Everyday Spoken Burmese

Revision D

by
Naing Tinnyuntpu

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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.

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<td>No longer</td>
<td>မ--</td>
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<td>သေးတယ်</td>
<td>thay3 deare2</td>
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31. **Have just done** ခဲပါ | kheare1 deare2
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33. **Even (I/he/this)** ဆင်တင် | doun2
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37. Only and exactly this သုံးအနေဖြင့်  |  beare3
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40. Of course ဘာလိုလိုချင်  |  da2 bau1
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54. Let's do something ရှာဖွေပါ  |  zo1
55. Let's try something ကြည့်ပါ  |  ya1 oun2
56. Possibility or Possession ရှာဖွေပါ  |  ya1
57. In order to အောင် | ou2
58. He says xxxx တဲ | deare1
59. What are you waiting for? လ | lay2
60. Very ဝင် | thate
61. Can /possible/ capable နိုင် | nine2
62. Still possible နိုင်သေး | nine2 dthay3
63. No longer possible မ နိုင်တော | 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 | ga1
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 ပစ် | pyit
74. Mistakenly or by chance မိ | mi1
75. Seldom ခဲ | kheare3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Tone</th>
</tr>
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<td>Also / too</td>
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<td>leare3</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>Also</td>
<td>အလိုက် လည်း</td>
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<td>Completion of action</td>
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<td>yin3</td>
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<td>Something happens while</td>
<td>ကျပြီးနှစ်ဖြစ်ပြီးနှစ်</td>
<td>dome3</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>ကြိုးကို လျှင်</td>
<td>joun1</td>
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<td>လျှင် လျှင်</td>
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<td>As</td>
<td>လိုက်လည်း</td>
<td>lo2</td>
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<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Something like</td>
<td>လို လိုက်လည်း</td>
<td>lo2-lo2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>လို လိုက်လည်း</td>
<td>tu2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Exactly like</td>
<td>အခြားလည်း</td>
<td>a-tine3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Almost / nearly</td>
<td>နားလည်း</td>
<td>ni3-ba3</td>
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<td>Near</td>
<td>နားလည်း</td>
<td>na3</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Exact amount</td>
<td>တိတိလည်း</td>
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<td>More than</td>
<td>ထက်လည်း</td>
<td>htet</td>
</tr>
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<td>ကျော်လည်း</td>
<td>kjau2</td>
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<td>Approximately</td>
<td>အတွက်လည်း</td>
<td>lout</td>
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<td>Until</td>
<td>အတွက်လည်း</td>
<td>a-hti1</td>
</tr>
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<td>94</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>အတွက်လည်း</td>
<td>a-twet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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95. For ဖို့ | pfo1 (bo1)
96. Dare to ၊၀ | yeare3
97. Stay behind / left behind ရစ် | yit
98. Fully satisfied ဝ | wa1
99. Each စီ | si2
100. All အကြာ | lone3
101. Earlier time ပြည် | 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>တယ်</th>
<th>hote deare2</th>
<th>Yes. (correct)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဟုတ်</td>
<td>pu2 deare2</td>
<td>It's hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဟုတ်</td>
<td>hla1 deare2</td>
<td>You're pretty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question word လား | la3

This ending particle word is a simple question mark.

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<tr>
<th>လား</th>
<th>pu2 la3</th>
<th>Is it hot?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ပူ လား</td>
<td>pu2 deare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Intention မယ် | meare2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဗျန်</th>
<th>thwa3 meare2</th>
<th>I'm about to go. Good bye!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ယူ</td>
<td>yu2 meare2</td>
<td>I will take it. I intend to take it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ယူ</th>
<th>yu2 ma1-la3</th>
<th>Do you want it? Do you intend to take it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ယူ မယ်</td>
<td>yu2 meare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expectation ရိုးရိုး | 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.

| စား | eare1-dtheare2 la2 lain1 meare2 | Visitors will be here anytime soon. 
| la2 = to come |
| မိုးရွာ | mo3 ywa2 lain1 meare2 | It's going to rain. |

About to happen ရိုးရိုး | dau1 meare2

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

| စား | sa3 dau1 meare2 | I am about to eat. |
Are you going to eat now?

Are you about to go?

Do this now dau1

dsau1 without meare2 is a persuasion or an advice to do something immediately.

Go now. It's time.

Sleep now. It's time.
တော | dau1 can also be used as an emphasis between two repeating verbs or adjectives. But, there is unmentioned negative side to it.

| စာသင် | tau2 dau1 tau2 ba2 deare2 | She is bright alright. |
| စာသင် | koun3 dau1 koun3 ba2 deare2 | Its' good, but... (expensive, etc..) |

Negative pair ဗို -- ၍ | ma1 xxxx bu3

This is how you say "no" in Burmese.

| မြောက် | ma1-lo2 bu3 | No need. I don't need it. |
| မြောက် | ma1-kjite bu3 | I don't like it. |

<p>| ကြိုက် | kjite la3 | Do you like it? |
| ကြိုက် | ma1-kjite bu3 | No. |
| ကြိုက် | kjite deare2 | I love it! |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
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<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဝယ်မယ်</td>
<td>weare2 meare2</td>
<td>I will buy it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပူလား</td>
<td>pu2 la3</td>
<td>Is it hot?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မပူဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-pu2 bu3</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပူတယ်</td>
<td>pu2 deare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No longer မ--စသကြည့် | ma1 xxxx dau1 bu3

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
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<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မစားတောဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>I am not eating anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မသွားတောဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-thwa3 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>I am not going anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မလိုတောဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>I don't need it anymore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you still want to မိုင်းမလား | ome3 ma1-la3

The person asking the question expects somewhat a negative answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မိုင်းမလား</th>
<th>sa3 ome3 ma1-la3</th>
<th>Do you still want to eat it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိုင်းမယ်</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>No. (no longer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိုင်းမယ်</td>
<td>sa3 ome3 meare2</td>
<td>Yes. (still)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making a suggestion with polite စံ | ba2

This polite word softens the tone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စံ</th>
<th>sa3</th>
<th>Eat!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စံအောင်</td>
<td>sa3 ba2</td>
<td>Please eat!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စံမြင်မောင်</td>
<td>sa3 ba2 ome2</td>
<td>Won't you please eat?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စံပြင်သူ</td>
<td>sa3 ba2 ome2 a-ba1</td>
<td>Won't you please eat, Grandpa?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Don't ဗ -- မ | ma1-xxxx neare1

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

| မစား | ma1-sa3 neare1 | Don't eat that. |
| မစားပါနဲ | ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1 | Please don't eat that. |
| မစားပါမှာလေး | ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1 u3-lay3 | Please don't eat that, Uncle. |

With ဗ | neare1

If the phrase does not start with negative ဗ | ma1 and the word မ | 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.
| အိမ်သ်းပေး | tu2 neare1 sa3 meare2 | I'll eat with chopsticks. |
| ကြက်လွှားပေး | ka3 neare1 thwa3 meare2 | We'll go with a car. |

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

| အိမ်သ်းပေး | thu2 neare1 *thu1* tu2 | He and his **nephew.** |
| အိမ်ပျံပါးပေး | da2 *nin2* neare1 lite deare2 | This goes well with **you.** (**You** look good with **this.** This looks good on **you.**) |
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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>မြန်မာ</th>
<th>မြန်မာစား</th>
<th>အင်္ဂလိပ်</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-ko2</td>
<td>brother (to male about the same age.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ma1</td>
<td>sister (to female about the same age.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-dau2-ji3</td>
<td>Aunty (to elder lady.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u3-lay3</td>
<td>Uncle (to elder gentleman.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thu2</td>
<td>he/she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da2</td>
<td>this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kja1-nau2</td>
<td>I (male, polite, recommended.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kja1-ma1</td>
<td>I (female, polite, recommended.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kha1-mya3</td>
<td>You (more business-like.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min3</td>
<td>You (informal to friend/ younger person.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga2</td>
<td>I (informal to friend/ younger person.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Already [ဗြ | byi2]

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

| ပမာ | mau3 byi2 | I am tired. |
| မော်ပ | mau3 byi2 la3 | Are you tired already? |
| ပမာ | mau3 byi2 | Yes. |

| ပမာ | hsa2 byi2 | I am hungry. |
| မော်ပ | hta1-min3 hsa2 byi2 | I am hungry (for a meal of rice.). |
| ပမာ | hsa2 byi2 la3 | Are you hungry? |
| ပမာ | hsa2 byi2 | Yes. |

| ပမာ | ya1 byi2 | It's ready. |
| မော်ပ | hta1-min3 ya1 byi2 | Dinner (rice) is ready. |
| မော်ပ | hta1-min3 ya1 byi2 la3 | Is dinner (rice) ready? |
| ပမာ | ya1 byi2 | Yes. |
We are there. We have reached there.

