

Zolai Gelhmaan 2009:

# “A” [= (a), (aa), (a), (a’), (-ah), (-a), (aa), (a) le (a-)] Zatna

By Taang Zomi

## A. Thupatna

1. Kawlpi khua-a newsletter editor-te’ meeting-ah thukupna-a zat theih ding in, hong kikutna tawh kizui-in, hih lai k’ong gelh hi.

2. Hih lai sung-a ka gelhte pen, Zolai i puah khopna-ah a noptuam ding ngaihsutna bek hi-a, kicin’na om lo hi.

3. Hih lai sung-ah thulu kua (9) k’ong gelh hi:

1. (a)
2. (aa)
3. (a)
4. (a’)
5. (-ah)
6. (-a)
7. (aa)
8. (a)
9. (a-), (a)

4. Hih lai sung-ah Thulu #1, #2, #3 le #6 pen, ngaihsutna kip ka neihsate hi-a, Thulu #4, #5, #7, le #8 pen ngaihsutna kip ka neih nai lohte ahi hi. #9 pen etkaakna tomno ahi hi.

## B. Thulute

### 1. (a)

#### Possessive Adjective

Thang Ho in a laibu sim hi.

Hih mun-ah “a laibu” pen “Thang Ho’ laibu” cihna ahi hi. “A” pen Possessive Adjective ahi hi. “Laibu” pen Noun ahi hi.

Hih pen Third Person ahi hi.

First Person en leeng:

Keimah in **ka** laibu ka sim hi.

Second Person en leeng:

Nangmah in **na** laibu na sim hi.

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “A” pen possessive adjective-a a kizat leh, ama’ khit-a hong pai noun tawh kimat (written solid) lo ding-a, kihal (written spaced) ding hi.

Table 1 en in.

## **2. (aa)**

### **Possessive Pronominal Particle**

Thang Ho in laibu khat mu hi. Tua laibu pen Lian Do’ **aa** ahi hi.

Hih mun-ah “aa” pen Possesive Pronominal Particle ahi hi. “Laibu” pen noun ahi hi. “Laibu” taangin “aa” kizangh hi.

Lian Do’ **laibu** = Lian Do’ **aa**

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “Aa” pen possessive pronominal particle-a a kizat leh, kammal dang tawh kimat (written solid) lo-in, kihal (written spaced) ding hi.

Table 2 en in.

## **3. (a)**

### **Pronominal Prefix**

Thang Ho in inn giat (8) **a** nei hi. Amah **a** hau hi.

“A” masa pen “Thang Ho” taang-a a kizangh ahi hi. “A” nihna pen “amah” taang-a a kizangh ahi hi.

Thang Ho in a laibu **a** sim hi.

Hih mun-ah “a” masa (“Thang Ho in **a** laibu”) pen Possessive Adjective hi-a Thulu #1-ah kigen zo hi. “A” nihna (“Thang Ho in ... **a** sim hi”) pen “Thang Ho” taang-a a kizangh ahi hi.

“A” pen “Thang Ho” (noun) taangin kizangh-a, tua ban-ah “amah” (pronoun) taangin kizangh hi.

“A” pen “nei” (verb), “hau” (verb)<sup>1</sup>, “sim” (verb) mai-ah kikoih ahiih manin, Pronominal Prefix ahi hi.

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “A” pen pronominal prefix-a a kizat leh, kammal dang tawh kimat (written solid) lo-in kihal (written spaced) hi.

Table 3 en in.

#### **4. (a’)** **Possessive Adjective**

Thang Ho in laibu khat nei hi. **Thang Ho’** laibu hoiih mahmah hi.

**Ama’** laibu ka sim hi.

**A’** laibu ka sim hi.

“Thang Ho” taangin “ama” kizangh hi. “Ama” taangin “a” kizangh hi.

Hih tawh kisai, nidang pek-in ka gelh ngei hi.<sup>2</sup>

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “A” pen possessive adjective-a a kizatna pawlkhat-ah a kiteleian theih nadingin. “a” khit ciangin pawfi (apostrophe) kikoih hi. Ahi zongin, mun khempeuh-ah zat huai maw, zat huai lo maw, ngaihsut ding, ahi hi. Pawfi kizangh leh kizangh kei leh, kammal dang tawh kimat (written solid) lo ding hi.

#### **5. (-ah)** **Postposition**

Betlen khua-**ah** Zeisu a kici naungek khat suak hi.

