

# Everyday Spoken Burmese

Revision D



by  
Naing Tinnyuntpu

# Preface

*Everyday Spoken Burmese* is for those seriously learning to understand and speak Burmese in a short time. It covers the most fundamental building blocks of the colloquial Myanmar Language.

Burmese language has parts of speech known as *particles* and *post-positional markers* which play critical roles in sentence structures. Heavy emphasis is placed on those words. Color-coding is used to make grammar study easier. Explanation is concise. Words are carefully selected for completeness. One cannot fully understand Burmese until those words are understood.

Audio files are freely available on the website.

<https://asiapearltravels.com/language/everyday-spoken-burmese.php>

# Table of Contents

1. Confirmation word တယ် | deare2
2. Question word လား | la3
3. Intention မယ် | meare2
4. Question မလား | ma1-la3
5. Expectation လိမ့်မယ် | lain1 meare2
6. About to happen တော့မယ် | dau1 meare2
7. Do this now တော့ | dau1
8. Negative pair မ -- ဘူး | ma1-xxxx bu3
9. No longer မ -- တော့ဘူး | ma1-xxxx dau1 bu3
10. Do you still want to ဦးမလား | ome3 ma1-la3
11. Making a suggestion with polite ပါ | ba2
12. Don't မ -- နဲ့ | ma1-xxxx neare1
13. With နဲ့ | neare1
14. Pronouns နာမ်စား | nun2 za3
15. Already ပြီ | byi2
16. Still သေးတယ် | thay3 deare2

17. Not yet မ --- သေးဘူး | ma1-xxxx thay3 bu3
18. Plurals ဗဟုဝင်ကိန်း | ba1-hu1-woat kain3
19. Concern words ရဲ့လား | yeare1 la3
20. Possessive ရဲ့ | yeare1
21. Only if you are sure မှ | hma1
22. Simple conditional if ရင် | yin2
23. In that case ဆိုရင် | hso2 yin2
24. If this is the case ဒါဖြင့် | da2 pfyin1
25. But ဒါပေမဲ့ | da2 bay2 meare1
26. Do this first အရင် | a-yin2
27. Pre-requisite မ --- ခင် | ma1-xxxx khin2
28. Without မ --- တဲ | ma1-xxxx beare3
29. A sure request ခဲ့ပါ | kheare1 ba2
30. A promise ခဲ့မယ် | kheare1 meare2
31. Have just done ခဲ့တယ် | kheare1 deare2
32. Experienced before ဖူးတယ် | pfu3 deare2
33. Even (I/he/this) တောင် | doun2
34. Present Participle နေတယ် | nay2 deare2
35. Middle of doing something နေတုန်း | nay2 dome3
36. The continuity ထား | hta3

37. Only and exactly this ဝဲ | beare3
38. Only and just him သာ | dtha2
39. Want word ချင် | chin2
40. Of course တာပေါ့ | da2 bau1
41. Whatever တာ | da2
42. To the extreme degree လိုက်တာ | lite da2
43. Better than expected သားဝဲ | dtha3 beare3
44. A positive statement တာဝဲ | da2 beare3
45. Question Words တာ --- လဲ | ba2 xxxx leare3
46. Question Words ဘယ် --- လဲ | beare2 --- leare3
47. Question Word တုံး | dome3
48. May this happen ပါစေ | ba2 zay2
49. Please let me ပါရစေ | ba1-ya1 zay2
50. Unexpected ပါလား | ba2 la3
51. Look- try and see - with care ကြည့် | kji1
52. Experience, or asking for intention လို့ | lo1
53. Multiple meanings လိုက် | lite
54. Let's do something စို့ | zo1
55. Let's try something ရအောင် | ya1 oun2
56. Possibility or Possession ရ | ya1

57. In order to အောင် | oun2
58. He says xxxx တဲ့ | deare1
59. What are you waiting for? လေ | lay2
60. Very သိပ် | thate
61. Can /possible/ capable နိုင် | nine2
62. Still possible နိုင်သေး | nine2 dthay3
63. No longer possible မ -- နိုင်တော့ဘူး | ma1 -- nine2 dau1 bu3
64. Do something first နှင့် | hnin1
65. Location indicator at/on/in မှာ | hma2
66. Skill and Knowledge တတ် | tut
67. Has done the act of သွား | thwa3
68. From where or the subject is က | gal
69. To ကို | go2
70. Direction to or from a person ဆီ | hsi2
71. Do something for someone ပေး | pay3
72. Every တိုင်း | dine3
73. Without a care or concern ဝပ် | pyit
74. Mistakenly or by chance မိ | mi1
75. Seldom ခဲ | kheare3

76. Also / too လည်း | leare3
77. Also ကော | gau3
78. Completion of action ပြီး | pyi3
79. Simultaneous activities ရင်း | yin3
80. Something happens while တုန်း | dome3
81. Because of ကြောင့် | joun1
82. Becoming လာ | la2
83. As လို | lo2
84. Something like လိုလို | lo2-lo2
85. Same တူ | tu2
86. Exactly like အတိုင်း | a-tine3
87. Almost / nearly နီးပါး | ni3-ba3
88. Near နား | na3
89. Exact amount တိတိ | ti1-de1
90. More than ထက် | htet
91. Over ကျော် | kjau2
92. Approximately လောက် | lout
93. Until အထိ | a-htil
94. For အတွက် | a-twet

- 95. For ဝို. | pfo1 (bo1)
- 96. Dare to ရဲ | yeare3
- 97. Stay behind / left behind ရစ် | yit
- 98. Fully satisfied ဝ | wa1
- 99. Each စီ | si2
- 100. All လုံး | lone3
- 101. Earlier time တုန်းက | dome3 ga1
- 102. Since that time ကတည်းက | ga1-deare3 ga1



# Grammar Color Coding

The following OpenOffice Colors are used for Burmese Script and Romanization. Colors in English column simply show the corresponding relations to the Burmese.

noun – brown 2

particle – magenta 6

postpositional marker – light magenta

conjunction – turquoise5

adjective – green 5

adverb – turquoise 7

verb – red 4

pronoun – sea blue

interjection – orange 2

## Confirmation word တယ် | deare2

This ending **postpositional marker** indicates that something is **positive** and agreeable, or simply states that something "is" what it is in the **present state** described by the **adjective**. It describes what you experience with the five senses and what you feel and think.

ဟုတ်တယ်	hote deare2	Yes. ( <b>correct</b> )
ပူတယ်	pu2 deare2	It's <b>hot</b> .
လှတယ်	hla1 deare2	You're <b>pretty</b> .

## Question word လား | la3

This ending **particle** word is a simple question mark.

ပူလား	pu2 la3	Is it <b>hot?</b>
ပူတယ်	pu2 deare2	Yes.

## Intention မယ် | meare2

The activity indicated by the **verb** is going to happen in the **near future**. There is **intention** to do something.

သွားမယ်	thwa3 meare2	I'm <b>about to go</b> . Good bye!
ယူမယ်	yu2 meare2	I <b>will take</b> it. I <b>intend to take</b> it.

## Question မလား | ma1-la3

Asking for **intention** described by the **verb**. Try to understand မ | ma1 before the question mark လား | la3 as a short spoken sound of မယ် | meare2 in the question. Dash '-' indicates the sliding sound.

ယူမလား	yu2 ma1-la3	Do you want it? Do you <b>intend to take</b> it?
ယူမယ်	yu2 meare2	Yes.

## Expectation လိမ်မယ် | lain1 meare2

The event indicated by the **verb** is going to happen in the near future, but one has no control over it. There is **expectation** or **anticipation**, not intention like မယ် | meare2.

ညွှန်သည့်လာလိမ်မယ်	eare1-dtheare2 la2 lain1 meare2	Visitors <b>will be here</b> anytime soon.  la2 = to come
မိုးရွာလိမ်မယ်	mo3 ywa2 lain1 meare2	It's <b>going to rain</b> .

## About to happen တော့မယ် | dau1 meare2

တော့ | dau1 is a **verb-suffix** particle to indicate that the **action** is imminent or about to happen in the **near future**.

စားတော့မယ်	sa3 <u>dau1 meare2</u>	I am <u>about to</u> eat.
------------	------------------------	---------------------------

စားတော့မလား	sa3 <u>dau1 ma1-la3</u>	Are you <u>going to eat</u> now?
စားတော့မယ်	sa3 dau1 meare2	yes.
သွားတော့မယ်	thwa3 <u>dau1 meare2</u>	I am <u>about to go</u> .

သွားတော့မလား	sa3 <u>dau1 ma1-la3</u>	Are you <u>about to go</u> ?
သွားတော့မယ်	thwa3 dau1 meare2	yes.

## Do this now တော့ | dau1

တော့ | dau1 without မယ် | meare2 is a persuasion or an advice to do something immediately.

သွားတော့	thwa3 dau1	Go now. It's time.
အိပ်တော့	ate dau1	Sleep now. It's time.

တော့ | dau1 can also be used as an emphasis between two repeating **verbs** or **adjectives**. But, there is unmentioned negative side to it.

တော့တော့တော်ပါတယ်	tau2 dau1 tau2 ba2 deare2	She <b>is bright</b> alright.
ကောင်းတော့ကောင်းပါတယ်	koun3 dau1 koun3 ba2 deare2	Its' <b>good</b> , but... (expensive, etc..)

## Negative pair မ -- ဘူး | ma1 **xxxx** bu3

This is how you say "no" in Burmese.

မလိုဘူး	ma1-lo2 bu3	No <b>need</b> . I don't <b>need</b> it.
မကြိုက်ဘူး	ma1-kjite bu3	I don't <b>like</b> it.

ကြိုက်လား	kjite la3	Do you <b>like</b> it?
မကြိုက်ဘူး	ma1-kjite bu3	No.
ကြိုက်တယ်	kjite deare2	I <b>love</b> it!

ဝယ်မယ်	weare2 meare2	I will buy it.
ပူလား	pu2 la3	Is it hot?
မပူဘူး	ma1-pu2 bu3	No.
ပူတယ်	pu2 deare2	Yes.

No longer မ--တော့ဘူး | ma1 xxxx dau1 bu3

Immediate plan has changed if immediate action before တော့ | dau1 is combined with negative pair မ -- ဘူး | ma1 xxxx bu3.

မစားတော့ဘူး	ma1-sa3 dau1 bu3	I am not eating anymore.
မသွားတော့ဘူး	ma1-thwa3 dau1 bu3	I am not going anymore.
မလိုတော့ဘူး	ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	I don't need it anymore.

## Do you still want to ဦးမလား | ome3 ma1-la3

The person asking the question expects somewhat a negative answer.

<span style="color: purple;">တးဦးမလား</span>	sa3 ome3 ma1-la3	Do you still want to <span style="color: red;">eat</span> it?
<span style="color: purple;">မတးတော့ဘူး</span>	ma1-sa3 dau1 bu3	No. (no longer)
<span style="color: purple;">တးဦးမယ်</span>	sa3 ome3 meare2	Yes. (still)

## Making a suggestion with polite ပါ | ba2

This polite word softens the tone.