We have reached Yangon.

Have we reached Yangon?

Yes.

Still ကြည့် | thay3 deare2

Still have something left from the previous state.

It's still hot. (still have the heat.)

Is it still hot?

Yes.
Not yet မရသေးဘူး | ma1 xxx thay3 bu3

Something has not happened, not ready or done yet.

| မလိုသေးဘူး | ma1-lo2 thay3 bu3 | I don't need it yet. |
| မပူသေးဘူး | ma1-pu2 thay3 bu3 | It's not hot yet. |
| မချင်ယူပလား | hta1-min3 ya1 byi2 la3 | Is dinner (rice) ready? |
| မချင်ယူပလား ma1-ya1 thay3 bu3 la3 | Isn't dinner (rice) ready yet? |
| မချင်ယူ | ma1-ya1 thay3 bu3 | Not yet. |
| မချင်ယူ | ya1 dau1 meare2 | It's almost done. |
| မချင်ယူ | ya1 byi2 | Yes. |

More examples:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ရန်ကုန်ရောက်ပလား</td>
<td>yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3</td>
<td>Have we reached Yangon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ရန်ကုန်မရောက်သေးဘူးလား</td>
<td>yan2-gome2 ma1-yout thay3 bu3 la3</td>
<td>Haven't we reached Yangon yet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မရောက်သေး</td>
<td>ma1-yout thay3 bu3</td>
<td>Not yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မည်သည်သေး</td>
<td>yout dau1 meare2</td>
<td>We are almost there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မည်သည်</td>
<td>yout byi2</td>
<td>We are there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မောပလား</td>
<td>mau3 byi2 la3</td>
<td>Are you tired already?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မော</td>
<td>mau3 byi2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မောသေး</td>
<td>ma1-mau3 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>Not yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>လိုသေးလား</td>
<td>lo2 thay3 la3</td>
<td>Do you still need it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>လိုသေး</td>
<td>lo2 thay3 deare2</td>
<td>I still need it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>လိုမသေး</td>
<td>ma1-lo2 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>I don't need it yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>လိုမသေးဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>I don't need it anymore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plurals | ba1-hu1-woat-kain3

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

| ကားရောက်လာပ | ka2 yout la2 byi2 | The car is here. |
| ကားတရောက်လာပ | ka3 dway2 yout la2 byi2 | Cars are here. (yout la2 = arrive.) |

| ဒါမလိုတော | da2 ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3 | You don't need this anymore. |
| ဒါတမလိုတော | da2-dway2 ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3 | You don't need those anymore. |

Particle တ | dway2 generally applies to all living things.

| လူ | lu2 | person |
| လူတ | lu2 dway2 | people |
Add Particle တို့ | doh1 after personal pronouns to make plural.

| ပျစ် ကြား | kja1-nau2 | I (male) |
| ပျစ်ကြားကျွန်တော် | kja1-nau2 doh1 | We (speaker is male) |
| ပျစ် | kja1-ma1 | I (female) |
| ပျစ်ကျွန်မ | kja1-ma1 doh1 | We (speaker is female) |
| ကျွန်မ | kja1-ma1 | You (one person) |
| ကျွန်မတို့ | kja1-ma1 doh1 | You (plural) |
| သူ | thu2 | he/she |
| သူတို့ | thu2 doh1 | they |

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

| ကျွန်များ၏ တူ | kha1-mya3 doh1 dway2 | You people |
Add particle | ja1 after verbs to refer to more than one person.

| မြို့မှာ ရန်ကုန်သွားကပါလား | yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3 | Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon? |
| မြို့မှာ ရန်ကုန်သွားကပါလား | yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3 | Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon? |
| မြို့မှာ ရန်ကုန်သွားကပါလား | yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3 | Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon? |

| ကယ်ကပါ | keare2 ja1 ba2 | Help! (please, people) |

| မြို့မှာ ရန်ကုန်သွားကပါလား | yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3 | Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon? |

| မြို့မှာ ရန်ကုန်သွားကပါလား | yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3 | Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon? |

| ကယ်ကပါ | keare2 ja1 ba2 | Help! (please, people) |
**Concern words** ကျေးဇူး | yeare1 la3

Show doubt or concern with those ending words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အင်္ဂါးမှား</th>
<th>pu2 yeare1 la3</th>
<th>Is it hot enough?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သဒ္ဒါရဲ့လား</td>
<td>hin3-yay2 pu2 yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Is the soup hot enough?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အရေးပေါ်ရဲ့လား</td>
<td>hote yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Are you sure? (be correct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဆိုချင်သည်ရဲ့လား</td>
<td>de2 ain2 hote yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Are you sure this is the house?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဆိုချင်သည်ရဲ့လား</td>
<td>de2 ain2 hma1 hote yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Are you certain this house is (surely) the one?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သမားရဲ့လား</td>
<td>tau2 yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Does it fit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သမားရဲ့လား</td>
<td>ain3-ji2 tau2 yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Does the shirt fit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အလွန်ရဲ့လား</td>
<td>lout yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Do you have enough?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အလွန်ရဲ့လား</td>
<td>pike-hsun2 lout yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Do you have enough money?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possessive ဗော် | yeare1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အားလုံးရဲ့ တယ်လီနော</th>
<th>ah3-lone3 yeare1 teare2-li2-nau3</th>
<th>Everyone's Telenor. (Telenor for everyone.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မီမီရဲ့ကား</th>
<th>mi2-mi2 yeare1 ka3</th>
<th>Mi Mi's car.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မီမီ့ကား</td>
<td>mi2-mi1 ka3</td>
<td>Mi Mi's car.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ကြိုး  |  hma1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မိုးမှု့</th>
<th>hote hma1 hote yeare1 la3</th>
<th>I am having doubt. (hma1 stresses the doubt yeare1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိုးမှု့စား</td>
<td>hote hma1 loat</td>
<td>Do only if you are sure it's the right thing to do. (right + only then + do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိုးမှု့စားအောက်စစ်</td>
<td>hote hma1 leare3 loat ome3</td>
<td>Careful! Do it only if it is absolutely right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိုးမှု့စားခြင်းစား</td>
<td>hote hma1 leare3 loat ja1 ome3</td>
<td>Careful! Do it only if it is absolutely right. (Warning to more than one person.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိုးမှု့စား</td>
<td>khau2 hma thwa3</td>
<td>Go if and only if you are called. (someone calls + only then + go)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go if you are called.</td>
<td>khau2 yin2 thwa3</td>
<td>(call + then + go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat if you are hungry.</td>
<td>hsa2 yin2 sa3</td>
<td>(be hungry + then + eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance if you are not shy.</td>
<td>ma1-shet yin2 kal</td>
<td>(not + feel shy + then + dance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In that case ၒအဝည | hso2-yin2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Then, that's great!</td>
<td>da2 hso2-yin2 koun3 da2 bau1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဒီလိုဆိုရင်</th>
<th>de2 lo2 hso2-yin2 ba2 hset loat ya1 ma1-leare3</th>
<th>How should I proceed, then? If that is the case, what should I do next?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hset = continuously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this is the case အားလုံး  | da2-pfyin1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အားလုံး</th>
<th>da2-pfyin1 ma1-net-pfyan2 sau3-sau3 thwa3</th>
<th>If this is the case, you must go early tomorrow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