Hih mun-ah “khua” pen noun hi-a, “ah” pen postposition (ဝိဘတ်)<sup>3</sup> ahi hi.

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** Nidang pek pan-in, postposition ahi “ah” pen, mai-a kammal tawh ka

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1 English grammar-ah “hau” (rich) pen adjective (နာမဝိသေသန) hi-a, Burmese grammar le Zolai grammar-ah verb (ကြိယာ) ahi hi. Hebrew grammar-ah zong verb dan mah-in kizangh hi.

2 Tg. Pau Cin Thang, “Zolai Gelhziat Pawlkhat,” *Rangoon Universities Chin Literature and Culture Subcommittee Annual Magazine (1973-1974)*, Rangoon: Rangoon Universities Chin Literature and Culture Subcommittee, 1974, Tedim Section, pp. 13, 19-20  
Theihding Bulpite #5 le Khawkno XXXVIII  
Nungthuap A-ah en in.

3 English grammar-ah, noun mai-a om kammal pen preposition ci uh hi. Burmese, Japanese le Zolai grammar-ah, noun khit ciang-a kammal pen postposition cih ding hi zaw hi.

kimatsak (written solid) hi. Khat veivei, a kisim khialh loh nadingin, hyphen ka koih (written hyphenated) hi. “Pan” (from) zong postposition hi napi-in, tua kammal leh a mai-a om kammal ka kimatsak (written solid) ngei kei hi (“Tua **khupan**” ci lo-in “Tua **khua pan**” ci). Tua ahih manin, postposition le a mai-a om kammal kimatsak lo ding i cih leh, “tua khua-ah” ci lo-in, “tua khua ah” cih ding, ahi hi.

Exception: “Sung”, “tung” “nuai” cih bang khit teh “ah” hong pai leh, tua kammalte le “ah” pen kimat (written solid) hi:

“sungah” (“sung-ah” zong hi thei)

“tungah” (“tung-ah” zong hi thei)

“nuai-ah” (vowel kizom ahih manin written hyphenated kul).

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “Ah” pen postposition-a a kizat leh, a mai-a kammal tawh kimatsak (written solid) ahih kei leh hyphen kizangh (written hyphenated) hi. Ahi zongin, kihalsak (written spaced) ding hoih zaw kha ding hi. Ahi zongin, “tung”, “sung”, “nuai”, “kiang”, “naai” cihte tawh kimat (written solid) ding hi.

## 6. (-a)

### Postposition of Locality and Time

Tua khua-a a suak naungek va en un.

1870 **kum-a** a piang ahi hi.

Hih-a “a” pen a mai-a kammal tawh kimat (written solid) ahih kei leh hyphen zat (written hyphenated) kul hi. Tua hi kei leh kitel lo thei hi.

Hih khua a piang hi.

Hih pen hih a nuai-a-te lak-ah khat hi thei hi:

Hih **khua-a** piang hi. (Thang Ho pen hih khua-a piang ahi hi.)

Hih khua **a piang** hi. (Hih khua pen 1870 kum-in a piang hi.)

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “A” pen postposition of locality and time-a a kizat leh, a mai-a kammal tawh kimatsak (written solid) ahih kei leh hyphen kizangh (written hyphenated) hi.

## 7. (aa)

### Conjunction

Thang Ho (inn) hong tung hi. Lian Do (lo) va kuan hi.

Thang Ho hong tung **aa** Lian Do va kuan hi.

Hih “aa” pen conjunction-a a kizat ciangin, kammal dang tawh kimat (written solid) lo hi.

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** Hih zatzia pen nidangin ka zangh ngei nai kei hi. “Thang Ho hong tung-a Lian Do va kuan hi,” cih bangin ka gelh hi. A tung-a #6 tawh kibang dektak hi. Ahi zongin, #6 sung-a pen postpostion hi-a, tu-a #7 sung-a conjunction ahi hi.

## 8. (a) Article

Sabuai tung-ah laibu khat om hi. Tua **a** laibu sim lecin, phattuumna na ngah ding hi.

Zolai, Burmese, Latin, etc.-ah definite article (“the”) kinei lo hi. Ahi zongin a tung-a “a” pen article dan-a a kizangh ahi hi.<sup>4</sup>

**Thukhupna/Thupuukna:** “A” pen article-a a kizangh thei mah hiam, kan lai ding, ahi hi.

## 9. (a-), (a)

“athu ala” ci ding maw,  
“a thu a la” ci zaw ding?

