

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>

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- 100. Earlier time တုန်းက | dome3-gah1
- 101. Since that time ကတည်းက | ga1-deare3-gah1

Grammar Color Coding

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

noun -- brown 2

particle -- magenta 6

postpositional marker -- light magenta

conjunction -- turquoise 5

adjective -- green 5

adverb -- turquoise 7

verb -- red 4

pronoun -- sea blue

interjection -- red 5

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**.

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

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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**. Try to understand မ | ma1 before the question mark လား | la3 as a short spoken sound of မယ် | meare2 in the question.

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

Expectation လိမ်မယ် | lain1 meare2 [back to menu](#)

The event indicated by the **verb** is going to happen in the near future. There is **expectation** or **anticipation**, not intention like မယ် | meare2.

ဧည့်သည်လာလိမ်မယ်	eare1-theare2 la2 lain1 meare2	Visitors will be here anytime soon. la2 = to come
မိုးရွာလိမ်မယ်	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 <u>dau1 meare2</u>	I am <u>about to</u> eat.
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စားတော့မလား	sa3 <u>dau1 ma1</u> la3	Are you <u>going to eat</u> now?
စားတော့မယ်	sa3 dau1 meare2	yes.
သွားတော့မယ်	thwa3 <u>dau1 meare2</u>	I am <u>about to go</u> .

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

Do this now တော့ | dau1

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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.

တော်တော့တော်ပါတယ်	tau2 dau1 tau2 ba2 deare2	She is bright alright.
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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.

စား ဦးမလား	sa3 ome3 ma1 la3	Do you still want to eat it?
မစား တော့ဘူး	ma1 sa3 dau1 bu3	No. (no longer)
စား ဦးမယ်	sa3 ome3 meare2	Yes. (still)

Making a suggestion with polite ပါ | ba2

This polite word softens the tone.

စား	sa3	Eat!
စား ပါ	sa3 ba2	Please eat!
စား ပါဦး	sa3 ba2 ome2	Won't you please eat ?
စား ပါဦး အဘ	sa3 ba2 ome2 a-ba1	Won't you please eat , Grandpa ?

Don't မ -- နဲ့ | ma1 xxxx neare1

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

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

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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**.

တူနဲ့စားမယ်	tu2 neare1 sa3 meare2	I'll eat with <u>chopsticks</u> .
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ကားနဲ့သွားမယ်	ka3 neare1 thwa3 meare2	We'll go with a car.
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The second type is a conjunction "with" in the sense of this "and" that to show accompaniment or compatibility.

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

Pronouns နာမ်စား | nun2 za3

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

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

Already ပြီ | byi2

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

မောပြီ	mau3 byi2	I am tired .
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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	yah1 byi2	It's ready .
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ထမင်းရပြီ	hta1-min3 yah1 byi2	Dinner (rice) is ready.
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ထမင်းရပြီလား	hta1-min3 yah1 byi2 la3	Is dinner (rice) ready?
ရပြီ	yah1 byi2	Yes.

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

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

Still သေးတယ် | thay3 deare2

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Still have something.

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 yah1 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.

More examples:

ထမင်းရပြီလား	hta1-min3 yah1 byi2 la3	Is dinner (rice) ready?
ထမင်း မရသေးဘူးလား	hta1-min3 ma1 yah1 thay3 bu3 la3	Isn't dinner (rice) ready yet?
မရသေးဘူး	ma1 yah1 thay3 bu3	Not yet.
ရတော့မယ်	yah1 dau1 meare2	It's almost done.
ရပြီ	yah1 byi2	Yes.

ရန်ကုန်ရောက်ပြီလား	yan2-gome2 yout byi2 la3	Have we reached Yangon?
ရန်ကုန်မရောက်သေးဘူးလား	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 <i>still</i> need it?
လိုသေးတယ်	lo2 thay3 deare2	I <i>still</i> need it.
မလိုသေးဘူး	ma1 lo2 thay3 bu3	I don't need it <i>yet</i> .
မလိုတော့ဘူး	ma1 lo2 dau1 bu3	I don't need it anymore.

Plurals ဗဟုဝုစ်ကိန်း | ba1-hu1-woot-kain3

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

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

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

Particle တွေ | dway2 generally applies to all living things.

လူ	lu2	person
လူတွေ	lu2 dway2	people

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

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

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

ခင်ဗျားတို့တွေ	kha1 mya3 doh1 dway2	You people
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Add particle ကြ | ja1 after verbs to refer to more than one person.

