did he not come?

Na'a bano donga?—Where do you stay.

Nang'ni ripeng bachi?—Where is your friend?

Sepangona re'babo.—Come near.

Badita chel'a—How far is it?

Ua maikai re'baha?—How did he come.

Na'a badita chel'e re'angaha?—How far did you
go?

Iako matchotna badita ru'ute nanggen?—How
long will you take to complete this?

Ramsingo badita tangka donga?—How much
money has Ramsing?

Na'simang skulo basiksak bi'sarang donga?—How many boys are there in your school?

Ua re'bagenma re'bajawa anga uija—I do not know whether he will come or not.

Angni mi cha'mitingo ua re'baha—He came while I was having my food.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Na'a ianona maikai re'baha? Ua basako re-bapil'enga? Na'a badita chel'e re'gen? Angni skulona re'bamitingo mikka waengachim. Ua mejalo maina re'bajaha? Ia hisabko ka'na na'a badita ru'ute nanggen? Ramson bachi re'angenga? Na'a badita tangka nanga? Badita rong te-gatchuko ua ak'aha (pluck)? Na'a re'anggenma re'angjawa? Chel'e (far) re'angnabe.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

How do you like Tura? How far are you going? When did you return from Bombay? I returned day-before-yesterday. Where is he staying nowadays? It was raining while I was rowing the boat. Why did you not go to the meeting (melaa, tom'a)? How far is it from here to Gauhati? How long have you been here? How are you? How many brothers and sisters have you? Where is your father?

LESSON 30.

Can, could, may, might.

NIE AGANBO :—

Man'a, Ama—Can.

Man'achim, Amachim—
Could.

(Dakna) man'a—May.

(Dakna) man'achim—
Might.

Nanga—Should, Must.

Na'a re'angna man'a—You may go.

Anga ring'na man'a—I can sing.

Anga re'angboma?—May I go?

Na'a ia hisabko ka'na man'genchim—You could
do this sum.

An'ching re'na man'genma?—Can we go?

Ua re'na man'jawa—He can not go.

Anga nangni bimumngko uina man'genma?—May
I know your name?

Ua uijanaba donga—He may not know (it).

Anga uko dakna man'aba dongachim—I might
do it.Na'a uko dakna man'genchimma?—Could you
do it?Anga ua hisabko ka'na man'jawachim—I could
not do that sum.

Ua re·bana man·a—He may come.

Ua gari srapjawahachim—He could not catch the train.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Do·orang bilna man·a. Da·o na·a re·angna man·a. Ua uko uijanaba donga. Ua English·ko name aganna man·a. Ua uchi re·angjanaba donga. Na·a nokchi re·angna man·genchim. Ua neng·mangijan hukumko man·genchim. Da·alo ua sokna man·jajokachim. Anga uch ire·angna man·genma? Na·a nang·ni penko on·na man·genma? Ua angna seatna man·a. Na·a uanona re·angna man·jawachim. Anga poraina man·a. Na·a uko dakna man·genchimma?

(b) Translate into Garo:—

He may come. You could not go there. I can read. You may go now. May I go tomorrow? You can not work out the sum. Nangbin can run. You could do the sum. Could you do it? I may do it. The bats can fly. The maina bird can talk. Can they read now? You can have it. I can give you my book.

LESSON 31.

Should, Must, Ought—nanga.

I

Anga re'na nanga—I must go.

An'ching poraina nanga—We must read.

Na'a songchi re'angna nanga—You must go home.

Ua uchi re'na nanga—He must go there.

Na'a tol'e aganna nangja—You must not tell a lie.

Na'a ianona 5 bajio re'bana nanga—You should come here at five.

Bebeko aganna nanga—You should speak the truth.

Na'a iako skangan dakna nangachim—You should have done it before.

Na'a poraina nanga—You should read.

Na'a iano dongrikna nanga—You ought to stay here.

Ua iako aganna nangja—He ought not to say this

Ua me'chik bi'sa re'na nanga—The girl ought to go.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

An'ching da'on re'chakatna nanga. Na'a sal
tusina nangja. An'ching an'chingni skig

parangko mande ra'na nanga. Ua English-ko aganna man'ja. Na'a pangnan bebeko aganna nanga. Na'a ia hisabko ka'na nanga. Anga nang'ko dakchakna nanga. Na'a pangnaba aratna (idle) nangja.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

You ought to go. I must read always. You should come here every day. You must not be idle. Should he go? He ought to go. You must not tell a lie. I must go to school. You should obey your parents. You ought not to sleep in the open air (a'palo, bangbango). Boys should respect their teachers. Should I not eat? You must abide by the law (niam).