But အပြား  | da2-bay2-meare1

This is a conjunction that connects two thoughts.
| ကောင်းတယ် | koun3 deare2 da2-bay2-meare1 zay3 kji3 deare2 | Good, but expensive. |
| ဒါပေမဲ | | |
| ဈေးကြီးတယ် | ya1 meare2 da2-bay2-meare1 neare3-neare3 dau1 kja2 meare2 | It can be done. But, it will take a while. (take a little long time.) dau1 is an emphasis. |

**Do this first အရင် | a-yin2**

Adverb 'firstly' or 'first'.

| အရင်လုပ် | da2 a-yin2 loat | Do this first. |
| အရင်သွား | ho2 a-yin2 thwa3 | Go there first. |

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

| အရင်တုန်း | a-yin2 dome3 ga1 | in the past. |
Pre-requisite ၏  --- ၃ | ma1 xxxx khin2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မစားခင်</th>
<th>ma1-sa3 khin2 let hsay3</th>
<th>Wash your hands before eating. (not + eat + before + hand + wash)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Without ၏  --- ၃ | ma1-xxxxx beare3

Something is done without something that is expected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မခေါ်ဘဲလာတယ်</th>
<th>ma1-khau2 beare3 yout la2 deare2</th>
<th>He came without being invited. (Not + call + without + arrive + come + verb ending.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မသိဘဲမပနဲ</td>
<td>ma1-th1 beare3 ma1-pyau3 neare1</td>
<td>Don't anyhow say it. (Don't say without knowing.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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A sure request င်္ခ | kheare1 ba2

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

| လာခဲပါ | la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to come over. |
| မနက်ဖြန်လာခဲပါ | ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to come tomorrow. |
| ကားယူလာခဲပါ | ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to bring the car. |
| မနက်ဖြန်ကားယူလာခဲပါ | ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to bring the car tomorrow. |
| ကက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲပါ | kjet-kin2 weare2 la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to buy a barbecue chicken on the way back. (la2 = come) |
| မနက်ဖြန်ကက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲပါ | ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-kin2 weare2 la2 kheare1 ba2 | Please be sure to buy a barbecue chicken on the way back tomorrow. |
A promise ၏သား | kheare1 meare2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စားသောက် စားသောက်</th>
<th>la2 kheare1 meare2</th>
<th>I will definitely come over.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မနက်ဖြန်လာခဲမယ်</td>
<td>ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 meare2</td>
<td>I will definitely come over tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကားယူလာခဲမယ်</td>
<td>ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2</td>
<td>I will definitely bring the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မနက်ဖြန်ကားယူလာခဲမယ်</td>
<td>ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2</td>
<td>I will definitely bring the car tomorrow. (yu2 la2 = bring + come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲမယ်</td>
<td>kjet-kin2 weare2 la2 kheare1 meare2</td>
<td>I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back. (weare2 la2 = buy + come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မနက်ဖြန်ကက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲမယ်</td>
<td>ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-kin2 weare2 la2 kheare1 meare2</td>
<td>I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have just done အဆောက်အဦး | kheare1 deare2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စားခဲတယ်</td>
<td>sa3 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I have just eaten (back home or somewhere.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားပါဦး</td>
<td>sa3 ba2 ome2</td>
<td>Won't you please eat?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားခဲတယ်</td>
<td>sa3 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I have just eaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားလာခဲတယ်</td>
<td>sa3 la2 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I have eaten before I came here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲတယ်</td>
<td>kjet-kin2 weare2 la2 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I have bought a barbecue chicken on the way here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကားယူလာခဲတယ်</td>
<td>ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I have brought the car along.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experienced before ပျော့  |  pfu3 deare2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sut</th>
<th>yout pfu3 deare2</th>
<th>I have been there before.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>sa3 bu3 deare2</td>
<td>I have eaten that before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>tway1 bu3 deare2</td>
<td>I have met (him) before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>loat pfu3 deare2</td>
<td>I have done that before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sut</th>
<th>sa3 bu3 la3</th>
<th>Have you eaten this before?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>sa3 bu3 deare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 pfu3 bu3</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sut</td>
<td>ta1-kha2-hma1 ma1-sa3 pfu3 bu3</td>
<td>Not even once. (one + time + surely + not + eat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hma1 stresses on "one time"; not even one time.
Even (I/he/this)  တောင် | doun2

Even someone or something lacks something or insufficient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မိသားစု သူ</th>
<th>thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 bu3</th>
<th>Even he/she doesn't know.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိသားစုသူ သူ</td>
<td>thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>Even he/she still doesn't know yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိသားစု သူမ</td>
<td>thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 lite bu3</td>
<td>Even he/she did not know. (It happened too fast, etc..)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိသားစုကြက်သူ</td>
<td>thu2 doun2 ma1-yout pfu3 bu3</td>
<td>Even he/she has not been there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စီးပွားရေး သူ သူ</td>
<td>nga3-dthoun3 doun2 ma1-lout thay3 bu3</td>
<td>Even 50,000 is still not enough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Present Participle** ချိန် | nay2 deare2

In the midst of doing something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စားနေတယ်</td>
<td>sa3 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ထမင်းစားနေတယ်</td>
<td>hta1-min3 sa3 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am having my meal (of rice.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ရှာနေတယ်</td>
<td>sha2 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am looking for it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အလုပ်ရှာနေတယ်</td>
<td>a-loat sha2 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am looking for a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပြင်နေတယ်</td>
<td>pyin2 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am repairing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကားပြင်နေတယ်</td>
<td>ka3 pyin2 nay2 deare2</td>
<td>I am repairing the car.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Middle of doing something နတုန်း | nay2 dome3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စားနေတုန်း</th>
<th>sa3 nay2 dome3</th>
<th>I am still eating.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>အခုလာခဲပါ</td>
<td>a-khu1 la2 kheare1 ba2</td>
<td>Please come over now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားနေတုန်း</td>
<td>sa3 nay2 dome3</td>
<td>I haven't done eating yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲလား</td>
<td>pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3 la3</td>
<td>Are you still fixing it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပြင်နေတုန်း</td>
<td>pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The continuity ဖောင်  |  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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မှာထားလိုက်</th>
<th>da1-ga3 pate hta3</th>
<th>close the door and keep it closed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မှာထားတယ်</td>
<td>da1-ga3 pate hta3 deare2</td>
<td>The door has been closed. &quot;The door is closed.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဆိုင်ထားတယ်</td>
<td>hsine2 pate hta3 deare2</td>
<td>The shop has been closed. &quot;The shop is closed.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မှာထား</td>
<td>hma2 hta3 lite</td>
<td>Make the order first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မှာထား</td>
<td>hma2 hta3 deare2</td>
<td>I've already made the order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အကြောင်းခြင်း</td>
<td>da2 kine2 hta3</td>
<td>Hold this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မှာထားခဲ</td>
<td>da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1</td>
<td>Close the door before you leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မှာထားခဲတယ်</td>
<td>da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I had the door closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only and exactly this ၃ | beare3

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

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

| ပဲ | da2 beare3 la3 | Only this?
| ပဲ | da2 beare3 | Yes.