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

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

သွားကြ	tha3 ja1	Go!
သွားကြပါလား	thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go?
ရန်ကုန်သွားကြပါလား	yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't (you guys) go to Yangon?
ခင်ဗျားတို့ရန်ကုန်သွားကြပါလား	kha1 mya3 doh1 yan2-gome2 thwa3 ja1 ba2 la3	Why don't you guys go to Yangon?

ကယ်ကြပါ	keare2 ja1 ba2	Help! (please, people)
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Concern words ရဲ့လား | yeare1 la3

Show doubt or concern with those ending words.

ပူရဲ့လား	pu2 yeare1 la3	Is it hot enough?
ဟင်းရည်ပူရဲ့လား	hin3-yay2 pu2 yeare1 la3	Is the soup hot enough?

ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote yeare1 la3	Are you sure ? (be correct)
ဒီအိမ်ဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 hote yeare1 la3	Are you sure this is the house?
ဒီအိမ်မှဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	de2 ain2 <u>hma1</u> hote yeare1 la3	Are you certain this house is (<u>surely</u>) the one?

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

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

Possessive ရဲ | yeare1

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

အားလုံးရဲ တယ်လီနော	ah3-lone3 yeare1 teare2-li2-nau3	Everyone's Telenor. (Telenor for everyone.)
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If the name of the person ends in second tone especially if the last two words is a repeat, it is more usual to shorten it by changing the last word of the name to the first tone and omit this word.

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

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

သူ့ကား	thu1 ka3	his (or hers) car.
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Only if you are sure မှ | hma1

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

ဟုတ်မှဟုတ်ရဲ့လား	hote <u>hma1</u> hote yeare1 la3	I am having doubt. (<u>hma1</u> stresses the doubt yeare1)
ဟုတ်မှလုပ်	hote hma1 <u>loat</u>	<u>Do</u> only if you are sure it's the right thing to do. (right + only then + <u>do</u>)
ဟုတ်မှလည်းလုပ်ဦး	hote hma1 <i>leare3</i> loat <u>ome3</u>	Careful! Do it only if it is absolutely right . (Right is <i>also</i> a <u>pre-requisite</u> .)
ဟုတ်မှလည်းလုပ်ကြဦး	hote hma1 <i>leare3</i> loat jal ome3	Careful! Do it only if it is absolutely right . (Warning to more than one person.)

ခေါ်မှသွား	khau2 hma <i>thwa3</i>	Go if and only if you are called . (someone calls + only then + <i>go</i>)
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Conditional if ရင် | yin2

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

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

In that case ဆိုရင် | hso2-yin2

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

ဒါဆိုရင်ကောင်းတာပေါ့	da2 hso2-yin2 koun3 ta2 pau1	Then, <u>that's great!</u>
ဒီလိုဆိုရင် ဘာဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ	de2 lo2 hso2 yin2 ba2 hset loat yah1 ma1 leare3	How should I proceed, then? <u>If that is the case,</u> what should I <i>do next?</i> hset = continuously

If this is the case ဒါဖြင့် | da2-pfyin1

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

ဒါဖြင့် မနက်ဖြန် စောစောသွား	da2-pfyin1 ma1-net- pfyin2 sau3-sau3 thwa3	If this is the case, you must go early tomorrow.
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But ဒါပေမဲ့ | da2-pay2-meare1

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This is a conjunction that connects two thoughts.

ကောင်းတယ်၊ ဒါပေမဲ့ဈေးကြီးတယ်	koun3 deare2 da2- pay2-meare1 zay3 kji3 deare2	Good, but expensive.
ရမယ်ဒါပေမဲ့ နည်းနည်းတော့ ကြာမယ်	yah1 meare2 da2-pay2- meare1 neare3-neare3 dau1 <u>kja2 meare2</u>	It can be done. But, it will take a while. (<u>take a little long time.</u>) dau1 is an emphasis.

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

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

မစားခင် လက်ဆေး	ma1 sa3 khin2 let hsay3	Wash your hands before eating. (not + eat + before + hand + wash)
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Without မ --- တဲ | ma1 xxxx beare3

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

မခေါ်တဲရောက်လာ တယ်	ma1 khau2 beare3 yout la2 deare2	He came without being invited. (Not + call + without + arrive + come + verb ending .)
မသိတဲမပြောနဲ့	ma1 thi1 beare3 ma1 pyau3 neare1	Don't say without knowing .

A sure request ခဲ့ပါ | *kheare1 ba2*

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

လာခဲ့ပါ	la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> come over.
မနက်ဖြန်လာခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> come tomorrow.

