Everyday Spoken
Burmese

by
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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.

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

Grammar Color Coding

The following OpenOffice© 4 colors are used for Burmese Script and Romanization. Colors in English column simply show the corresponding relations to the Burmese.

noun	red 8	rgb(153,102,102)
verb	chart 2	rgb(255,66,14)
particle	purple 4	rgb(102,0,204)
postpositional marker	pink	rgb(255,0,204)
pronoun	sky blue 2	rgb(51,153,255)
adjective	green 3	rgb(0,204,0)
adverb	turquoise 7	rgb(0,102,51)
conjunction	sea blue	rgb(0,102,204)
interjection	orange 2	rgb(255,153,0)

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74. <u>Every</u> – တိုင်း | dine3

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102. <u>Fully satisfied</u> - ဝ | wa1

103. <u>Each</u> – စီ | si2

104. <u>All</u> - လုံး | lone3

105. <u>Earlier time</u> – တုန်းက | dome3 ga1

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<u>Grammar Color Coding</u>

<u>Tone Reference Table</u>

<u>Revision History</u>

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. (correct)
ပူတယ်	pu2 deare2	It's hot.
လှတယ်	hla1 deare2	You're pretty.

Question word - လား | la3

This ending particle word is a simple question mark.

ပူလား	pu2 la3	Is it hot?
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 about to go. Good bye!
ယူမယ်	yu2 meare2	I will take it. I intend to take it.

Question - မလား | ma1-la3

Asking for intention described by the verb. The word မ| ma1 before the question mark လား | la3 is a short spoken sound of မယ် | meare2. Dash "-"indicates the sliding sound.

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

Expectation - လိမ့်မယ် | 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.

ဧည့်သည် လာလိမ့်မယ်	eare1-dtheare2 la2 lain1 meare2	Visitors will be here anytime soon. la2 = to come
မိုးရွာလိမ့်မယ်	mo3 ywa2 lain1 meare2	It's going to rain.

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 dau1 meare2	I am about to eat.
စားတော့မလား	sa3 dau1 ma1-la3	Are you going to eat now?
စားတော့မယ်	sa3 dau1 meare2	Yes.
သွားတော့မယ်	thwa3 dau1 meare2	I am about to go.

သွားတော့မလား	thwa3 dau1 ma1-la3	Are you about to go?
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.

တော်တော့ တော်ပါတယ်	tau2 dau1 tau2 ba2 deare2	(She) is bright alright.
ကောင်းတော့ ကောင်းပါတယ်	koun3 dau1 koun3 ba2 deare2	Its' good, but... (expensive, etc..)

Negative pair - မ -- ဘူး | ma1 xxxx bu3

This is how you say "no" in Burmese.

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

ကြိုက်လား	kjite la3	Do you like it?
မကြိုက်ဘူး	ma1-kjite bu3	No.
ကြိုက်တယ်	kjite deare2	I love 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.

စားဦးမလား	sa3 ome3 ma1-la3	Do you still want to eat it?
မစားတော့ဘူး	ma1-sa3 dau1 bu3	No. (no longer)
စားဦးမယ်	sa3 ome3 meare2	Yes. (still)

Making a suggestion with polite - ပါ | ba2

This polite word softens the tone.

စား	sa3	Eat!
စားပါ	sa3 ba2	Please eat!
စားပါဦး	sa3 ba2 ome3	Won't you please eat?
စားပါဦး အဘ	sa3 ba2 ome3 a-ba1	Won't you please eat, Grandpa?

Don't - မ -- နဲ့ | 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.

မစားနဲ့	ma1-sa3 neare1	Don't eat that.
မစားပါနဲ့	ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1	Please don't eat that.
မစားပါနဲ့ ဦးလေး	ma1-sa3 ba2 neare1 u3-lay3	Please don't eat that, uncle.

With - နဲ့ | neare1

If the phrase does not start with negative မ | ma1 and the word နဲ့ | 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.

တူနဲ့ စားမယ်	tu2 neare1 sa3 meare2	I'll eat with chopsticks.
ကားနဲ့ သွားမယ်	ka3 neare1 thwa3 meare2	We'll go with a car.

The second type is conjunction "with" in the sense of this "and" that to show accompaniment or compatibility. The word တူ | tu2 can

also mean nephew.

| သူ့နဲ့ သူ့တူ | thu2 neare1 *thu1* tu2 | He and *his* nephew. |
| ဒါနင်နဲ့ လိုက်တယ် | da2 *nin2* neare1 lite deare2 | This goes well with *you*. *You* look good with this. This looks good on *you*. |

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

ကျွန်တော်	kja1-nau2	I (male, polite, recommended.)
ကျွန်မ	kja1-ma1	I (female, polite, recommended.)
ခင်ဗျား	kha1-mya3	You (more business-like.)
ရှင်	shin2	You (female to another person.)

မင်း	min3	You (informal to friend/ younger person.)
ငါ	nga2	I (informal to friend/ younger person.)

This - ဒါ | da2

ဒါ	da2	this
ဒီ	de2 xxxx	this (name of item)
ဟို	ho2 xxxx	that (name of item)

ဒီဟာ	de2 ha2	this thing
ဟိုဟာ	ho2 ha2	that thing

Here - ဒီမှာ | de2 hma2

ဒီမှာ	de2 hma2	Here!
ဟိုမှာ	ho2 hma2	There!
ဒီကိုလာ	de2 go2 la2	Come here.
ဟိုကိုသွား	ho2 go2 thwa3	Go there.