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

| ပဲ | da2 ba2 beare3 | That's all for now.
| ပဲ | da2 beare3 nau2 | That's all for now, OK?
Only and just him သာ  |  dtha2

This is an another word for "only". There is a slight difference in meaning compared to ပဲ | 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.

| သာစိုးစိုး  |  thu1 go2 dtha2 pay3 lite  |  Just give it to him.  |
| မသိသိသာ  |  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."

| ကျွန်မဆိုရင်  |  kjal-nau2 dtha2 hso2-yin2 de2-lo2 ma1-loat bu3  |  I wouldn't have done like this if I were him.  |
Want word အသံ | chin2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အသံကျော်မှာ</th>
<th>ma1-sa3 chin2 bu3 la3</th>
<th>Don't you want to eat?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မစားချင် လား</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 chin2 bu3</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မစားချင် သေးဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 chin2 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>Not yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မစားချင် တောဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-sa3 chin2 dau1 bu3</td>
<td>Not anymore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အသံကျော်မှာ</th>
<th>sa3 chin2 deare2</th>
<th>I want to eat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စားချင် လား</td>
<td>khout-hsweare3 sa3 chin2 la3</td>
<td>Do you want to eat noodle?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားချင် သေး</td>
<td>sa3 chin2 deare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားချင် လား</td>
<td>sa3 chin2 da2 bau1</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of course ၏လော | da2 bau1

Words of agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>၏လော</th>
<th>hote da2 bau1</th>
<th>Of course.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>၏လော ၏လော</td>
<td>thwa3 da2 bau1</td>
<td>Of course, we will go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၏လော ၏လော</td>
<td>thwa3 ja1 ma1-la3</td>
<td>Shall we go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၏လော ၏လော</td>
<td>thwa3 ja1 da2 bau1</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၏လော</td>
<td>ya1 ma1-la3</td>
<td>Can this be done?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၏လော</td>
<td>ya1 da2 bau1</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>၏လော ၏လော</th>
<th>kji1 ja1 thay3 da2 bau1</th>
<th>We will see about that. (till then, I agree.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>၏လော ၏လော</td>
<td>tau2 thay3 da2 bau1</td>
<td>You were lucky. It was a good thing. It could have been worse. (still suitable.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၏လော</td>
<td>yi2 da2 bau1</td>
<td>You're funny! (laughing at your threat.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Whatever ဝါက် | ta2**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ၽမ်းရစ်တံခါး</th>
<th>kjite da2 yu2</th>
<th><em>Take</em> what you like.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kjite = to like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kjite da2 = thing that you like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ၽမ်းရစ်တံခါး ஹားဗျစ်</th>
<th>kjite da2 yu2 nga3 htoun2</th>
<th><em>Take</em> what you like, only 5,000.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| လောဉ်စိတ်လားပါ | loat chin2 da2 loat | *Do* what you want (to do). |

| ၽမ်းကြည်းပါ | kji3 da2 yway3 yu2 | Choose and *take* the big one. |

| ၽမ်းကြည်းပါ | nya2 da2 ma1-kjite bu3 | I don't like lies. (nya2 = to lie) |

| ၽမ်းကြည်းပါ | nya2 da2 lone3-wa1 ma1-kjite bu3 | I absolutely don't like lies. |
Extreme degree ကြင်နာ  |  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.

| ကြင်နာ  |  hsa2 lite da2  |  I am so hungry.  |
| ကြင်နာ  |  tau2 lite da2  |  You are so good/skillful.  |
| ကြင်နာ  |  pu2 lite da2  |  It's so hot.  |

(Also see ကြင်  |  lite .)
Better than expected ဘောင်  |  dtha3 beare3

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

| ဘောင်  | hote tha3 beare3 | That's right! (Not what I thought, though.) |
| စကောင်  | tau2 dtha3 beare3 | Hey, he's quite good! (or) Hey, the trousers fit! |
| ရသားပဲ  | ya1 dtha3 beare3 | Wow, it could be done! (be possible) |

A positive statement မသား  |  da2 beare3

| မသားပဲ  | thete koun3 da2 beare3 | That's very good. |
| ဒါလည်းဟုတ်  | da2 leare3 hote da2 beare3 | That too is right! |
Question Words မ - နာ |  ba2  xxx  leare3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မ</th>
<th>ba2 leare3</th>
<th>What? What's the matter?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဒါ</td>
<td>da2 ba2 leare3</td>
<td>What is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဒါတလဲ</td>
<td>da2 ba2 dway2 leare3</td>
<td>What are those?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဒါသာ</td>
<td>da2 ba2 ka3 leare3</td>
<td>1. What model is this car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. What number is this bus?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မဲ့ကြိုက်လဲ</td>
<td>ba2 kjite leare3</td>
<td>What do you like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မဲ့ဟင်းလဲ</td>
<td>ba2 hin3 kjite leare3</td>
<td>What dish do you like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မဲ့အကြိုက်လဲ</td>
<td>ba2 hma2 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>What do you want to order?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မဲ့ဟင်းအကြိုက်လဲ</td>
<td>ba2 hin3 hma2 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>What dish do you want to order?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

| မဲ့လုပ်ရမလဲ | ba2 loat ya1 ma1-leare3 | What should I do? |
| မဲ့ဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ | ba2 hset loat ya1 ma1-leare3 | How should I proceed? |

Why or why didn't you?

<p>| မဲ့ဖြစ်လို့လဲ | ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3 | Why? |
| မဲ့ဖြစ်လို့သွားတာလဲ | ba2 pfyit lo1 thwa3 da2 leare3 | Why did you go? (why + reason for going) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>缅甸语</th>
<th>缅甸语</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဘာဖြစ်လို့မသွားတာလဲ</td>
<td>ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-thwa3 da2 leare3</td>
<td>Why didn't you go? (why + reason for not going)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဘာဖြစ်လို့လုပ်တာလဲ</td>
<td>ba2 pfyit lo1 loat da2 leare3</td>
<td>Why did you do it? (why + reason for doing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဘာဖြစ်လို့မလုပ်တာလဲ</td>
<td>ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-loat da2 leare3</td>
<td>Why didn't you do? (why + reason for not doing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why is --? What's the reason?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>缅甸语</th>
<th>缅甸语</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဘာကြောင့်လဲ</td>
<td>ba2 joun1 leare3</td>
<td>Why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မီးမလာတာ</td>
<td>hloat nay2 da2 ba2 joun1 leare3</td>
<td>Why is it shaking? (reason to be shaking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မီးမလာတာ</td>
<td>mi3 ma1-la2 da2 ba2 joun1 leare3</td>
<td>Why is there no light? reason for (mi3 ma1-la3 = light not come)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In an exception, အတွက် ba2 is not a question of "what" or "why", but more like "which" in English.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဘယ်လဲ</th>
<th>ba2 ka3 si3 ya1 ma1-leare3</th>
<th>Which bus should I take? What (number) + vehicle + ride + Should I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဘယ်လဲ</td>
<td>beare2 ka3 si3 ya1 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>Which bus or car should I take?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဘယ်လဲ</th>
<th>beare2 leare3</th>
<th>Where to?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဘယ်လဲ</td>
<td>beare2 hma2 leare3</td>
<td>Where is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဘယ်လဲ</td>
<td>beare2 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>Where is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေမ</td>
<td>beare2 thwa3 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>Where are you going? [Taxi driver to passenger]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေက</td>
<td>beare2 thwa3 ja1 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>Where are you (guys) going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေ၍</td>
<td>beare2 thwa3 ma1-lo1 leare3</td>
<td>Where are you going? (For example, upon seeing changing clothes.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေစ</td>
<td>beare2 hma1 ma1-thwa3 bu3</td>
<td>I am not going anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေစိုက</td>
<td>beare2 thwa3 chin2 leare3</td>
<td>Where do you want to go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေပ</td>
<td>beare2 ha2 leare3</td>
<td>Which one?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေယ</td>
<td>beare2 dthu2 leare3</td>
<td>Who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေယ</td>
<td>da2 beare2 dthu2 leare3</td>
<td>Who is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေယ</td>
<td>da2 beare2-dthu1 pike-hsun2-ate leare3</td>
<td>Whose purse is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေယ</td>
<td>beare2 lout leare3</td>
<td>How much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမှန်တိုးနေယ</td>
<td>pike-hsun2 beare2 lout lo2 chin2 leare3</td>
<td>How much money do you want?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များတွေနဲ့ ဒါက ဘယ်နှယ်လဲ</td>
<td>beare2 hna1-yout leare3</td>
<td>How many persons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များမှာ ကားဘယ်နှစီးလာလဲ</td>
<td>ka3 beare2 hna1-si3 la2 leare3</td>
<td>How many cars came?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များစွာလာခဲ့</td>
<td>beare2 dau1 la2 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>When will you come?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များပြေးခဲ့</td>
<td>beare2 a-chain2 la2 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>What time will you come?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များမှာ လာမလဲ</td>
<td>beare2 lo2 leare3</td>
<td>How was it? How did it go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>များသို့မဟုတ်လာ</td>
<td>beare2 lo2 thwa3 ma1-leare3</td>
<td>How shall we go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| များသို့မဟုတ်လာ က ဘယ်လိုလုပ်ကမလဲ | beare2 lo2 loat ja1 ma1-leare3 | What should we do now? |
Question Word စုပြီး | dome3

