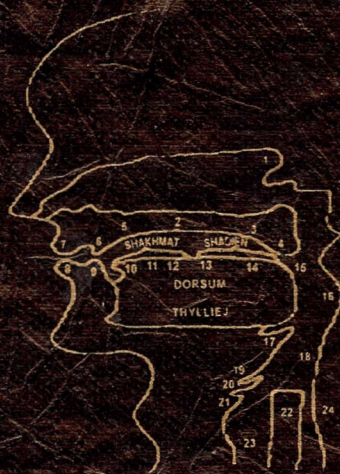


**Ki Sawa Bad  
Ki Dur Kyntien  
Jong  
Ka Ktien Khasi**



**Da  
Ka Badaplin War**

**2009**

***Ki Sawa Bad***  
***Ki Dur Kyntien***  
***Jong***  
***Ka Ktien Khasi***

***Da***  
***Ka Badaplin War***

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## KA SIEN SHON KABA LAI

Ha ka sien shon kaba lai jong kane ka kot la pynrung thymmai kawei ka lynnong kaba long halor ki dak-thoh bad ka rukom spel dak da kaba pyrkhath ba kane kan ai jingmut kumno ban pynbeit ryntih ĩa ka thoh ka pule ha ka ktien Khasi, ki jingeh kiba dang sah katto katne ha ka.

La pynheh bad pynbha ruh ĩa ki lynnong ba la pynrung ha ki sien shon ba la dep da kaba pynbeit pynryntih ĩa ki senten. Shuh shuh la pyrshang ban tyrwa da ki kyntien Khasi bad la spel Khasi ruh ĩa ki katto katne ki symboh pyrkhath bad ki kyrteng-batai (terms) ha kane ka kot. Hynrei da kaba angnud ban pyllait na kano kano ka jingsngewthuh bakla, la ai de ryngkat bad ki ĩa ki kyntien English. Lehse ynda la thew la woh, la pynbiang pyrļa bad ynda la lah ban pynbat pynsnoh bha ĩa ki, yn sa lah ban pynrung noh tang da ki kyntien Khasi ha ki sien shon kiba hadien. Īa mynta hi, la bteng ban pynrung da ki kyntien English na ka bynta ki katto katne tylli ki kyntien kum **phoneme**, **morpheme**, **deictic**, **clitic**, **verb**, **noun** bad kumta ter ter.

Ñiuma la pyrshang katba lah ban ai ka jingbatai kaba kham suk ha ka ktien Khasi na ka bynta jong ki. La batai ĩa u **phoneme** kum u phngit sawa, ĩa u **morpheme** da ka snap kyntien, ĩa ka **compounding** da ka syndait kyntien bad ki **compound** da ki kyntien syndait, ĩa ka **reduplication** da ka synrap kyntien bad ki **reduplicated words** da ki kyntien synrap.

La phiah ĩa kane ka kot ha ki lai tylli ki bynta – ka bynta ba nyngkong ka kynthup lai tylli ki lynnong kiba tai kyllum halor katto katne ki mat jong ka ktien Khasi, ka bynta kaba

ar ka kynthup san tylli ki lynnong kiba tai bniah halor ki sawa (phonetics and phonology), ka bynta kaba lai ka don hynñiew tylli ki lynnong kiba batai shaphang ki kyntien (morphology).

La pynbit pynbiang ïa kane ka kot na ka bynta ki samla pule B.A. kiba pyndonkam ïa ka **syllabus** thymmai (revised syllabus 2009) hynrei ki samla pule kiba dang hab hapoh ka **syllabus** kaba rim kin ïaid lait noh ïa ki Lynnong III, IV, V, VI, VII bad VIII.

Nga kyrmen ba kane ka kot kan ïai bteng ban shakri na ka bynta ka jingdonkam ban tai ban pharia ïa ki katto katne ki snap ki skor, ki thup ki syrtap jong ka ktien Khasi.

Dated Shillong

Badaplin War

August 31, 2009.

(iv)

## KA SIEN SHON KABA AR

**Dr. Badaplin War**

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Ha kaba nyngkong eh, nga pynpaw ïa ka jingsngewnguh jong nga ïa ki nongpule baroh kiba la pule ïa kane ka kot. Ka jinglut kloijong kane ka kot lehse ka pyni ïa ka jingñiewkor jong ki ïa la ka ktien namar ba ka jingtip kaba bniah halor ka ktien ka long kaba donkam na ka bynta kano kano ka kynhun jaitbynriew. Kumba la ju ïa kren ha kiba bun ki khep, kawei na ki lad kiba khlaif eh ha ka ban pynneh pynsah ïa ka jinglong kyrpang jong ka jaitbynriew ka long lyngba ka jingñiewkor ïa la ka ktien (maintenance of culture through language). Nga sngew tynnat shibun eh ba la don ruh ki 'riew-wad jingtip (research scholars) kiba la sdang ïa ki jingtrei (research) jong ki halor ki katto katne ki phang ba la plaid ha kane ka kot. Kata hi ka long kawei na ki jingthmu ha kaba la thoh bad pynmih ïa ka, ban ktik ïa kiwei pat ban suh-khlieh kham jylliew sha ki par-hira jong ka Ktien Khasi.

Ha kane ka sien-shon, la ïaleh ban pynbeit ïa ki katto katne ki jingbakla kiba don ha ka sien-shon kaba nyngkong hynrei ym shym la pynrung eiei kaba thymmai. Lada U Blei U ibit, nga dang pynkhreh bad nga kyrmen ba ngan lah ban pynmih ïa ki kot ki ban tai ïa kiwei de ki bynta jong ka Ktien Khasi.

Nga pynpaw ruh ïa ka jingsngewnguh jong nga ïa i Walter Thabah, M.Phil Scholar jong ka Khasi Department NEHU iba la ai jingmut ban khot 'syndait kyntien' na ka bynta ka kyntien **compounding** bad 'synrap kyntien' na ka bynta ka kyntien **reduplication** ha kane ka sienshon kaba ar.

U Blei Un kyrkhu ïa phi ki nongpule baroh.

Dated Shillong

(B. War)

The 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2003

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on the rapacity of the Company's servants, so that by serving the company well they could also serve themselves. This was done by the Regulating Act of 1773 which made a distinction between the Civil and the Commercial functions of the company and abolished the right of private trading and acceptance of gifts by those personnel who were engaged in the civil administration of the company.<sup>9</sup> In 1776, salaries were raised for the first time and it was argued that mere legislation could not remove corruption unless the officials were placed above temptation which was possible only through payment of good salaries.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Lord Wellesley's accession to the office of the Governor-General marked the beginning of a new phase in India. His arrival ushered in the dawn of imperialism in all its dimensions. Administratively, it gave rise to the need for a strong and trained bureaucracy, an executive administration based on a combination of powers. Thus, for the purpose of making an institutional arrangement for the regular training and education of the Civil Servants, the Fort William College was established in Calcutta in 1800, which was later on replaced by the Haileybury College in England in 1805.<sup>10</sup> Though the opinion is divided as regards the objectives and

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9. B.S.Misra, Bureaucracy in India: A Historical Analysis of Development upto 1947, (First ed., Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1977), pp. 46-47.

10. Banerji, Loc.cit.