<span style="color: red;">တး</span>	sa3	<span style="color: red;">Eat!</span>
<span style="color: red;">တးပါ</span>	sa3 ba2	<span style="color: red;">Please eat!</span>
<span style="color: red;">တးပါဦး</span>	sa3 ba2 ome2	Won't you please <span style="color: red;">eat</span> ?
<span style="color: red;">တးပါဦးအဘ</span>	sa3 ba2 ome2 a-ba1	Won't you please <span style="color: red;">eat</span> , <span style="color: blue;">Grandpa</span> ?



Don't မ -- နဲ | ma1-xxxx neare1

Someone is telling you not to do something. Polite ဝါ | ba2 softens the tone from ordering tone to a suggestion to prevent something unpleasant.

မစားနဲ	ma1-sa3 neare1	Don't eat that.
မစားပါနဲ	ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1	Please don't eat that.
မစားပါနဲဦးလေး	ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1 u3-lay3	Please don't eat that, Uncle.

With နဲ | neare1

If the phrase does not start with negative မ | ma1 and the word နဲ | neare1 appears somewhere in the middle, it means "with". The first type of "with" is a **postpositional marker** showing the utility "using with" when **doing something**.

တူနဲ့စားမယ်	<u>tu2</u> neare1 sa3 meare2	I'll eat with <u>chopsticks</u> .
ကားနဲ့သွားမယ်	<u>ka3</u> neare1 thwa3 meare2	We'll go with a <u>car</u> .

The second type is a conjunction "with" in the sense of this "and" that to show accompaniment or compatibility.

သူနဲ့သူတူ	thu2 neare1 <i>thu1</i> <u>tu2</u>	He and <i>his</i> <u>nephew</u> .
ဒါနဲ့နဲ့လိုက်တယ်	da2 <i>nin2</i> neare1 lite deare2	This goes well with <i>you</i> . ( <i>You</i> look good with this. This looks good on <i>you</i> .)

# Pronouns နာမ်စား | nun2 za3

Family terms such as elder brother and sister, younger brother and sister are commonly used in place of "you" to call someone or to make suggestions. Pronoun "you" may be omitted in questions such as "Do you like it?" or when telling someone not to do something.

အစ်ကို	a-ko2	brother (to male about the same age.)
အစ်မ	a-ma1	sister (to female about the same age.)
အဒေါ်ကြီး	a-dau2-ji3	Aunty (to elder lady.)
ဦးလေး	u3-lay3	Uncle (to elder gentleman.)
သူ	thu2	he/she
ဒါ	da2	this
ကျွန်တော်	kja1-nau2	I (male, polite, recommended.)
ကျွန်မ	kja1-ma1	I (female, polite, recommended.)
ခင်ဗျား	kha1-mya3	You (more business-like.)
မင်း	min3	You (informal to friend/ younger person.)
ငါ	nga2	I (informal to friend/ younger person.)

# Already ပြီ | byi2

Something has happened, something is ready, done, or some condition, state, or stage has been reached.

မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	I am <b>tired</b> .
မောပြီလား	mau3 byi2 la3	Are you <b>tired already</b> ?
မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	Yes.

ဆာပြီ	hsa2 byi2	I am <b>hungry</b> .
ထမင်းဆာပြီ	hta1-min3 hsa2 byi2	I am <b>hungry</b> (for a meal of rice.)
ဆာပြီလား	hsa2 byi2 la3	Are you <b>hungry</b> ?
ဆာပြီ	hsa2 byi2	Yes.

ရပြီ	ya1 byi2	It's <b>ready</b> .
ထမင်းရပြီ	hta1-min3 ya1 byi2	Dinner (rice) is <b>ready</b> .
ထမင်းရပြီလား	hta1-min3 ya1 byi2 la3	Is dinner (rice) <b>ready</b> ?
ရပြီ	ya1 byi2	Yes.

ရောက်ပြီ	yout byi2	We are there. We <b>have reached</b> there.
ရန်ကုန်ရောက်ပြီ	yan2-gome2 yout byi2	We <b>have reached</b> Yangon.

ရန်ကုန်ရောက်ပြီလား	yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3	Have we <b>reached</b> Yangon?
ရောက်ပြီ	yout byi2	Yes.

## Still သေးတယ် | thay3 deare2

Still have something left from the previous state.

ပူသေးတယ်	pu2 thay3 deare2	It's still <b>hot</b> . (still have the heat.)
ပူသေးလား	pu2 thay3 la3	Is it still <b>hot</b> ?
ပူသေးတယ်	pu2 thay3 deare2	Yes.

# Not yet မ --- သေးဘူး | ma1 xxx thay3 bu3

Something has not happened, not ready or done yet.

မရသေးဘူး	ma1-ya1 thay3 bu3	It's not <b>ready</b> yet.
မရောက်သေးဘူး	ma1-yout thay3 bu3	We have not <b>reached</b> there yet.
မပြီးသေးဘူး	ma1-pyi3 thay3 bu3	It's not <b>done</b> yet.
မလိုသေးဘူး	ma1-lo2 thay3 bu3	I don't <b>need</b> it yet.
မပူသေးဘူး	ma1-pu2 thay3 bu3	It's not <b>hot</b> yet.

More examples:

ထမင်းရပြီလား	hta1-min3 ya1 byi2 la3	Is dinner (rice) <b>ready</b> ?
ထမင်းမရသေးဘူးလား	hta1-min3 <u>ma1-ya1</u> <u>thay3 bu3 la3</u>	<u>Isn't</u> dinner (rice) <b>ready</b> yet?
မရသေးဘူး	ma1-ya1 thay3 bu3	Not yet.
ရတော့မယ်	ya1 dau1 meare2	It's almost done.
ရပြီ	ya1 byi2	Yes.

ရန်ကုန်ရောက်ပြီလား	yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3	Have we reached Yangon?
ရန်ကုန်မရောက်သေး ဘူးလား	yan2-gome2 ma1-yout thay3 bu3 la3	<u>Haven't</u> we reached Yangon <u>yet</u> ?
မရောက်သေးဘူး	ma1-yout thay3 bu3	Not yet.
ရောက်တော့မယ်	yout dau1 meare2	We are almost there.
ရောက်ပြီ	yout byi2	We are there.

မောပြီလား	mau3 byi2 la3	Are you tired already?
မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	Yes.
မမောသေးဘူး	ma1-mau3 thay3 bu3	Not yet.

လိုသေးလား	lo2 thay3 la3	Do you <i>still</i> need it?
လိုသေးတယ်	lo2 thay3 deare2	I <i>still</i> need it.
မလိုသေးဘူး	ma1-lo2 thay3 bu3	I don't need it <i>yet</i> .
မလိုတော့ဘူး	ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	I don't need it anymore.

# Plurals ဗဟုဝုဏ်ကိန်း | ba1-hu1-woat-kain3

Add particle တွေ | dway2 after things and objects to make some nouns and (non-human) pronouns plural.

ကားရောက်လာပြီ	ka2 yout la2 byi2	The car is here.
ကားတွေရောက်လာပြီ	<u>ka3 dway2</u> yout la2 byi2	<u>Cars</u> are here. (yout la2 = arrive.)

ဒါမလိုတော့ဘူး	da2 ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	You don't need this anymore.
ဒါတွေမလိုတော့ဘူး	<u>da2-dway2</u> ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	You don't need <u>those</u> anymore.

Particle တွေ | dway2 generally applies to all living things.

လူ	lu2	person
လူတွေ	lu2 dway2	people



Add Particle တို့ | doh1 after personal pronouns to make plural.

ကျွန်တော်	kja1-nau2	I (male)
ကျွန်တော်တို့	kja1-nau2 doh1	We (speaker is male)
ကျွန်မ	kja1-ma1	I (female)
ကျွန်မတို့	kja1-ma1 doh1	We (speaker is female)
ခင်ဗျား	kha1-mya3	You (one person)
ခင်ဗျားတို့	kha1-mya3 doh1	You (plural)
သူ	thu2	he/she
သူတို့	thu2 doh1	they

It's optional to add တွေ | dway2 after တို့ | doh1.

ခင်ဗျားတို့တွေ	kha1-mya3 doh1 dway2	You people
----------------	-------------------------	------------

Add particle ကြ | ja1 after **verbs** to refer to more than one person.

စား	sa3	Eat!
စားကြ	sa3 ja1	Eat (you guys)!
စားကြမယ်	sa3 ja1 meare2	Let's eat. We will eat.

နေကောင်းလား	nay2 koun3 la3	How are (you)?
နေကောင်းကြလား	nay2 koun3 ja1 la3	How are (you guys)?

သွားကြ	thwa3 ja1	Go!
သွားကြပါလား	thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go?
ရန်ကုန်သွားကြပါလား	yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon?
ခင်ဗျားတို့ရန်ကုန်သွားကြပါလား	kha1-mya3 doh1 yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't you guys go to Yangon?

ကယ်ကြပါ	keare2 ja1 ba2	Help! (please, people)
---------	----------------	------------------------

# Concern words ရဲ့လား | yeare1 la3

Show doubt or concern with those ending words.

ပူရဲ့လား	pu2 yeare1 la3	Is it <b>hot</b> enough?
ဟင်းရည်ပူရဲ့လား	hin3-yay2 pu2 yeare1 la3	Is the soup <b>hot</b> enough?
ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote yeare1 la3	Are you <b>sure</b> ? (be correct)
ဒီအိမ်ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 hote yeare1 la3	Are you <b>sure</b> <b>this</b> is the house?
ဒီအိမ်မှဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 hma1 hote yeare1 la3	Are you <b>certain</b> <b>this</b> house is ( <u>surely</u> ) the one?
တော်ရဲ့လား	tau2 yeare1 la3	Does it <b>fit</b> ?
အင်္ကျီတော်ရဲ့လား	ain3-ji2 tau2 yeare1 la3	Does the shirt <b>fit</b> ?
လောက်ရဲ့လား	lout yeare1 la3	Do you have <b>enough</b> ?
ပိုက်ဆံလောက်ရဲ့လား	pike-hsun2 lout yeare1 la3	Do you have <b>enough</b> money?

# Possessive ရဲ | yeare1

This is equivalent to apostrophe 's' to show possession like in "It's Mike's car."

အားလုံးရဲ တယ်လီနော	ah3-lone3 yeare1 teare2-li2-nau3	Everyone's Telenor. (Telenor for everyone.)
-----------------------	-------------------------------------	--

If the name of the person ends in second tone especially if the last two words is a repeat, it is more usual to shorten it by changing the last word of the name to the first tone and omit this word.

မိမိရဲကား	mi2-mi2 yeare1 ka3	Mi Mi's car.
မိမိကား	mi2-mi1 ka3	Mi Mi's car.

