From "A Comparative Dictionary of the Pwo Karen Dialect"
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by Rev. W.C.B Purser and Saya Tun Aung

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION.

[The sections of this introduction correspond with those of Dr. Gilmore's Grammar of Sgaw-Karen. In a large number of cases Dr. Gilmore's actual phraseology is retained and it is hoped that the practical advantage which accrue from this arrangement may mitigate the charge of plagiarism.]

1. The Pwo dialect of Karen is spoken by people who call themselves *Sho* ရှိ or *Hplon Mu-hteik* ဖျိုးမိထံး. Sgaw Karens are called by Pwos, *Shan* ရှး or *Hplon Hpa-hteik* ဖျိုးဖါထံး. The alternative titles mean respectively Karens of the mother and father stems. In Karen sex-couplets, the female element is always given precedence which way perhaps be a vestige of matriarchy. The inference in this present case is that Pwo, being the mother-stem, is the senior of the two chief Karen dialects.

The Pwo dialect is split up into two chief sub-dialects which are called by the people themselves ပှဒး and ဘးကျွ. These dialects are sufficiently diverse in pronunciation and vocabulary to make Karens who only know one resort to Burmese when they wish to converse together. The ပှဒး sub-dialect is regarded as the senior and it is the pronunciation and vocabulary of this sub-dialect which is preserved in the printed books. The ပှဒး live for the most part in Tenasserim Division and the ဘးကျွ in the Delta of the Irrawaddy. The two dialects are referred to in this work as Tenasserim Pwo (T.P.) and Delta Pwo (D.P.)

2. The Pwos have an abundant store of traditions consisting of folk-lore and legends strongly tinged with Buddhism. They have proved much more susceptible to Burmese influence than their Sgaw brethren and their folk-lore shows traces of this influence. Attempts have been made from time to time

to reduce these legends to writing and to give them the appearance of incunabula by the use of palm-leaved pages and unfamiliar characters. The Talaing alphabet has been used for this purpose but has never had any vogue. Dr. Mason has preserved one of these legends in his "Synopsis of a Grammar of the Karen Language."

3. The same erudite, if somewhat wayward, scholar was the pioneer of the modern Pwo Karen script. Dr. Mason used English and Greek characters to make up the defects of Burmese but the result was not very satisfactory, as may be gathered from the fact that it was called by the Karens လံဆုဉ်ဝဲ "the scratchings of fowls!" Dr. Mason's system was simplified by Dr. Brayton and it is this system which is now exclusively used in the printing of Pwo books. In the present work the spelling is that of T.P; but where pronunciation is indicated it is usually that of D.P.

4. The Alphabet.

The letters of the alphabet are derived from the Burmese characters with certain modifications; there are twenty-five consonant and eleven vowel signs.

5. Consonants: --

က, ခ, ဂ, ဃ, င,

စ, ဇ, ဆ, ၎,

တ, ထ, ဒ, န,

ပ, ဖ, ဘ, မ,

ယ, ရ, လ, ဝ,

ဿ, ဟ, ဧ, ဩ,

6. Pronunciation.

With the exception of the following, the consonants are pronounced as in Burmese: --

ဂ is the uvular R the Northumbrian burr. ဃ is the above preceded by the velar fricative Ch heard in Scotch *loch*. When ဃ is combined with ဝ the ဂ sound is dropped and only Ch is heard.

ရ is the trilled R
ၖ is the Burmese သ
ဧ is voiced H
ၮ is pronounced by D.P. as ပ

7. Combination of consonants.

ယ, ရ, လ, ဝ, may be combined with other consonants as follows: --

ကျ / က / ယ / kya
ကြ / က / ရ / kra
ကျ / က / လ / kla
ကွ / က / ဝ / kwa

8. The eleven vowel signs are: --

အ, အါ, အံ, အု, အဲ, အ၎
အး, အူ, အူူ, အိ, အီ

9. ಅ is the indeterminate vowel as *a* in *above*
ಆ back open vowel as *a* in *father*
ಅೊ front close vowel as *ea* in *eat*
ಅೃ front middle vowel as *a* in *late*
ಅೈ diphthong *ai* as in *aisle*
ಅಱ mixed half-open vowel as *i* in *bird*
ಅಽ spread close vowel
ಅೂ round, close, front vowel as *u* French *du*
ಅೠ close, back vowel as *oo* in *pool*
ಅೋ half-close, back vowel
ಅೌ diphthong *a u* as *ow* in *how*

10. Nasalisation of the vowels is indicated by the sign [ಃ] which in combination with a tone-sign is reduced to one dot below the tone-sign: e.g., ◌ೢ, ◌ೣ, ◌ೱ

11. ಅೌ is scarcely distinguishable from ಅೠ e.g., ಅಮೌ is pronounced amu and ಪೃಡಱ padu.

12. The value of ಅೃ in certain combination is so near to ಅೊ that the foreign ear finds it difficult to detect the difference.

13. The sound ಅಽ lies between ಅಱ and ಅೂ and is known by the phonetic sign uu@. When in combination with ◌ೢ it is not distinguishable from ಅೂ e.g. ಅಽೢ & ಅೂೢ are pronounced alike.

14. Tones.

Tones are certain modifications of the sound values of the words of isolating languages corresponding to the inflections of agglutinative languages. These modifications are of a composite character and may affect at one and the same time the pitch, duration and modulation of the sounds. A tone may therefore be described as to its pitch, whether high or low; its duration, whether long or short; and its modulation, whether rising, level or falling.

Six different tones are indicated in Pwo Karen script but as the language is pronounced by D.P. there are now only four tones. The terms used by the Karens to differentiate the various tones, indicate the nature of the *sign* used to denote them and provide no clue as to their pronunciation. It is better to use a nomenclature which refers to the *sound* rather than to the *sign*; and so, in the schedule below, the tones are designated by terms which refer to their most conspicuous *sound* characteristics.

15. i. The high tone.

This is the tone implied when no tone-sign is used:
high pitch, short duration, rising modulation

ii. The middle tone ◌ꣿ
middle pitch, long duration, level modulation

iii. The low tone ◌ꣾ or ◌ꣽ
low pitch, short duration, falling modulation.

iv. The checked tone ◌ꣻ or ◌꣺
high pitch, short duration, modulation cut out by glottal check.

N.B. The indeterminate vowel, although it is not followed by a tone-sign, is a variation of the middle tone but with shorter duration.

16. When the tone-signs follow ◌ါ the ◌ါ is omitted and understood; this is the case also when ◌ါ is followed by the sign [◌း] indicating nasalisation. e.g. မါး is written မး.

17. Sound-shiftings between Pwo and Sgaw.

The Pwo and Sgaw dialects are very closely allied and in a large number of cases the vocabulary is identical except for slight modifications. These modifications of vowel, consonant and tone obey certain laws which may be compared with those which govern the Aryan languages as expressed in Grimm's law.

18. The following general principles may be laid down with regard to the relationship existing between cognate Pwo and Sgaw words:

(a) Pwo has aspirated where Sgaw has the corresponding unaspirated consonants: --

Pwo ခါ *break* / Sgaw ကၢ်
Pwo ထီး *bridge* / Sgaw တီၤ
Pwo ဖျါ *arrow* / Sgaw ပျၢ်

(b) Breathed consonants in Pwo are replaced by the corresponding voiced consonants in Sgaw: --

Pwo ထဲး *branch* / Sgaw ဒ့
Pwo ဖျူၤ *smooth* / Sgaw ဘျူ

(c) Occasionally the reverse is the case: --

Pwo ဒၤ *see* / Sgaw ထံဉ်

(d) The formative affix is often omitted in Pwo: --

Pwo နူၤ *bee* / Sgaw ကနဲ
Pwo မုၤနး *maiden* / Sgaw မုဉ်ကနီၤ
Pwo ခိဒ *mango* / Sgaw သခိး

(e) Pwo ယ corresponds with Sgaw ည : --
Pwo ယၢ *before* / Sgaw ညါ
Pwo ယီၢ *easy* / Sgaw ညီ
Pwo ယၢ့ဝး *mercy* / Sgaw သးကညီၤ

(f) Pwo ရ္ or ပ corresponds with Sgaw ပ့, ဖ့, စ့, ဆ့ : --
Pwo ရ္ဂါ *old* / Sgaw ပ့ၢ်
Pwo ပ့ွဲး *buy* / Sgaw ပ့ၤ
Pwo ပံ့ၤ *sow* / Sgaw ဖံ့
Pwo ရ္ဂး *few* / Sgaw စ့ၤ
Pwo ပံၤ *clean* / Sgaw ဆံ့

(g) Pwo nasalised ◌ါ corresponds with Sgaw အီ : --
Pwo ခ့ *foot* / Sgaw ခီဉ်

(h) Other nasal vowels in Pwo are represented in Sgaw by the corresponding pure vowels: --
Pwo ပၤ *heavy* / Sgaw ဃၤ

(i) The middle, low and checked tones are usually consonant: --
Pwo မ့း *rice* / Sgaw မ့ၤ
Pwo ယၤ *fish* / Sgaw ညဉ်
Pwo ဝး *itch* / Sgaw သး

(j) The high tone in Pwo sometimes corresponds with the low tone in Sgaw: --
Pwo ယါ *sail* / Sgaw ယၢ်

(k) The low tone in Pwo sometimes corresponds with the high tone in Sgaw: --
Pwo မၢ *wife* / Sgaw မါ

19. Pronunciation is the same as in English.

20. Figures are the same as in Burmese.

The Structure of the Sentence.

21. The order of words in Karen may be illustrated by the following simple sentence: စ့ဘွဲးဉုံ့ကံ့လီၢ. *S' Bwa builds a house*, စ့ဘွဲး *S' Bwa*, subject; ဉုံ့ *builds*, predicate, ကံ့ *house*, object; လီၢ *a particle* used to mark the close of a declarative sentence.