Already - ပြီ | byi2

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

မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	I am tired.
မောပြီလား	mau3 byi2 la3	Are you tired already?
မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	Yes.

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

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

ရောက်ပြီ	yout byi2	We are there. We have reached there.
ရန်ကုန် ရောက်ပြီ	yan2-gome2 yout byi2	We have reached Yangon.

ရန်ကုန် ရောက်ပြီလား	yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3	Have we reached Yangon?
ရောက်ပြီ	yout byi2	Yes.

Still - သေးတယ် | thay3 deare2

Still have something left from the previous state.

ပူသေးတယ်	pu2 thay3 deare2	It's still hot. (still have the heat.)
ပူသေးလား	pu2 thay3 la3	Is it still hot?
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 ready *yet*.
မရောက်သေးဘူး	ma1-yout *thay3* bu3	We have not reached there *yet*.
မပြီးသေးဘူး	ma1-pyi3 *thay3* bu3	It's not done *yet*.
မလိုသေးဘူး	ma1-lo2 *thay3* bu3	I don't need it *yet*.
မပူသေးဘူး	ma1-pu2 *thay3* bu3	It's not hot *yet*.

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

ရန်ကုန် ရောက်ပြီလား	yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3	Have we reached Yangon?
ရန်ကုန် မရောက် သေးဘူးလား	yan2-gome2 ma1-yout thay3 bu3 la3	Haven't we reached Yangon yet?
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 *still* need it?
လိုသေးတယ်	lo2 *thay3* deare2	I *still* need it.
မလိုသေးဘူး	ma1-lo2 *thay3* bu3	I don't need it *yet*.
မလိုတော့ဘူး	ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	I don't need it anymore.

Plurals - ဗဟုဝုစ်ကိန်း | ba1-hu1-woat-kain3

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

ကား ရောက်လာပြီ	ka2 yout la2 byi2	The car is here.
ကားတွေ ရောက်လာပြီ	ka3 dway2 yout la2 byi2	Cars are here. (yout la2 = arrive.)

ဒါ မလိုတော့ဘူး	da2 ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	You don't need this anymore.
ဒါတွေ မလိုတော့ဘူး	da2-dway2 ma1-lo2 dau1 bu3	You don't need those 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 က | ja1 after verbs to indicate more than one person.

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

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

သွားကြ	thwa3 ja1	Go!
သွားကြပါလား	thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go?

ရန်ကုန် သွားကြပါလား	yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon?
ခင်ဗျားတို့ ရန်ကုန် သွားကြ ပါလား	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 hot enough?
ဟင်းရည် ပူရဲ့လား	hin3-yay2 pu2 yeare1 la3	Is the soup hot enough?

ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote yeare1 la3	Are you sure? (be correct)
ဒီအိမ် ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 hote yeare1 la3	Are you sure this house is the one?
ဒီအိမ်မှ ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 hma1 hote yeare1 la3	Are you certain this house is (surely) the one?

တော်ရဲ့လား	tau2 yeare1 la3	Does it fit?
အကျီ တော်ရဲ့လား	ain3-ji2 tau2 yeare1 la3	Does the shirt fit?

လောက်ရဲ့လား	lout yeare1 la3	Do you have enough?
ပိုက်ဆံ လောက်ရဲ့လား	pike-hsun2 lout yeare1 la3	Do you have enough money?

Possessive - ရဲ့ | yeare1

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

အားလုံးရဲ့ 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.

မိမိရဲ့ကား	mi2-mi2 yeare1 ka3	Mi Mi's car.
မိမ့်ကား	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".

ဟုတ်မှ ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote hma1 hote yeare1 la3	I am having doubt. (hma1 stresses the doubt yeare1)
ဟုတ်မှလုပ်	hote hma1 *loat*	*Do* only if you are sure it's the right thing to do. (right + only then + *do*)
ဟုတ်မှလည်း လုပ်ဦး	hote hma1 *leare3 loat* ome3	Careful! *Do* it only if it is absolutely right. *leare3* - also certain ome3 – suggestion
ဟုတ်မှလည်း လုပ်ကြဦး	hote hma1 leare3 *loat* ja1 ome3	Careful! *Do* it only if it is absolutely right. (Warning to more than one person.)

ခေါ်မှသွား	khau2 hma1 *thwa3*	*Go* if and only if you are called. (someone calls + only then + *go*)

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 the *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".

ဒါဆိုရင် ကောင်း တာပေါ့	da2 hso2-yin2 koun3 da2 bau1	Then, that's great!
ဒီလိုဆိုရင် �’ ’ဘာ ဆက်လုပ် ရမလဲ	de2 lo2 hso2-yin2 ba2 *hset loat* ya1 ma1-leare3	How should I proceed, then? If that is the case, what should I *do next*? hset = continuously

If this is the case - ဒါဖြင့် | da2-pfyin1

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

ဒါဖြင့်မနက်ဖြန် စောစောသွား	da2-pfyin1 ma1-net-pfyan2 sau3-sau3 thwa3	If this is the case, you must go early tomorrow.

But - ဒါပေမဲ့ | da2-bay2-meare1

This is a conjunction that connects two thoughts.