For the possessive pronoun "his" or "hers", this word is not used in short phrases like this.

သူ့ကား	thu1 ka3	his (or her) car.
--------	----------	-------------------

# Only if you are sure မှ | hma1

This word can be **particle** to stress on something, or **conjunction** "only if".  
In literary form it is a **postpositional marker** "from".

ဟုတ်မှဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote <u>hma1</u> hote yeare1 la3	I am having doubt. ( <u>hma1</u> stresses the doubt <u>yeare1</u> )
ဟုတ်မှလုပ်	hote hma1 <u>loat</u>	<u>Do</u> <u>only if</u> you are sure it's the <u>right</u> thing to do. ( <u>right</u> + <u>only then</u> + <u>do</u> )
ဟုတ်မှလည်းလုပ်ဦး	hote hma1 <u>leare3</u> <u>loat</u> <u>ome3</u>	Careful! <u>Do</u> it <u>only if</u> it is absolutely <u>right</u> .  <u>leare3</u> - also certain <u>ome3</u> - suggestion
ဟုတ်မှလည်းလုပ်ကြ ဦး	hote hma1 <u>leare3</u> <u>loat</u> <u>ja1</u> <u>ome3</u>	Careful! <u>Do</u> it <u>only if</u> it is absolutely <u>right</u> . (Warning to more than one person.)
ငေါ်မှသွား	khau2 hma <u>thwa3</u>	<u>Go</u> if and <u>only if</u> you are <u>called</u> . (someone <u>calls</u> + <u>only then</u> + <u>go</u> )

## Conditional if ရင် | yin2

The simple conjunction "if" or "then" is sandwiched between two verbs. The first verb is condition. Action is called for in second verb.

ခေါ်ရင်သွား	khau2 yin2 thwa3	Go if you are called. (call + then + go)
ဆာရင်စား	hsa2 yin2 sa3	Eat if you are hungry. (be hungry + then + eat)
မရှက်ရင်က	ma1-shet yin2 ka1	Dance if you are not shy. (not + feel shy + then + dance)

## In that case ဆိုရင် | hso2-yin2

The conjunction "if" is always followed by logical "then".

ဒါဆိုရင်ကောင်းတာပေါ့	da2 hso2-yin2 koun3 da2 bau1	Then, <u>that's great!</u>
----------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

<p>ဒီလိုဆိုရင် ဘာဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ</p>	<p><u>de2 lo2 hso2-yin2</u> ba2 <i>hset</i> <i>loat</i> ya1 ma1-leare3</p>	<p>How should I proceed, then? <u>If that is the case</u>, what should I <i>do next</i>?</p> <p><i>hset</i> = continuously</p>
--------------------------------------	--	--

If this is the case ဒါဖြင့် | da2-pfyin1

Another colloquial "if" word followed by logical "then".

<p>ဒါဖြင့်မနက်ပြန် စောစောသွား</p>	<p>da2-pfyin1 ma1-net-pfyin2 sau3-sau3 <i>thwa3</i></p>	<p>If this is the case, you must <i>go</i> early tomorrow.</p>
---------------------------------------	---	--

But ဒါပေမဲ့ | da2-bay2-meare1

This is a **conjunction** that connects two thoughts.

ကောင်းတယ်၊ ဒါပေမဲ့ဈေးကြီးတယ်	koun3 deare2 da2-bay2-meare1 zay3 kji3 deare2	Good, but expensive.
ရမယ်ဒါပေမဲ့ နည်းနည်းတော့ ကြာမယ်	ya1 meare2 da2-bay2-meare1 neare3-neare3 dau1 kja2 meare2	It can be done. But, it will take a while. ( <u>take</u> a little <u>long time</u> .)  dau1 is an emphasis.

## Do this first အရင် | a-yin2

Adverb 'firstly' or 'first'.

ဒါအရင်လုပ်	da2 a-yin2 loat	Do this first.
ဟိုအရင်သွား	ho2 a-yin2 thwa3	Go there first.

As a noun, it refers to the time in the past.

အရင်တုန်းက	a-yin2 dome3 ga1	in the past.
------------	------------------	--------------



## Pre-requisite မ --- ခင် | ma1 xxxx khin2

Do this **before** prior condition which has **not** taken place yet.

မစားခင်လက်ဆေး	ma1-sa3 khin2 let <i>hsay3</i>	Wash your hands before eating. ( <b>not</b> + <b>eat</b> + <b>before</b> + <b>hand</b> + <i>wash</i> )
---------------	-----------------------------------	--

## Without မ --- တဲ | ma1-xxxx beare3

Something is **done** **without** something that is expected.

မခေါ်တဲ ရောက်လာတယ်	ma1-khau2 beare3 yout la2 deare2	He came without being invited. ( <b>Not</b> + <b>call</b> + <b>without</b> + <b>arrive</b> + <b>come</b> + <b>verb ending</b> .)
မသိဘဲမပြောနဲ့	ma1-thi1 beare3 ma1-pyau3 neare1	Don't anyhow say it. ( <b>Don't</b> <b>say</b> <b>without</b> <b>knowing</b> .)

# A sure request ခဲပါ | *kheare1 ba2*

A request to come or to bring back something can be made using those ending words.

လာခဲပါ	<i>la2 <u>kheare1</u> ba2</i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>come</b> over.
မနက်ပြန်လာခဲပါ	<i>ma1-net-pfyan2 <i>la2 <u>kheare1</u> ba2</i></i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>come</b> tomorrow.
ကားယူလာခဲပါ	<i>ka3 <b>yu2</b> <i>la2 <u>kheare1</u></i> <i>ba2</i></i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>bring</b> the car.
မနက်ပြန် ကားယူလာခဲပါ	<i>ma1-net-pfyan2 <i>ka3 <b>yu2</b> <i>la2 <u>kheare1</u></i> <i>ba2</i></i></i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>bring</b> the car tomorrow.
ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲပါ	<i>kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> <i>la2 <u>kheare1</u></i> <i>ba2</i></i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>buy</b> a <i>barbecue</i> chicken on the way back. ( <i>la2</i> = come)
မနက်ပြန်ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာခဲပါ	<i>ma1-net-pfyan2 <i>kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> <i>la2 <u>kheare1</u></i> <i>ba2</i></i></i>	Please <u>be sure to</u> <b>buy</b> a <i>barbecue</i> chicken on the way back tomorrow.

# A promise သဲမယ် | kheare1 meare2

A promise to come or to bring back something can be made using those ending words.

လာသဲမယ်	la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely come over.
မနက်ဖြန်လာသဲမယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely come over tomorrow.
ကားယူလာသဲမယ်	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car.
မနက်ဖြန် ကားယူလာသဲမယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car tomorrow. (yu2 la2 = bring + come)
ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာသဲ မယ်	kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back. (weare2 la2 = buy + come)
မနက်ဖြန်ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာသဲမယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back tomorrow.

# Have just done ခဲ့တယ် | kheare1 deare2

Something was brought back, or something has just been done.

စားခဲ့တယ်	sa3 kheare1 deare2	I have just <b>eaten</b> (back home or somewhere.)
စားပါဦး	sa3 ba2 ome2	Won't you please <b>eat</b> ?
စားခဲ့တယ်	sa3 kheare1 deare2	I have just <b>eaten</b> .
စားလာခဲ့တယ်	sa3 <u>la2</u> <u>kheare1</u> <u>deare2</u>	I have <b>eaten</b> before I <u>came</u> here.
ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲ့တယ်	kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> la2 kheare1 deare2	I have <u>bought</u> a <i>barbecue</i> chicken on the way here.
ကားယူလာခဲ့တယ်	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 deare2	I have <b>brought</b> the car along.

# Experienced before ပူးတယ် | pfu3 deare2

Been there, done that, seen it. "pfu3" can also be pronounced "bu3".

ရောက်ပူးတယ်	yout pfu3 deare2	I have <b>been</b> there before.
စားပူးတယ်	sa3 bu3 deare2	I have <b>eaten</b> that before.
တွေ့ပူးတယ်	tway1 bu3 deare2	I have <b>met</b> (him) before.
လုပ်ပူးတယ်	loat pfu3 deare2	I have <b>done</b> that before.

စားပူးလား	sa3 bu3 la3	Have you <b>eaten</b> this before?
စားပူးတယ်	sa3 bu3 deare2	Yes.
မစားပူးဘူး	ma1-sa3 pfu3 bu3	No.
တစ်ခါမှမစားပူးဘူး	ta1-kha2-hma1 ma1-sa3 pfu3 bu3	Not even once. (one + time + surely + not + eat)  Hma1 stresses on "one time"; not even one time.

# Even (I/he/this) တောင် | down2

Even someone or something lacks something or insufficient.

သူတောင်မသိဘူး	thu2 <u>down2</u> ma1- <b>thi1</b> bu3	<u>Even</u> he/she doesn't <b>know</b> .
သူတောင်မသိသေးဘူး	thu2 <u>down2</u> ma1- <b>thi1</b> thay3 bu3	<u>Even</u> he/she <i>still</i> doesn't <b>know</b> yet.
သူတောင် မသိလိုက်ဘူး	thu2 <u>down2</u> ma1- <b>thi1</b> lite bu3	<u>Even</u> he/she did not <b>know</b> . (It happened too fast, etc..)
သူတောင်မရောက်ဖူးဘူး	thu2 <u>down2</u> ma1- <b>yout</b> pfu3 bu3	<u>Even</u> he/she has not <b>been</b> there.
၅၀၀၀၀ တောင် မလောက်သေးဘူး	nga3-dthoun3 <u>down2</u> ma1- <b>lout</b> thay3 bu3	<u>Even</u> 50,000 is <i>still</i> not <b>enough</b> .

# Present Participle နေတယ် | nay2 deare2

In the midst of doing something.

စားနေတယ်	sa3 nay2 deare2	I am eating.
ထမင်းစားနေတယ်	hta1-min3 sa3 nay2 deare2	I am having my meal (of rice.)
ရှာနေတယ်	sha2 nay2 deare2	I am looking for it.
အလုပ်ရှာနေတယ်	a-loat sha2 nay2 deare2	I am looking for a job.
ပြင်နေတယ်	pyin2 nay2 deare2	I am repairing it.
ကားပြင်နေတယ်	ka3 pyin2 nay2 deare2	I am repairing the car.

# Middle of doing something နေတုန်း | nay2 dome3

In the midst of doing something and not done yet. You should wait until something is done.

စားနေတုန်း	sa3 nay2 dome3	I am still eating.
အခုလာခဲ့ပါ	a-khu1 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please come over now.
စားနေတုန်းပဲ	sa3 nay2 dome3	I haven't done eating yet.
ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲလား	pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3 la3	Are you still fixing it?
ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲ	pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3	Yes.



# The continuity ထား | hta3

This word describes the act in the past, present, or future. The act results in the continuity of state like the door which stays open or closed after the action.