A Karen sentence, therefore, resembles an English sentence in two particulars.

(1) The order of words is: subject, predicate, object.

(2) The subject and object are recognized by their position in the sentence.

22. Modifiers may be added to the above sentence as follows: လ့ဘျုဲ့ဘျုဲ့စ့ဘွဲးဝးရ့ၢိနီၤဉုံ့ထ့ံကံ့ချဲၢ့ချဲၢ့လီၢ. *sometimes, old S' Bwa builds a house quickly*, လ့ဘျုဲ့ဘျုဲ့ *sometimes*, adverbial modifier; ဝးရ့ၢိ *old*, adjective modifying စ့ဘွဲး; နီၤ demonstrative modifying စ့ဘွဲး; ချဲၢ့ချဲၢ့ *quickly*, adverb modifying ဉုံ့ထ့ံ.

In a Karen sentence, therefore: --

(1) An adjective modifier follows the noun which it modifies.

(2) An adverbial modifier stands after the verb and its object, if it have one; but,

(3) An adverbial modifier denoting time may stand at the beginning of the sentence.

Parts of Speech.

23. The Karen language has the nine following parts of speech; nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and particles.

24. But it must be understood that the distinction between the different parts of speech is by no means so sharply defined in Karen as in English. The same word will appear now as this, and now as that part of speech, according to the office it performs in its sentence.
Thus in the phrase ဂံ့အဒိ, *a big house*, ဒိ appears as an adjective;
in ဂံ့ဒိဝ့ၢ, *the house is big*, ဒိ appears as a verb;
in ဂံ့အဆ၊ဒိ, *the bignesss of the house*, ဒိ forms a noun.

25. Among the most striking peculiarities of the Karen language are its paired words, or couplets. Sometimes two words of analogous signification are united to form a word of slightly different meaning from either; sometimes the couplet consists of two synonymous words; sometimes it consists of a significant root which, out of the couplet, has no meaning. Couplets are found among nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

26–27. A proper noun is usually preceded by the name of the class to which the individual belongs; ခးဒီးဂိး Burma, (ခး meaning *country*;) ဝံးတခိး Rangoon (ဝံး meaning *city*.) Names of men are preceded by the particle စ; e.g. စရွာယီ့ *S' Shwe Young*. Names of women are preceded by the article နး e.g. နးအီ့ဖြူ့ၢ *Nant Aung Pyu*.

28–30. Common nouns may be derived from: --
(1) Verbal roots.
(2) Adjective roots.
(3) Other noun roots.

31. Nouns are formed from verbal roots in the following ways: --
(1) Abstract nouns of action are formed: --
(a) By prefixing the particle ဆ၊ to the verbal root;
e.g. from the root လွး, *to go*, is formed the noun ဆ၊လွး *going, journey*.
(b) By simply using the verbal root as a noun, qualifying it by a demonstrative adjective;

e.g. နစ်းဆၤနီၤ ယနၤဉၤအ့ဒ်. *I don't understand what you say*.

(2) Nouns of agency are formed by prefixing ပှ *person*, to the verb, and at the same time affixing ဖိၤ; e.g. ပှလ့ဲးဆၤဖိၤ *a traveller*, sometimes the affix ဖိၤ is omitted.

(3) Instrumental nouns are formed by prefixing နိၤ to the verbal root; e.g. ဝs, *to shake*, နိၤဝs *a pudding stick*.

(4) Nouns denoting where an action takes place are formed by prefixing လး, *place*, to the verbal root; e.g. မၢ, *to sleep*; လးမၢ, *a bed*.

32. Abstract nouns of quality are formed by prefixing to the adjectival root the particle ဆၤ; e.g. ဒိၤ, *great*; ဆၤဒိၤ, *greatness*.

33. Nouns are formed from other noun roots in the following ways: --
(1) Diminutives are formed by adding ဖိၤ, *young, little*, to the noun root; e.g. ထံၤ *a dog*; ထံၤဖိၤ, *a little dog, a puppy*.

(2) Gentile nouns, and all nouns expressing residence, are formed by affixing ဖိၤ to the name of the place, e.g. ဝ်း, *city*; ဝ်းဖိၤ, *citizens*. The particle ပှ is generally prefixed as well. e.g. ဒီးဂိးဒ, *Burma*, ပှဒီးဂိးဖိၤ *Burmans*.

(3) Two or more noun roots may be combined;
e.g. ထံၢချိဒ *river*, ခၤလုးခိၤ *knee*.

34. Noun couplets are formed by the combination of two noun roots, each of which is generally followed or preceded by a particle, which serves to connect them: e.g. ထိၤဝံၤလံၤဝံၤ, or ထိၤဖိၤလံၤဖိၤ, *birds*, ဆၤခိးဆၤတဒ, *grace*, ဆၤဂ့ဒဆၤဘွဒ, *goodness*, ပထံၢပခး *my country*, နဖိၤနလံဒ *your descendents*, အဂံၤအပၢ့, *his buildings*. In the last three examples the connecting particle is a personal pronoun in the possessive case.

Gender.

35–38. The Karen language recognizes only natural gender.

39. The gender of indeterminate nouns may be distinguished by the following affixes: ပ္ဒဳၤ or ဒဳၤ masculine, applied to human beings.
ပ္ဒမ့ၤ or မ့ၤ feminine, applied to human beings.
ဖၢ masculine, applied to animals.
မိ feminine, applied to animals.
e.g. ဖိၣ်ဃ *child*, ဖိၣ်ဃအဒဳၤ *boy*, ဖိၣ်ဃအမ့ၤ *girl*,
ကဝ့ၣ *horse*, ကဝ့ၣဖၢ *stallion*, ကဝ့ၣမိ *mare*.

Number.

40. Karen nouns convey of themselves no idea of number; e.g. the noun ဂံ့ may mean *house* or *houses*. The number is often left to be inferred from the context. When, however, it is desired definitely to mark the number, this can be done.

41. The singular is denoted by the numeral, က or လ; e.g. ဂံ့ကဖျိ့, ဂံ့လဖျိ့.

42. The plural may be noted in the following ways: --
(1) By the use of a numeral adjective;
e.g. ဂံ့နံၤဖျိ့ *two houses*, ဂံ့အၣဖျိ့ *many houses*.

(2) By any one of the following affixes လဃၣ, the usual affix;
e.g. ဂံ့လဃၣ *houses*. ဝံၣ used with the vocative, or with pronouns;
e.g. ထၢ့ဖုဝဲဝံၣဇ့, *brethren*.
အဝ့ၢဝံၣ *they*
ဝံၣလဃၣ used principally with pronouns; e.g. အဝ့ၢဝံၣလဃၣ *they*.

(3) The plural, when used to convey the idea of generality is often expressed by a couplet; e.g. ဂံ့ဝံၣဃၢ့ဝံၣ, *houses* or *buildings* in general.

43–44. With regard to case, the "absolute case" alone calls for remark as being peculiar to Karen. Its function is to name prominently at the beginning of the sentence, and thus to emphasize the person or thing about which some statement is made in the remainder of the sentence ကံ့ကဖျိုးနီး ယပူးယူး. ***I have bought that house*.**

45. In Karen, as in English, the case of the noun is indicated, not by inflection, but by the position of the word in the sentence. Where this is not sufficient, recourse is had to particles.

46. Regularly, the subject precedes the verb, and the object follows it; e.g. စဘွဲးဉုးကံ့လီၤ, ***S' Bwa builds a house*, စဘွဲး the subject, precedes the verb, ဉုး; and** ကံ့ **the object, follows it.**

47. Karen nouns, like English nouns, are often governed by prepositions; e.g. ယလ့ၢစိးလၢဝံးတခိဲ ***I am going to Rangoon*. Here** ဝံးတခိဲ **is governed by the preposition** စိးလၢ. **Nouns follow the preposition by which they are governed. (N.B.** စိး **is often omitted e.g.** ယလ့ၢလၢဝံးတခိဲ.)

48. Where in English a verb has two objects, or one direct and one indirect object, the Karen may place either one as the direct object of the verb, and the other will then be governed by the preposition လၢ; **e.g. where the English says, *I give S' Bwa a book*, the Karen may say,** ယဖ့ၢစဘွဲးလၢလံၤလဘံ့ **or** ယဖ့ၢလံၤလဘံ့လၢစဘွဲးလီၤ.

49. In Karen, verbal nouns as well as verbs may take objects; e.g. ဆၢအဲၤနၢး ***love (for) you*.**

50. A noun in the possessive construction is joined to the name of the thing possessed by the particle အ; **e.g.** စဘွဲးအကံ့ ***S' Bwa's house*.**

51. A noun in the vocative case is followed by the particle ဒ့, e.g. စဘွဲးဒ့ *S' Bwa*.
(N.B. D.P. pronounce ဒ့, as ဂါး.)

52. Substantives in the absolute construction stand first in the sentence, free of all grammatical relation thereto, and are usually followed by the demonstrative adjective, ယီး or နီၤ; e.g. ဂံၤ့အဝ့ၢနီၤ စဘွဲးဘုၤ့ထၤ့ဝ့ၢလီၢ, *that house, S' Bwa built it*. Here ဂံၤ့ is in the absolute construction, followed by နီၤ, *that*. Occasionally the particle ဘီၤ takes the place of the particle ယီး or နီၤ; more commonly it follows one of them, e.g. ဂံၤ့အဝ့ၢနီၤဘီၤ, စဘွဲးဘုၤ့ထၤ့ဝ့ၢလီၢ.

Pronouns.

53. Karen Pronouns are principally Personal, though Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns exist.

54. There are no Relative Pronouns in Karen. Relative clauses are common; but they are connected with the nouns which they modify by means of the conjunction လၢ, the pronouns used being personal pronouns of the third person.