ကောင်းတယ်၊ ဒါပေမဲ့ ဈေးကြီးတယ်	koun3 deare2 da2-bay2-meare1 zay3 kji3 deare2	Good, but expensive.
ရမယ်၊ ဒါပေမဲ့ နည်းနည်း တော့ ကြာမယ်	*ya1 meare2* da2-bay2-meare1 neare3-neare3 dau1 kja2 meare2	It *can be done.* But, it will take a while. (take a little longer.) 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 hsay3	Wash your hands before eating. (not + eat + before + hand + wash)

Note: ခင် | khin2 is considered to be a conjunction by Myanmar Language Commission in Myanmar-English Dictionary (2011) and particle in မြန်မာအဘိဓာန် (၂၀၀၈). It is understood to be a particle in the clause မစားခင် but treated as a conjunction in a complete sentence.

Without - မ --- ဘဲ | ma1-xxxx beare3

Something happens unexpectedly or should not be done at all without the first condition.

မခေါ်ဘဲ ရောက်လာတယ်	ma1-khau2 beare3 yout la2 deare2	He came without being invited. (Not + call + without + arrive + come + verb ending.)
မသိဘဲ မပြောနဲ့	ma1-thi1 beare3 ma1-*pyau3* neare1	Don't anyhow say it. (Don't *say* without knowing.)

Note: ဘဲ | beare3 is considered to be a conjunction by Myanmar Language Commission in Myanmar-English Dictionary (2011) and particle in မြန်မာအဘိဓာန် (၂၀၀၈). It is understood to be a particle in the clause မခေါ်ဘဲ but treated as a conjunction in a complete sentence.

A sure request - ခဲ့ပါ | kheare1 ba2

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

လာခဲ့ပါ	la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to come over.
မနက်ဖြန် လာခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to come tomorrow.

ကားယူလာခဲ့ပါ	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to bring the car.
မနက်ဖြန် ကားယူလာ ခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to bring the car tomorrow.

ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့ပါ	Kjet-*kin2* weare2 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to buy a *barbecue* chicken on the way back. (la2 = come)
မနက်ဖြန် ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-*kin2* weare2 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please be sure to buy a *barbecue* chicken on the way back tomorrow.

A promise - ခဲ့မယ် | kheare1 meare2

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

လာခဲ့မယ်	la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely come over.
မနက်ဖြန် လာခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely come over tomorrow.

ကား ယူလာ ခဲ့မယ်	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car.
မနက်ဖြန် ကား ယူလာ ခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car tomorrow. (yu2 la2 = bring + come)

ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့မယ်	kjet-*kin2* weare2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely buy a *barbecue* chicken on the way back. (weare2 la2 = buy + come)
မနက်ဖြန် ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-*kin2* weare2 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 eaten (back home or somewhere.)

စားပါဦး	sa3 ba2 ome2	Won't you please eat?
စားခဲ့တယ်	sa3 kheare1 deare2	I have just eaten.
စားလာခဲ့တယ်	sa3 la2 kheare1 deare2	I have eaten before I came here.

ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့တယ်	kjet-*kin2* weare2 la2 kheare1 deare2	I have bought a *barbecue* chicken on the way here.
ကားယူလာ ခဲ့တယ်	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 deare2	I have brought the car along.

Experienced before - ဖူးတယ် | pfu3 deare2

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

ရောက်ဖူးတယ်	yout pfu3 deare2	I have been there before.
စားဖူးတယ်	sa3 bu3 deare2	I have eaten that before.
တွေ့ဖူးတယ်	tway1 bu3 deare2	I have met (him) before.
လုပ်ဖူးတယ်	loat pfu3 deare2	I have done that before.

Note: ရောက် | yout = reach the destination.

စားဖူးလား	sa3 bu3 la3	Have you eaten this before?
စားဖူးတယ်	sa3 bu3 deare2	Yes.
မစားဖူးဘူး	ma1-sa3 pfu3 bu3	No.
တစ်ခါမှ မစားဖူးဘူး	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 | doun2

Even someone or something lacks something or insufficient.

သူတောင် မသိဘူး	thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 bu3	Even he/she doesn't know.
သူတောင် မသိ သေးဘူး	thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 thay3 bu3	Even he/she *still* doesn't know *yet*.

သူတောင် မသိ လိုက်ဘူး	thu2 doun2 ma1-thi1 lite bu3	Even he/she did not know. (It happened too fast, etc..)

သူတောင် မရောက် ဖူးဘူး	thu2 doun2 ma1-yout pfu3 bu3	Even he/she has not been there.
၅၀၀၀၀ တောင် မလောက် သေးဘူး	nga3-dthoun3 doun2 ma1-lout thay3 bu3	Even 50,000 is *still* not enough.

Present Participle – နေတယ် | nay2 deare2

In the midst of doing something.

စားနေတယ်	sa3 nay2 deare2	I am eating.
ထမင်း စားနေတယ်	hta1-min3 sa3 nay2 deare2	I am having my meal (of rice.)

ရှာနေတယ်	sha2 nay2 deare2	I am searching for it.
အလုပ် ရှာနေတယ်	a-loat sha2 nay2 deare2	I am looking for a job.

ပြင်နေတယ်	pyin2 nay2 deare2	I am repairing it.
ကားပြင် နေတယ်	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.
စားနေတုန်း	sa3 nay2 dome3	I haven't done eating yet.

ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲ လား	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 pate hta3 | Close the door and keep it closed. |
| တံခါးပိတ်ထားတယ် | da1-ga3 pate hta3 deare2 | The door has been closed. "The door is closed." |

| ဆိုင်ပိတ်ထားတယ် | hsine2 pate hta3 deare2 | The shop has been closed. "The shop is closed." |

မှာထားလိုက်	hma2 hta3 lite	Make the order first.
မှာထားတယ်	hma2 hta3 deare2	I've already made the order.
ဒါကိုင်ထား	da2 kine2 hta3	Hold this.

တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့	da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1	Close the door before you leave.
တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့တယ်	da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1 deare2	I had the door closed.
တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့မယ်	da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1 meare2	I will have the door closed (before going out.)

Only and exactly this - ပဲ | beare3

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

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

ဒါပဲလား	da2 beare3 la3	Only 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 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.

သူ့ကိုသာ ပေးလိုက်	thu1 go2 dtha2 pay3 lite	Just give it to him.
သူကသာ ထင်နေတာ	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."

ကျွန်တော်သာ ဆိုရင် ဒီလို မလုပ်ဘူး	kja1-nau2 dtha2 hso2-yin2 *de2-lo2* ma1-loat bu3	I wouldn't have done *like this* if I were him.

Note: Literary form of conjunction ဆိုရင် | hso2 yin2 is ဆိုလျှင် | hso2 hlyin2

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 eat?
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 eat.

ခေါက်ဆွဲ စားချင်လား	khout-hsweare3 sa3 chin2 la3	Do you want to eat 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.

Note: ရ | ya1 also means something is available.

ကြည့်ကြ သေးတာပေါ့	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 | da2

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

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

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 lite da2	I am so hungry.
တော်လိုက်တာ	tau2 lite da2	You are so good/skillful.
ပူလိုက်တာ	pu2 lite da2	It's so 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 right! (Not what I thought, though.)
တော်သားပဲ	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 - တာပဲ| da2 beare3

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

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

Question Words - �‌ဘာ - လဲ | ba2 xxx leare3

What and why ဘာ | 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	da2 ba2 leare3	What is this?

ဒါဘာတွေလဲ	da2 ba2 dway2 leare3	What are those?
ဒါဘာကားလဲ	da2 ba2 ka3 leare3	1. What model is this car? 2. What number is this bus?

ဘာကြိုက်လဲ	ba2 kjite leare3	What do you like?
ဘာဟင်းကြိုက်လဲ	ba2 hin3 kjite leare3	What dish do you like?

ဘာမှာမလဲ	ba2 hma2 ma1-leare3	What do you want to order?
ဘာဟင်း မှာမလဲ	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.

ဘာ လုပ်ရမလဲ	ba2 loat ya1 ma1-leare3	What should I do?
ဘာ ဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ	ba2 *hset loat* ya1 ma1-leare3	How should I *proceed?*

Why or why didn't you ?

ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why?

ဘာဖြစ်လို့ သွားတာလဲ	*ba2 pfyit lo1* thwa3 da2 leare3	*Why* did you go? (*why* + reason for going.)
ဘာဖြစ်လို့ မသွားတာလဲ	*ba2 pfyit lo1* ma1-thwa3 da2 leare3	*Why* didn't you go? (*why* + reason for not going.)

ဘာဖြစ်လို့ လုပ်တာလဲ	*ba2 pfyit lo1* loat da2 leare3	*Why* did you do it? (*why* + reason for doing.)
ဘာဖြစ်လို့ မလုပ်တာလဲ	*ba2 pfyit lo1* ma1-loat da2 leare3	*Why* didn't you do? (*why* + reason for not doing.)

Why is --? What's the reason?

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

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

ဘာကားစီးရမလဲ	ba2 ka3 si3 ya1 ma1-leare3	Which bus should I take? What (number) + vehicle + ride + Should I
ဘယ်ကားစီးရမလဲ	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.] |
| ဘယ်မှ မသွားဘူး | 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 this?
ဒါ ဘယ်သူ့ ပိုက်ဆံအိတ်လဲ	da2 beare2-dthu1 pike-hsun2-ate leare3	Whose purse is this?

�‌ဘယ်လောက်လဲ	beare2 lout leare3	How much?
ဘယ်ဈေးလဲ	beare2 zay3 leare3	How much?

ပိုက်ဆံ ဘယ်လောက် လိုချင်လဲ	pike-hsun2 beare2 lout lo2 chin2 leare3	How much money do you want?

ဘယ်နှယောက်လဲ	beare2 hna1-yout leare3	How many persons?
ကား ဘယ်နှစီး လာလဲ	ka3 beare2 hna1-si3 la2 leare3	How many cars came?

ဘယ်တော့ လာမလဲ	beare2 dau1 la2 ma1-leare3	When will you come?
ဘယ်အချိန် လာမလဲ	beare2 a-chain2 la2 ma1-leare3	What time will you come?

ဘယ်လိုလဲ	beare2 lo2 leare3	How was it? How did it go?
ဘယ်လို သွားမလဲ	beare2 lo2 thwa3 ma1-leare3	How shall we go?

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

ဘယ်လို လုပ်ကြမလဲ	beare2 lo2 loat ja1 ma1-leare3	What should we do now?