တံခါးပိတ်ထား	da1-ga3 <span style="color: red;">pate</span> hta3	<span style="color: red;">close</span> the door and <span style="color: purple;">keep it closed</span> .
တံခါးပိတ်ထားတယ်	da1-ga3 <span style="color: red;">pate</span> hta3 <span style="color: purple;">deare2</span>	The door <span style="color: purple;">has been closed</span> . "The door is closed."
ဆိုင်ပိတ်ထားတယ်	hsine2 <span style="color: red;">pate</span> hta3 <span style="color: purple;">deare2</span>	The shop <span style="color: purple;">has been closed</span> . "The shop is closed."
မှာထားလိုက်	hma2 hta3 lite	<span style="color: red;">Make the order</span> first.
မှာထားတယ်	hma2 hta3 <span style="color: purple;">deare2</span>	I've already made the order.
ဒါကိုင်ထား	da2 <span style="color: red;">kine2</span> hta3	<span style="color: red;">Hold this</span> .

တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့	da1-ga3 <span style="color: red;">pate</span> hta3 <span style="color: purple;">kheare1</span>	<span style="color: red;">Close</span> the door before you leave.
တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့တယ်	da1-ga3 <span style="color: red;">pate</span> hta3 <span style="color: purple;">kheare1</span> <span style="color: purple;">deare2</span>	I <u>had</u> the door <span style="color: red;">closed</span> .

တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့မယ်	da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1 meare2	I <u>will</u> <u>have</u> the door closed (before going out.)
--------------------	-------------------------------------	--

## Only and exactly this ဝဲ | beare3

Constraint in choice or time. Lack of freedom to do something else. This only and nothing else or nothing more.

သူဝဲ	thu2 beare3	That's him! (He, exactly!)
ဒီလူဝဲ	de2 lu2 beare3	That's the man! (That man, exactly!)
သူ့ကိုပဲပေး	thu1 go2 beare3 pay3	Give it to him only.

ဒါပဲလား	da2 beare3 la3	<u>Only</u> this?
ဒါပဲ	da2 beare3	Yes.

After being said what was to be said in a phone call or in a letter —

ဒါပါပဲ	da2 ba2 beare3	That's all for now.
ဒါပဲနော်	da2 beare3 nau2	That's all for now, OK?

# Only and just him သာ | dtha2

This is another word for "only". There is a slight difference in meaning compared to ဝဲ | beare3. "Just give it to him" here could refer to a task because he is most qualified, not because he needs it the most such as food or money. In the second example, there is something odd about him to be thinking that way.

သူ့ကိုသာပေးလိုက်	thu1 go2 dtha2 pay3 lite	Just give it to him.
သူကသာထင်နေတာ	thu2 ga1 dtha2 htin2 nay2 da2	Only he is thinking that way.

Another usage of သာ | dtha2 is in combination with ဆိုရင် | hso2 yin2 meaning "if" as in "If I were him, I would do things differently."

ကျွန်တော်သာဆိုရင် ဒီလိုမလုပ်ဘူး	<u>kja1-nau2 dtha2</u> <u>hso2-yin2</u> de2-lo2 ma1-loat bu3	I wouldn't have done like this if I were him.
------------------------------------	---	---

# Want word ချင် | chin2

The want word is not a stand-alone **verb** but a verb-suffix **particle** that comes after the verb.

မစားချင်ဘူးလား	ma1-sa3 chin2 bu3 la3	Don't you want to <b>eat</b> ?
မစားချင်ဘူး	ma1-sa3 chin2 bu3	No.
မစားချင်သေးဘူး	ma1-sa3 chin2 thay3 bu3	Not yet.
မစားချင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-sa3 chin2 dau1 bu3	Not anymore.

စားချင်တယ်	sa3 chin2 deare2	I want to <b>eat</b> .
------------	------------------	------------------------

ခေါက်ဆွဲစားချင်လား	khout-hsweare3 sa3 chin2 la3	Do you want to <b>eat</b> noodle?
စားချင်တယ်	sa3 chin2 deare2	Yes.
စားချင်တာပေါ့	sa3 chin2 da2 bau1	Of course.

# Of course တာပေါ့ | da2 bau1

Words of agreement.

ဟုတ်တာပေါ့	hote da2 bau1	Of course.
သွားတာပေါ့	thwa3 da2 bau1	Of course, we will go.
သွားကြမလား	thwa3 ja1 ma1-la3	Shall we go?
သွားကြတာပေါ့	thwa3 ja1 da2 bau1	Of course.
ရမလား	ya1 ma1-la3	Can this be done?
ရတာပေါ့	ya1 da2 bau1	Of course.
ကြည့်ကြသေးတာပေါ့	kji1 ja1 thay3 da2 bau1	We will see about that. (till then, I agree.)
တော်သေးတာပေါ့	tau2 thay3 da2 bau1	You were lucky. It was a good thing. It could have been worse. (still suitable.)
ရယ်တာပေါ့	yi2 da2 bau1	You're funny! (laughing at your threat.)

# Whatever တာ | ta2

This suffix **particle** changes a **verb** or an **adjective** into a **noun clause**.

ကြိုက်တာယူ	kjite da2 yu2	Take what you like.  kjite = to like kjite da2 = thing that you like
ကြိုက်တာယူ ၅၀၀၀	kjite da2 yu2 nga3 htoun2	Take what you like, only 5,000.

လုပ်ချင်တာလုပ်	loat chin2 da2 loat	Do what you want (to do).
ကြီးတာရွေးယူ	<u>kji3 da2</u> yway3 yu2	Choose and take the <u>big one</u> .

ညာတာမကြိုက်ဘူး	<u>nya2 da2</u> ma1-kjite bu3	I don't like <u>lies</u> . (nya2 = to lie)
ညာတာ လုံးဝ မကြိုက်ဘူး	<u>nya2 da2</u> lone3-wa1 ma1-kjite bu3	I absolutely don't like <u>lies</u> .

## Extreme degree လိုက်တာ | lite da2

The verb or adjective is still changed into a noun, but it refers to the experience or encounter with something to the extreme degree.

ဆာလိုက်တာ	hsa2 <u>lite da2</u>	I am <u>so</u> hungry.
တော်လိုက်တာ	tau2 <u>lite da2</u>	You are <u>so</u> good/skillful.
ပူလိုက်တာ	pu2 <u>lite da2</u>	It's <u>so</u> hot.

(Also see လိုက် | [lite](#) .)

## Better than expected သားပဲ | dtha3 beare3

Something turned out to be right or better than expected. It can be pronounced either "tha3" or softer "dtha3".

ဟုတ်သားပဲ	hote tha3 beare3	That's <b>right</b> ! (Not what I thought, though.)
တော်သားပဲ	tau2 dtha3 beare3	Hey, he's quite good! (or) Hey, the trousers <b>fit</b> !
ရသားပဲ	ya1 dtha3 beare3	Wow, it could be done! ( <b>be possible</b> )

## A positive statement တာပဲ | da2 beare3

သိပ်ကောင်းတာပဲ	thate koun3 da2 beare3	That's <b>very good</b> .
ဒါလည်းဟုတ်တာပဲ	da2 leare3 hote da2 beare3	<b>That too</b> is <b>right</b> !



ဒီလိုလုပ်	de2 lo2 loat	Do like this.
ရတာပဲ	ya1 da2 beare3	Sure, why not?
ဒါလည်းရတာပဲ	da2 <u>leare3</u> ya1 da2 beare3	It can be done like that, <u>too</u> .

## Question Words တ - လဲ | ba2 xxx leare3

What and why. တ | ba2 can be either **pronoun** or **adjective**. If you just point to a **noun** without mentioning it, it is a **pronoun**.

ဘာလဲ	ba2 leare3	What? What's the matter?
ဒါဘာလဲ	<u>da2</u> ba2 leare3	What is <u>this</u> ?
ဒါဘာတွေလဲ	<u>da2</u> ba2 <u>dway2</u> leare3	What are <u>those</u> ?
ဒါဘာကားလဲ	da2 ba2 ka3 leare3	1. What model is <u>this</u> car? 2. What number is <u>this</u> bus?

ဘကြိုက်လဲ	ba2 kjite leare3	What do you like?
ဘဟင်းကြိုက်လဲ	ba2 hin3 kjite leare3	What dish do you like?

ဘမှာမလဲ	ba2 hma2 ma1-leare3	What do you want to order?
ဘဟင်းမှာမလဲ	ba2 hin3 hma2 ma1-leare3	What dish do you want to order?

Second **ba2** is adjective because the noun **hin3** (dish) follows it.

In an exception case, it sounds more like "how" in English.

ဘလုပ်ရမလဲ	ba2 loat ya1 ma1-leare3	What should I do?
<u>ဘ</u> ဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ	<u>ba2</u> hset loat ya1 ma1-leare3	<u>How</u> should I proceed?

Why or why didn't you ?

ဘဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why?
-------------	----------------------	------

ဘဖြစ်လို့ <u>သွားတာ</u> လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 <u>thwa3 da2</u> leare3	Why did you go? (why + reason for going)
----------------------------	--	--

ဘဝှ်လို့မသွားတလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-thwa3 da2 leare3	Why didn't you go? (why + reason for not going)
ဘဝှ်လို့လုပ်တလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 loat da2 leare3	Why did you do it? (why + reason for doing)
ဘဝှ်လို့မလုပ်တလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-loat da2 leare3	Why didn't you do? (why + reason for not doing)

Why is --? What's the reason?

ဘကြောင့်လဲ	ba2 joun1 leare3	Why?
လှုပ်နေတာ ဘကြောင့်လဲ	hloat nay2 da2 ba2 joun1 leare3	Why is it shaking? (reason to be shaking)
မီးမလာတာ ဘကြောင့်လဲ	mi3 ma1-la2 da2 ba2 joun1 leare3	Why is there no light? reason for (mi3 ma1-la3 = light not come)

In an exception, ဘ | ba2 is not a question of "what" or "why", but more like "which" in English.

ဘကးစီးရမလဲ	ba2 ka3 si3 ya1 ma1-leare3	Which bus should I take? What (number) + vehicle + ride + Should I
ဘယ်ကးစီးရမလဲ	beare2 ka3 si3 ya1 ma1-leare3	Which bus or car should I take?

In the second question, the cars or buses are in sight. The first question can be asked even before leaving the house.

## Question Words ဘယ်-လဲ | beare2 - leare3

Where, which, who, whose, how much, how many, when, how, questions all contain those two words.

ဘယ်လဲ	beare2 leare3	Where to?
ဘယ်မှာလဲ	beare2 hma2 leare3	Where is it?
ဘယ်မလဲ	beare2 ma1-leare3	Where is it?