ကားယူလာခဲ့ပါ	ka3 <i>yu2</i> la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> bring the car.
မနက်ဖြန် ကားယူလာခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 <i>yu2</i> la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> bring the car tomorrow.

ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲ့ပါ	kjet-kin2 <i>weare2</i> la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> buy a <i>barbecue</i> chicken on the way back.
မနက်ဖြန် ကြက်ကင် ဝယ်လာခဲ့ပါ	ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-kin2 <i>weare2</i> la2 <i>kheare1</i> ba2	Please <u>be sure to</u> buy a <i>barbecue</i> 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.
မနက်ဖြန်လာခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely come over tomorrow.

ကားယူလာခဲ့မယ်	ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car.
မနက်ဖြန် ကားယူလာခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 ka3 yu2 la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely bring the car tomorrow.

ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲ့မယ်	kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back.
မနက်ဖြန် ကြက်ကင်ဝယ်လာခဲ့မယ်	ma1-net-pfyan2 kjet-kin2 <u>weare2</u> la2 kheare1 meare2	I will definitely buy a barbecue chicken on the way back tomorrow.

Have just done ခဲ့တယ် | kheare1 deare2

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

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

Experienced before ပူးတယ် | pfu3 deare2

Been there, done that, seen it.

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

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

Even (I/he/this) တောင် | down2

Even someone or something lacks something or insufficient.

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

Present Participle နေတယ် | nay2 deare2

In the midst of doing something.

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

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

ပြင်နေတယ်	pyin2 nay2 deare2	I am repairing it.
ကားပြင်နေတယ်	ka3 pyin2 nay2 deare2	I am repairing the car.

Middle of doing something နေတုန်း | nay2 dome3

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

စားနေတုန်း	sa3 nay2 dome3	I am still eating.
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အခုလာခဲ့ပါ	a-khu1 la2 kheare1 ba2	Please come over now.
စားနေတုန်း	sa3 nay2 dome3	I haven't done eating yet.

ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲလား	pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3 la3	Are you still fixing it?
ပြင်နေတုန်းပဲ	pyin2 nay2 dome3 beare3	Yes.

The continuity ဝား | hta3

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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.

တံခါး ပိတ်ထား	da1-ga3 pate hta3	close the door and keep it closed.
တံခါး ပိတ်ထားတယ်	da1-ga3 pate hta3 deare2	The door has been closed. "The door is closed."
ဆိုင် ပိတ်ထားတယ်	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.
ဒါကိုထား	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 <u>had</u> the door closed.
တံခါးပိတ်ထားခဲ့မယ်	da1-ga3 pate hta3 kheare1 meare2	I <u>will have</u> the door closed (before going out.)

Only and exactly this ၵ | beare3

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

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

ဒါလား	da2 <u>beare3</u> la3	<u>Only</u> this?
ဒါ	da2 beare3	Yes.

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

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

Only and just him သာ | dtha2

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

သူ့ကိုသာပေးလိုက်	thu1 go2 dtha2 pay3 lite	Just give it to him.
သူကသာထင်နေတာ	thu2 ga1 dtha2 htin2 nay2 ta2	Only he is thinking that way.

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

ကျွန်တော်သာဆိုရင် ဒီလိုမလုပ်ဘူး	<u>kja1-nau2 dtha2</u> <u>hso2-yin2 de2-lo2</u> ma1 loat bu3	I wouldn't have done like this <u>if I were him</u> .
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Want word ချင် | chin2

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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 .
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ခေါက်ဆွဲစားချင်လား	khout-hsweare3 sa3 chin2 la3	Do you want to eat noodle?
စားချင်တယ်	sa3 chin2 deare2	Yes.
စားချင်တာပေါ့	sa3 chin2 ta2 pau1	Of course.

Of course တာပေါ့ | ta2 pau1

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Words of agreement.

ဟုတ်တာပေါ့	hote ta2 pau1	Of course.
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သွားတာပေါ့	thwa3 ta2 pau1	Of course, we will go.
သွားကြမလား	thwa3 ja1 ma1 la3	Shall we go?
သွားကြတာပေါ့	thwa3 ja1 ta2 pau1	Of course.

ရမလား	yah1 ma1 la3	Can this be done?
ရတာပေါ့	yah1 ta2 pau1	Of course.

ကြည့်ကြသေးတာပေါ့	kji1 ja1 thay3 ta2 pau1	We will see about that. (till then, I agree.)
တော်သေးတာပေါ့	tau2 thay3 ta2 pau1	You were lucky. It was a good thing. (still suitable , or under control.)
ရယ်တာပေါ့	yi2 ta2 pau1	You're funny! (laughing at your threat.)