“Athu ala” ci-in gelh leeng hoih tuak mahmah hi. Ahi zongin a hoih khempeuh a maan hi kim lo hi. (A maan khempeuh zong a hoih hi kim lo hi.)

“Kathu kala”  
“Nathu nala”  
“Ithu ila”  
ci-in a gelh huai hiam?

“Ka thu ka la”  
“Na thu na la”  
“I thu i la”  
cih ding hi zaw ahah manin,  
“A thu a la” cih ding hi pah hi.  
Thulu #1 le Table #1 en in.

“Apai hiam?” ci zaw ding maw?  
“A pai hiam” ci zaw ding?

“Kei ka pai hiam?”  
“Nang na pai hiam?”

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4 Siapi Vul Za Thang le J. Gin Za Twang in bel “Tua a laibu” cih bang-ah “a” pen article hi, ci uh hi. A ngaihsut huai thu khat ahi hi.  
Vul Za Thang and J. Gin Za Twang, *Chin-English Dictionary (Tiddim Chin)*, Tiddim: self-published, 1975, (the dictionary portion, which is the second portion of the book) pp. 1,3

Ei i pai hiam?”

cih ding ahih leh,

“Amah a pai hiam?”

cih ding hi pah hi.

Thulu #3 le Table #3 en in.

## **C. THUKHUPNA**

Hih ka gelh sung-ah ka gelh khak loh zong om ding-a, ka gelh loh dingpi ka gelh khaak zong om ding hi. Computer zatna lem khol lo ahih ban-ah hun hong lap nuam ka hih manin, tu-a zah ciang bek hong hi phot hi. Thukupna-ah a nuamtuum ding cihna bek ahi hi. Zolai hong picing seemseem hen.

# Nungthuap A

## Khawkpi II

### Theihding Bulpite (Basic Rules)

1. Pawfi (Apostrophe) pen kammal (word) khat ahih kei leh kammalte sung-a om laimal (letter) khat ahih kei leh laimalte’ taangin, kizang hi.  
 (The Apostrophe is used to show the omission of a letter or letters from a word or words.)

Khawkno I pan XLVII en in.

Gt.	(1)	mite in	=	mite’n
	(2)	ka hong	=	k’ong
	(3)	nading	=	na’ng
	(4)	hangna	=	han’na

2. Pawfi pen nimit (date) khat sung-a om simmal (figure) khat ahih kei leh simmalte’ taangim, kizangh hi.  
 (The Apostrophe is used to show the omission of one or more figures from a date.)

Khawkno XLVIII en in.

Gt.	1966	=	’66
	1974	=	’74

3. Pawfi pen Neihsa Genna (Genitive Case)-ah kizang hi.  
 (The Apostrophe is used in the Genitive Case of Nouns or Pronouns.)

Khawkno XI, XX, XXV, XXXVI, leh XXXVIII en in.

Gt.	(1)	Amah ii ta	=	Ama’ ta
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**Taang Zomi****“A” [= (a), (aa), (a), (a’), (-ah), (-a), (a) le (a-)] Zatna**

	(2)	Nang <b>ii</b> thu	=	Nang’ thu
	(3)	Makaipa <b>ii</b> sepna	=	Makaipa’ sepna

4. Pawfi pen Neihsa Alak Kammalte (or) Neihsa Min-huhte (Possessive Adjectives)-ah kizang LO hi.<sup>5</sup>

(The Apostrophe is NOT attached to the Possessive Adjectives.)

Khawkno XXXVIII en in.

Gt.	(1)	<b>Ka</b> inn
	(2)	<b>I</b> lo
	(3)	<b>Na</b> thu

5. Pawfi pen Neihsa Min-huhte (Possessive Adjectives) sung pan, “A”, “Ko”, leh “No”-te-ah, kizang veve hi.<sup>6</sup>

(The Apostrophe is exceptionally attached to the Possessive Adjectives such as “A”, “Ko”, and “No”.)

Khawkno XXXVIII en in.

Gt.	(1)	Ama’ laibu	=	A’ laibu
	(2)	Koma’ inn	=	Ko’ inn
	(3)	Noma’ an	=	No’ an

**Khawkno XXXVIII****“(-mah)(ii)”**

Hih Khawkno sung-ah, Pawfi pen laimal “(-mah)(ii)” taangin, kizang hi.