Question Word - တုံး | dome3

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

ဘယ်တိုး	beare2 dome3	Where to?
ဘာတိုး	ba2 dome3	What?
ဘယ်လိုတိုး	beare2 lo2 dome3	How did it go?

May this happen - ပါစေ | ba2 zay2

A wish and letting things happen.

စားပါစေ	sa3 ba2 zay2	Let him eat.
ကျန်းမာပါစေ၊ ချမ်းသာပါစေ	kjan3-ma2 ba2 zay2 chan3-dtha2 ba2 zay2	May you be healthy, find peace and happiness. sate-chan3-dtha2 = mind to be wealthy = happy

နေပါစေတော့	nay2 ba2 zay2 dau1	Never mind. Let it be.

Please let me - ပါရစေ | ba1-ya1 zay2

A permission is requested.

သွားပါရစေ	thwa3 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 try and see?
မယုံရင်စမ်းကြည့် ပါလား	ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] don't believe me, why don't you try and see?

ခင်ဗျား မယုံရင် စမ်းကြည့် ပါလား	kha1-mya3 ma1-yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If you don't believe me, why don't you try and see?

သတ္တိရှိရင် စမ်းကြည့် ပါလား	thut-ti1 shi1 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] are brave, why don't you try and see?

ဒီလို လုပ်ကြည့်ပါလား	de2 lo2 loat kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you try doing like this?
လုပ်လို့ မရပါလား	loat lo1ma1-ya1 ba2 la3	How come I can't 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's 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 eating (taste) it ?
ပြောကြည့်	pyau3 kji1	Why don't you talk to him and see?

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

ကြည့်ပြော	kji1 pyau3	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. It can be equivalent to "as" or "as regard to" in English.   It can also be used in questions asking for reasons.

1. A person experiences something when doing something.

လုပ်လို့ မရပါလား	loat lo1ma1-ya1 ba2 la3	How come I can't do that?
ပြောလို့ မရဘူး	pyau3 lo1 ma1 ya1 bu3	It's hard to say. (unpredictable.) Can't tell the child. (He won't listen.)

စားလို့ ကောင်းတယ်	sa3 lo1 koun3 deare2	It's delicious! sa3 koun3 = delicious
ကြည့်လို့ မရဘူး	kji1 lo1 ma1-ya1 bu3	1. Can't stand him. (find him unacceptable.) 2. TV is broken. kji1 = to watch or to look

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

ဒါ စက်ဘီးလို့ ခေါ်တယ်	da2 set-bain3 lo1 khau2 deare2	This is called 'bicycle'. (named as bicycle.)
ပြောလို့ မဆုံးဘူး	pyau3 lo1 ma1-hsone3 bu3	He can't *finish* talking (As for the way he speaks, he can't stop bragging, blaming, etc..)

မရှိဘူးလို့ ပြောလိုက်	ma1-shi1 bu3 lo1 *pyau3* lite	*Tell* him I am not in. ma1 shi1 bu3 = not present

3. Questions asking for reasons.

ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why? What's the reason? What happened?
ဘာဖြစ်လို့ လုပ် တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 *loat* da2 leare3	Why did you *do* it?
ဘာဖြစ်လို့ မစား တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 ma1-*sa3* da2 leare3	Why didn't you *eat*?

Multiple meanings - လိုက် | lite

1. Used as a verb-suffix particle to give a green light or go ahead to do something.

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

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

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

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

လှလိုက်တာ	hla1 lite da2	So beautiful!
အိုက်လိုက်တာ	ike lite da2	It's too stuffy! (feel warm)

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

လိုက်ခဲ့ရမလား	lite kheare1 ya1 ma1-la3	Do you want me to follow you?
လိုက်ခဲ့	lite kheare1	OK.

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

လိုက်ပွဲ	lite pweare3	Extra dish for second helping.

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

အက်ို အဖြူနဲ့ ဘောင်းဘီ အညိုနဲ့ လိုက်တယ်	ain3-ji2 a-pfyu2 neare1 boun3-be2 a-nyo2 neare1 lite deare2	White shirt goes well with brown trousers.

Let's do something - စို့ | zo1

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

စားကြစို့	sa3 ja1 zo1	Let's eat. It's about time.
သွားကြစို့	thwa3 ja1 zo1	Let's go. It's about time.
သွားစို့	thwa3 zo1	Let's go. It's about time.

Let's try something - ရအောင် | ya1 oun2

This word is slightly different from စို့ | 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.

စမ်းကြည့် ရအောင်	sun3 kji1 ya1 oun2	Let's try this.

Possibility or Possession - ရ | ya1

The first meaning is to get or to have something.

ဘီယာရမလား	be2-ya2 ya1 ma1-la3	Can I have beer? Do you have beer?
ကျွန်တော် မိန်းမ ရသွားပြီ	kja1-nau2 main3-ma1 ya1 thwa3 byi2	I've got married. (Lit: I have got 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. (To park a car is not allowed.) |
| လက်မှတ် ဝယ် ရမယ် | let-hmut weare2 ya1 meare2 | You need to buy a ticket. |

In order to - အောင် | oun2

This conjunction missing in English connects action to desired result.

| ဖြစ်အောင်လုပ် | pfyit oun2 loat | Make (so that) it happens! |
| အဆင်ပြေ အောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ | a-hsin2-pyay2 oun2 loat pay3 ba2 | Please help to make (so that) everything goes smoothly. |

He says xxxx – တဲ့ | 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.
သူဘာပြောလဲ	thu2 *ba2* pyau3 leare3	B. *What* did he say?
{၅၀၀၀} ပေးမယ်တဲ့	nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2 deare1	C. He said he will give 5,000.