Whatever တာ | ta2

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

ကြိုက်တာယူ	<i>kjite ta2 yu2</i>	<i>Take</i> what you <i>like</i> . <i>kjite</i> = to like <i>kjite ta2</i> = thing that you like
ကြိုက်တာယူ ၅၀၀၀	<i>kjite ta2 yu2 nga3 htoun2</i>	<i>Take</i> what you <i>like</i> , only 5,000.
လုပ်ချင်တာလုပ်	<i>loat chin2 ta2 loat</i>	<i>Do</i> what you <i>want</i> (to do).
ကြီးတရွေးယူ	<i>kji3 ta2 yway3 yu2</i>	<i>Choose</i> and <i>take</i> the <u>big</u> <u>one</u> .
ညာတာ မကြိုက်ဘူး	<i>nya2 ta2 ma1 kjite bu3</i>	I don't <i>like</i> <u>lies</u> . <i>nya2</i> = to lie
ညာတာ လုံးဝ မကြိုက်ဘူး	<i>nya2 ta2 lone3-wa1 ma1 kjite bu3</i>	I <i>absolutely</i> don't <i>like</i> <u>lies</u> .

Extreme degree လိုက်တာ | lite ta2

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

ဆာလိုက်တာ	hsa2 <u>lite ta2</u>	I am <u>so</u> hungry.
တော်လိုက်တာ	tau2 <u>lite ta2</u>	You are <u>so</u> good/skillful.
ပူလိုက်တာ	pu2 <u>lite ta2</u>	It's <u>so</u> hot.

(Also see လိုက် | lite .)

Better than expected သားပဲ | dtha3 beare3

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

ဟုတ်သားပဲ	hote tha3 beare3	That's <u>right</u> ! (Not what I thought, though.)
တော်သားပဲ	tau2 dtha3 beare3	Hey, he's quite good! (or) Hey, the trousers <u>fit</u> !
ရသားပဲ	yah1 dtha3 beare3	Wow, it could be done! (<u>be possible</u>)

A positive statement တာပဲ | ta2 beare3

သိပ်ကောင်းတာပဲ	thate koun3 ta2 beare3	That's very good.
ဒါလည်းဟုတ်တာပဲ	da2 leare3 hote ta2 beare3	That <u>too</u> is right!

ဒီလိုလုပ်	de3 lo2 loat	Do like this.
ရတာပဲ	yah1 ta2 beare3	Sure, why not?
ဒါလည်းရတာပဲ	da2 leare3 yah1 ta2 beare3	It can be done like that, <u>too</u> .

Question Words တ - လဲ | ba2 xxx leare3

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

ဘလဲ	ba2 leare3	What? What's the matter?
ဒါဘလဲ	da2 ba2 leare3	What is this?
ဒါဘတွေလဲ	da2 ba2 dway2 leare3	What are those?
ဒါဘကားလဲ	da2 ba2 ka3 leare3	1. What model is this car? 2. What number is this bus?

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

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

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

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

ဘလုပ်ရမလဲ	ba2 loat yah1 ma1 leare3	What should I do?
<u>ဘ</u> ဆက်လုပ်ရမလဲ	<u>ba2</u> hset loat yah1 ma1 leare3	<u>How</u> should I <i>proceed</i> ?

Why or why didn't you ?

ဘဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why?
ဘဖြစ်လို့ <u>သွား</u> တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 <u>thwa3</u> ta2 leare3	Why did you go? (why + reason for going)
ဘဖြစ်လို့ <u>မသွား</u> တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 <u>ma1</u> <u>thwa3 ta2</u> leare3	Why didn't you go? (why + reason for not going)
ဘဖြစ်လို့လုပ်တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 <u>loat ta2</u> leare3	Why did you do it? (why + reason for doing)
ဘဖြစ်လို့ <u>မလုပ်</u> တာလဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 <u>ma1</u> <u>loat ta2</u> leare3	Why didn't you do? (why + reason for not doing)

Why is --? What's the reason?