LESSON 32.

Who, which, what, etc.

Sawa ?—Who ?

Sana ?—Whom ?

Badia ?—Which ?

Mai, Maia ?—What ?

Sako ?—Whom ?

Sani ?—Whose ?

Nang'ni bimumg mai ?—What is your name ?

Na'a sawa ?—Who are you ?

Na'a sako am'a ?—Whom do you want ?

Na'a maiko nanga ?—What do you want ?

Mai ong'a ?—What is the matter ?

- Uni bimung mai ?—What is his name ?
 Da'o mai baji ?—What o'clock is it now ?
 Iaranga mairang ?—What are these ?
 Na'a mai class-o donga ?—What class are you in ?
 Uamang maiko dakenga ?—What are they doing ?
 Uara sawa ?—Who is he ?
 Iara sani nok ?—Whose house is this ?
 Na'a mai ki-tapko nanga ?—What book do you
 want ?
 Ua nang'ko mai nanga ?—What is he to you ?
 Ia class-ni nambatsranggipa bi'sara badia—Which
 is the best boy in this class ?
 Nang'ni bilsa badita ?—What is your age ?
 Ia sani ki'tap ?—Whose book is this ?
 Sawa re'anggan ?—Who will go ?
 Nang'ni ki'tap badia ?—Which is your book ?
 Na'a sako namnika ?—Whom do you like ?
 Sarang re'baha ?—Who have come ?
 Nokningo sawa donga ?—Who is inside the
 house ?
 Anga uko sana on'gen ?—To whom shall I give
 it ?

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ranjanga sani depante (ong'a) ? Na'a angni
 churiko sana on'aha ? Ua mandea sawa ? Uni

sleta badia? Na'a maiko dakenga? Ia ba'rani dam maikai (badita)? Na'a maiko nika? Na'a maiko nangdapenga (what more)? Na'a Sajimko mai nanga? Ua nang'ni mai ong'a? Ua mai class-o poraienga? Ua me'chik bi'sa maiko nanga? Na'a sana kena (fear)?

(b) Translate into Garo :—

What is your age? What have you done? Whose book is this? Who is the girl? What is her age? What class are you in? What is the price of rice per seer? What is the matter? What have I done? What more can I do for you? Can I do anything for you? What are you talking about? Which colour (rong) is better?

LESSON 33.

Let.

Hai an'ching da'o re'chakatnajok—Let us start now.

Uko watbo—Let him go.

Ua sechina—Let him write.

Angko (re'na) watbo—Let me go.

Anga cha ringkuna—Let me have a cup of tea.

Uko donaibo—Let him alone.

Saksakoba napatnabe—Do not let any one in.

Ua re'bachengku'china—Let him come first.

Uko ninaching—Let me see it.

Seng'a ong'china—Let there be light.

Ia kururiko bhara on'na ong'a—This room is to let.

Hai an'ching re'e nina—Let us go and see.

Da'o uamangko watatbo—Let them go now.

Ua pen ra'china—Let him have a pen.

Hai an'ching git mingsa ring'na—Let us sing a song.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English:—

Hai an'ching chibimachi auna re'na. Ua re'angchina. Angko ia chokkio asongna on'bo. Achak sing'china. Hai an'ching rona ong'katna. Hai an'ching skulchi re'na. Darangkoba iachi re'baatnabe. Uko ninaching. Ia nokko bhara on'na ong'a. Matchurangko walo watbanggalaia (let loose). Hai an'ching robol kal'na. Anga rim'naching. Uko donaibo.

(b) Translate into Garo:—

Let us see him now. Let him alone. Let him come in. That house is to let. Let me see it. Let us have our food. Let him come. Let

him do what he thinks proper. Let me sit down on the bench. Let him take the trouble. Let me have a glass of water. Let it go. He let the bird go.

LESSON 34.

Conjunction.

Nie aganbo :—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Aro—And. | Indiba—But. |
| Maina—Because. | Oba—Though. |
| Maina—For. | Uni gimin—Therefore. |
| Ong'jaode—Lest. | Uni gimin—So. |
| Ba—Or. | Ong'jaode—Otherwise. |

Ode—If.

Indioba—Although.

Indide—Then.

Ba—Also.

Ua aro uni jinggipa bazarchi re'angaha—He and his brother went to bazar.

Uamang na'tok aro me'surangko ra'baha—They brought fish and vegetables.

Ua bilakgipa aro an'senggipa ong'a—He is strong and healthy.

Nang'ni pagipa nokoma ba skulo?—Is your father at home or at school?

Na'a saode skulona re'banabe—If you are ill don't (do not) come to school.