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

လိုတဲ့လူကိုပေးပါ	*lo2* deare1 lu2 go2 pay3 ba2	Give it to someone who *needs* it.

What are you waiting for? - 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?

Don't you know? Are you dumb or something?

ဟုတ်တယ်လေ	hote deare2 lay2	Yes, don't you know?
ဒီဟာလေ	de2 ha2 lay2	This is the one, don't you know?

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.
သိပ်လှတာပဲ	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 *still* be done.
ဖြစ်နိုင်သေးတယ်	pfyit nine2 *dthay3* deare2	It is *still* possible.

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

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

မရနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-ya1 nine2 dau1 bu3	It can't be done anymore. Can't get it done anymore.

မဖြစ်နိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-pfyit nine2 dau1 bu3	It's no longer possible. It can no longer happen.
မစားနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1-sa3 nine2 dau1 bu3	I am full. I can't eat anymore.

Do something first - နှင့် | hnin1

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 want 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.

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

ကားသော့ ဘယ်မှာလဲ	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".

ကား မောင်း တတ်လား	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 particle to indicate that the act was done not long ago.

ဟိုလူကြီး ပြန်သွားပြီ	ho2 lu2-ji3 pyan2 thwa3 byi2	That gentleman has left.
ငွေစာရင်း ရှင်းသွားတယ်	ngway2-sa1-yin3 shin3 thwa3 deare2	He has settled his money account.

�‌ဘာမှာသွားလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 leare3	Did he leave any word? What reminded?
ဘာမှာသွားသေးလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 thay3 leare3	What else did he say? What else reminded?

မုန့်ဟင်းခါး ရဦးမလား	mone1-hin3-ga3 ya1 ome3 ma1-la3	Do you still have mone1-hin3- ga3 ? [Can I still have?]
ကုန်သွားပြီ	kone2 thwa3 byi2	No more. (kone2= run out; sold out.)

Note: rice noodle with fish gravy မုန့်ဟင်းခါး | mone1-hin3-ga3 is Myanmar's favorite breakfast.

From where or the subject is - က | ga1

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

ဘယ်က ပြန်လာလဲ	beare2 ga1 pyan2 la2 leare3	Where did you come back from? (greeting)
ရုံးက ပြန်လာ တာလား	yone3 ga1 pyan2 la2 da2 la3	Did you come back from the office? [the case of coming back from office?]
ဈေးက ပြန်လာ တာပါ	zay3 ga1 pyan2 la2 da2 ba2	I just came back from the market.

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

ဟိုလူက ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	ho2 lu2 ga1 pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	That man gives the money.
ဟိုလူက ခင်ဗျားကို ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	ho2 lu2 ga1 *kha1-mya3 go2* pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	That man gives *you* the money. (gives money *to you*.)

To - ကို | go2

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

ဒီ သေတ္တာ ကို ဟိုမှာ ချထား	de2 thit-ta2 *go2* ho2 hma2 cha1 hta3	Put this suitcase down over there. (Action is done *to* the suitcase.)
ဟိုလူကို ဒါ ပေးလိုက်	ho2 lu2 go2 da2 pay3 lite	Give this to that man.

ရန်ကုန်ကို မနက်ဖြန် ရောက်မယ်	yan2-gome2 *go2* ma1-net-pfyan2 yout meare2	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.

ရန်ကုန် က ရောက်လာ တာ	yan2-gome2 ga1 yout la2 da2	(He) came from Yangon. da2 converts verb to noun clause: "it's the case that..."

ရန်ကုန်သွားမယ်	yan2-gome2 thwa3 meare2	I am going to Yangon.

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

ဒေါ်ပုဆီကရလာတာ	dau2 pu1 hsi2 ga1 ya1 la2 da2	I got this from Daw Pu.
သူ့ဆီသွား	thu1 hsi2 thwa3	Go to him.

Do something for someone - ပေး | 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.

| ဒီနံပါတ် ခေါ်ပေးပါ | de2 nun2-but khau2 pay3 ba2 | Please call this number for me. |
| ဒါသယ်ပေးပါ | 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.

| နေ့တိုင်း ဆိုင်ဖွင့်တယ် | nay1-dine3 hsine2 pfwin1 deare2 | The shop opens every day. |
| ဆိုင်တိုင်း လူအပြည့်ပဲ | hsine2-dine3 lu2 a-pyay1 beare3 | Every shop is full of people. (is fully occupied.) |

အိမ်တိုင်းလိုလို TV ရှိကြတယ်	ain2-dine3 *lo2-lo2* TV shi1 ja1 deare2	Each and every house *alike* has a TV.

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

ဒီဗေဒင်ဆရာဟောတိုင်း မှန်တယ်	de2 bay2-din2 hsa1-ya2 *hau3* dine3 hmun2 deare2	This fortune teller is right every time he *makes a prediction*.

Without a care or concern – ပစ် | pyit

As a verb, it could mean a few things: to shoot, to throw away or to abandon. When used as a verb-suffix, it calls for action without thinking or worrying too much.

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

Mistakenly or by chance - မိ | mi1

As a verb, it means be caught, get caught or to catch (a cold). As a verb-suffix particle, the word is usually associated with regret or worry after the action. The action could also be casual and by chance without regret.