ဘကြောင့်လဲ	ba2 joun1 leare3	Why?
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လှုပ်နေတာ ဘာကြောင့်လဲ	<u>hloat</u> <u>nay2 ta2</u> ba2 joun1 leare3	Why is it shaking ? (<u>reason to be shaking</u>)
မီးမလာတာ ဘာကြောင့်လဲ	<u>mi3</u> <u>ma1 la2 ta2</u> ba2 joun1 leare3	Why is there no light? <u>reason for (mi3 ma1 la3 =</u> <u>light not come)</u>

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

ဘာကားစီးရမလဲ	ba2 ka3 si3 yah1 ma1 leare3	Which bus should I take? What (number) + vehicle + ride + Should I
ဘယ်ကားစီးရမလဲ	beare2 ka3 si3 yah1 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 တယ်-လဲ | beare2 - leare3

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

တယ်လဲ	beare2 leare3	Where to?
တယ်မှာလဲ	beare2 hma2 leare3	Where is it?
တယ်မလဲ	beare2 ma1 leare3	Where is it?
တယ်သွားမလဲ	beare2 thwa3 ma1 leare3	Where are you going? [Taxi driver to passenger]
တယ်သွားကြမလဲ	beare2 thwa3 ja1 ma1 leare3	Where are you (guys) going?
တယ်သွားမလို့လဲ	beare2 thwa3 ma1 lo1 leare3	Where are you going? [For example, upon seeing changing clothes.]
တယ်မှမသွားဘူး	beare2 hma1 ma1 thwa3 bu3	I am not going anywhere.
တယ်သွားချင်လဲ	beare2 thwa3 chin2 leare3	Where do you want to go?
တယ်ဟာလဲ	beare2 ha2 leare3	Which one?

ဘယ်သူလဲ	beare2 thu2 leare3	Who?
ဒါဘယ်သူလဲ	da2 beare2 thu2 leare3	Who is <u>this</u> ?

ဒါဘယ်သူ့ပိုက်ဆံ အိတ်လဲ	da2 beare2-thu1 pike-hsun2-ate leare3	Whose purse is <u>this</u> ?
ဘယ်လောက်လဲ	beare2 lout leare3	How much?
ပိုက်ဆံဘယ်လောက်လို ချင်လဲ	pike-hsun2 beare2 lout lo2 chin2 leare3	How much <u>money</u> do you <u>want</u> ?
ဘယ်နှယောက်လဲ	beare2 hna1 yout leare3	How many persons?
ကားဘယ်နှစီးလာလဲ	ka3 beare2 hna1 si3 la2 leare3	How many <u>cars</u> <u>came</u> ?
ဘယ်တော့လာမလဲ	beare2 dau1 la2 ma1 leare3	When <u>will</u> you <u>come</u> ?
ဘယ်အချိန်လာမလဲ	beare2 a-chain2 la2 ma1 leare3	What time <u>will</u> you <u>come</u> ?
ဘယ်လိုလဲ	beare2 lo2 leare3	<u>How</u> was it? How did it go?
ဘယ်လိုသွားမလဲ	beare2 lo2 thwa3 ma1 leare3	<u>How</u> <u>shall</u> we <u>go</u> ?

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

ဘယ်လိုလုပ်ကြမလဲ	beare2 lo2 loat ja1 ma1 leare3	What should we do now?
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Question Word တုံး | dome3

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

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

May this happen ပါဝေ | ba2 zay2

A wish and letting things happen.

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

Please let me ပါရဝေ | ba1 yah1 zay2

A permission is requested.

သွားပါရဝေ	thwa2 ba1 yah1 zay2	Please let me go. Please release me.
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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?
မယုံရင် စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	ma1 yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] don't believe me, why don't you try and see?
ခင်ဗျား မယုံရင် စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	kha1-mya3 ma1 yone2 yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If you don't believe me, why don't you try and see?

သတ္တိရှိရင် စမ်းကြည့်ပါလား	<u>thut-ti1 shi1</u> yin2 sun3-kji1 ba2 la3	If [you] are brave, why don't you try and see?
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ဒီလိုလုပ်ကြည့်ပါလား	de2 lo2 loat kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you try doing like this ?
လုပ်လို့မရပါလား	loat lo1 ma1 yah1 ba2 la3	How come I <u>can't</u> 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 yah1 oun2	Let me have a look!

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

စားကြည့်ပါလား	sa3 kji1 ba2 la3	Why don't you try 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.)
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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.

လုပ်လို့မရပါလား	loat lo1 <u>ma1_yah1</u> ba2 la3	How come I <u>can't</u> do that?
ပြောလို့မရဘူး	pyau3 lo1 <u>ma1yah1</u> bu3	1. It's hard to say. (unpredictable) 2. <u>Can't</u> tell the child. (He won't listen.)
စားလို့ကောင်းတယ်	sa3 lo1 koun3 deare2	It's delicious! sa3 koun3 = delicious

ကြည့်လို့မရဘူး	kji1 lo1 ma1 yah1 bu3	1. <u>Can't</u> stand him. (find him unacceptable.) 2. TV is broken. kji1 = to watch or to look
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English equivalent of "as" or "as regard to this".