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

| ဝါသည် | beare2 dome3 | Where to? |
| ဝါထား | ba2 dome3 | What? |
| ဝါသည် တုံး | beare2 lo2 dome3 | How did it go? |

May this happen ပြော  | ba2 zay2

A wish and letting things happen.

| စားပါစေ | sa3 ba2 zay2 | Let him eat. |
| ကျန်းမာပါစေ၊ ချမ်းသာပါစေ | kjan3-ma2 ba2 zay2 chan3-tha2 ba2 zay2 | May you be healthy, find peace and happiness. |
| sate-chan3-tha2 = mind to be wealthy = happy |
| နေပါစေ | nay2 ba2 zay2 dau1 | Never mind. Let it be. |
Please let me ပါရစေ | ba1-ya1 zay2

A permission is requested.

| သွားပါရစေ | thwa2 ba1-ya1 zay2 | Please let me go. Please release me.

Unexpected အောက်လျင် | ba2 la3

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

<p>| သွားရှိပါလား | teare2 hote ba2 la3 | Wow! |
| သွားလိင်ပါလား | teare2 tau2 ba2 la3 | Wow! You're so good! (be clever, be skillful) |
| သွားလျင်ပါလား | teare2 hla1 ba2 la3 | Wow! You're so pretty! |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>မေးခွန်း</strong></th>
<th><strong>ကျမ်းကျမ်း</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>sun3-kji1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>Why don't you try and see?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မယုံရင်စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>If [you] don't believe me, why don't you try and see?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>kha1-mya3 ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>If you don't believe me, why don't you try and see?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မယုံရင်စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>thut-ti1 shi1 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>If [you] are brave, why don't you try and see?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>de2 lo2 loat kji1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>Why don't you try doing like this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မယုံရင်စမ်းကည့်ပါလား</td>
<td>loat lo1 ma1-ya1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>How come I can't do that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look- try and see - with care | kji1

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

- ၬော့္ို ၵိမ်း ချည်းမှာ ကည့် hma2 ho1 Look over there!
- ကည့်ရအောင် ya1 kji1oun2 Let me have a look!

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

- စားကည့်ပါလား ba2 la3 sa3 kji1 Why don't you try eating (taste) it?
- Why don't you talk to him and see? pyau3 kji1

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

- ကည့်ပ pyau3 kji1 Be careful with what you say. (Tactfully say 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>လို့မရပါလား</td>
<td>loat lo1 ma1-ya1 ba2 la3</td>
<td>How come I can't do that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပလို့မရဘူး</td>
<td>pyau3 lo1 ma1-ya1 bu3</td>
<td>1. It's hard to say. (unpredictable) 2. Can't tell the child. (He won't listen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားလို့ကောင်းတယ်</td>
<td>sa3 lo1 koun3 deare2</td>
<td>It's delicious! sa3 koun3 = delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကည့်လို့မရ</td>
<td>kji1 lo1 ma1-ya1 bu3</td>
<td>1. Can't stand him. (find him unacceptable.) 2. TV is broken. kji1 = to watch or to look</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English equivalent of "as" or "as regard to this".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဒါစက်ဘီးခေါ်တယ်</td>
<td>da2 set-bain3 lo1 khau2 deare2</td>
<td>This is called &quot;bicycle&quot;. (named as bicycle.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ပလို့မဆုံးဘူး</td>
<td>pyau3 lo1 ma1-hsone3 bu3</td>
<td>He can't finish talking (bragging, blaming, etc..)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ပလိုက်မိ | ma1-shi1 bu3 lo1 pyau3 lite | Tell him I am not in.  
ma1 shi1 bu3 = not present |

Questions asking for reasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ | ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3 | Why? What's the reason?  
pfyit = something happens |
| ဘာဖြစ်လို့မစားတာလဲ | ba2 pfyit lo1 loat da2 leare3 | Why didn't you do it? |
| ဘာဖြစ်လို့မစားတာလဲ | ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-sa3 da2 leare3 | Why didn't you eat? |
Multiple meanings လိုက် | lite

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_sentence</th>
<th>lite ya1 ma1-la3</th>
<th>Can I finish (eat) what's left?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စားလိုက်</td>
<td>sa3 lite</td>
<td>Go ahead (eat it all.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားလိုက်</td>
<td>pay3 lite ba2</td>
<td>Just give it (to him).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_sentence</th>
<th>lite la3</th>
<th>Did you see that?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မြင်လိုက်လား</td>
<td>myin2 lite la3</td>
<td>Did you see that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မြင်လိုက်</td>
<td>myin2 lite deare2</td>
<td>I saw it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မမြင်လိုက်ဘူး</td>
<td>ma1-myin2 lite bu3</td>
<td>I didn't see.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_sentence</th>
<th>lite da2</th>
<th>So beautiful!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>လှလိုက်တာ</td>
<td>hla1 lite da2</td>
<td>So beautiful!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It can be a verb to follow, to come along, or to chase after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မြိုက်ခဲခြေ</th>
<th>lite kheare1 ya1 ma1-la3</th>
<th>Do you want me to follow you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>လိုက်ခဲခြေ</td>
<td>lite kheare1</td>
<td>OK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be a noun in this common word.

| မြိုက်ခဲခြေ | lite pweare3             | Extra dish for second helping. |

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

| မြိုက်ခဲခြေ | ain3-ji2 a-pfyu2 neare1 boun3-be2 a-nyo2 neare1 lite deare2 | White shirt goes well with brown trousers. |

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Let's do something | zo1

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

| sa3 ja1 zo1 | Let's eat. It's about time. |
| thwa3 ja1 zo1 | Let's go. It's about time. |
| thwa3 zo1 | Let's go. It's about time. |

Let's try something | ya1 oun2

This word is slightly different from 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 another town.

| sun3 kji1 ya1 oun2 | Let's try this. |
Possibility or Possession ရွ  |  ya1

The first meaning is to get or to have something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဘီယာ</th>
<th>Can I have beer? Do you have beer?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိန်းမ</td>
<td>I've got married. (Lit: I have got a woman.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ကား</th>
<th>No parking. (To park a car is not allowed.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>လက်မှတ်</td>
<td>You need to buy a ticket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In order to ပါရာ် | oun2

This conjunction missing in English connects action to desired result.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ပါရာ် ပြုပြီး</th>
<th>pfyit oun2 loat</th>
<th>Make (so that) it happens!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စိတ်ဝိုဉ်း ပြုပြီး</td>
<td>a-hsin2-pyay2 oun2 loat pay3 ba2</td>
<td>Please help to make (so that) everything goes smoothly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He says xxxx တဲ | deare1