Personal pronouns.

55. In Karen, as in English, the personal pronouns are declined, the cases being marked by case forms. The following tables exhibit the three personal pronouns in their various numbers and cases.

Gender is not distinguished.
Singular / Plural
(First Person)
Nom. ဃ / ပ
Poss. ဃ / ပ
Obj. ဃၤး [pronounced ဃး by D.P.] / ပၤး [pronounced ပး by D.P.]

(Second Person)
Nom. နဲ / နဲဝံး
Poss. နဲ / နဲဝံး
Obj. နဲးး [D.P pronounce it နဲး] / နဲဝံး

(Third Person)
Nom. အဝ့ၢ / အဝ့ၢဝံး
Poss. အဝ့ၢအ / အဝ့ၢဝံးအ
Obj. အဝ့ၢ / အဝ့ၢဝံး

56–57. After the verb မဲ့, *to be*, the objective forms of the personal pronouns are used instead of nominative forms; e.g. မဲ့ယးးလီၢ. (not မဲ့ယလီၢ.) *it is I*.

58. Besides the regular pronouns, Karen possesses a pronominal affix ဝ့ၢ. This is affixed to verbs in the third person, particularly in subordinate clauses. It is also affixed to pronouns of all persons in forming compounds. When ဝ့ၢ follow a verb it is never an object; e.g. ကံ့လးစမ့ၣ့ဝ့ၢနီၤ, နဒးဧး *the house which S' Myat built, have you seen it?* There ဝ့ၢ refers to the subject, *S' Myat*, and not to the object, ကံ့. In this construction ဝ့ၢဒး is often used like ဝ့ၢ.

59–61. The simple forms tabulated under 55 form a base from which a number of pronominal forms are built up, by means of the particles ဝ့ၢ and ဒး, the word နၢ့ဆါ, *self*, and the demonstrative adjectives, ယီး *this*, and နီၤ *that*. Such forms are generally self–explanatory. Their cases are indicated like those of nouns. The more common forms are noted below.

Singular / Plural
1st Pers. ယဝ့ၢဒး, ယ့ၢဒး / ပဝ့ၢဒး, ပဝ့ၢဝံး
2nd Pers. နဝ့ၢဒး, နွၢဒး / နဲဝံးဝ့ၢဒး, နဲဝံးဝ့ၢ
3rd Pers. အဝ့ၢ, အဝ့ၢဒး / အဝ့ၢဝံး, အဝ့ၢဝံးလဖး
[ယ့ၢဒး and နွၢဒး are the forms used colloquially.]

62. The absolute forms of the pronoun (like the absolute form of the noun) are generally followed by one of the demonstrative adjectives ယီး and နီ၎ and sometimes by the particle ဘီ၎; e.g. ယ္ဝ၊ဒ၎ယီး, အဝ့ၚံ၎နီ၎, နွ့၊ဒ၎ဘီ၎.

63. In the absolute forms, ဒ၎ is often omitted.
e.g. ယ္ဝ၊, ယလ့းဝ့၎အ့ၤ, *as for me, I cannot go*.

64. In the first and second persons, the objective form often takes the place of the proper absolute form.
e.g. ယ၎း, ယကဘ၎လ့းလီ၊. *As for me, I shall have to go*.

65. The use of the absolute form is illustrated in the following sentences;
နဝ့၊ဒ၎ယီး နလ့းဝ့၎အ့ၤ *as for you, you cannot go*.
အဝ့ၚံ၎နီ၎ အကံ့အီ၎လ၎ဝံးတခိဲ့အဖ၎့လီ၊ *as for them, their house is in Rangoon*.

Intensive Pronouns.

66. Intensive forms of the personal pronouns are formed by adding to the possessive case the word နှ့ဆါ, *self*, and the particle ဝ့၊ဒ၎. They are as follows.
Singular / Plural
1st Pers. ယနှ့ဆါဒ၎ယဝ့၊ / ပနှ့ဆါဒ၎ပဝ့၊.
2nd Pers. နနှ့ဆါဒ၎နဝ့၊ / နၚံ၎အနှ့ဆါဒ၎ဝ့၊.
3rd Pers. အနှ့ဆါဒ၎ဝ့၊ / အဝ့ၚံ၎အနှ့ဆါဒ၎ဝ့၊, အနှ့ဆါၚံ၎ဒ၎ဝ့၊.

67. The forms are used in apposition with a substantive, for emphasis.
e.g. စထိးအနှ့ဆါဒ၎ဝ့၊ကလ့းလီ၊, *S' Tun himself will go*.
ယကလ့းယနှ့ဆါဒ၎ယဝ့၊လီ၊. *I will go myself*.

68. The same thing may be indicated by affixing the forms ဒ၎ယ္ဝ၊, ဒ၎ပဝ့၊ etc. to the verb. e.g. နၚံ၎ကလ့းဒ၎နၚံ၎ဝ့၊လီ၊. *you will go yourselves*.

69. The forms mentioned in 68, affixed to nouns which follow a substantive in the possessive, convey the same idea as the English word *own*;
e.g. ယလံဒေးယဝ့ၢ, ယလံဒေးယွ့ၢ *my own book*.

Reflexive Pronouns.

70. Reflexive forms of the personal pronouns are made by affixing to the possessive case the word ဝs self. They are as follows.
Singular / Plural
1st Pers. ယဝs / ပဝs
2nd Pers. နဝs / နဝံးအဝs
3rd Pers. အဝs / အဝs

71. These forms are used as the objects of the verbs, when the person affected by the action is the same as the person performing it; e.g. စမ့ၤဆ့ၣလးံအဝsလီၢ, *S' Myat stabs himself*. These forms always appear as direct objectives, while the intensive forms previously described are generally used in apposition. An intensive pronoun, however, sometimes takes the place of a proper reflexive.

72. The pronoun အ may also be classed among the reflexives. It takes the place of the personal pronoun of the third person in indirect discourse, referring to the speaker;
e.g. ယဖိုးခွါစံsလးအကလ့ဲလီၢ, *my son says that he (son) will go*.

Possessive Pronouns.

73. The possessive pronouns *mine, thine,* etc. are formed by affixing ဝ့ၢ or ဆး to the possessive forms of the personal pronouns;
e.g. လံးနိုးမွဲယဝ့ၢလီၢ, လံးနိုးမွဲယဆးလီၢ, *that book is mine*.

74. ဝ့ၢ and ဆး may be similarly used with nouns in the possessive case;
e.g. လံးနိုးမွဲစမ့ၤဝ့ၢလီၢ or လံးနိုးမွဲစမ့ၤအဆးလီၢ, *that book is S' Myat's*.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

75. Properly speaking, the Karen language has no demonstrative pronouns. Their place is supplied, however, by combining the demonstrative adjectives ယီး, *this* **and** နီ, *that*, **with the personal pronoun of the third person.**
အဝ့ၢယီး *this*, အဝ့ၢနီ *that*.

Interrogative Pronouns.

76. The Interrogative adjectives described in 101 and 102, are used also as interrogative pronouns; e.g. အဝ့ၢမးဆ့ၣနီၤလဲ *what is he doing?*
နဒၤပလၢလဂးလဲ *whom do you see?*
ဂံ့နံၢဖျိ့နီ နအဲၤဒိးထဖျိ့ဖျိ့လဲ, *which of the two houses do you like?*

77. The interrogative possessive pronoun, *whose*, **is formed by affixing** ဝ့ၢ **or** အဆ့ၣ **to the interrogative pronoun** ပလၢ; **e.g.** လံးအဝ့ၢယီးမ့ဲပလၢဝ့ၢလဲ;
လံးအဝ့ၢယီးမ့ဲပလၢအဆ့ၣလဲ *whose is this book?*

Indefinite Pronouns

78. ဆ့ၣ **is used as the subject of impersonal verbs;**
e.g. ဆ့ၣဂၢဆ့ၣဲ့လီၢ, *it rains*.

79. ပှ **or** ဆ့ၣ **is often used as an indefinite subject to a verb in the third person singular, when we do not know, or do not wish to express, the subject of the verb; e.g.** ဆ့ၣ (or ပှ) ဒိၤဝ့ၢလီၢ, *somebody beat him*.

80. ပှ **is often used indefinitely in the objective case to express people in general.**

81–82. ဆ့ၣ **is used as an indefinite object to verbs which require one but to which no definite object can be assigned;**
e.g. ယဒၤဆ့ၣလီၢ, *I see, literally, I see things*.

83. Many of the indefinite adjectives described under 99 are also used as indefinite pronouns;
e.g. နအ့ၤဒၤယၤတၢ, ပွဲးနဉ့ယၤးနးဘံၤ့ဆံး, *if you see any fish, buy me one*.

Adjective.

84. Most of the roots which in English would be regarded as essentially adjectival in their signification, are in Karen considered as verbs. Under this head come all the roots expressive of quality; e.g. the root ဂ့ဲး, expressive of goodness, means, not good, but *to be good*. So with many roots expressive of quantity; e.g. ဒိၤ means, not *great*, but *to be great*. And such words are constantly used as verbs, the verbal meaning being the primitive one.

Adjectives of Quality.

85. Adjectives of quality are generally adjective (relative) clauses in an abbreviated form. "A good man" would originally be expressed by ပှၤလၢအဂ့ဲး, *a man that is good*. But it is commonly expressed in an abbreviated form, ပှၤအဂ့ဲး, the relative conjunction, လၢ, being omitted. It is sometimes still further abbreviated by omitting the pronoun အ, when it would stand simply ပှၤဂ့ဲး, ပှၤရှးဂ့ဲး.

Adjectives of Quantity

86–87. Some adjectives expressive of magnitude are formed by prefixing the particle ဖး (very) to verbal roots. Such adjectives immediately follow the nouns which they modify; e.g. ပှၤရှးဖးဒိၤ *a great man*.