ဘယ်သွားမလဲ	beare2 thwa3 ma1-leare3	Where are you going? [Taxi driver to passenger]
------------	----------------------------	--

ဘယ်သွားကြမလဲ	beare2 thwa3 ja1 ma1-leare3	Where are you (guys) going?
ဘယ်သွားမလို့လဲ	beare2 thwa3 ma1-lo1 leare3	Where are you going? (For example, upon seeing changing clothes.)
ဘယ်မှမသွားဘူး	beare2 hma1 ma1-thwa3 bu3	I am not going anywhere.
ဘယ်သွားချင်လဲ	beare2 thwa3 chin2 leare3	Where do you want to go?
ဘယ်ဟာလဲ	beare2 ha2 leare3	Which one?
ဘယ်သူလဲ	beare2 dthu2 leare3	Who?

ဒါဘယ်သူလဲ	da2 beare2 dthu2 leare3	Who is <u>this</u> ?
ဒါဘယ်သူ့ပိုက်ဆံအိတ်လဲ	da2 beare2-dthu1 pike-hsun2-ate leare3	Whose purse is <u>this</u> ?
ဘယ်လောက်လဲ	beare2 lout leare3	How much?
ပိုက်ဆံဘယ်လောက်လို့ချင်လဲ	pike-hsun2 beare2 lout lo2 chin2 leare3	How much <u>money</u> do you <u>want</u> ?

ဘယ်နှယောက်လဲ	beare2 hna1-yout leare3	How many persons?
ကားဘယ်နှစီးလာလဲ	ka3 beare2 hna1-si3 la2 leare3	How many cars came?
ဘယ်တော့လာမလဲ	beare2 dau1 la2 ma1-leare3	When will you come?
ဘယ်အချိန်လာမလဲ	beare2 a-chain2 la2 ma1-leare3	What time will you come?
ဘယ်လိုလဲ	<u>beare2 lo2</u> leare3	<u>How</u> was it? How did it go?
ဘယ်လိုသွားမလဲ	<u>beare2 lo2</u> thwa3 ma1-leare3	<u>How</u> shall we go?

In some exceptions, ဘယ်လို | beare2 lo2 sounds better if translated as "what" in English.

ဘယ်လိုလုပ်ကြမလဲ	<u>beare2 lo2</u> loat ja1 ma1-leare3	<u>What</u> should we do now?
-----------------	--	-------------------------------

# Question Word တုံး | dome3

This ending word is sometimes used in place of လဲ | leare3.

ဘယ်တုံး	beare2 dome3	Where to?
ဘာတုံး	ba2 dome3	What?
ဘယ်လိုတုံး	beare2 lo2 dome3	How did it go?

# May this happen ပါဝေ | ba2 zay2

A wish and letting things happen.

စားပါဝေ	sa3 ba2 zay2	Let him eat.
ကျန်းမာပါဝေ၊ ချမ်းသာပါဝေ	kjan3-ma2 ba2 zay2 chan3-tha2 ba2 zay2	May you be healthy, find peace and happiness.  sate- <b>chan3-tha2</b> = mind to be wealthy = happy
နေပါဝေတော့	nay2 ba2 zay2 dau1	Never mind. Let it be.

Please let me ပါရဇေ | ba1-ya1 zay2

A permission is requested.

သွားပါရဇေ	thwa2 ba1-ya1 zay2	Please let me go. Please release me.
-----------	--------------------	--------------------------------------

Unexpected ပါလား | ba2 la3

A wow factor, or something unexpected is encountered. Sometimes a challenge is called for.

တယ်ဟုတ်ပါလား	teare2 hote ba2 la3	Wow!
တယ်တော်ပါလား	teare2 tau2 ba2 la3	Wow! You're so good! (be clever, be skillful)
တယ်လှပါလား	teare2 hla1 ba2 la3	Wow! You're so pretty!



စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you <b>try</b> and <b>see</b> ?
မယုံရင်စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] don't <b>believe</b> me, why don't you <b>try</b> and <b>see</b> ?
ခင်ဗျားမယုံရင်စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	kha1-mya3 ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If you don't <b>believe</b> me, why don't you <b>try</b> and <b>see</b> ?

သတ္တိရှိရင်စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	<u>thut-ti1 shi1</u> yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] are <b>brave</b> , why don't you <b>try</b> and <b>see</b> ?
---------------------------	--	---

ဒီလိုလုပ်ကြည့်ပါလား	de2 lo2 loat kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you <b>try doing</b> like <b>this</b> ?
လုပ်လို့မရပါလား	loat lo1 <u>ma1-ya1</u> ba2 la3	How come I <b>can't</b> do that?

# Look- try and see - with care ကြည့် | kji1

As a **verb**, it simply means to look with eyes.

ဟိုမှာကြည့်	ho2 hma2 kji1	Look over there!
ကြည့်ရအောင်	kji1 ya1 oun2	Let me have a look!

It can be used as a verb-suffix **particle** to mean try and see.

စားကြည့်ပါလား	sa3 kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you try <b>eating</b> (taste) it ?
ပြောကြည့်	pyau3 kji1	Why don't you <b>talk</b> to him and <b>see</b> ?

If this word comes before the verb, it is an **adverb** meaning with care or tactfully.

ကြည့်ပြော	kji1 pyau3	Be careful with what you <b>say</b> . (Tactfully <b>say</b> it.)
-----------	------------	--

# Experience, or asking for intention လို့| lo1

This word can have several meanings. It can be a verb-suffix particle to describe a person's experience when doing something, the English equivalent of "as", or used in questions asking for reasons.

A person experiences something when doing something.

လုပ်လို့ မရပါလား	loa1 lo1 <u>ma1-ya1</u> ba2 la3	How come I <u>can't</u> do that?
ပြောလို့ မရဘူး	pyau3 lo1 <u>ma1-ya1</u> bu3	1. It's hard to say. (unpredictable)  2. <u>Can't</u> tell the child. (He won't listen.)
စားလို့ ကောင်းတယ်	sa3 lo1 koun3 deare2	It's delicious! sa3 koun3 = delicious
ကြည့်လို့ မရဘူး	kji1 lo1 <u>ma1-ya1</u> bu3	1. <u>Can't</u> stand him. (find him unacceptable.)  2. TV is broken.  kji1 = to watch or to look

English equivalent of "as" or "as regard to this".

ဒါစက်ဘီးလို့ခေါ်တယ်	da2 set-bain3 lo1 khau2 deare2	This is called "bicycle". (named as bicycle.)
ပြောလို့မဆုံးဘူး	pyau3 lo1 ma1-hsone3 bu3	He can't <i>finish</i> talking (bragging, blaming, etc..)

မရှိဘူးလို့ပြောလိုက်	ma1-shi1 bu3 lo1 pyau3 lite	<i>Tell</i> him I am not in.  ma1 shi1 bu3 = not present
----------------------	--------------------------------	--

Questions asking for reasons.

ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why? What's the reason?  pfyit = something happens
ဘာဖြစ်လို့လုပ်တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 loat da2 leare3	<u>Why</u> did you <i>do</i> it?
ဘာဖြစ်လို့မစားတာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-sa3 da2 leare3	<u>Why</u> didn't you <i>eat</i> ?

# Multiple meanings လိုက် | lite

This is a verb-suffix word to give green light or go ahead to do something.

စားလိုက်ရမလား	sa3 lite ya1 ma1-la3	Can I finish ( <b>eat</b> ) what's left?
စားလိုက်	sa3 lite	Go ahead ( <b>eat</b> it all.)
ပေးလိုက်ပါ	pay3 lite ba2	Just <b>give</b> it (to him).

It can be a verb-suffix word to indicate something did or did not happen.

မြင်လိုက်လား	myin2 lite la3	Did you <b>see</b> that?
မြင်လိုက်တယ်	myin2 lite deare2	I <b>saw</b> it.
မမြင်လိုက်ဘူး	ma1-myin2 lite bu3	I didn't <b>see</b> .

It can be an emphasis "so much". (Also see လိုက်တာ | [lite da2](#).)

လှလိုက်တာ	hla1 lite da2	So <b>beautiful!</b>
-----------	---------------	----------------------

အိုက်လိုက်တာ	ike lite da2	It's too stuffy! (feel warm)
--------------	--------------	------------------------------

It can be a **verb** to follow, to come along, or to chase after.

လိုက်ခဲ့ရမလား	lite khear1 ya1 mal-la3	Do you want me to follow you?
လိုက်ခဲ့	lite khear1	OK.

It can be a **noun** in this common word.

လိုက်ပွဲ	lite pwear3	Extra dish for second helping.
----------	-------------	--------------------------------

It can be used as a verb meaning compatible or pleasing to the eyes.

အင်္ကျီအပြူနဲ့ ဘောင်းဘီအညိုနဲ့ လိုက်တယ်	ain3-ji2 a-pfyu2 near1 boun3-be2 a-nyo2 near1 <u>lite deare2</u>	<u>White shirt goes well</u> with brown trousers.
---	--	--

## Let's do something ဝိုဝ်း | zo1

This word tells others that it's about time to do something. There is nothing new about the **activity** which is routine. ကြ | ja1 is a plural form to do that activity together, but sometimes it is omitted.

စားကြဝိုဝ်း	sa3 ja1 zo1	Let's eat. It's about time.
သွားကြဝိုဝ်း	thwa3 ja1 zo1	Let's go. It's about time.
သွားဝိုဝ်း	thwa3 zo1	Let's go. It's about time.

## Let's try something ရအောင် | ya1 oun2

This word is slightly different from ဝိုဝ်း | zo1 meaning let's. It's usually trying something new like taking a new road, trying out a new way of doing something, or doing something that has not been done for a while, like visiting family in an another town.

စမ်းကြည့်ရအောင်	sun3 kjil ya1 oun2	Let's <b>try</b> this.
-----------------	--------------------	------------------------

# Possibility or Possession ရ | ya1

The first meaning is to get or to have something.

ဘီယာရမလား	be2-ya2 ya1 ma1-la3	Can I <b>have</b> beer? Do you <b>have</b> beer?
ကျွန်တော်မိန်းမ ရသွားပြီ	kja1-nau2 main3-ma1 ya1 thwa3 byi2	I've got married. (Lit: I <b>have got</b> a woman.)

If there is a **verb** in front, it is a verb-suffix **particle** on whether something can or needs to be done or not.

ကားမရပ်ရ	ka3 ma1-yut ya1	No parking. ( <b>To park</b> a car is <b>not allowed</b> .)
လက်မှတ်ဝယ်ရမယ်	let-hmut <u>weare2 ya1 meare2</u>	You <u>need to</u> <b>buy</b> a ticket.



In order to    အောင်    |    oun2

This conjunction missing in English connects action to desired result.

ပြစ်အောင်လုပ်	<i>pfyit oun2 loat</i>	Make (so that) it <i>happens!</i>
အဆင်ပြေအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ	<i>a-hsin2-pyay2 oun2 loat pay3 ba2</i>	Please help to make (so that) everything <i>goes smoothly.</i>

He says xxxx တဲ | deare1

This word can have two meanings. The first usage is to relay a message.