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

| ကြက်ချည် | nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2 | A. I will give 5,000. |
| အသက်ဖောက် | thu2 ba2 pyau3 leare3 | B. What did he say? |
| ကြက်ချည် | nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2 deare1 | C. He said he will give 5,000. |

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

| လုံးချင်ဖျင်မည် | lo2 deare1 lu2 go2 pay3 ba2 | Give it to someone who needs it. |
What are you waiting for?  xxxx  ၃.removeEventListener | lay2

A simple one word after the verb urges for action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဝန်နား</th>
<th>thwa3 lay2</th>
<th>Go! What are you waiting for?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စားလေ</td>
<td>sa3 lay2</td>
<td>Eat! What are you waiting for?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very ၃ချင် | thate

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ကြန့်သိပ်သောစာ</th>
<th>nay2 thate ma1-koun3 bu3</th>
<th>I am not feeling very well.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သောစားသိပ်သောစာ</td>
<td>thate ma1-hsa2 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>I am not too hungry yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သောစားသည်</td>
<td>thate hla1 da2 beare3</td>
<td>It's so beautiful!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can /possible/ capable နိုင် | nine2

As a verb itself, this word means to win.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>myan2-ma2 nine2 byi2</th>
<th>Myanmar Won!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nine2 yeare1 la3</th>
<th>Can you carry it? Is it too heavy for you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thwa3 nine2 byi2</th>
<th>You may go.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mo3 ywa2 nine2 deare2</th>
<th>It may rain. (Rain is possible.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Still possible နိုင်သေး | nine2 dthay3

Verb is followed by particles for possible and still.

| နိုင်သေး | ya1 nine2 dthay3 deare2 | It can still be done. |
| ကြက်ကလေးခေါက် | pfyit nine2 dthay3 deare2 | It is still possible. |

No longer possible မရနိုင်တောဘူး | ma1 -- nine2 dau1 bu3

The possibility is negated by မရ | ma1 -- bu3

| ကြက်ကလေးခေါက် | ma1-ya1 nine2 dau1 bu3 | It can't be done anymore. Can't get it done anymore. |
| ကြက်ကလေးခေါက် | ma1-pfyit nine2 dau1 bu3 | It's no longer possible. It can no longer happen. |
| ကြက်ကလေးခေါက် | ma1-sa3 nine2 dau1 bu3 | I am full. I can't eat anymore. |
Do something first ဗော | hnin1

This word means to do something ahead of others.

| အင်္ဂါတွဲတစ်သွေး | thwa3 hnin1 ya1 ma1-la3 | Do you want me to go first? Should I go first?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သွားနှင့်ရမလား</td>
<td>thwa3 hnin1</td>
<td>Yes, go ahead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားနှင့်</td>
<td>sa3 hnin1</td>
<td>Eat first. (Have the meal by yourself. Don't want for us.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location indicator in/on/at ရာ | 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မင်းအခုဘယ်မှာလဲ</th>
<th>min3 a-khu1 beare2 hma2 leare3</th>
<th>Where are you at now?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>လမ်းထိပ်မှာ</td>
<td>lun3 htate hma2</td>
<td>I'm at the street corner. (htate = top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မြန်မာစာလုံး</td>
<td>ka3-thau1 beare2 hma2 leare3</td>
<td>Where is the car key?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကားသော ဘယ်မှာ</td>
<td>ka3 hteare3 hma2</td>
<td>It's in the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကားထဲမှာ</td>
<td>za1-bweare3 pau2 hma2</td>
<td>It's on the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>စားပွဲပေါ်မှာ</td>
<td>khone2 out hma2</td>
<td>It's under the seat/chair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Skill and Knowledge ၿသီး | 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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မြန်မာစာလုံး</th>
<th>ka3 moun3 tut la3</th>
<th>Do you know how to drive a car?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ကားမောင်းတတ်လား</td>
<td>moun3 tut deare2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မောင်းတတ်တယ်</td>
<td>ma1-moun3 tut bu3</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သွားဗိုလ်</td>
<td>ho2 lu2-ji3 pyan2 thwa3 byi2</td>
<td>That gentleman <strong>has left</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သွားလိုက်</td>
<td>ngway2-sa1-yin3 shin3 thwa3 deare2</td>
<td>He <strong>has settled</strong> his money account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သွားလိုက်ပြင်</td>
<td>ba2 hma2 thwa3 leare3</td>
<td>Did he leave any word? <strong>What reminded?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သွားလိုက်ပြင်</td>
<td>ba2 hma2 thwa3 thay3 leare3</td>
<td><strong>What else did he say? What else reminded?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မုန့်ဟင်းခါးလ်း</td>
<td>mone1-hin3-ga3 ya1 ome3 ma1-la3</td>
<td>Do you still have Mont-hinga (Burmese favorite breakfast)? [Can I still have]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကုန်သွားပါ</td>
<td>kone2 thwa3 byi2</td>
<td>No more. (kone2= run out; sold out.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From where or the subject is  ₫ | ga1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မှန်ကန်ပါသည်။</th>
<th>beare2 ga1 pyan2 la2 leare3</th>
<th>Where did you come back from? (greeting)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>နေ့စဉ်မှန်ကန်ပါသည်။</td>
<td>yone3 ga1 pyan2 la2 da2 la3</td>
<td>Did you come back from the office?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကျောင်းသားမှန်ကန်ပါသည်။</td>
<td>zay3 ga1 pyan2 la2 da2 ba2</td>
<td>I just came back from the market.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>နေ့စဉ် နေ့စဉ်</th>
<th>ho2 lu2 ga1 pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2</th>
<th>That man gives the money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>နေ့စဉ် အတွက် နေ့စဉ်</td>
<td>ho2 lu2 ga1 kha1-mya3 go2 pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2</td>
<td>That man gives you the money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gives money to you.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ၫင်း</td>
<td>go2</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put this suitcase down over there. (Action is done to the suitcase.)

Give this to that man.

We will be at Yangon tomorrow. (To Yangon + tomorrow + will reach)
Direction to or from a person ဆီ | hsi2

In spoken language, က | ga1 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.

| ကျွန်ုပ်တို့က | yan2-gome2 ga1 yout la2 da2 | (He) came from Yangon. da2 converts verb to noun clause: "it's the case that". |
| ကျွန်ုပ်တို့က | yan2-gome2 thwa3 meare2 | I am going to Yangon. |

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

| ကျွန်ုပ်တို့က | dau2 pu1 hsi2 ga1 ya1 la2 da2 | I got this from Daw Pu. |
| ကျွန်ုပ်တို့က | thu1 hsi2 thwa3 | Go to him. |
Do something for someone ၂င် | pay3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဒီနံပါတ်ခေါ်ပါ</th>
<th>de2 nun2-but khau2 pay3 ba2</th>
<th>Please call this number for me.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဒါသယ်ပါပါ</td>
<td>da2 theare2 pay3 ba2</td>
<td>Please help me carry this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every ၂င် | 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 pfwin1 deare2 | The shop opens every day.         |
Every shop is full of people. (is fully occupied)

Every and each house alike has a TV.

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

This fortune teller is right every time he makes a prediction.
Without a care or concern ပစ် | pyit

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

| စားပစ်လိုက် | saʒ pyit lite | Eat it all! |
| စားပစ်လိုက် | pfyet 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.

| အိပ်ခန်းသောကြည့်ကစား | ate-khan3 thau1 tway1 mi1 dtha1-la3 | Have you by chance seen the bedroom key? |
because I've taken the (wrong) medicine by mistake.

hma3 = make a mistake
sa3 = eat

Seldom ဗ  kheare3

Infrequent activity.