Ua re'baode, anga re'angskagen—I shall go if he comes.

Ramson rake poraiaha, ong'jaode ua fail ong'genchim—Ramson read hard lest he should fail.

Na'a re'bana nanga, ong'jaode anga nangko sasti on'gen—You must come, otherwise I shall punish you.

Ua kam jakchakja, uni gimin ua re'bajaha—He was very busy so he did not come.

Ua skulona re'bana man'jawa, maina ua sabeenga—He can not come to school, because he is very ill.

Na'a kam ka'na sikjaode, indide na'a re'angna man'a—If you are not willing to work, then you may go.

Angaba nang baksa re'pagen—I also will go with you.

Ua bi'sa an'tangni ma'gipana bamjaha, uni gimin uko sasti on'aha—The boy did not obey his mother, therefore, he was punished.

Ua kangal ong'oba, kakketgipa ong'a—Though he is poor, he is honest.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Ua man'e-chagipa ong'oba, bilgrigipa ong'a.
Na'a sajaode skulchi re'angbo. Ua aro na'a namgipa ripengrang ong'a. Ua dokanoniko pen ge'sa aro

pensil ge'sako ra'baha. Ua rake poraihaoba porikako pass ka'na man'jaha. Anga kangal, indiba kakketgipa ong'a. Na'a re'baode anga iano nang baksa donggen. Uaba namgipa me'a bi'sa saksa ong'a. Ua saani gimin mamungkoba cha'jaha.

(b) Translate into Garo :—

Is Samson asleep or awake? I went to jungle and brought a bundle of fire-wood. He was ill yesterday, so he did not learn his lessons. If you see him, give him this letter. He worked hard lest he should fail. If you confess your fault, I will pardon you. Though he is thin, he is not weak. I did not lend him my umbrella lest he should lose it. He can not walk because he is lame. He cut the tree and I cut the bamboo.

LESSON 35.

Easy Conversation.

I

Na'a sawa?—Who are you?

Anga skul bi'sa ong'a—I am a school boy.

Nang'ni bimung mai—What is your name?

Angni bimung Rabon ong'a—My name is Rabon.

Nang'ni bilsa badita?—How old are you?

Anga bilsa chi'bri ong'jok—I am fourteen years old.

- Nang·ni songa bano ?—Where is your home ?
- Anga Chandmario donga— I live in Chandmari.
- Nang·ni pagipani bimung mai ?—What is the name of your father ?
- Angni pagipani bimung Redin ong·a—My father's name is Redin.
- Nang·ni pagipa mai kam ka'a ?—What is your father ?
- Angni pagipa D. C.-ni office-ni kerani ong·a—My father is a clerk in D.C.'s office.
- Nang·o jonggipa nogiparang dongama ?—Have you brothers and sisters ?
- Ango adatang sakgni aro nogipa sakgitam donga— I have two elder brothers and three younger sisters.
- Nang·ni adatang·rang maiko dakenga ?—What do your brothers do ?
- Saksa songni skul master aro saksa High Schoolo poraienga—One is a village school teacher and the other is at High school.
- Nang·ni skanggipa adatangni bilsu badita ?—What is the age of your eldest brother ?
- Uni bilsu chi·chet ong·jok—He is eighteen years old.
- Nang·ni nogiparang maiko dakenga ?—What are your sisters doing ?
- Sakgni M. E. skulo poraienga aro saksa Primary skulo poraienga Two are reading in M.E. school and one goes to Primary school.
- Na'a mai skulo poraienga ?—What school are you in ?

Government H.E. school-o—In Government:
High school.

Na'a mai klaso poraienga?—What class are you in?

Anga klas IV-o poraienga—I read in Class IV.

Nang'ni klaso badita me'a bi'sa aro me'chik bi'sa-
rang donga?—How many boys and girls
are there in your class?

Me a bi'sa sak kolgrikbonga aro me'chik bi'sarang
sak chikung donga—There are twenty-five
boys and ten girls.

Na'simang mairangko skie ra'enga?—What are you
learning?

Poraiani, English, Geography, History aro Mathe-
matics—Reading, English, Geography,
History and Mathematics.

Na'a nang'ni skulko namnikama?—Do you like
your school?

Anga uko namen namnikbe'a—I like it very much.

II

Ia kuturio mai mairang donga angna aganbo—Tell
me what things are there in this class-room.

Bench-rang, desk-rang, chokki gesa aro tebil ge'sa
donga—There are benches, desks, a table
and a chair.

Chokkirang aro bench-rangko maina ong'a?—
What are the chairs and tables for?

Uarangko asongchakna ong'a—They are for sitting on.