၅၀၀၀ ပေးမယ်	nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2	A. I will give 5,000.
သူ့ဘာပြောလဲ	thu2 ba2 pyau3 leare3	B. <i>What</i> did he say?
၅၀၀၀ ပေးမယ်တဲ	nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2 <u>deare1</u>	C. <u>He said</u> he will give 5,000.

The second usage means "that which is" or "he who is".

လို့တဲလူကိုပေးပါ	lo2 <u>deare1</u> lu2 go2 pay3 ba2	Give it to someone <u>who</u> needs it.
------------------	---------------------------------------	---

# What are you waiting for? xxxx လေ | lay2

A simple one word after the verb urges for action.

သွားလေ	thwa3 lay2	Go! What are you waiting for?
စားလေ	sa3 lay2	Eat! What are you waiting for?

# Very သိပ် | thate

This **adverb** is a useful intensifier equivalent to "very", "so", "too".

နေသိပ်မကောင်းဘူး	nay2 thate ma1-koun3 bu3	I am not feeling very well.
သိပ်မဆာသေးဘူး	thate ma1-hsa2 thay3 bu3	I am not too hungry yet.
သိပ်လှတပဲ	thate hla1 da2 beare3	It's so beautiful!

# Can /possible/ capable နိုင် | nine2

As a **verb** itself, this word means to win.

မြန်မာနိုင်ပြီ	myan2-ma2 nine2 byi2	Myanmar Won!
----------------	-------------------------	--------------

Another meaning is to be able to manage or carry the load or workload either physically, mentally, or financially.

နိုင်ရဲ့လား	nine2 yeare1 la3	Can you carry it? Is it too heavy for you?
-------------	------------------	--

When used as a verb-suffix word, it can mean "can", "may", or "possible".

သွားနိုင်ပြီ	thwa3 nine2 byi2	You may go.
မိုးရွာနိုင်တယ်	mo3 ywa2 nine2 deare2	It may rain. (Rain is possible.)

# Still possible နိုင်သေး | nine2 dthay3

Verb is followed by particles for possible and still.

ရနိုင်သေးတယ်	ya1 nine2 dthay3 deare2	It can <i>still</i> be done.
ဖြစ်နိုင်သေးတယ်	pfyit nine2 dthay3 deare2	It is <i>still</i> possible.

# No longer possible မ -- နိုင်တော့ဘူး | ma1 -- nine2 dau1 bu3

The possibility is negated by မ -- ဘူး | ma1 -- bu3

မရနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-ya1 nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	It can't be done anymore. Can't <b>get it done</b> <u>anymore</u> .
မဖြစ်နိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-pfyit nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	It's no longer possible. It can <u>no longer</u> <b>happen</b> .
မစားနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-sa3 nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	I am full. I can't <b>eat</b> <u>anymore</u> .

## Do something first နှင့် | hnin1

This word means to do something ahead of others.

သွားနှင့်ရမလား	thwa3 hnin1 ya1 ma1-la3	Do you want me to go first? Should I go first?
သွားနှင့်	thwa3 hnin1	Yes, go ahead.
စားနှင့်	sa3 hnin1	Eat first. (Have the meal by yourself. Don't wait for us.)

## Location indicator in/on/at မှာ | hma2

Prepositions in/on/at in English that come before the location word can be represented by this **postpositional marker** in Burmese that goes after the location word.

မင်းအခုဘယ်မှာလဲ	min3 a-khu1 beare2 hma2 leare3	Where are you at now?
လမ်းထိပ်မှာ	lun3 htate hma2	I'm at the street corner. (htate = top)

ကားသော့ဘယ်မှာလဲ	ka3-thau1 beare2 hma2 leare3	Where is the car key?
ကားထဲမှာ	ka3 hteare3 hma2	It's in the car.
စားပွဲပေါ်မှာ	za1-bweare3 pau2 hma2	It's on the table.
ခုံအောက်မှာ	khone2 out hma2	It's under the seat/chair.

Unlike in English, ထဲ | hteare3 meaning "in" , ပေါ် | pau2 meaning "on" and အောက် | out meaning "under" must still be followed by မှာ | hma2 meaning "at".

## Skill and Knowledge တတ် | tut

This word by itself is a verb meaning "know how to" or "be able to", but it mostly appears as a verb-suffix after the verb such as "swim".

ကားမောင်းတတ်လား	ka3 moun3 tut la3	Do you know how to drive a car?
မောင်းတတ်တယ်	moun3 tut deare2	Yes.
မမောင်းတတ်ဘူး	ma1-moun3 tut bu3	No.

# Has done the act of သွား | thwa3

Usually, this word is a **verb** meaning to go. It can be used as a **verb-suffix** to indicate that the act was done not long ago.

ဟိုလူကြီးပြန်သွားပြီ	ho2 lu2-ji3 pyan2 thwa3 byi2	That gentleman <u>has left</u> .
ငွေစာရင်း ရှင်းသွားတယ်	ngway2-sa1-yin3 shin3 thwa3 deare2	He <u>has settled</u> his money account.
ဘာမှာသွားလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 leare3	Did he leave any word? <u>What reminded?</u>
ဘာမှာသွားသေးလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 thay3 leare3	What else did he say? <u>What else reminded?</u>
မုန့်ဟင်းခါးရဦးမလား	mone1-hin3-ga3 ya1 ome3 mal-la3	Do you still have Mont-hin-ga (Burmese favorite breakfast)? [ <u>Can I still have</u> ]
ကုန်သွားပြီ	kone2 thwa3 byi2	No more. ( <b>kone2</b> = run out; sold out.)



# From where or the subject is က | gal

This **postpositional marker** after the **noun** or **question pronoun** is used to describe or ask for the source "from".

ဘယ်ကပြန်လာလဲ	beare2 gal pyan2 la2 leare3	Where did you <b>come back from</b> ? (greeting)
ရုံးကပြန်လာတာလား	yone3 gal pyan2 la2 da2 la3	Did you <b>come back from</b> the office?
ဈေးကပြန်လာတာပါ	zay3 gal pyan2 la2 da2 ba2	I just <b>came back from</b> the market.

It can be used to clarify the subject who acts something.

ဟိုလူက ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	<u>ho2 lu2 gal</u> pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	<u>That man</u> gives the money.
ဟိုလူက ခင်ဗျားကို ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	<u>ho2 lu2 gal</u> kha1-mya3 go2 pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	<u>That man</u> gives you the money. (gives money to you.)

# To ကို | go2

This word is a **postpositional marker after (noun)** which can be a person, an object, or any living thing. If it is used after a place, it means destination "to".

<p>ဒီသေတ္တာကို ဟိုမှာချထား</p>	<p>de2 thit-ta2 go2 ho2 hma2 cha2 hta3</p>	<p>Put <b>this</b> suitcase <b>down over</b> <u>there</u>. (<b>Action</b> is done <b>to</b> the suitcase.)</p>
<p>ဟိုလူကို ဒါပေးလိုက်</p>	<p>ho2 lu2 go2 da2 pay3 lite</p>	<p>Give <b>this</b> <b>to</b> <u>that man</u>.</p>
<p>ရန်ကုန်ကို မနက်ပြန်ရောက်မယ်</p>	<p>yan2-gome2 go2 ma1-net-pfyan2 yout meare2</p>	<p>We will be <b>at</b> Yangon tomorrow.  (<b>To</b> Yangon + <b>tomorrow</b> + <b>will reach</b>)</p>

## Direction to or from a person ဆီ | hsi2

In spoken language, က | gal1 is used to describe coming from a place, but ကို | go2 meaning "to" is not used to describe the act of going to a place.

ရန်ကုန်ကရောက်လာတာ	yan2-gome2 <span style="color: #e91e63;">gal1</span> yout la2 da2	(He) <span style="color: #e91e63;">came from</span> Yangon.  da2 converts verb to noun clause: "it's the case that".
-------------------	--	--

ရန်ကုန်သွားမယ်	yan2-gome2 <span style="color: #e91e63;">thwa3</span> <span style="color: #e91e63;">meare2</span>	I <span style="color: #e91e63;">am going</span> to Yangon.
----------------	--	--

To say from or to in the direction of a person, ဆီ | hsi2 is added.

ဒေါ်ပုဆီကရလာတာ	dau2 pu1 <span style="color: #e91e63;">hsi2</span> gal ya1 la2 da2	I <span style="color: #e91e63;">got this from</span> Daw Pu.
သူ့ဆီသွား	thu1 <span style="color: #e91e63;">hsi2</span> <span style="color: #e91e63;">thwa3</span>	Go <span style="color: #e91e63;">to</span> him.

## Do something for someone ငေး | pay3

pay3 means to give. When this word is used as a suffix word after an another verb, it becomes a particle meaning to do something for someone, or on the behalf of someone.

ဒီနံပါတ်ခေါ်ငေးပါ	de2 nun2-but khau2 pay3 ba2	Please call this number for me.
-------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

ဒါသယ်ငေးပါ	da2 theare2 pay3 ba2	Please help me carry this.
------------	----------------------	----------------------------

## Every တိုင်း | dine3

This noun-suffix particle is pronounced dine3 and it means "every". When used as "region" in the country, it is pronounced "tine3" such as Yangon Region.

နေ့တိုင်းဆိုင်ဖွင့်တယ်	nay1-dine3 hsine2 pfwine1 deare2	The shop opens every day.
------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------

ဆိုင်တိုင်းလူအပြည့်ပဲ	hsine2-dine3 lu2 a-pyay1 beare3	Every shop is <b>full of</b> people. (is fully occupied)
အိမ်တိုင်းလိုလို TV ရှိကြတယ်	ain2-dine3 lo2-lo2 TV shi1 ja1 deare2	Every and each house <i>alike</i> <b>has</b> a TV.

When used as a **conjunction**, it connects the first **verb** clause to the second.

ဒီဗေဒင်ဆရာ ဟောတိုင်း မှန်တယ်	de2 bay2-din2 hsa1-ya2 hau3 dine3 hmun2 deare2	This fortune teller <b>is right</b> every time he <i>makes a</i> <i>prediction</i> .
------------------------------------	---	--

## Without a care or concern ဝဏ် | pyit

This word calls for an action without thinking or worrying too much.

စားပစ်လိုက်	sa3 pyit lite	Eat it all!
ဖျက်ပစ်လိုက်	pfyete pyit lite	Destroy it (or) Delete it.

## Mistakenly or by chance မိ | mi1

This verb-suffix particle is usually associated with regret or worry after the action. The action could also be casual and by chance without regret.