Numeral Adjectives.

88. The following are the cardinal numerals.
၁ လၢၤ့, ၂ နံၤ, ၃ ၵၢၤ့, ၄ လံ, ၅ ယဲ, ၆ ပူၤ, ၇ နွဲၤ့, ၈ ပိး, ၉ ခွံၤ, ၁၀ ကဆံၤ,
၁၁ ကဆံၤလၢၤ့, ၁၀၀ ကယး, ၁၀၀၀ ကထီၤ့, ၁၀၀၀၀ ကလၤ,
၁၀၀,၀၀၀ ကကုး, ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကခွး, ၁၀,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကဘဉ့.

89. A numeral adjective almost invariably follows the noun which it modifies, and is itself followed by an auxiliary word expressing some quality of the noun to which it refers; e.g. ပှရှးယဲဂး, *five men*. ဂး is the numeral adjunct used in speaking of rational beings. ပနါဝၤးဒုး *three buffaloes*. ဒုး is the numeral adjunct used in speaking of quadrupeds.

90. Numeral Adjuncts.

ကဲ့ the bend of a river ထံၢချိၤကကဲ့ or ထံၢကကဲ့
ကဲး a strip of bamboo or wood ဝၤကကဲး, ဝံ့ကကဲး
ကုး a piece of bamboo or wood ဝၤကကုး, ဝံ့ကကုး
ခဲၤ a burnt stick ဝံ့မုကခဲၤ
ခုၤ (1) a stick နိၤခုၤကခုၤ (2) a petticoat နံၢကခုၤ
ခိၤ couples, pairs, guns, carts, ပနါကခိၤ a yoke of buffaloes, ကျိးကခိၤ a gun. လဲ့ကခိၤ a cart.
ခီၢ sides of things ခ့နံၢခီၢ two feet
ချး coils ဂ့ကချး, ဖျိးကချး
ခွး garlands ဖီၢကခွး
ဂး rational beings ပှရှးဝၤၤဂး
ဂိၤ a portion of kauk hnyin မ့းအဲးကဂိၤ
ဂိၤ two handfuls ဘုၤကဂိၤ, ဂူၢဆၢကဂိၤ
စူၤ one handful ဘုၤကစူၤ, ဂူၢဆၢကစူၤ
ဆၤ stories, flats ကဆၤနံၢဆၤ
ဆဲး ears of paddy ဘုၤကဆဲး
ဆၤၤ verses လံၤကဆၤၤနံၢဆၤၤ
ဆံး races, nations ပှရှးကဆံး
တၤ baskets ဘုၤကတၤ
ထံၤ words ဆၤချဲးကထံၤ
ထံး trees ဝံ့ကထံး
ထုၤ posts, trees ဝံ့ကထုၤ
ထု bundles ဝၤကထု
ထူၢ rolls ချီၤကထူၢ
ဒဲး tides ထံၢကဒဲး

ဒုး quadrupeds ထို့နှံ့ဒုး
ဒိး့ bees, nests နှ့ကဒိး့, ထိ့အဥ်ကဒိး့
ဒီ့ group of persons ဂံ့ဖိ့ကဒီ့
ပိး့ heaps လီခ့ကပိး့
ဖၤ flowers ဖီၢဆ့ဆူ့နှံ့ဖၤ
ဖ့း့ openings ပဲး့တရ့ဝ့ၢ့ဖ့း့
ဖု့ felled trees ဝံ့ကဖု့
ဖျိ့ spherical or approximately spherical objects
(လံ့မီၢဝ့ကဖျိ့, ဂံ့ကဖျိ့, ချံ့ကဖျိ့, ကဘး့ကဖျိ့, လးဆ့ၢ့နး့ကဖျိ့)
ဘံ့ (1) flat things ယ့ကဘံ့/လံ့ကဘံ့ (2) fowls etc. ထိ့ကဘံ့ one bird
ဘီး့ cylindrical ဂုကဘီး့
မံး့ a thing ဆ့ကမံး့နှံ့မံး့
မီ့ words ဆ့ချဲး့ကမီ့
ယီး T.P. ယွ D.P songs and poems ဆ့ဝၤအွံ့လယီး, ဆ့ဝၤအွံ့လယွ
လး places ဆံ့ကလး, ပုၤကလး

91. There are a number of words denoting portions, quantities or collections, which are used in a similar manner to the numeral auxiliaries;
e.g. ထံၢကကွံး *a drink of water*, မ့ၤကစူ့ *a handful of sand*.

92. When there is no numeral adjunct proper to a noun, and sometimes even when there is a numeral which might be used, the noun itself is repeated after the numeral; ဝံးကဝံး *a city*, ခးကခး *a country*, ဂံ့ကဂံ့ *a house*.

93. Sometimes there is a choice of numeral adjuncts for the same noun;
e.g. မ့ဝေ့လတီ့, မ့ဝေ့လဖျိ့ *an eye*.

94. Numerals are sometimes prefixed to the nouns which they modify;
e.g. ကဝံးဘ့ကဝံး *from town to town*, ယဲနံ့ၤဃူၢနံ့ၤ *five or six days*.

95. The numeral adjuncts regularly follow the numerals with which they stand. But when the numeral is ten or a multiple of ten, the adjunct precedes the numeral, and is itself preceded by the particle အ;
e.g. ပှၤအဂၤနံၢ်ဆံၢ *twenty men*.

96–97. The formation of the ordinal numerals will easily be understood from the following examples.
အခဲ့ထံးကဂၤ *the first (man)* / အခဲ့ထံး means *beginning*
အခဲ့ထံးကမံး့ *the first (thing)*
နံၢဂၤကဂၤ *the second (man)*
ဝၤဲ့မံး့ကမံး့ *the third (thing)*
လံဒုးကဒုး *the fourth (quadruped)*

98. Multiplicatives are formed by affixing စး to the cardinal numerals;
e.g. ဝၤဲ့စး *threefold*.

Indefinite Adjectives.

99. The numeral adjuncts form the basis of a number of common idioms expressing ideas of number or quantity.
(1) Certain indefinite numeral adjectives are combined with the numeral auxiliaries, in the same manner as the cardinal numerals. These are အၤ *many*, ရှး *few*, and တဘျုး *several*
e.g. ဖိၤဝၤခွၢအၤဂၤ *many boys*, ဖိၤဝၤမ့ၤရှးဂၤ *few girls*, ပှၤတဘျုးဂၤ *several men*.

(2) The numeral က or လ *one*, with an appropriate numeral, often has the sense of the English indefinite article, e.g. ချုၢ်ကဖျိ့ *a boat*.

(3) The numeral က or လ *one*, with a reduplicated numeral is used in referring indefinitely to a person or thing; e.g. ပှၤမ့ၤကဂၤဂၤ *some woman*, ဆၢ့ကဘံ့ဘံ့ *some fowl*.

(4) The indefinite adjective of quantity, ကနဲ့ or လနဲ့, *some*, is formed from the numeral က or လ by means of the *particle* နဲ့.

(5) The reduplicated form ကနဲ့နဲ့ or လနဲ့နဲ့ is used in referring indefinitely to more than one person or thing;
ပုရွၤကနဲ့နဲ့ *some men*, ခဲၫတၢ့ကနဲ့နဲ့ *some pencils*.

(6) In a similar way are formed
ကဆံး or လဆံး, ကဆံးဆံး or လဆံးဆံး, *a little*.

(7) Universality is expressed by placing a numeral auxiliary between က or လ and လါလါ; e.g. ကမံ့လါလါ *every thing*.

(8) The same idea is expressed by placing a numeral auxiliary between ကိး and ဒ့း; e.g. ပုရွၤကိးဂၤဒ့း *every man*.

(9) Completeness is expressed by placing a numeral adjunct between ထၢ့ and ယာ; e.g. ဝံးထၢ့ဖျိ့ယာ *the whole city*.

(10) A complete number may be expressed by affixing လူၤ or ယာ, to any one of the ordinal numerals; e.g. ၁ၢ့မံ့လူၤ, ၁ၢ့မံ့ယာ *all three (things)*

(11) Singularity is expressed by placing the numeral က or လ with the suitable adjunct between နှၢ and လီၢ; e.g. နှၢကဂၤလီၢ *only one (man)*

(12) Identity is expressed by placing the numeral adjunct between က or လ and ဃး, e.g. ပုရွၤကဂၤဃး *the same man*.

(13) Utter non-existence of a thing is expressed by introducing a numeral auxiliary between နး and အ့ၤ, e.g. ထွံၫအီၫနးဒုးအ့ၤ *there is not a single dog*.

100. Certain other indefinite adjectives of quantity are formed independently of the numeral system. Such are ထီးလူး or ထီးအလူး, ထီးလူးထီးဆံ့ or ထီးအလူးအဆံ့ *all*, which follow their nouns;
e.g. ပှၣ်းထီးလူး or ပှၣ်းထီးအလူး *all men*. ထီးဒၫ *whoever*, or *whatever*, which precedes its noun; e.g. ထီးဒၫပှၣ်း *whatever man*.

Interrogative Adjectives.

101. The common interrogatives are ပလၢကဂး or လဂး referring to persons, and ဆၤနီၤလမံး့ referring to things;
e.g. နဂဲၤလၤဆရၢပလၢလဂးလဲၤ *with what teacher did you come?*
နအဲၤဒိးအှဆၤနီၤ အဝၤလမံး့လဲၤ *what fruit do you want to eat?*
After ဆၤနီၤ, လမံး့ may be omitted, in which case the construction would be နအဲၤဒိးအှဆၤနီၤ ဝၤလဲၤ.