(1)	<b>Amah ii</b>	=	A’
(2)	<b>Komah ii</b>	=	Ko’
(3)	<b>Nomah ii</b>	=	No’

Hih a tung-a thumte ban-ah, a nuai-a teng zong, kihel thei hi.

(4)	<b>Eimah ii</b>		Ei’
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5 Tg. Pau Cin Thang, op.cit., p. 13

6 Tg. Pau Cin Thang, op.cit., pp. 19-20

(5)	Keimah ii		Kei’
(6)	Kuamah ii		Kua’
(7)	Nangmah ii		Nang’

Nambat 1, 2, 3 teng, a thupi peen ahi hi. Hih thu tawh kisai, Theihding Bulpi Nambat 5-ah kilak zo hi. “Ka,” “I,” leh “Na” teng-ah pawfi kizang lo hi, ci-in Theihding Bulpi Nambat 4-ah kilak zo hi.

Nambat 4, 5, 6, 7 teng pen “hithei” (possible) ahih man-a hong kihel hi-a, Nambat 1, 2, 3 zah-in thupi lo hi; bang hang hiam cih leh, Nambat 4, 5, 6, 7 teng pen Khawkno XXXV sung-ah tawmcik tek kilak zo hi.

A diakdiak-in Nambat 1 thupi peen hi. Bang hang hiam cih leh, “A” pen amah guak ding (stand) tawm thei lo hi. A dangte pen amau’ thu-in om trhei hi.

Gt. (1) **Ko** pai ta n’ung.

(2) **No** koi laitak-ah pai ding na hi u’a?

Ahih hangin,

(3) **A** pai hi.

kici thei lo hi. Bang hang hiam cih leh, bawlpa (subject) nei lo hi.

(4) Amah **a** pai hi

ci leeng, man thei pan hi.

Theih ding khat-ah, “A” a kizat leh “Amah” taangin kila thei hi. “A pai hi,” ci leeng, kua pai hiam, cih kithei lo hi. Ahi zongin, “A” pen “mi khat pepeuh” (someone) taangin la leeng, “A” pen bawlpa (subject) hong suak thei-a, i kamvui (sentence) zat pen maan pah hi.

SINNA

**A’** tapa gol ta hi. **Ko’** gam in Zogam ahi hi. **No’** pilna k’ong deihgawh kei uh hi. **A’** hanciamna taangtung hi. **Ko’** laibute hoih mahmah hi. **No’** laikung hoih mah si e.

**Table 1**  
**1. (a)**  
**Possessive Adjective**

Person	Number	Pronoun	Possessive Affix	Noun	Equation	Possessive Adjective	Noun	Pluralizing Nominal Suffix	
First Person	Singular	Kei	ii	inn	=	Kei’	inn		
		Keimah	ii	inn	=	Keima’	inn		
							Ka	inn	
	Plural (Inclusive)	Ei	ii	inn	=	Ei’	inn		
		Eimah	ii	inn	=	Eima’	inn		
		Eimau	ii	inn	=	Eimau’	inn		
		Eite	ii	inn	=	Eite’	inn		
							I	inn	
							I	inn	uh
	Plural (Exclusive)	Ko	ii	inn	=	Ko’	inn		
		Komah	ii	inn	=	Koma’	inn		
		Komau	ii	inn	=	Komau’	inn		
		Kote	ii	inn	=	Kote’	inn		
							Ka	inn	uh
	Second Person	Singular	Nang	ii	inn	=	Nang’	inn	
			Nangmah	ii	inn	=	Nangma’	inn	
							Na	inn	
Plural		No	ii	inn	=	No’	inn		
		Nomah	ii	inn	=	Noma’	inn		
		Nomau	ii	inn	=	Nomau’	inn		
		Note	ii	inn	=	Note’	inn		
							Na	inn	uh

**“A” [= (a), (aa), (a), (a’), (-ah), (-a), (aa), (a) le (a-)] Zatna**

**Taang Zomi**

Third Person	Singular	Amah	ii	inn	=	Ama’	inn	
						<b>A</b>	<b>inn</b>	
	Plural	Amau	ii	inn	=	Amau’	inn	
		Amaute	ii	inn	=	Amaute’	inn	
						<b>A</b>	<b>inn</b>	<b>uh</b>