အိပ်ခန်းသော့ တွေ့မိသလား	ate-khan3 thau1 <u>tway1 mi1</u> dtha1-la3	Have you <u>by chance seen</u> the bedroom key?
----------------------------	---	--

<p>ငသးမှားစားမိလို့</p>	<p>hsay3 <u>hma3 sa3 mi1</u> lol</p>	<p><i>because</i> I've <u>taken</u> the (wrong) medicine <u>by</u> <u>mistake</u>.</p> <p>hma3 = make a mistake sa3 = eat</p>
-------------------------	--	---

## Seldom ခဲ | kheare3

Infrequent activity.

<p>မြို့ထဲသွားခဲတယ်</p>	<p><u>myo1-hteare3</u> thwa3 kheare3 deare2</p>	<p>I seldom go to <u>downtown</u>.</p> <p>myo1 = town; city hteare3 = inside</p>
-------------------------	---	--

## Also / too လည်း | leare3

This "also" or "too" word is not often used in questions. "Also" refers to only one item of noun or pronoun.

ကျွန်တော်လည်း လိုက်ခဲ့မယ်	kja1-nau2 <u>leare3</u> lite kheare1 meare2	I want to <i>come along</i> , <u>too</u> .
ဒါလည်းယူမယ်	da2 leare3 yu2 meare2	I <u>will take</u> this also.

## Also ကော | gau3

This "also" or "too" word is more often used in questions and when used in statements, it usually refers to more than one item.

ခင်ဗျားကော လိုက်ဦးမလား	kha1-mya3 <u>gau3</u> lite ome3 ma1-la3	Do <u>you</u> want to <b>come along</b> with us <u>too</u> ?
---------------------------	--	--



ဒါကေ ဒါကေ ယူမယ်	da2-gau3 da2-gau3 yu2 meare2	I <b>will take</b> this and this.
--------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

## Completion of action ပြီးပြီ | pyi3

It is a **verb** to mean "completed", "done", or "finished".

ပြီးပြီလား	pyi3 byi2 la3	Done?
ပြီးပြီ	pyi3 byi2	Yes.

It can be a verb suffix **particle** used as post event or **action**.

ထမင်းစားပြီးပြီလား	hta1-min3 <u>sa3</u> pyi3 byi2 la3	Have you <u>eaten</u> (rice)?
--------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------

It can also be a **conjunction** that connects two **actions** in sequence immediately one **after** another.

လမ်းသေချာချာ ကြည့်ပြီးကူး	lun3 thay2-dthay2 cha2-ja2 kji1 pyi3 ku3	<i>Cross</i> the road <i>after</i> thoroughly checking the traffic.  kji1 = to look
------------------------------	--	---

## Simultaneous activities ရင်း | yin3

This is a **conjunction** word used to describe two **actions** that are being performed at the same time.

ရေချိုးရင်းသီချင်းဆို နေတယ်	yay2-cho3 yin3 tha1-chin3-hso2 nay2 deare2	He is <i>singing</i> while taking a bath.
--------------------------------	--	---

## Something happens while တုန်း | dome3

This is also conjunction **while** word. Unlike the conjunction ရင်း | yin3 which means doing something while doing something else, conjunction တုန်း | dome3 describes what one is doing at the time something occurs.

စားနေတုန်း ညှေသည်ရောက် လာတယ်	sa3 nay2 dome3 eare1-dtheare2 yout la2 deare2	Visitor <b>came</b> while I was <u>eating</u> .
------------------------------------	---	---

Note the difference. Particle တုန်း | dome3 below means "still".

စားနေတုန်း	sa3 nay2 dome3	I am still <u>eating</u> .
------------	----------------	----------------------------

Because ကြောင့် | joun1

The reason or the cause points to someone or something. The word itself is not a reason. It is like an arrow that points to a reason.

ဘကြောင့်လဲ	ba2 joun1 leare3	Why? What's the reason? What → ( ) ?
သူ့ကြောင့် ဒီလိုဖြစ်ရတာ	thu1 joun1 <u>de2 lo2</u> <u>pfyit ya1 da2</u>	Something <u>like this</u> happens because of him.
ဧသြာ ဒါကြောင့်ကိုး	au2 da2 joun1 go3	Oh, that's why. I see now! Oh, that ← I see!

# Becoming လာ | la2

As a **verb** this word means to **come**. It can also mean becoming something.

မိုးရွာလာပြီ	mo3 ywa2 la2 byi2	It starts to rain.
နေပူလာပြီ	nay2 pu2 la2 byi2	The sun is getting hot. nay = the sun
ကလေးတွေကြီးလာပြီ	kha1-lay3 dway2 kji3 la2 byi2	Kids are growing big.

# As လို | lo2

The word လို | lo2 as a verb is associated with the need or want as in လိုချင် | lo2 chin2.

(၁၀)မိနစ်လောက်လို သေးတယ်	hseare2 ma1-nit <u>lout</u> lo2 thay3 deare2	<i>Still needs about</i> 10 minutes.
-----------------------------	---	---

As a suffix **particle**, it means "as" something.

ဒါမြန်မာလိုဘာခေါ်လဲ	da2 myan2-ma2 lo2 ba2 khau2 leare3	What do you call this <u>in</u> <u>Burmese</u> ?
ဒီလိုလုပ်	de2 lo2 loat	Do like this.

Something like လိုလို | lo2-lo2

The particle လို | lo2 can be doubled up to show similarity.

တရုတ်စာလိုလို ဂျပန်စာလိုလိုပဲ	ta1-yoat sa2 lo2-lo2 ja1-pan2 sa2 lo2-lo2 beare3	It's like Chinese or Japanese <u>word</u> .
ဟိုလိုလို ဒီလိုလို မလုပ်နဲ့	ho2 lo2-lo2 de2 lo2- lo2 ma1-loat neare1	Don't try to fool me by giving different excuses.  (doing like this and that.)

## Same တူ | tu2

To be the same is stronger and more definite in showing similarity.

ဒီနှစ်ခုဈေးတူတယ်	de2 hna1-khu1 zay3 tu2 deare2	Those two items <u>cost the same</u> .
အရွယ်တူတယ်	a-yweare2 tu2 deare2	They are the same size.
အရသာတူတယ်	a-ya1-dtha2 tu2 deare2	They taste the same.
အတူတူပဲ	a-tu2-du2 beare3	They are the same.

## Exactly like အတိုင်း | a-tine3

This word is a **particle** if comparing two nouns and **postpositional marker** if used to show compliance. Comparison is subjective and not in terms of exact number.

သားကအဖေအတိုင်းပဲ	tha3 ga1 a-pfay2 a-tine3 beare3	The son is exactly like father.
ပြောတဲ့အတိုင်းလုပ်ပါ	pyau3 deare1 a-tine3 loat ba2	Please <i>do</i> exactly as what I say. (exact compliance)

## Almost / nearly နီးပါး | ni3-ba3

This word and another word for almost နီးနီး | ni3-ni3 means the same. နီး  
| ni3 means to be near or close by as in နီးနီးနားနား | ni3-ni3 na3-na3 which  
refers to the word vicinity.

ဒီလူ အရပ် (၆)ပေ နီးပါးရှိတယ်	de2 lu2 a-yut chout pay2 ni3-ba3 shi1 deare2	That man is almost 6 feet tall.  a-yut = height
---------------------------------	--	--

## Near နား | na3

As a noun, it means an ear. Another meaning for နား | na3 is a short  
spoken form of အနား | a-na3 meaning vicinity.

ဒီနားမှာအိမ်သာရှိလား	de2 na3 hma2 ain2-dtha2 shi1 la3	Is there a toilet around here?
----------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------



## Exact amount တိတိ | ti1-de1

(၄) နာရီတိတိရှိပြီ	lay3 na2-yi2 ti1-de1 shi1 byi2	It's exactly 4 O' clock.
(၁)ပိဿာ တိတိ ရှိတယ်	da1-bate-tha2 ti1-de1 shi1 deare2	It's exactly 1 Viss. (equivalent to 3.6 lb or 1.6 kg)

Note: 4 O' Clock and 1 Viss are taken as pronouns since they refer to the nouns "Yangon Time" and "Chicken".

One related word is this popular expression which means exact fit, exact timing, or perfect execution of plan.

ကွက်တိပဲ	kwet-ti1 beare3	Perfect!
----------	-----------------	----------

## More than ထက် | htet

In the literary Myanmar language, this word is a **conjunction** that connects **two nouns** in comparison where **the second noun** is more in degree than the first. In spoken form, **the first noun** can be omitted if it is the subject of the conversation.

ဒီဆိုင်က ဟိုဆိုင်ထက် ပိုကောင်းတယ်	de2 hsine2 ga1 ho2 hsine2 htet po2 koun3 deare2	This shop is <u>better</u> than <i>that</i> shop.
ဟိုဆိုင်ထက် ပိုကောင်းတယ်	ho2 hsine2 htet po2 koun3 deare2	(This shop is) <u>better</u> than <i>that</i> shop.

## Over ကျော် | kjau2

This word is not for comparing two similar items. It is used to say something or someone is over and exceeds a number that can be measured such as weight, length, or height.

အရပ် (၆)ပေ ကျော်တယ်	a-yut chout pay2 kjau2 deare2	He is <u>over</u> 6 feet. a-yut = height
------------------------	----------------------------------	---

# Approximately လောက် | lout

As a **verb** it means to be enough or sufficient. This word can also be used for comparing two similar items as well as for rough estimation of numbers.

<p>ဒီလူ ဟိုလူလောက် မဘူး</p>	<p>de2 lu2 ho2 lu2 lout ma1-wa1 bu3</p>	<p>This man is not as fat as that man.  wa1 = fat; plump.</p>
-------------------------------------	---	---

<p>ဒီလူဟိုလူလောက် ဝတယ်</p>	<p>de2 lu2 ho2 lu2 lout wa1 deare2</p>	<p>This man is as fat as that man.</p>
<p>(၅)မိုင်လောက် တယ်</p>	<p>nga3 mine2 lout way3 deare2</p>	<p>It's about 5 miles away.  way3 = be far</p>

# Until အထိ | a-hti1

This **postpositional marker** comes right after the distance, time or place.

အိမ်အထိလိုက်ပို့ပေးပါ	ain2 a-hti1 lite po1 pay3 ba2	Please <b>accompany or take me</b> to my house. Please come along with me <b>till</b> the house (sometimes to help deliver items.)
မန္တလေးအထိပဲ သွားမယ်	mun3-da1-lay3 a-hti1 beare3 thwa3 meare2	(This bus) <b>will go only until</b> Mandalay.
(၄)နာရီ အထိပဲလုပ်မယ်	lay3 na2-yi2 a-hti1 beare3 loat meare2	We <b>will work only till</b> 4 O' clock.

It can also be used as a **conjunction** to connect two **verbs**.

ကားပြင်ပြီးတဲ့အထိ စောင့်မယ်	ka3 pyin2 pyi3 deare1 a-hti1 soun1 meare2	I <b>will wait till</b> car <b>repair is done</b> .  teare1 refers to the time that repair is done.
--------------------------------	---	---

## For အတွက် | a-twet

For someone or something is this word. As a **postpositional marker**, it comes right after someone or something, not before like in English.