102. An interrogative with a selective force is formed by prefixing ထ to the appropriate numeral adjunct;
e.g. နအဲၤဒိးဒီးထဘံှဘံှလဲၤ *which knife do you want?*

103. Interrogative adjectives of quantity are made by prefixing ဆံး to the indefinite adjectives of quantity; e.g. ဆံးဒိၤ *how great*, ဆံးအၤ *how much, how many*. နဘုၤအီၤဆံးအၤလဲၤ *how much paddy have you?* These are used both in direct and indirect discourse. In indirect discourse they sometimes suffer reduplicaton; e.g. နစုးအီၤဆံးအၤဆံးအၤလဲၤနီၤ ယဉ့ၤယၢအှဲ, *I do not know how much money you have*.

104. Interrogative adjectives of number may be formed by prefixing ပွ to the numeral adjunct; e.g. နလံၤအီၤပွဘံှလဲၤ *how many books have you?* These also may be used in indirect discourse.

105–108. The Karen language has two definite demonstrative adjectives, ယီး, အယီး *this*, and နီ၂, အနီ၂ *that*. They may modify the substantive element, be it noun, pronoun, phrase or clause. နီ၂ is used to mark the end of a noun clause, or of a series of adjectival modifiers of a noun;
e.g. ပှမုၫဝးရၫိအဂုၤလၢအအီၢဝ့ၢ လၢဂံ့ဖၢးလဂၤနီ၂, မွဲယမိလီၢ,
the good old woman who lives in the house is my mother.

Adjectival Couplets.

109. Adjectival couplets are affixed to the nouns which they modify. Such a couplet consists of two adjectival roots, each of which is preceded by the particle အ. e.g. ပှရၫးအဂုၤအဘွး *a good man*.

Comparison of Adjectives.

110–111. The comparative degree is expressed by affixing နဲ့ to the adjective, e.g. ဘွး *white*, ဘွးနဲ့ *whiter*.

112. The superlative degree is formed by affixing ထုၤ to the adjective ဘွးထုၤ *whitest*.

Verbs.

113. Karen verbs express actions, states, or qualities;
e.g. လ့း *to go*, အီၢ *to be*, ဂ့း *to be good*.

114. Karen verbs may be divided into transitive and intransitive verbs. Many verbs which in English are regarded as intransitive, in Karen are regarded as transitive and take an object; e.g. the verb လ့း *to go*, is often used with the object ဆၢ.

115. In Karen, a verb which can take an object generally does take one. When no definite object can be assigned, the indefinite object ဆၢ is frequently used; e.g. ယဒၢဆၢ *I see*. See 81–82.

116. Karen verbs have no inflections, properly so called. The accidents of voice, mood, tense, person, and number, are expressed by particles connected with the verb, or are left to be inferred from the subject.

Voice.

117. Three voices may be recognized in Karen; active, passive, and middle.

118. The verb in its simple and primitive form is in the active voice; e.g. in the sentence ယဒၤအဝ့ၢ်လီၢ, *I see him*, ဒၤ is in the active voice.

119–121. The formation of the passive voice is peculiar. A few examples will make it clearer than any explanation.

The following sentences exhibit the passive of the verb ဒိၤ, to strike. ယဘၢ်ဆၣ်ဒိၤယၣ်းလီၢ, *I am struck*. အဝ့ၢ်ဘၢ်ဆၣ်ဒိၤဝ့ၢ်လီၢ, *he is struck*.

122. When it is desired to convey the idea that the subject voluntarily submits to an action, the passive voice is differently expressed. In this case, the verbal root is preceded by ဒိs or ထိး and followed by a reflexive pronoun; e.g. အဝ့ၢ်ဒိsဒိၤအဝၤ *he is beaten, he permits himself to be beaten*. စမ့ၤထိးဒိၤအဝၤ, *S' Myat is beaten, submits to being beaten*.

123. Closly allied to this second form of the passive voice is a form used to convey the idea that a thing is in a certain state as the result of an action which has been performed upon it. e.g. ဆၣ်ကွဲsအဝၤ *It is written*.

**124. The middle voice expresses the idea that the subject performs an action upon himself. To express this the active form of the verb is followed by the particle လ့ၣ, and a reflexive pronoun;
e.g. ယဒၤလ့ၣ်ယဝၤလီၢ, *I see myself*.**

Mood.

125. There are only two moods in Karen, the indicative and the imperative.

126. The primitive form of the verb is indicative.

127. The primitive form of the verb may be used in the imperative;
e.g. လ့ဲ, *go!*

128. When a verb is in the imperative mood the sentence (if expressing a command) commonly ends with the particle ဆံ
e.g. လ့ဲလ၊အဝ့ၢအအီၤဆံ, *go to him!*

129. The particle လါ is sometimes affixed to the verb in an imperative sentence where the idea is that of entreating a superior;
e.g. ဆိ၊ဂ့ဲလါပ၊ဲဆံ, *bless us*.

130. In giving permission, ကဒ၊ or ဘီ၊ sometimes takes the place of ဆံ,
e.g. လ့ဲကဒ၊, လ့ဲဘီ၊ *go*.

131. A sentence expressing a prohibition ends in လဂ့ဲ;
e.g. လ့ဲလဂ့ဲ *do not go*. In such cases the verb may be preceded by နဝံ၊ and the negative particle ထီး; e.g. နဝံ၊ထီးလ့ဲလဂ့ဲ, *do not go*.

132. A precative sentence is introduced by the particle မွဲ and otherwise has the form of a sentence expressing command or prohibition;
e.g. မွဲပမ၊ဲဆံ, *let us do it*. မွဲပထီးမ၊ဲလဂ့ဲ *let us not do it*.

Tense.

133. The verb standing by itself conveys no idea of time. It may refer to past or present time according to the context;
e.g. ယဆ၊ၣနဲ့လီၢ may mean *I sit, I am sitting or I sat*.

134. An action the performance of which is contemplated, is expressed by prefixing the particle ကာ or မိ to the verb. This form is commonly used to express a future action; e.g. ယကာ့း, ယမိ့း *I shall go, I will go*.

135. The idea of intention or desire is brought but more strongly by prefixing မိ to the verb;
e.g. စမ့ၤမိ့းလီ, *S' Myat desires to go, intends to go*.

136. Completed action is indicated by affixing the particle ယူၤ to the verb, e.g. ယဂ့ၢ်ယူၤ *I have come*.

137. The same idea is more emphatically expressed by introducing ဂီး့ before ယူၤ; e.g. ယဒၤဂီး့ယူၤ, *I had seen it*.

138. The Karens sometimes use both ကာ and ယူၤ with the same verb to express an intention to perform an action immediately;
e.g. ယကာ့းယူၤ *I should have gone*.

139. To mark the completion of an action previous to a certain moment of past time, ဝဲး is affixed to the verb, and is often followed by ယူၤ;
e.g. ယလချုၤလ့းဒံးဘၤနီၤ အဝ့ၢဒၤလ့းဝဲးယူၤ, *before I came he had gone*.
This usage is analogous to the English pluperfect.

140. An action dependent upon a supposed condition contrary to fact is sometimes expressed by prefixing ကာ to the root and affixing ယူၤ or ဝဲးယူၤ;
e.g. နအ့ၤလဂ့ၢ်ဘၤတး ယကာ့းဝဲးယူၤလီ *if you had not come I should have gone by this time*.

Person and Number.

141. The person and number of the verb are to be inferred from those of the subject, but a verb in the third person sometimes takes ဝ့ၢ after it;
e.g. ပှဒိၤဖးဒိၤလ့းဝ့ၢလီ *the governor goes*.

Compound verbs.

142. Besides the simple verbs, each of which consists as a rule of a single syllable, there are compound verbs formed by combining simple verbs with particles, or with other verbs.

143. A verbal couplet is formed by two verbal roots, each of which is followed by a particle; e.g. ဆူထဲးနဲးထဲး *to believe*. ဒိၤထ့ထီၤထ့ *to grow up*. ဆံးလးးရ့ၢးလးး *to decrease*. လီးဘၤလၤဘၤ *to tell*. ဆံၤဝ့ၢၤဝံၤဝ့ၢ *to be holy*.

144. The Karen language possesses a number of particles which are combined with simple verbs to make new verbs of kindred signification. Many of these particles were originally verbal roots, and are sometimes used as verbs; but in the connection under discussion they are to be considered as particles.

145. The following particles are prefixed to the verb: --

ကျဲး denotes a representing of the action as if done, often only in appearance; e.g. ကျဲးနံ *to assume the appearance of laughing.*

ထိၤ prefixed to a few verbs, has a causative force; e.g. ထိၤဂဲထု့ *to wake up*.

ဒုး has a permissive or causative force; e.g. ဒုးလ့း *to send*.

ဖ့ၤ has a permissive or causative force; e.g. ဖ့ၤအၤထ့ *to increase (transitive)*

ဘိး prefixed to a few verbs, has a causative force; e.g. ဘိးဘၤဒ့ၤယၢ *inform*.

မး has a causative force, မးဝံၢ *to kill*.

လး indicates the subject falls into the state indicated by the verb; e.g. လးပ့ိး *to become tired*.

လ့ဲ has also a causative force; e.g. လ့ဲနံ *to make one laugh*.

ဝါ prefixed to verbs with the negative, indicates that the act is performed imperfectly or in a slight degree; e.g. ယဉ့ယာဝါအ့ဲ, *I scarcely know*.

146. The following particles are affixed to the verb: --

ကဒး has a sense of return, retaliation or opposition;
e.g. ထဲ့ကဒးထဲ့ *to return*.

ကဒယ့ုး has a concessive force;
e.g. နစံးဆးနီး မွဲကဒယ့ုး *admitting the truth of what you say*.

ခွါ indicates that the act is performed by way of trial; e.g. မးခွါ *to try*.

ခွံး denotes that the action results in a separation; e.g. မးန့ွံး *to take away*.