I seldom go to downtown.

myo1 = town; city
htare3 = inside
### Also / too ပါတ် | leare3

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

| စိုက်စိုက် လည်း | kjal-nau2 leare3 lite kheare1 meare2 | I want to come along, too. |
| လိုက်ခဲမယ် | da2 leare3 yu2 meare2 | I will take 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.

| အခင်ဗျားကောလိုက် ဦးမလား | kha1-mya3 gau3 lite ome3 ma1-la3 | Do you want to come along with us too? |
Completion of action [ပး | pyi3]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pyi3 byi2 la3</th>
<th>Done?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pyi3 byi2</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hta1-min3</th>
<th>Have you eaten (rice)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa3 pyi3 byi2 la3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It can also be a conjunction that connects two actions in sequence immediately one after another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lun3 thay2-dthay2 cha2-ja2 kji1 pyi3 ku3</th>
<th>Cross the road after thoroughly checking the traffic.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kji1 = to look</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Simultaneous activities ဗျ  | yin3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ရင်း</th>
<th>yay2-cho3 yin3</th>
<th>thal-chin3-hso2 nay2 deare2</th>
<th>He is singing while taking a bath.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Something happens while တုန်း  | dome3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စားနေ</th>
<th>sa3 nay2 dome3 eare1-dtheare2 yout la2 deare2</th>
<th>Visitor came while I was eating.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

| သိချင်။ | sa3_nay2 dome3 | I am still eating. |

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.

| ဘာကြောင့်လဲ | ba2 joun1 leare3 | Why? What's the reason? What → (  )? |

| သူ့ကြောင့်ဒီလိုဖြစ်ရတာ | thu1 joun1 de2 lo2 pfyit ya1 da2 | Something like this happens because of him. |

| ဩော်ကြောင့်ကိုး | au2 da2 joun1 go3 | Oh, that's why. I see now! Oh, that ← I see! |
Becoming ∞ | la2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိုးရွာလာပ</td>
<td>mo3 ywa2 la2 byi2</td>
<td>It starts to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>နေပူလာပ</td>
<td>nay2 pu2 la2 byi2</td>
<td>The sun is getting hot. (nay = the sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကလေးတကြီးလာပ</td>
<td>kha1-lay3 dway2 kji3 la2 byi2</td>
<td>Kids are growing big.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As လို | lo2

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

| 希望 | hseare2 ma1-nit lout lo2 thay3 deare2 | Still needs about 10 minutes. |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဒါမြန်မာလို</th>
<th>da2 myan2-ma2 lo2 ba2 khau2 leare3</th>
<th>What do you call this in Burmese?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဒါမြန်မာလို</td>
<td>de2 lo2 loat</td>
<td>Do like this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Something like လိုလို  | lo2-lo2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဒီလိုလို မလုပ် နဲ</th>
<th>ta1-yoat sa2 lo2-lo2 ja1-pan2 sa2 lo2-lo2 beare3</th>
<th>It's like Chinese or Japanese word.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဒီလိုလိုမ လိုလို</td>
<td>ho2 lo2-lo2 de2 lo2-lo2 ma1-loat neare1</td>
<td>Don't try to fool me by giving different excuses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဒီလိုလိုမ လိုလို</td>
<td>(doing like this and that.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Same ဗိုး | tu2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ပထမဆုံးအဆင့်</th>
<th>de2 hna1-khu1 zay3 tu2 deare2</th>
<th>Those two items cost the same.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>အသားစီ</td>
<td>a-yweare2 tu2 deare2</td>
<td>They are the same size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အက်စော့စီ</td>
<td>a-ya1-dtha2 tu2 deare2</td>
<td>They taste the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အရပ်</td>
<td>a-tu2-du2 beare3</td>
<td>They are the same.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အမှန်ပြောစီ</th>
<th>tha3 ga1 a-pfay2 a-tine3 beare3</th>
<th>The son is exactly like father.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ပြောချက်စီ</td>
<td>pyau3 deare1 a-tine3 loat ba2</td>
<td>Please do exactly as what I say. (exact compliance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost / nearly နီးပါး | ni3-ba3

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

| ဒီ လူအရပ် (၆)ပေ | de2 lu2 a-yut chout pay2 ni3-ba3 shi1 deare2 | That man is almost 6 feet tall.
| နီးပါးရှိတယ် | 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.

| ဒီနားမှာ အိမ်သာရှိလား | de2 na3 hma2 ain2-dtha2 shi1 la3 | Is there a toilet around here?
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### Exact amount နှစ် တိတိ | ti1-de1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ဘာသာရပ်</th>
<th>စာပီ တိတိ</th>
<th>စာပီ တိတိ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>၄ နာရီ ရှိ</td>
<td>lay3 na2-yi2 ti1-de1 shi1 byi2</td>
<td>It's exactly 4 O' clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>၁ Viss ရှိ</td>
<td>da1-bate-tha2 ti1-de1 shi1 deare2</td>
<td>It's exactly 1 Viss. (equivalent to 3.6 lb or 1.6 kg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စာပီ တိတိ</th>
<th>kwet-ti1 beare3</th>
<th>Perfect!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
More than သက် | 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.

| ဓာတ်လှန် သစ်သားများ ပေါင်းစည်းမှု | de2 hsine2 ga1 ho2 hsine2 htet po2 koun3 deare2 | This shop is better than that shop.
| သစ်သားများ ပေါင်းစည်းမှု | ho2 hsine2 htet po2 koun3 deare2 | (This shop is) better than that 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 over 6 feet.
| အရပ် | a-yut = height |
Approximately လာက် |  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.

| လာက် လောက် ဝ  |  de2 lu2  
ho2 lu2 lout  
ma1-wa1 bu3  |  This man is not as fat as  
that man.  
wa1 = fat; plump.  |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| လာက် ဝ  |  de2 lu2  
ho2 lu2 lout  
wa1 deare2  |  This man is  as fat as  
that man.  |
| နိုင်ငံမြင် ဝ |  nga3 mine2 lout  
way3 deare2  |  It's about 5 miles away.  
way3 = be far  |
Until အထိ | a-hti1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အထိကျပ်နာညာ</th>
<th>ain2 a-hti1 lite po1 pay3 ba2</th>
<th>Please accompany or take me to my house. Please come along with me till the house (sometimes to help deliver items.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မိုင်အထိ</td>
<td>mun3-da1-lay3 a-hti1 beare3 thwa3 meare2</td>
<td>(This bus) will go only until Mandalay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(၄)နာရီ အထိ</td>
<td>lay3 na2-yi2 a-hti1 beare3 loat meare2</td>
<td>We will work only till 4 O' clock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ကားပြင်ပးတဲအထိ</th>
<th>ka3 pyin2 pyi3 deare1 a-hti1 soun1 meare2</th>
<th>I will wait till car repair is done. teare1 refers to the time that repair is done.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>အမှန်တကယ်</th>
<th>da2 ga1 a-pfay2 a-twet</th>
<th>This is for father.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>မင်းအတွက်ပါဝယ်လာခဲ</td>
<td>min3 a-twet ba2 weare2 la2 kheare1 deare2</td>
<td>I bought this for you also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မနက်ဖို့</td>
<td>ma1-net-pfyan2 a-twet gau3</td>
<td>What about for tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For ဖို့ | 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.

| ဖို့ | da2 min3 bo1 | This is for you. |
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ba2 loat pfo1 leare3</th>
<th>What purpose? (What is the purpose of this thing?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay3 bo1</td>
<td>This is the thing to give someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay3 bo1 ma1-lo2 bu3</td>
<td>No need to give. (The thing you are preparing to give is not necessary.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 + ႏ. pfo1 + Action + (should do).
Dare to ကြည့် | yeare3

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

| ၎င်းသိမ်းကြည့် | min3 ta1-yout-hteare3 thwa3 yeare3 la3 | Do you dare to go alone?

Stay behind / left behind ချင်း | yit

To be left behind or to stay behind.

| ထဲမှနေညားရှိ | nay2 yit kheare1 | Stay here (while we go).
| စောင်မှနေညားရှိ | pike-hsun2 ate kjan2-yit kheare1 byi2 | I think I left behind the purse! (upon discovering that it was missing.)