**Table 2**  
**2. (aa)**  
**Possessive Pronominal Particle**

Person	Number	Pronoun	Possessive Affix	Noun	Equation	Possessive Pronoun	Noun	Equation	Pronoun	Possessive Affix	Possessive Particle	Equation	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Pronominal Particle	
First Person	Singular	Kei	ii	laibu	=	Kei’	laibu	=	Kei	ii	aa	=	Kei’	aa	
		Keimah	ii	laibu	=	Keima’	laibu	=	Keimah	ii	aa	=	Keima’	aa	
	Plural (Inclusive)	Ei	ii	laibu	=	Ei’	laibu	=	Ei	ii		=	Ei’	aa	
		Eimah	ii	laibu	=	Eima’	laibu	=	Eimah	ii		=	Eima’	aa	
		Eimau	ii	laibu	=	Eimau’	laibu	=	Eimau	ii		=	Eimau’	aa	
		Eite	ii	laibu	=	Eite’	laibu	=	Eite	ii	aa	=	Eite’	aa	
	Plural (Exclusive)	Ko	ii	laibu	=	Ko’	laibu	=	Ko	ii	aa	=	Ko’	aa	
		Komah	ii	laibu	=	Koma’	laibu	=	Komah	ii	aa	=	Koma’	aa	
		Komau	ii	laibu	=	Komau’	laibu	=	Komau	ii	aa	=	Komau’	aa	
		Kote	ii	laibu	=	Kote’	laibu	=	Kote	ii	aa	=	Kote’	aa	
	Second Person	Singular	Nang	ii	laibu	=	Nang’	laibu	=	Nang	ii	aa	=	Nang’	aa
			Nangmah	ii	laibu	=	Nangma’	laibu	=	Nangmah	ii	aa	=	Nangma’	aa
Plural		No	ii	laibu	=	No’	laibu	=	No	ii	aa	=	No’	aa	
		Nomah	ii	laibu	=	Noma’	laibu	=	Nomah	ii	aa	=	Noma’	aa	
		Nomau	ii	laibu	=	Nomau’	laibu	=	Nomau	ii	aa	=	Nomau’	aa	
		Note	ii	laibu	=	Note’	laibu	=	Note	ii	aa	=	Note’	aa	

**“A” [= (a), (aa), (a), (a’), (-ah), (-a), (aa), (a) le (a-)] Zatna**

**Taang Zomi**

Third Person	Singular	Amah	ii	laibu	=	Ama’	laibu	=	Amah	ii	aa	=	Ama’	<b>aa</b>
	Plural	Amau	ii	laibu	=	Amau’	laibu	=	Amau	ii	aa	=	Amau’	<b>aa</b>
		Amaute	ii	laibu	=	Amaute’	laibu	=	Amaute	ii	aa	=	Amaute’	<b>aa</b>

Table 3

## 3. (a)

## Pronominal Prefix

Person	Number	Peronal Pronoun	Pronominal Prefix	Verb	Pluralizing Verbal Suffix	Assertive End Affix	
First Person	Singular	Kei	ka	pai		hi.	
		Keimah	ka	pai		hi.	
			Ka	pai		hi.	
	Plural (Inclusive)	Ei	i	pai	(uh)	hi?	
		Eimah	i	pai	(uh)	hi.	
		Eimau	i	pai	(uh)	hi.	
		Eite	i	pai	(uh)	hi.	
			I	pai	(uh)	hi.	
	Plural (Exclusive)	Ko	ka	pai	uh	hi.	
		Komah	ka	pai	uh	hi.	
		Komau	ka	pai	uh	hi.	
		Kote	ka	pai	uh	hi.	
			Ka	pai	uh	hi.	
	Second Person	Singular	Nang	na	pai		hi.
			Nangmah	na	pai		hi.
			Na	pai		hi.	
Plural		No	na	pai	uh	hi.	
		Nomah	na	pai	uh	hi.	
		Nomau	na	pai	uh	hi.	
		Note	na	pai	uh	hi.	
			Na	pai	uh	hi.	

**“A” [= (a), (aa), (a), (a’), (-ah), (-a), (aa), (a) le (a-)] Zatna**

**Taang Zomi**

Third Person	Singular	Amah	a	pai		hi.
			<b>A</b>	<b>pai</b>		<b>hi.</b>
	Plural	Amau	a	pai	uh	hi.
		Amaute	a	pai	uh	hi.
			<b>A</b>	<b>pai</b>	<b>uh</b>	<b>hi.</b>