ဂးဲ့ denotes that the act is performed by way of assistance;
e.g. လ့ဲဂးဲ့, *to go together with one*.

ဥ့ုး denotes that the action is done carefully, or stealthily;
e.g. ယိဥ့ုး, *to watch closely*.

ပူး denotes that several persons or things act together;
e.g. မးပူး *to work together*.

ပိုး denotes that several persons or things act in company;
e.g. အ့ပိုးလ့ဲမ့ဲး *to eat rice together*.

စိး denotes that the act is done from a distance;
e.g. ယိစိး *to look away*. ဒးစိး *to behold afar off*.

ဆၤჽ denotes that the action is performed by way of assistance;
e.g. @ယကကၤဆၤჽနၤၵ, *I will help you reap*.

ဆိ denotes that an act is done before some event takes place;
e.g. ယဒၤဆိၢအဝ့ၢအဂံ့ *I saw his house first*.

ရှုၤ denotes that the act was done unintentionally;
e.g. ကိၤရှုၤ *to utter an involuntary cry*;

တၤတၤ shows that the action is hastened; e.g. အ့တၤတၤ *eat quickly*.

ထၤ denotes that the action results in making secure; e.g. မးထံၤထၤ *to hinder*.

ထ့ indicates an upward motion; e.g. လ့းထ့ *to go up*.

ထ့ၤ is affixed to a few words denoting separation; e.g. လ့းထ့ၤ *to fall off*.

ထီး denotes that the action results in arriving; e.g. လ့းထီး *to arrive*.

ဒၤ indicates that the action results in forsaking; e.g. စဲ့ဒၤ *to forsake*.

ဒၤ indicates independent action; e.g. ယကမးဒၤယ့ၢ or ယဝ့ၢ *I will do it myself*.

ဒၤခလူၤ indicates that the subject defers some other action to perform the one indicated by the verb;
e.g. အီၤခိးဒၤခလူၤ *wait a bit*. ယကမံၢဒၤခလူၤ *I will sleep first*.

ဒၤ occasionally denotes certainty;
e.g. ဆၤကမးဒၤအဝးဘဲၢနီၤလီၢ, *It will be sure to happen so*.

နၤ့ indicates that the action results in observing; e.g. နၤ့ထ့ *to remember*.

န့ indicates that the action results in obtaining; e.g. ဒၤန့ *to find*.

ဖိး indicates that the action reaches unto its object; e.g. လ့ၢးဖိး *to go unto*.

ဖျိၣ့ indicates that the action results in going through;
e.g. လ့ၢးဖျိၣ့ *to go through*.

ဘၤ indicates that the action passes over to an object;
e.g. ယကလီးဘၤနၤး *I will tell you*.

ဘး indicates that the action results in an ascent; e.g. ထ့ဘး *to reach up*.

လ့ indicates a downward motion, literal or figurative;
e.g. လ့ၢးလ့ *to descend*, ရှးလ့ *to decrease*.

လိၤ indicates that the act is performed by or for imitation;
e.g. ဒီ့လိၤ *to teach*, မးလိၤ *to learn*.

လိဒ indicates reciprocal action;
e.g. ပကြၢ်းအဲၤလိဒပၤဒလီၢ, *we should love one another*.

ဝၢ့ indicates an incipient action;
e.g. ထီးအဝ့ၢကဲၤဝၢ့ပ့ဒိၤဖးဒိၤနီၤ, *when he had just become governor*.

အ့ affixed to several verbs. See Dictionary Part I pages 161–164.

Dependent Verbs.

147. A verb depending on another, follows it immediately, without undergoing any change of form; e.g. အဝ့ၢကကျးစၢ်းမးဝ့ၢလီၢ, *he will try to do it*. This is the common construction for expressing suitability, necessity; etc.
e.g. ပကြၢ်းလ့ၢးလီၢ, *I should go*, နဘၤလ့ၢးလီၢ, *you must go*.

148. Where in English two verbs are connected by the conjunction *and*, in Karen the second verb may immediately follow the first, without a conjunction; e.g. ယကလ့ၤအ့ဖိ့မ့ၤလီၢ, *I will go and cook rice*.

Idioms in the Use of Verbs

149. The causative verb အ့မၢ့ and the permissive verb ပျၤ permit the dependent verb to be preceded by a subject;
e.g. အဝ့ၢအ့မၢ့ယမၤလီၢ, *he caused me to do it*.
ပျၤအဝ့ၢလ့ၤဘီး, *let him go*.
The dependent verb and its subject may be regarded as a substantive clause, forming the object of the causative or permissive verb.

150. Verbs expressing ability stand at the end of the sentence (or clause) preceded by the verb expressing the act in question, with its subject and object if it have one; e.g. အဝ့ၢကွဲးလံဝ့ၤလီၢ, *he can write*. The verb and its subject may be regarded as a substantive clause forming the subject of the verb of ability.

151. The following list exhibits the common verbs of ability, with their meanings and examples of their use.

ကဲး ability, considered with reference to physical health, or inclination;
e.g. ယခ့ဆၢ, ယဂၤဖၤကဲးအ့ၤ, *my foot is sore, I cannot walk*.

ကိၤ ability, considered with reference to the sufficiency of the subject;
e.g. ဆးမၤအးလံး, ယမၤကိၤအ့ၤ, *there are too many, I cannot do them*.

ချုၤ ability, considered with reference to leisure;
e.g. ယဆးမၤအး, ယလိၤကွဲးချုၤအ့ၤ, *I am busy, I have no time to play*.

ဝံးလး ability, considered with reference to the sufficiency of the subject; e.g. ဆးမၤအးလံး, ယမၤကဂၤဝံးလးအ့ၤ, *the work is too much, I cannot do it alone*.

ပွဲးထ့ ability, considered with reference to the sufficiency of the subject; e.g. ဆ၃မးအ၃လ်ံ၃ ယမးပွဲးထ့အ့ဲ၊ *the work is too great, I cannot do it*.

နှ့ ability, considered with reference to effectiveness of effort; e.g. အဝ့ဲအဆ၃မးအီ၃, ယအ့လံးဲအဝ့ဲနှ့အ့ဲ၊ *he has work, I cannot hire him*.

ဘ၃ ability, considered with reference to accomplishing the end proposed; e.g. လံးယီးက၃လ်ံ၃, ယဖီဘ၃အ့ဲ၊ *this book is too difficult, I cannot read it*.

ဉ့၃ ability, considered with reference to skill, also the generic expression of ability; e.g. ယဒ၃ဘ၃နှ့ကကွ၃တs, ယမးဉ့၃လီ၊ *I saw it only once yet I can do it*.

152. The ideas of suitability, agreeableness etc. are often expressed in a similar manner to that of potentiality;
e.g. နမးဆ၃ယီးဘုံ့ဓေ၃, *dare you do this?*
ယထူးပနါမုံးအ့ဲ၊ *I do not like to ride a buffalo*.
ပမးဆ၃ယီးမွဲအလဂ့းဘ၃ဓေ၃, *had we not better do this?*
ယမးဆ၃ယီးကြ်ံးဓေ၃, *is it proper for me to do this?*

153. The verb မီ, expressing desire, takes ဆ၃ for its subject and is followed by a verb denoting that act the performance of which is desired. This latter verb is followed by ၁s, *self*, with the possessive case of a pronoun denoting the person who desires to perform the action. Then comes the object of the verb of action, generally introduced by လ၃,
e.g. ဆ၃မီဒ၃ယ၁sလ၃အဝ့ဲလီ၊, *I want to see him*.
အဝ့ဲဒ၃မီပွဲးပနါလဒုးလီ၊, *he wishes to buy a buffalo*.

154. Possession is expressed by the verb အီ၃, *to be* in the following ways:

(1) The possessor stands as the subject and the thing possessed follows the verb, with which it is connected by the preposition ဒဲ.
e.g. ယအီ၃ဒဲခဲါတ့ကဘီး, *I have a pencil*.

(2) The thing possessed, modified by a possessive pronoun or noun, may stand as the subject of the verb; e.g. ယလံးအီၤကဘံ့, *I have a book*.

Adverbs.

155. Karen adverbs are mostly derived from other roots, though a few strictly adverbial roots exist.

Adverbs of Manner.

156. Adverbs of manner are regularly formed by duplicating adjective roots; e.g. ဆီ့ဆီ့, *strongly*, ဖျဲၤဖျဲၤ, *quickly*.

157. Adverbs so formed very commonly take the affix လ့ဒ်; e.g. ဆီ့ဆီ့လ့ဒ်, *very strongly*.

158–160. Sometimes an adjectival root is used in an adverbial sense. This is commonly the case when it is itself modified by another adverb; e.g. အဝ့ၢစဲ့ဖျဲၤမဒ်, *he runs very fast*. ယစဲ့ဖျဲၤအ့ဒ်, *I do not run swiftly*.

161. Many adverbs of manner are irregular in their formation; e.g. လ့ထံးလ့ဆ့ဒ်, *exactly*.

162. Demonstrative adverbs of manner are formed by combining the preposition ဘဲၢ, like, with the demonstrative ယီၤ and နီၤ, or with လဲၤ; e.g. ဘဲၢယီၤ, ဘဲၢယီၤအဝိဒ်, ဘဲၢနီၤ, ဘဲၢနီၤအဝိဒ်, *thus* ဘဲၢဒ့ၤလဲၤ, *how*, ဘဲၢအံၤဘဲၢအိၤ, *somehow*. See 202.

Adverbs of Place.

163. Adverbs of place may be formed from the demonstrative adjectives ယီၤ and နီၤ in combination with the prepositions ထီး, လၤ, ထ or ခီၢခီၢ. They are exhibited in the following table, ထီးယီၤ *here*, ထီးနီၤ *there*, ထလဲၤ or ခီၢခီၢလဲၤ *where*. ထီးယီၤထီးနီၤ or ထီးအံၤထီးအိၤ *here and there*.