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

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

ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ	ba2 pfyit lo1 leare3	Why? What's the reason? pfyit = something happens
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ဘဖြစ်လို့လုပ်တာလဲ	<u>ba2</u> <u>pfyit</u> lo1 <u>loat</u> ta2 leare3	<u>Why</u> did you <i>do</i> it?
ဘဖြစ်လို့ မစားတာလဲ	<u>ba2</u> <u>pfyit</u> lo1 ma1 <i>sa3</i> ta2 leare3	<u>Why</u> didn't you <i>eat</i> ?

Multiple meanings လိုက် | *lite* [back to menu](#)

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

စားလိုက်ရမလား	<i>sa3</i> <i>lite</i> yah1 ma1 la3	Can I finish (<i>eat</i>) what's left?
စားလိုက်	<i>sa3</i> <i>lite</i>	Go ahead (<i>eat</i> it all.)
ပေးလိုက်ပါ	<i>pay3</i> <i>lite</i> ba2	Just <i>give</i> it (to him).

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

မြင်လိုက်လား	<i>myin2</i> <i>lite</i> la3	Did you <i>see</i> that?
မြင်လိုက်တယ်	<i>myin2</i> <i>lite</i> <i>deare2</i>	I <i>saw</i> it.

မမြင်လိုက်ဘူး	ma1-myin2 lite bu3	I didn't see.
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It can be an emphasis "so much". (Also see လိုက်တာ | [lite ta2](#).)

လှလိုက်တာ	hla1 lite ta2	So beautiful!
အိုက်လိုက်တာ	ike lite ta2	It's too stuffy! (feel warm)

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

လိုက်ခဲ့ရမလား	lite kheare1 yah1 ma1 la3	Do you want me to follow you?
လိုက်ခဲ့	lite kheare1	OK.


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

လိုက်ပွဲ	lite pweare3	Extra dish for second helping.
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It can be used as a verb meaning compatible or pleasing to the eyes.

အကျီအဖြူနဲ့ ဘောင်းဘီအညိုနဲ့ လိုက်တယ်	ain3-ji2 a-pfyu2 neare1 boun3-be2 a-nyo2 neare1 <u>lite</u> <u>deare2</u>	White shirt goes <u>well</u> with brown trousers.
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Let's do something  | [zoi](#) [back to menu](#)

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.

စားကြစို့	sa3 ja1 zoi1	Let's eat. It's about time.
သွားကြစို့	thwa3 ja1 zoi1	Let's go. It's about time.
သွားစို့	thwa3 zoi1	Let's go. It's about time.

Let's try something ရအောင် | yah1 oun2

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

စမ်းကြည့်ရအောင်	sun3 kji1 yah1 oun2	Let's try this.
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Possibility or Possession ရ | yah1

The first meaning is to get or to have something.

ဘီယာရမလား	be2-ya2 yah1 ma1 la3	Can I have beer? Do you have beer?
ကျွန်တော် မိန်းမ ရသွားပြီ	kja1-nau2 main3-ma1 yah1 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 yah1	No parking. (To park a car is not allowed.)
လက်မှတ်ဝယ်ရမယ်	let-hmut <u>weare2</u> yah1 <u>meare2</u>	You <u>need to</u> buy a ticket.

In order to **အောင်** | **oun2** [back to menu](#)

This **conjunction** missing in English connects action to desired result.

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

He says xxxx တဲ့ | teare1

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

၅၀၀၀ ပေးမယ်	nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2	A. I will give 5,000.
သူ့ဘာပြောလဲ	thu2 ba2 pyau3 leare3	B. <i>What</i> did he say?
၅၀၀၀ ပေးမယ် တဲ့	nga3-htoun2 pay3 meare2 <u>teare1</u>	C. <u>He said</u> he will give 5,000.

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

လို့တဲ့လူကိုပေးပါ	lo2 <u>teare1</u> lu2 go2 pay3 ba2	Give it to someone <u>who</u> <i>needs</i> it.
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What are you waiting for? xxxx လေ | lay2

A simple one word after the verb urges for action.

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

Very သိပ် | thate

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

နေသိပ်မကောင်းဘူး	nay2 thate ma1 koun3 bu3	I am not feeling very well.
သိပ်မဆာသေးဘူး	thate ma1 hsa2 thay3 bu3	I am not too hungry yet.
သိပ်လှတပဲ	thate hla1 ta2 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!
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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?
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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.