ဒါကအဖေအတွက်	da2 ga1 a-pfay2 a-twet	This is <b>for</b> father.
မင်းအတွက်ပါဝယ်လာခဲ့တယ်	min3 a-twet ba2 weare2 la2 kheare1 deare2	I <b>bought</b> this <b>for</b> you also.
မနက်ပြန်အတွက်ကော	ma1-net-pfyan2 a-twet gau3	What about <b>for</b> tomorrow?

## For ပို့ | pfo1 (bo1)

If this word follows a person (**noun** or **pronoun**), it is a **postpositional marker** meaning for someone in the same sense as in အတွက် | a-twet.

ဒါမင်းပို့	da2 min3 bo1	This is <b>for</b> <u>you</u> .
------------	--------------	---------------------------------

If this word follows a **verb**, it is a **particle** that converts the verb to the noun where the reference noun is for the purpose of something.

ဘလုပ်ပို့လဲ	ba2 loat pfo1 leare3	What purpose? (What is <b>the purpose of this thing?</b> )
ငေးပို့	pay3 bo1	This is <b>the thing to give</b> someone.
ငေးပို့မလိုဘူး	pay3 bo1 <u>ma1-lo2 bu3</u>	<u>No need to give</u> . (The thing you are preparing to give is not necessary.)

In longer phrases, it can also be used as a **conjunction** where in order to achieve a particular result, an action is done (or urged.)

Desired result + ပို့ | pfo1 + **Action** + (should do).

## Dare to ရဲ | yeare3

The word ရဲ | yeare3 as a noun refers to police. As a verb, it means to be brave and daring. It can appear after an another verb to say having the courage to speak, do, go, etc..

မင်းတစ်ယောက်တည်း သွားရဲလား	min3 ta1-yout-hteare3 thwa3 yeare3 la3	Do you dare to go alone?
-------------------------------	--	--------------------------

## Stay behind / left behind ရစ် | yit

To be left behind or to stay behind.

နေရစ်ခဲ့	nay2 yit kheare1	Stay here (while we go).
ပိုက်ဆံအိတ်ကျန် ရစ်ခဲ့ပြီ	piké-hsun2 ate kjan2-yit kheare1 byi2	I think I left behind the purse! (upon discovering that it was missing.)

# Fully satisfied ○ | wa1

As an adjective, it describes being fat or plump.

ဒီကလေး အတော်ဝတပဲ	de2 kha1-lay3 a-tau2 wa1 da2 beare3	This child is so fat!
---------------------	--	-----------------------

It can be a verb to mean full stomach, to have a good night sleep, or to be fully satisfied with whatever one does.

စားလို့ဝရဲ့လား	sa3 lo1 wa1 yeare1 la3	Are you full? Is your stomach filled?
အိပ်ရေးဝရဲ့လား	ate-yay3 wa1 yeare1 la3	Did you sleep well?

ကစားလို့မဝသေးဘူး	ga1-za3 lo1 ma1-wa1 thay3 bu3	I am not done with playing.
အိပ်ရေးမဝဘူး	ate-yay3 ma1-wa1 bu3	I did not sleep well.
ဝသွားပြီ	wa1 thwa3 byi2	I am full (or fully satisfied.)



## Each စီ | si2

This "each" word is for number of items that is received or given away. It does not refer to people who do the giving or receiving.

တစ်ယောက်နှစ်ခုစီ ရမယ်	tal-yout hna1-khu1 si2 ya1 meare2	Each person will get two each. (1 person + 2 items + each + will get.)
--------------------------	---	--

Use လူတိုင်း | lu2 dine3 if each and every person does something. (Refer to Every တိုင်း | dine3)

## All လုံး | lone3

The word အားလုံး | ah3-lone3 means "all", "everything". The second syllable of this word လုံး | lone3 can be used as a suffix particle to mean "entire" or "one whole" place, office, school, village, town, city, country, etc..

တစ်မြို့လုံး	ta1- <u>myo1</u> lone3	the whole town (one + <u>town</u> + all)
တစ်ရွာလုံး	ta1- <u>ywa2</u> lone3	the whole village (one + <u>village</u> + all)

The word can also be applied to time duration in a similar way to mean "all" day, week, month, year, etc..

တစ်မနက်လုံး	ta1- <u>ma1-net</u> lone3	the whole morning (one + <u>morning</u> + all)
တစ်ညလုံး မိုးရွာနေတယ်	ta1- <u>nya1</u> lone3 mo3-ywa2 nay2 deare2	It's been <b>raining</b> all <u>night</u> .

It can be used with numbers and measure words (numerical classifiers).

ကား ၆-စီးလုံး	<u>ka3</u> chout si3 lone3	all six <u>cars</u> . (cars + six + numerical classifier + all)
သား ၃-ယောက်လုံး	<u>tha3</u> thone3 yout lone3	all three <u>sons</u> . (sons + three + numerical classifier + all)

A slight variation is the word စလုံး | sa1-lone3 with the same meaning.

၅-ယောက် စလုံး	nga3 <u>yout</u> sa1-lone3	All five people. (five + <u>numerical classifier</u> + all)
၅-ယောက် စလုံး ခေါ်ခဲ့	nga3 <u>yout</u> sa1-lone3 khau2 <i>kheare1</i>	<i>Be sure to bring</i> all five <u>people</u> .

# Earlier time တုန်းက | dome3-ga1

This is a time expression referring to the earlier time. It can be used in the question as well as in the answer.

ဘယ်တုန်းကလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 leare3	When was that?
ဘယ်တုန်းကလာသွားလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 la2 thwa3 leare3	When (did he) <b>come</b> (and left)?
မနက်(၁၀)နာရီလောက် တုန်းက	<u>ma1-net</u> hseare2 na2-yi2 lout dome3-ga1	Around <i>10</i> in the <u>morning</u> . na2-yi2 = clock.
ဘယ်တုန်းကရောက်နေ တာလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 yout nay2 da2 leare3	Since when did (you) come? <b>yout</b> = arrive  nay2 = suffix: stay or remain in the place.  da2 converts verb to noun clause: "it's the case that".

# Since that time ကတည်းက | ga1-deare3-ga1

Although the word တုန်းက | dome3-ga1 can be used to ask when question, use this word to answer "since" the earlier time till now. It stresses the fact that the stretch of waiting time, etc. is quite long.

<p>မနက်(၁၀)နာရီ ကတည်းက</p>	<p><u>ma1-net</u> hseare2 na2-yi2 ga1-deare3-ga1</p>	<p>Since 10 in the <u>morning</u>. na2-yi2 = o'clock.</p>
--------------------------------	--	---

If the person asking the question has some idea that the time is quite long, use this word.

<p>ဘယ်ကတည်းက ရောက်နေတာလဲ</p>	<p>beare2 ga1-deare3-ga1 yout nay2 da2 leare3</p>	<p>Since when have you been here? yout = arrive</p>
----------------------------------	---	---

# Tone Reference Table

Ah1	"a" in "art" with silent "rt"
Ah2	"ar" in "Argentina" with silent "r"
Ah3	"ar" in "Artist" with silent "r"
De1	"de" in "deep" with silent "p"
De2	"de" as in "demote"; "demand"
De3	"dee" as in "deer"; "decent"
Ko1	"colt" with silent "lt"
Ko2	as in "co-author"; "cocaine"
Ko3	"cold" with silent "ld"
Yu1	"u" in "Youth" with silent "th"
Yu2	"u" as in "university"; "utensil"
Yu3	"u" as in "user"; "Unix"
Shun1	as in "shunt" with silent "t"
Shun2	"shun" as in "chandelier"
Shun3	as in "shun"
Au1	as in "auction"
Au2	as in "Australia"; "auditor"
Au3	as in "August"
May1	"maize" with silent "ze"
May2	"may" as in "May I?"
May3	"ay" in "amazing"

Sin1	"sink" with silent "k"
Sin2	"sin" as in "sincerely"
Sin3	"sin" as in "sinful"; "Singapore"
Un1	"aunt" with silent "t"
Un2	"un" in "understanding"; "untie"
Un3	"un" as in "under"
Meare1	"melt" with silent "l"
Meare2	"mel" in "Melbourne" with silent "l"
Meare3	"mare" of "nightmare"
Tain1	"taint" with silent "t"
Tain2	"tain" as in "Captain"
Tain3	"tain" as in "maintain"
Bine1	"Bryant" without "r"
Bine2	as in "carbine"
Bine3	as in "combine"
Dome1	as in "don't"
Dome2	as in "domain"
Dome3	as in "dome"
Toon1	"doont" in "couldn't"
Toon2	"mon" in "monastery"
Toon3	"oon" as in "cartoon"

Koun1	"count" with silent "t"
Koun2	"coun" in "counter-strike"
Koun3	"coun" as in "counsel"
ate	cake, jade, eight, paid, bake
et	wet, set, mad, yet
oot	cook, put, look
out	out, south, mouse, doubt
ike/ite	sight, pipe, night, dice, like
ut	up, nut, sucks
oat	oat, coat, goat, soak
it	it, pit, sit



# Revision History

A	2017-05-02	Original Release
B	2017-10-11	Added 5 more words: နဲ ဝို လုံး တုန်းက ကတည်းက with 22 new table rows. Pages increased from 92 to 102 with minor corrections and improvements.
C	2018-08-22	အရင်   a-yin2 added. Romanization of "down2" corrected to "doun2" to be consistent. ရအောင် is corrected as post-positional marker. Minor improvements in navigation, format and explanations made. Pages increased from 102 to 105. Fixed a minor color coding error ဦးမလား
D	2019-08-31	Improvements in Romanization are made to be closer to the spoken words and also to code the sliding short words better. Previously 'yah1', and 'gah1' with extra 'h' were used to differentiate from sliding 'ya1' and 'ga1'. The dash symbol '-' is now used to represent the sliding short tones and extra 'h' is removed. Words like မလိုဘူး is now written as 'ma1-lo2 bu3' with dash symbol instead of 'ma1 lo2 bu3'. Non-sliding words like မစ is now written as 'ma1 za1' without the need for extra 'h' like 'mah1 za'. Words like ဟုတ်တာပေါ့ is now closer to spoken sound 'hote da2 bau1' instead of 'hote ta2 pau1'. Options are given for words like ဝို as either 'pfo1' or 'bo1'. Improvements are reflected in full-fledged <a href="#">Myanmar English Dictionary</a> now available on the website.

## Everyday Spoken Burmese

*Burmese 1,2,3 Tone System* is Developed by Naing Tin-Nyunt-Pu

Copyright © 2018-2019, Naing Tinnyuntpu. All Rights Reserved.

Free to use. Free to distribute without charge.



email: [naing.tin@gmail.com](mailto:naing.tin@gmail.com)