လၤယီၤ *here*.	လၤနီၤ *there*.	ထလဲၤ *where*.

လၤအံၤလၤအိၤ, *here and there*.

လၤယီး, *hither*. လၤနီၤ, *thither*. ထလဲၤ, *whither*. လၤယီးလၤနီၤ, *hither and thither*.

164. The preposition လၤ forms adverbs of place in combination with such roots as ယၢ *front*, ခဲ့ *back*, ထး *above*, လေ *below*, ဝါ *beyond* and ခီၢ *side*, e.g. လၤယၢ *forward*, လၤခဲ့ *behind*, လၤဝါခီၢ *beyond*.

Adverbs of Time

165. Certain adverbs denoting past time are formed by the prefix လၤ in combination with roots denoting time, as follows: --

လၤဂီးအိး, *this morning*
လၤမုနးအိး, *last night*
လၤမုဂၤအိး, *yesterday*
လၤအခိးကန္ဳၢအိး, *last week*
လၤလးခိးကဘံၤအိး, *last month*
လၤမၤဂးနံၤအိး, *last year*

166. Adverbs expressing future time may be formed in two ways: --

(1) By the prefix [ကဲး T.P] [ကိ D.P]
ကဲမုးဆၢ/ကိမုဆၢ, *today*.
ကဲးမုဂၤ/ကိမုဂၤ, *this evening*.
ကဲးမုနး/ကိမုနး, *tonight*.
ကဲးဂီး/ကိဂီး, *tomorrow*.
ကဲတဂီး/ကိတဂီး, *the day after tomorrow*.
ကဲးခဲ့/ကိခဲ့, *in the future*.

(2) By the prefix နး followed by ဒီး.
နးနံးဒီး, *next day*
နးန္ဳၢဒီး, *next week*
နးနံၤဒီး, *next year*

(3) By the use of the preposition လ၎, cf. 164.
လ၎ခဲ့/လ၎ခဲ့ထဲ့, *afterwards*.
လ၎ယ၊/လ၎ယ၊ခီ၊, *in the future*.
ထီးယီးလ၎ယ၊, *henceforth*.

167–168. လ၎ is prefixed to some temporal adverbs when the idea of futurity is not implied; e.g. လ၎မုဆ၊ခီ၊, *by day*. လ၎ဖျိုးလ၎ခဲ့, *of old*.

169. Many adverbs of time are not formed in accord with any rule;
e.g. ချဲ့ချဲ့, *quickly*, ထံ၎ပး, *always*.

170. The roots ဒံး, *still, yet*, and လ၎း, *any more*, are adverbial by virtue of their intrinsic signification. The following examples will illustrate their use;
အဝ့၊ဆီ့မီ့လ၎အကဂဲ၊ဒံးတဘျုးဘျုးလီ၊, *he thinks he will still come several times*.
ယလ့းဒံးအ့ဲ, *I have not yet gone*. အဝ့၊အဘုအီ၎လ၎းအ့ဲ, *he has no more paddy*.

Numeral Adverbs.

171. Adverbs denoting *how many times* are formed from the cardinal numeral, in combination with the affix ဘျုး; လဘျုး, *once.* နံ၊ဘျုး, *twice.*

172. ဘျုး is treated like numeral auxuliaries, and may enter into all the combinations of which numeral auxiliaries are capable;
e.g. လဘျုးပး, *simultaneously, at once* (ကွ၎့ကွ၎့)
လဘျုးဘျုး *sometimes*
ကိးဘျုးဒ့း, *every time*
လံဘျုးယ၊, as many as four times.

173. Adverbs denoting which time are formed like ordinal numerals;
e.g. အခ့ထံးလဘျုး, *the first time*, ၁၎့ဘျုးလဘျုး, *the third time*.

174. The particle ကွ၎, ဖ၎့ and ဘျုး enter into certain irregular formations;
e.g. ထီးနီ၎ကကွ၎, ထီးနီ၎လဖ၎့, ထီးနီ၎လဘျုး, *then, afterward, after that*.

Adverbs of Degree.

175. Some adverbs of degree are formed like the adverbs of manner described in 156 and 157; e.g. ဒိၤဒိၤလ့ဲ, *greatly*. အၤအၤလ့ဲ, *much*.

176. The indefinite numeral adjectives described in 99. (4) (6) (13) are often used with an adverbial force;
e.g. ယအဲၤဒိးမးဆၤမးအဝ့ၢယီးနးဆံးအ့ဲ, *I do not like doing this work at all*.

177. The following adverbs are intensive, ခိဲ, နဒ, and မဒ.
They are used with adjectives denoting *smallness or fewness*.

178. A moderate degree is expressed by coupling two contradictory roots, each of which is modified by a negative;
e.g. လဒိၤလဆံး, လအၤလရှး, *moderately*.

179. Other adverbs of degree are irregularly formed.
e.g. နးဆံးအ့ဲ, *not at all*, ဖိးဘိး *about*, လ၊ၤ, ထလၢ့ or လါကဲၤကး, *too*.

180. Equality is expressed by မီ့ပီ့ or မီၤမိၤ e.g. အဝ့ၢဖိလံၤဖါထံးမီ့ပီ့ or မီၤမိၤဒဲမိထံးလီၢ, *he reads Sgaw Karen equally with Pwo Karen*.

181. Inequality is expressed by combination of two contradictory roots expressive of quantity; e.g. အဝ့ၢကြ၊်းအဲၤဒိၤဆံးအၤရှးအဖိၤလဖၤအ့ဲ, *he should not love his children unequally*.

Interrogative Adverbs.

182. Interrogative adverbs of time and place may be formed from the interrogative particle လဲၤ;
e.g. ခီၢခီၢလဲၤ or ထခီၢလဲၤ *where*; ဆံးလဲၤ *when*, *whence, whither*.

183. These are reduplicated in indirect discourse;
e.g. အဝ့ၢဂဲၢခီၢခီၢလဲၤနီၤ ယဝ့ၤယၢအ့ဲ, or အဝ့ၢဂဲၢထခီၢလဲၤခီၢလဲၤနီၤ ယဝ့ၤယၢအ့ဲ,
***I do not know whence he comes*.**

184. Interrogative adverbs of quantity are formed by prefixing ဆံး to adjectives of quantity; e.g. ဆံးအၤ, ဆံးဒိၤ *how much*.

185. These are also repeated in indirect discourse. e.g. အဝ့ၢဒၤအဲၤဒိးဝ့ၢ ဆံးအၤဆံးအၤလဲၤနီၤ ယဝ့ၤယၢအ့ဲ, *I do not know how much he wants it*.

186. The interrogative adverb of reason is ဘၤနီၢ, *why?*
e.g. ဘၤနီၢနလအ့ဘၤမ့ဲးလဲၤ, *why do not you eat rice?*

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

187. Assent is expressed by မွဲ or အံၤ.

188. Negative is expressed by affixing အ့ဲ; e.g. အဝ့ၢဂဲၢအ့ဲ, *he has not come*.

189. A denial is expressed by a negative sentence,
e.g. အဝ့ၢဂဲၢဧၤ, ဂဲၢအ့ဲ, *has he come? No*.

190. Adverbs of probability are irregular in formation;
e.g. ဘၤလဘၤ, *perhaps*. တၫ္ဂါ or ၫ္ဂါမးး *certainly*.

Conjunctive Adverbs.

191. The following are conjunctive adverbs of time ထီး, *when*
e.g. ထီးယဒၤဘၤနဖါနီၤ ယကလီးးဘၤလီၢ, *when I see your father I will tell him*.

လၫ္ဥး *before*;
e.g. လၫ္ဥးပလ့းဒံးဘၤတး ပကအ့ဆိၢဒၤခလူးမ့ဲးလီၢ, *we will eat rice before we go*.

အဘိဲ့ဘၢ, အထးဖၣ့, *while*; အဝ့ၢလ့ၤဆၣအဘိဲ့ဘၢတၢ ဆၣဘၢဝံအဘၢလီၢ, *he was hungry while he was going*. See 222.

192. ဒံၤ is used as a correlative conjunctive adverb; e.g. ယဒံၤမၤလိၣလံၤ ယဒံၤအဲၣဒိၤမၤလိၣလီၢ, *the more I study, the more I wish to study*.

Adverbial Couplets.

193. Adverbial couplets are common; e.g. လၤအဘၢ့လၤအခ့ထံၤ, *in the beginning*. ထီးအံၤထီးအိၤ, *here and there*, ရှိၣရှိၣ *slowly*.

Comparison of Adverbs.

194. Adverbs which are derived from adjectival roots are susceptible of comparison. An adverb in the comparative or superlative degree is in form exactly the same as the corresponding adjective in the same degree; e.g. အဝ့ၢစဲ့ဖျဲၣနဲ့အဖါ, *he runs faster than his father*.

Prepositions.

195. The Karen language has several prepositions, e.g. ဒဲ, စိၤလၣ, လၣ, ထီး, ပံ့လ့, ဝၤဖီ့.

196. ဒဲ means *with*, it governs the objective case.

197. စိၤလၣ means *to* or *towards*; it governs the objective case, but စိၤ is often omitted.

198. လၣ means *at* or *from*, according to the context. It seldom governs a substantive directly, but usually governs a substantive in the possessive case. လၣ in itself is extremely indefinite, and the secondary nouns are brought in to make the meaning more definite.

199. The more common of the secondary nouns are exemplified below: --

လၤအဝ့ၢအအီၤ, *from him*.

လၤဆရၢအဂၤ့ထံး, *by or near the teacher*.

လၤပှဒိၤဖးဒိၤအခ့ထံး, *at the governor's feet*.

လၤယနဲ့ထံး, *by my side*.

လၤဘရိၤအမ့ၤယၢ, *in front of the chapel*.