Still possible နိုင်သေး | nine2 thay3

Verb is followed by particles for possible and still.

ရနိုင်သေးတယ်	yah1 nine2 thay3 deare2	It can <i>still</i> be done.
ဖြစ်နိုင်သေးတယ်	pfyit nine2 thay3 deare2	It is <i>still</i> possible.

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

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

မရနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1 yah1 nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	It can't be done anymore. Can't get it done <u>anymore</u> .
မဖြစ်နိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1 pfyit nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	It's no longer possible. It can <u>no longer</u> happen .
မစားနိုင်တော့ဘူး	ma1 sa3 nine2 <u>dau1</u> <u>bu3</u>	I am full. I can't eat <u>anymore</u> .

Do something first နှင့် | hnin1

This word means to do something ahead of others.

သွားနှင့်ရမလား	thwa3 hnin1 yah1 ma1 la3	Do you want me to go first? Should I go first?
သွားနှင့်	thwa3 hnin1	Yes, go ahead.
စားနှင့်	sa3 hnin1	Eat first. (Have the meal by yourself. Don't wait for us.)

Location indicator in/on/at မှာ | hma2

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

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

ကားသော့ဘယ်မှာလဲ	ka3-thau1 beare2 hma2 leare3	Where is the car's 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 [back to menu](#)

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

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

Has done the act of သွား | thwa3

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

ဟိုလူကြီးပြန်သွားပြီ	ho2 lu2-ji3 <u>pyan2</u> thwa3 <u>byi2</u>	That gentleman <u>has left</u> .
ငွေစာရင်း ရှင်းသွားတယ်	ngway2-sa1-yin3 <u>shin3 thwa3 deare2</u>	He <u>has settled</u> his money account.
ဘာမှာသွားလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 leare3	Did he leave any word? <u>What reminded?</u>
ဘာမှာသွားသေးလဲ	ba2 hma2 thwa3 thay3 leare3	What else did he say? <u>What else reminded?</u>

မုန့်ဟင်းခါးရဦးမလား	mone1-hin3-kha3 <u>yah1 ome3 ma1 la3</u>	Do you still have Mont-hin-kha (Burmese favorite breakfast)? [<u>Can I still have</u>]
ကုန်သွားပြီ	kone2 thwa3 byi2	No more. (kone2 = run out; sold out.)

From where or the subject is က | gah1

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

ဘယ်ကပြန်လာလဲ	beare2 gah1 pyan2 la2 leare3	Where did you come back from? (greeting)
ရုံးကပြန်လာတာလား	Yone3 gah1 pyan2 la2 ta2 la3	Did you come back from the office?
ဈေးကပြန်လာတာပါ	zay3 gah1 pyan2 la2 ta2 ba2	I just came back from the market.

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

ဟိုလူက ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	ho2 lu2 gah1 pike- hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	That man gives the money.
ဟိုလူက ခင်ဗျားကို ပိုက်ဆံ ပေးလိုက်တယ်	ho2 lu2 gah1 kha1- mya3 go2 pike-hsun2 pay3 lite deare2	That man gives you the money. (gives money to you.)

To ကို | go2

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

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

Direction to or from a person ဆီ | hsi2

In spoken language, က | gah1 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.

ရန်ကုန်ကရောက်လာ တာ	yan2-gome2 gah1 yout la2 ta2	(He) came from Yangon. ta2 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 gah1 yah1 la2 ta2	I got this from Daw Pu.
သူ့ဆီသွား	thu1 hsi2 thwa3	Go to him.

Do something for someone ငေး | pay3

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

ဒီနံပါတ်ခေါ်ပေးပါ	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

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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 pwin1 deare2	The shop opens every day.
ဆိုင်တိုင်းလူအပြည့်ပဲ	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	Every and each house <i>alike</i> has a TV.

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

ဒီဗေဒင်ဆရာ ဟောတိုင်း မှန်တယ်	de2 bay2-din2 hsa1- ya2 hau3 dine3 hmun2 deare2	This fortune teller is right every time he <i>makes a</i> <i>prediction</i> .
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Without a care or concern ဝပ် | pyit

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

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

အိပ်ခန်းသော တွေ့မိသလား	ate-khan3 thau1 <u>tway1</u> <u>mi1</u> dtha1 la3	Have you <u>by chance</u> <u>seen</u> the bedroom key?
ဆေးမှားစားမိလို့	hsay3 <u>hma3 sa3</u> <u>mi1</u> lo1	<i>because</i> I've <u>taken</u> the (wrong) medicine <u>by</u> <u>mistake</u> . <i>hma3</i> = make a mistake <i>sa3</i> = eat

Seldom ခဲ | kheare3

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Infrequent activity.