Chokkirang, tebilang aro bench-rangko mainiko daka?—What are chairs, tables and benches made

Uarangko bolniko daka—They are made of wood.

Ia bosturangko sawa daka?—Who makes these things?

Uarangko mistri daka—A carpenter makes them.

Una agre na'a ia kuturio maiko nikna man'a?—

What else can you see in this room?

Pakmarango skegipa meprang donga—There are maps, hanging on the walls.

Mepa an'chingna maiko mesoka?—What does the map show us?

Mep an'chingna a'songni chibima, a'brirang aro mongsonggipa songrangni biapko mesoka

—The map shows us the position of rivers, hills (mountains) and important cities and towns of a country.

Ua kelkini sambao donggipara maia?—What is that near the window?

Uara blackboard ong'a—That is a blackboard.

An'ching uko maidake jakkala?—How do we use it?

An'ching blackboard-o hisab ka'a aro noksarangko sala—We write sums, and draw pictures on the blackboard.

An'ching maichi blackboard-o sea?—What do we write on the blackboard with?

An'ching blackboard-o chokchi sea—We write on the blackboard with a chalk.

Na'simang skulo maiko jakkala, sletkoma ba leka-ko?—What do you use at school, slates or papers?

Chinga skulo ranta ka'aniko dakna sletko jakkala—We use slates to write exercises

III

Hai an'ching rona re'na—Let us go for a walk.

An'ching bachi re'gen?—Where shall we go?

Hai an'ching Rongkonchi re'na—Let us go to Rongkon.

Uara badia rama gita?—Which way is it?

Anga rama mesokgen—I will show the way.

Uara badita chel'a?—How far is it?

Chel'beade ong'ja—It is not so far.

Badita mail ong'a?—How many miles?

Anga chanchia mailgnimang ong'gen—I think it is about two miles

Rongkonona sokna badita ru'ute nanggen?—How long will it take us to reach Rongkon?

An'ching kantasamang nangaigen—It will take us about an hour.

Namen ding'bea, ong'jama?—It is very hot.
Isn't it?

O'e, ding'a—Yes, it is.

Chiringona sokon sin'gnok—It will be cool when
we get to the stream.

Na'a augenma?—Will you take bath?

O'e, anga augen—Yes, I will bathe.

Chi badita tu'a?—How deep is water?

Gitokkol ong'aia—It is only neck-deep.

Da'o nokchi re'pilna somoi ong'jok—Now, it is
time to return home.

Sal napangengjok.—The sun is going down.

Bakbakbo—Hurry up.

Skelduganabe, an'ching sal napna skangan noktang-
tangona sokpilgen—Don't be so hurry,
we will get back home before sunset.

Exercise.

(a) Translate into English :—

Iara maia?

Uan slet ong'a.

Sletko na'simang maina jakkala?

Hisab ka'na aro sena.

Hisab ka'nara lekana bate slet nambatama?

O'e, hisab ka'nade nambata maina ka-
manahaon ipbake galna man'a.

Nang'o pen aro pensil gnangma ?

Pen aro kalichi sean nambatama ba pensilchi ?

Pen aro kalichi sean nambata.

Maina pensilni chinrangko neng mangija ipbake galna man'a.

Nang'ni bilsil badita ?

Angni bilsil bilsichikung ong'jok.

Uni bilsia ?

Ua bilsil 17 ong'jok.

Nang'ni bimung mai ?

Angni bimung Jemson ong'a.

Uko mai minga ?

Uni bimung Jeba ong'a.

Na'a bao donga ?

Anga Resuo donga.

Nang'o jonggiparang dongama ?

Ango saksa jonggipa aro sakgni abitarang donga ?

Nang'pa maiko dakenga ?

Angni pagipa game cha'enga.

Uni pagipa dokandar ong'a.

Nang'ni songoni ianona badita chel'a ?

- N Mail kolgrikmang chel'a.
- C Daluona badita chel'a ?
- C Daluona mail kolatchigni chel'a.
- C Daluona re'na na'a badita sal nanggen ?
- M Salsa nangaia.
- C Na'a Daluona maikai re'a ?
- C Anga basakoba ja'achi aro basakoba
C motor-o re'a.
- I Turaoni Mankacharona motor bhara
badita ?
- S Gonggitamsan ong'aia.
- E Baghmarao nang'ni uia mande dongama ?
- S Uano angni mamatang saksa donga.
- Na'a basakoba Damrachi re'angganma ?
- Anga da'ororode re'angjawa.
- Da'o ruutangbeengaha, anga re'najokne.
- (A Atcha, salam.
- Salam, anga gisep gisep nang'ona rona
re'baronggen.