လၤတဝ့ၢအလးခဲ့, *behind the village*.

လၤယချိ့လခီၢ, *on my back*.

လၤဂ့ခိၤချိ့, *on the earth*.

လၤအဝ့ၢအလီၤ့, *on him*.

လၤဂံ့ဖၤ့, *in the house*.

လၤစပွဲးခိၤ, လၤစပွဲးအဖ့ၢခိၤ, *on the table*.

လၤယခိၤ, *on my head*.

လၤဂံ့ဖ့ၢလၤ/လၤဂံ့အဖ့ၢလၤ, *under the house*.

လၤပှရၣးကျၤ/လၤပှရၣးအကျၤ, *among the people*.

လၤတဝ့ၢအဘိ့ဆၤ့, *between the villages*.

လၤတဝ့ၢအနဲ့ထံးဝၤဝၤ, *round about the village*.

လၤယဖိၤခွၢအဂး, *for my son's sake, for my son*.

လၤဆၤနီၤအကျိ့, *an account of that, because of that*.

လၤဝံးတခိ့အဂဲး/လၤဝံးတခိ့အဂဲးအဖး/လၤဝံးတခိ့အဂဲးအကျိ့, *about Rangoon*.

လၤထံၢဖံးခိၤ, *on the surface of the water*.

200. ထီး means *in*. It may govern the objective case.

201. ဝံ့လ့ၤ, *throughout*, ဝၤဝၤ, *round about*, govern the objective.

202. ဘဲၢ *like, as,* always govern the secondary noun ဒိး, the object of comparison being placed in the possessive case;

e.g. အဖိၤမး ဘဲၢဖါအဒိးလီၢ, *the son acts like the father.*

Sometimes the object of comparison is a noun clause, when ဘဲၢ corresponds in meaning to the English as; e.g. အဖိၤမးဝ့ၢ ဘဲၢအဖါမးဝ့ၢအဒိးနီၤလီၢ, *the son does as his father does*. See 228.

Conjunctions.

203. The Karen language has but few conjunctions, their place being supplied by phrases which are equivalent to conjunctions. These together with the more important conjunctive phrases will be found below.

Copulative.

204. ဒဲ *and*, connects words and phrases. It may stand at the close of the preceding clause or at the beginning of the following one.

ဒဲ--ဒဲ *both-and*.
e.g. ယွၤတဲ့လးဒဲမုဒဲလး, *the Lord God created both sun and moon.*
ဒီၤ--ဒီၤ and -- also, e.g. နၤးဒီၤပှဲခွါ, ယၤးဒီၤပှဲခွါ, ပဘမဲ့အ့ဲ, *you are a man and I also am a man, we are not afraid*.
မးဒီးလဖၤ့, *again.*
လၤယီး (or နီၤ) အမ့းယၤ *moreover.*
လၤယီး (or နီၤ) အဖၣ့ခိၤ *moreover.*
မဲ့နှ့ၣ *only.*

Adversative.

205. အ့ၤမဲ့ (at the beginning of a clause) *but*
လါန့ၣ, လါန့ၣတဘ, လါန့ၣဘိး, *but*
အ့ၤလမဲ့ဘၤတဘ, *or else*
မဲ့ဂ့းဒ--မဲ့ဂ့းဒ, *either -- or*
ဂ့းဂ့းဒ--ဂ့းဂ့းဒ *either -- or*
e.g. ခဲၣတၣ့မဲ့ဂ့း လံးမဲ့ဂ့း ပွ့းနှ့ယၤးလမံ့းမံ့းဆံး, *buy me either a pencil or a book*.

Illative.

206. မဲ့ဘဲၣနီၤတဘ, အခိးမဲ့ဘဲၣနီၤတဘ, မးအဘဘဲၣနီၤတဘ, အယီးတဘ, အနီၤတဘ, and a few other phrases, take the place of the illative conjunction *therefore*.

207. The temporal adverbs ထိးနီၤလဖၤ့, and ထိးနီၤလဘျ့း, ထိးနီၤကကွၤ, *then*, sometimes have the force of illative conjunctions.

Causal.

208. အဂဲးဘဲၢယီး, *because*.

အကျိဲ့ *because*. This stands at the end of its clause; e.g. ယစ့းရူးအကျိဲ့ ယပွဲးလံးန့အ့ၤ, *I cannot buy a book because I am short of money*.

209. ထီး *when*.

အ့ၤ *if*. In this sense အ့ၤ stands immediately after the subject. See 223.

လါန့ *though*, stands at the end of its clause;
e.g. အပွဲးဒိၤလါန့ ယကပွဲးလီၤ, *although the prize is high, I shall buy it*.

မဲ့လါန့ဘဲၢနီၤတၢ, *nevertheless*.

Telic.

210–212. လၤ *that*. See 220. ဘဲၢဝိၤ *in order that*. See 225–226.

Particles.

213. Most of the particles have been treated under the various parts of speech. A few which cannot be so treated to advantage are described here. They are used at the end of sentences to indicate the character of the sentence.

Affirmative Particles.

214–215. လီၤ is used with simple affirmatives. ၁ၤ် implies that the statement is a matter of course. ယ့ implies assent or concession.

Interrogative Particles.

216. ဧၤ is used when the answer expected is *yes* or *no*;
e.g. နဒၤအဝ့ၢဧၤ, *do you see him?*

လဲၤ is used when other answers are expected;
e.g. နမးနီၤလဲၤ, *what are you doing?*

ဧ၂--ဧ၂, is used in a direct alternative question.
နအဲ၂ဒိးလံဧ၂, ခဲၢတၢ့ဧ၂, *do you want a book or a pencil?*;
but ဧ၂--လဲ၂ is used if the question is indirect;
e.g. အဝ့ၢလွ့ဃ၂တခိ့ဧ၂, လ၂မီၢလမ့ဲၢ့လဲ၂နှိ၂ ယဝ့၂ယၢအ့ဂ, *I do not know whether he goes to Rangoon or Moulmein*.

Imperative Particles.

217. ဆံး, marks a command; လဂ့ဃ a prohibition;
ဘီ၂, a permission or a somewhat urgent request.

Precative Particles.

218. ဘီ၂ at the end of a declarative or imperative sentence, asks for consent. Hence it softens a command into a request;
e.g. ပကထဲ့လ၂ဂံ့၂ဘီ၂, *let us go home, shall we not?*

Syntax of Subordinate Clauses.

219. Subordinate clauses are not only introduced by a conjunction or some equivalent part of speech, but where they do not stand at the end of the sentence they are also terminated by a conjunction or other particle.

220–221. Noun and adjective clauses are introduced by လ၂ and terminated by နှိ၂; e.g. အဝ့ၢဝ့ယၢ လ၂အဖါကအ့၂့ဝ့ၢနှိ၂ အ့ဂ, *he does not know that his father will eat it*. လံလေ၂ယဖါကွဲးဝ့ၢနှိ၂ အီ၂လ၂စပွဲဃခိ၂လီၢ, *the book which my father wrote is on the table*.

222. Some adverbial clauses are introduced by လ၂ or ထီး and terminated by a temporal particle, or by နှိ၂;
e.g. လ၂ယလွ့ဃအခၢနှိ၂ ယဒ၂ပှ့ရှဃနးဂဃအ့ဂ, *while I was going I saw nobody*.
အဝ့ၢအဂံ့၂အီ၂ ထီးယဂံ့၂အီ၂ဝ့ၢဒ၂နှိ၂လီၢ, *his house is where my house is*.

223. Conditional clauses are introduced by အ့ပ, which stands immediately after the subject, and are terminated by တး;
e.g. ဆးအ့ပ်ဂဲၢဆးဒ့တး နကဘပစီပလီၢ, *if it rains you will get wet*.

An apparent, but not a real, exception to this rule is found in the case of complex sentences, in which a subordinate noun clause will come before အ့ပ; e.g. နလ့ဃအ့ပဝ့ပတး လ့ဃဘီပ, *if you can go, go by all means*.

224. အ့ပ is occasionally used to introduce a concessive conditional clause ending in လါန့ဂ့ဃ, or လါန့; e.g. ဆးအ့ပ်ဂဲၢဆးဒ့လါန့ဂ့ဃ နကဘပလ့ဃလီၢ, *even though it rains you will have to go*.

225. Clauses of purpose are introduced by ဘဲၢဝိး and when not standing at the end of the sentence are terminated by တး;
ယထဲဒ့ထဲဒ့လပ်ံ့ ဘဲၢဝိးယကအ့မ့ဃလီၢ, *I returned home that I might eat rice*.
ဘဲၢဝိးနကအီၤဆီပ့ထပ့ထဲဒ့တး, နဘပအီဃဝံ့ပွံ့ပလီၢ, *in order that you may recover, you must take medicine*.

226. Negative clauses of purpose take the form of a prohibitory clause preceded by ဘဲၢဝိး, and terminated (when necessary) by တး;
e.g. ဘဲၢဝိးနထီးဆၢလဂ့ဃတး, နဘပအ့ခိးဒပအဝံၢ့အ့ဒ, *in order that you may not get sick, you must not eat unripe mango*.

227. Negative clauses of purpose are sometimes left without an introductory particle, and are terminated by ဘပခိး or ဘပရျုး; လ့ဃဘူးလပထံၢဖဒ့နီ့ပလဂ့ဃ, နကလဒ့ထ့ဒေဘပခိးလီၢ, *do not go near the well, lest you fall into it*.

228. Clauses of comparison are introduced by ဘဲၢ and terminated by အဝိးနီ့ပ; e.g. ဘဲၢအဖါမဃဝ့ၢအဝိးနီ့ပ, အဖိပမဃဝ့ၢဘဲၢနီ့ပအဝိးဆ့လီၢ, as the father does, so does the son also. See 202.