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Fully satisfied ဝ | wa1

As an adjective, it describes being fat or plump.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဝသား။လေး</td>
<td>de2 kha1-lay3 a-tau2 wa1 da2 beare3</td>
<td>This child is so fat!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burmese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သော်တွဲလို့</td>
<td>sa3 lo1 wa1 yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Are you full? Is your stomach filled?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အိပ်ရေးဝ</td>
<td>ate-yay3 wa1 yeare1 la3</td>
<td>Did you sleep well?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကစားလို့မသေးဘူး</td>
<td>ga1-za3 lo1 ma1-wa1 thay3 bu3</td>
<td>I am not done with playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အိပ်ရေးမဘူး</td>
<td>ate-yay3 ma1-wa1 bu3</td>
<td>I did not sleep well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ဝသား</td>
<td>wa1 thwa3 byi2</td>
<td>I am full (or fully satisfied.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>စီ</th>
<th>si2</th>
<th>စီ</th>
<th>si2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta1-yout</td>
<td>hna1-khu1 si2</td>
<td>Each person will get two each. (1 person + 2 items + each + will get.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya1 meare2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

All အားလုံး  |  lone3

The word အားလုံး  |  ah3-lone3 means "all", "everything". The second syllable of this word အားလုံး  |  lone3 can be used as a suffix particle to mean "entire" or "one whole" place, office, school, village, town, city, country, etc..
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မြန်မာလိုင်စာ</th>
<th>အင်္ဂလိပ်</th>
<th>သီးခြားခြင်း</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>တစ်မြို့လုံး</td>
<td>the whole town</td>
<td>(one + town + all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>တစ်ရွာလုံး</td>
<td>the whole village</td>
<td>(one + village + all)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မြန်မာလိုင်စာ</th>
<th>အင်္ဂလိပ်</th>
<th>သီးခြားခြင်း</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>တစ်မနက်လုံး</td>
<td>the whole morning</td>
<td>(one + morning + all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>တစ်ညလုံး</td>
<td>It's been raining all night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မြန်မာလိုင်စာ</th>
<th>အင်္ဂလိပ်</th>
<th>သီးခြားခြင်း</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ကား စီးလုံး</td>
<td>all six cars. (cars + six + numerical classifier + all)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>သား ယောက်လုံး</td>
<td>all three sons. (sons + three + numerical classifier + all)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A slight variation is the word စလုံး | sa1-lone3 with the same meaning.

| စ-လမ်းကော်လ်း စလုံး နေဝင်း | nga3 you3 sa1-lone3 | All five people. (five + numerical classifier + all) |
| စ-လမ်းကော်လ်း စလုံး ခေါ်ခဲမီးမှာ | nga3 you3 sa1-lone3 khau2 kheare1 | Be sure to bring all five people. |
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မနက်(၁၀)နာရီလောက် တုန်းက</th>
<th>beare2 dome3-ga1 leare3</th>
<th>When was that?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>အမစ်နှင့်သား</td>
<td>beare2 dome3-ga1 la2 thwa3 leare3</td>
<td>When (did he) come (and left)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>မိုင်(၃၃)နာရီလောက် တုန်းက</td>
<td>ma1-net hseare2 na2-yi2 lout dome3-ga1</td>
<td>Around 10 in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na2-yi2 = clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>မိုင်(၃၃)နာရီလောက် တုန်းက</th>
<th>beare2 dome3-ga1 yout nay2 da2 leare3</th>
<th>Since when did (you) come?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yout = arrive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nay2 = suffix: stay or remain in the place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>da2 converts verb to noun clause: &quot;it's the case that&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

| မနက်(၁၀)နာရီ  |  ma1-net hseare2 na2-yi2  |  ga1-deare3-ga1  |  Since 10 in the morning.
na2-yi2  =  o'clock.

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

| ဘယ်ကတည်းကရောက်နေတာလဲ  |  beare2  |  ga1-deare3-ga1  |  yout nay2 da2 leare3  |  Since when have you been here?
yout  =  arrive
# Tone Reference Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ah1</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot; in &quot;art&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;rt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah2</td>
<td>&quot;ar&quot; in &quot;Argentina&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;r&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah3</td>
<td>&quot;ar&quot; in &quot;Artist&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;r&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De1</td>
<td>&quot;de&quot; in &quot;deep&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;p&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De2</td>
<td>&quot;de&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;demote&quot;; &quot;demand&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De3</td>
<td>&quot;dee&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;deer&quot;; &quot;decent&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko1</td>
<td>&quot;colt&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;lt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko2</td>
<td>as in &quot;co-author&quot;</td>
<td>; &quot;cocaine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko3</td>
<td>&quot;cold&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;ld&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu1</td>
<td>&quot;u&quot; in &quot;Youth&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;th&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu2</td>
<td>&quot;u&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;university&quot;; &quot;utensil&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu3</td>
<td>&quot;u&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;user&quot;; &quot;Unix&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shun1</td>
<td>as in &quot;shunt&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;t&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shun2</td>
<td>&quot;shun&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;chandelier&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shun3</td>
<td>as in &quot;shun&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au1</td>
<td>as in &quot;auction&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au2</td>
<td>as in &quot;Australia&quot;; &quot;auditor&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au3</td>
<td>as in &quot;August&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May1</td>
<td>&quot;maize&quot;</td>
<td>with silent &quot;ze&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May2</td>
<td>&quot;may&quot;</td>
<td>as in &quot;May I?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May3</td>
<td>&quot;ay&quot;</td>
<td>in &quot;amazing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin1</td>
<td>&quot;sink&quot; with silent &quot;k&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin2</td>
<td>&quot;sin&quot; as in &quot;sincerely&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin3</td>
<td>&quot;sin&quot; as in &quot;sinful&quot;; &quot;Singapore&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un1</td>
<td>&quot;aunt&quot; with silent &quot;t&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Un2   | "un" in "understanding"; "untie"
<p>| Un3   | &quot;un&quot; as in &quot;under&quot; |
| Meare1| &quot;melt&quot; with silent &quot;lt&quot; |
| Meare2| &quot;mel&quot; in &quot;Melbourne&quot; with silent &quot;l&quot; |
| Meare3| &quot;mare&quot; of &quot;nightmare&quot; |
| Tain1 | &quot;taint&quot; with silent &quot;t&quot; |
| Tain2 | &quot;tain&quot; as in &quot;Captain&quot; |
| Tain3 | &quot;tain&quot; as in &quot;maintain&quot; |
| Bine1 | &quot;Bryant&quot; without &quot;r&quot; |
| Bine2 | as in &quot;carbine&quot; |
| Bine3 | as in &quot;combine&quot; |
| Dome1 | as in &quot;don't&quot; |
| Dome2 | as in &quot;domain&quot; |
| Dome3 | as in &quot;dome&quot; |
| Toon1 | &quot;doont&quot; in &quot;couldn't&quot; |
| Toon2 | &quot;mon&quot; in &quot;monastery&quot; |
| Toon3 | &quot;oon&quot; as in &quot;cartoon&quot; |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koun1</th>
<th>&quot;count&quot; with silent &quot;t&quot;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koun2</td>
<td>&quot;coun&quot; in &quot;counter-strike&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koun3</td>
<td>&quot;coun&quot; as in &quot;counsel&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ate</td>
<td>cake, jade, eight, paid, bake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et</td>
<td>wet, set, mad, yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oot</td>
<td>cook, put, look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>out, south, mouse, doubt</td>
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<tr>
<td>ike/ite</td>
<td>sight, pipe, night, dice, like</td>
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<tr>
<td>ut</td>
<td>up, nut, sucks</td>
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<td>oat</td>
<td>oat, coat, goat, soak</td>
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<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it, pit, sit</td>
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<td>D</td>
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