အိပ်ခန်းသော့ တွေ့မိ သလား	ate-khan3 thau1 tway1 mi1 dtha1-la3	Have you by chance seen the bedroom key?

ဆေးမှားစား မိလို့	hsay3 hma3 sa3 mi1 lo1	*because* I've taken the (wrong) medicine by mistake. hma3 = make a mistake sa3 = eat

Seldom - ခဲ | kheare3

Infrequent activity.

မြို့ထဲ သွားခဲတယ်	myo1-hteare3 thwa3 kheare3 deare2	I seldom go to downtown.
		myo1 = town; city
		hteare3 = inside

Also / too – လည်း | leare3

This "also" or "too" word is not often used in questions.

| ကျွန်တော်လည်း လိုက်ခဲမယ် | kja1-nau2 leare3 *lite kheare1* meare2 | I want to *come along*, too. |
| ဒါလည်း ယူမယ် | da2 leare3 yu2 meare2 | I will take this also. |

Also – ေကာ | gau3

This "also" or "too" word is more often used in questions. When used in a statement, it usually refers to more than one item.

ခင်ဗျားကော လိုက်ဦး မလား	kha1-mya3 gau3 lite ome3 ma1-la3	Do you want to come along with us too ?
ဒါကော ဒါကော ယူမယ်	da2-gau3 da2-gau3 yu2 meare2	I will take this and this.

Completion of action - ပြီး | 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 sa3 pyi3 byi2 la3	Have you eaten (rice)?

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

လမ်း သေသေချာချာ ကြည့်ပြီးကူး	lun3 thay2-dthay2 cha2-ja2 kji1 pyi3 *ku3*	*Cross* the road after 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.

ရေချိုးရင်း သီချင်းဆို နေတယ်	yay2-cho3 yin3 *tha1-chin3-hso2* nay2 deare2	He is *singing* while taking a bath.

Something happens while - တုန်း | dome3

This is also a conjunction "while". 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 ည့်သည် ရောက် လာတယ်	sa3 nay2 dome3 eare1-dtheare2 yout la2 deare2	Visitor came while I was eating. [I was still eating when the visitor came.]

Without the second clause to connect, တုန်း | dome3 itself is a particle meaning "still".

စားနေတုန်း	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.

�’ာကြောင့်လဲ	ba2 joun1 leare3	Why? What's the reason? What → ( ) ?

သူ့ကြောင့် ဒီလို ဖြစ်ရတာ	thu1 joun1 *de2 lo2* pfyit ya1 da2	Something *like this* happens because of him.
ဩော် 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. As a verb suffix particle, it means something starts to happen. After the adjective, it means becoming something.

မိုးရွာလာပြီ	mo3 ywa2 la2 byi2	It starts to rain.
နေပူလာပြီ	nay2 pu2 la2 byi2	The sun is getting hot. nay2 = the sun
ကလေးတွေ ကြီးလာပြီ	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 lout lo2 *thay3* deare2	*Still* needs about 10 minutes.

As a noun or pronoun suffix particle, it means "as" something.

ဒါ မြန်မာလို ဘာခေါ်လဲ	da2 myan2-ma2 lo2 ba2 khau2 leare3	What do you call this in Burmese?
ဒီလိုလုပ်	de2 lo2 loat	Do like this.

Something like - လိုလို | lo2-lo2

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

တရုတ်စာ လိုလို ဂျပန်စာ လိုလိုပဲ	ta1-yoat sa2 lo2-lo2 ja1-pan2 sa2 lo2-lo2 beare3	It's like Chinese or Japanese word.

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.

ဒီနှစ်ခု ဈေးတူတယ်	de2 hna1-khu1 zay3 tu2 deare2	Those two items cost the same.
အရွယ်တူတယ်	a-yweare2 tu2 deare2	They are the same size.
အရသာတူတယ်	a-ya1-dtha2 tu2 deare2	They have the same taste.
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 numbers.

သားက အဖေ အတိုင်းပဲ	tha3 ga1 *a-pfay2* a-tine3 beare3	The son is exactly like *father*.
ပြောတဲ့အတိုင်း လုပ်ပါ	pyau3 deare1 a-tine3 *loat* ba2	Please *do* exactly what I say. (exact compliance)

Almost / nearly - နီးပါး | ni3-ba3

This word and another word နီးနီး | ni3-ni3 have the same meaning. နီး| ni3 means to be near or close by.   နီးနီးနားနား | ni3-ni3 na3-na3 refers to vicinity.

ဒီလူ အရပ် (၆)ပေနီးပါး ရှိတယ်	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. The particle နား | na3 following a noun or a pronoun is a short spoken form of အနား | a-na3 meaning vicinity.

ဒီနားမှာ အိမ်သာ ရှိလား	de2 na3 hma2 ain2-dtha2 shi1 la3	Is there a toilet around here?

Exact amount – တိတိ | ti1-de1

Measurement for quantity, short length, time, weight and volume.

(၄) နာရီတိတိရှိပြီ	lay3 na2-yi2 ti1-de1 shi1 byi2	It's exactly 4 O' clock.
(၁)ပိဿာ တိတိရှိတယ်	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".

Perfect fit - ကွက်တိ | kwet-ti1

This is a popular expression which means exact fit, exact timing, or perfect execution of plan.

ကွက်တိပဲ	kwet-ti1 beare3	Perfect!

Just right - အနေတော် | a-nay2-dau2

The taste is just right: not too salty, not too sweet. The sweater fits nicely: not too tight, not too loose. Air-conditioner setting is perfect: not too cold, not too warm. It tastes, looks, or feels just right.

အနေတော်ပဲ	a-nay2-dau2 beare3	Just right!

More than - ထက် | htet

In the literary Myanmar language, this word is a conjunction that connects two nouns in comparison where the first noun is more in degree than the second. 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 better than *that* shop.
ဟိုဆိုင်ထက် ပိုကောင်းတယ်	ho2 hsine2 htet po2 koun3 deare2	(This shop is) better than that shop.

Note: ပိုကောင်း | po2 koun3 = more + good.

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)ပေကျော်တယ်	a-yut chout pay2 kjau2 deare2	He is over 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.

ဒီလူ ဟိုလူလောက် မဝဘူး	de2 lu2 *ho2* lu2 lout ma1-wa1 bu3	This man is not as fat as *that* man. wa1 = fat; plump.
ဒီလူဟိုလူလောက် ဝတယ်	de2 lu2 *ho2* lu2 lout wa1 deare2	This man is as fat as *that* man.

(၅)မိုင်လောက် ဝေးတယ်	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.

မန္တလေး အထိပဲ သွားမယ်	mun3-da1-lay3 a-hti1 beare3 thwa3 meare2	(This bus) will go only until Mandalay.

(၄)နာရီ အထိပဲ လုပ်မယ်	lay3 na2-yi2 a-hti1 beare3 loat meare2	We will work only till 4 O' clock.
အိမ်အထိ လိုက်ပို့ ပေးပါ	ain2 a-hti1 lite po1 pay3 ba2	Please accompany or take me to my house. Please come along with me till the house (sometimes to help deliver items.)

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

ကားပြင်ပြီးတဲ့ အထိ စောင့်မယ်	ka3 *pyin2 pyi3* deare1 a-hti1 soun1 meare2	I will wait till car *repair is done.* deare1 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.

ဒါက အဖေ အတွက်	da2 ga1 a-pfay2 *a-twet*	This is *for* father.
မင်းအတွက်ပါ ဝယ်လာ ခဲ့တယ်	min3 a-twet ba2 weare2 la2 kheare1 deare2	I bought this for you also.
မနက်ဖြန် အတွက် ကော	ma1-net-pfyan2 a-twet gau3	What about for tomorrow?

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.

ဒါမင်းဖို့	da2 min3 bo1	This is for you.

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

�‌ဘာလုပ်ဖို့လဲ	ba2 loat pfo1 leare3	What purpose? (What is the purpose of this thing?)
ပေးဖို့	pay3 bo1	This is the thing to give someone.
ပေးဖို့မလိုဘူး	pay3 bo1 ma1-lo2 bu3	No need to give. (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 + ဖို့ | 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 as a suffix particle to say having the courage to speak, do, go, etc..

မင်း တစ်ယောက်တည်း 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).
ပိုက်ဆံအိတ် ကျန်ရစ် ခဲ့ပြီ	pike-hsun2 ate kjan2-yit kheare1 byi2	I think I left behind the purse! (upon discovering that it was missing.)

Fully satisfied - ဝ | wa1

As an adjective, it describes being fat or plump.

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

It can be a verb to mean having a full stomach, 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? |

ကစားလို့ မဝသေးဘူး	ga1-za3 lo1 ma1-wa1 thay3 bu3	I am not done with playing.
အိပ်ရေး မဝဘူး	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.

တစ်ယောက် နှစ်ခုစီ ရမယ်	ta1-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-myo1 lone3	the whole town (one + town + all)
တစ်ရွာလုံး	ta1-ywa2 lone3	the whole village (one + village + all)

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

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

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

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

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

၅-ယောက် စလုံး	nga3 yout sa1-lone3	All five people. (five + numerical classifier + all)
၅-ယောက် စလုံး ခေါ်ခဲ့	nga3 yout 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.

ဘယ်တုန်းကလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 leare3	When was that?
ဘယ်တုန်းက လာသွားလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 la2 thwa3 leare3	When did he come (and left)?
မနက်(၁၀)နာရီ လောက် တုန်းက	ma1-net *hseare2* na2-yi2 lout dome3-ga1	It was around *10* in the morning. [na2-yi2 = clock.]

ဘယ်တုန်းက ရောက်နေ တာလဲ	beare2 dome3-ga1 yout nay2 da2 leare3	Since when did (you) come? yout = 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.

မနက်(၁၀)နာရီ ကတည်းက	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.

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

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" wit 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 "lt"
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: နဲ့၊ ဖို့၊ 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 ဖို့ as either 'pfo1' or 'bo1'. Improvements are reflected in full-fledged Myanmar English Dictionary now available on the website.

| E | 2021-01-17 | Completely reformatted with OpenOffice© 4. Changed both Myanmar and English font types. Font colors slightly changed. Cover page changed. Added ဒါ | da2, ဒီမှာ | de2 hma2 and အနေတော် | a-nay2-dau2. Pronouns and လေ|lay2 expended. Several minor improvements in explanations made. Converted to PDF with side pane menu for Adobe PDF reader. Total pages increased to 112 plus cover page. |

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