မြို့ထဲသွားခဲတယ်	myo1-hteare3 thwa3 kheare3 deare2	I seldom go to <u>downtown</u> . myo1 = town; city hteare3 = inside
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Also / too လည်း | leare3

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

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

Also ကော | gau3

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

ခင်ဗျားကော လိုက်ဦးမလား	kha1-mya3 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 ပြီးပြီ | pyi3

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

ပြီးပြီလား	pyi3 byi2 la3	Done?
ပြီးပြီ	pyi3 byi2	Yes.

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

ထမင်းစားပြီးပြီလား	hta1-min3 sa3 pyi3 byi2 la3	Have you <u>eaten</u> (rice)?
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It can also be a **conjunction** that connects two **actions** in sequence immediately one **after** another.

လမ်းသေသေချာချာ ကြည့်ပြီးကူး	lun3 thay2-thay2- cha2-cha2 kji1 pyi3 ku3	Cross the road after thoroughly checking the traffic. kji1 = to look
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Simultaneous activities ရင်း | yin3

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

ရေချိုးရင်းသီချင်းဆိုနေ တယ်	yay2-cho3 yin3 tha1- chin3-hso2 nay2 deare2	He is <i>singing</i> while taking a bath.
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Something happens while တုန်း | dome3

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

<p>စားနေတုန်း ညှေသည်ရောက် လာတယ်</p>	<p><u>sa3_nay2</u> dome3 eare1-theare2 yout la2 deare2</p>	<p>Visitor came while I was <u>eating</u>.</p>
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Note the difference. Particle တုန်း | dome3 below means "still".

<p>စားနေတုန်း</p>	<p><u>sa3_nay2</u> dome3</p>	<p>I am still <u>eating</u>.</p>
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Because ကြောင့် | joun1

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

ဘကြောင့်လဲ	ba2 joun1 leare3	Why? What's the reason? What → () ?
သူ့ကြောင့် ဒီလိုဖြစ်ရတာ	thu1 joun1 <u>de2 lo2</u> <u>pfyit yah1 ta2</u>	Something <i>like this</i> happens because of him.
သော် ဒါကြောင့်ကိုး	au2 da2 joun1 go3	Oh, that's why. I see now! Oh, that ← I see!

Becoming လာ | la2

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

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

As လို | lo2

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

(၁၀)မိနစ်လောက်လို သေးတယ်	hseare2 ma1-nit <u>lout</u> lo2 thay3 deare2	<i>Still needs about 10</i> minutes.
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As a suffix **particle**, it means "as" something.

ဒါမြန်မာလိုဘာခေါ်လဲ	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.

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

Same တူ | tu2

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

ဒီနှစ်ခုဈေးတူတယ်	de2 hna1-khu1 zay3 tu2 deare2	Those two items <u>cost the same</u> .
အရွယ်တူတယ်	a-yweare2 tu2 deare2	They are the same size.
အရသာတူတယ်	a-yah1-tha2 tu2 deare2	They taste the same.
အတူတူပဲ	a-tu2-tu2 beare3	They are the same.

Exactly like အတိုင်း | a-tine3

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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.

သားက အဖေအတိုင်းပဲ	tha3 gah1 a-pfay2 a-tine3 beare3	The son is exactly like father.
ပြောတဲ့အတိုင်းလုပ်ပါ	pyau3 teare1 a-tine3 loat ba2	Please <i>do</i> exactly as what I say. (exact compliance)

Almost / nearly နီးပါး | ni3-ba3

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

ဒီလူ အရပ် (၆)ပေ နီးပါးရှိတယ်	de2 lu2 a-yut chout pay2 ni3-ba3 shi1 deare2	That man is almost 6 feet tall. a-yut = height
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Near နား | na3

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

ဒီနားမှာအိမ်သာရှိလား	de2 na3 hma2 ain2- tha2 shi1 la3	Is there a toilet around here.
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Exact amount တိတိ | ti1-ti1

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

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

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

ကွက်တိပဲ	kwet-ti1 beare3	Perfect!
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More than ထက် | htet

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

ဒီဆိုင်က ဟိုဆိုင်ထက် ပိုကောင်းတယ်	de2 hsine2 gah1 ho2 hsine2 htet po2 <u>koun3</u> deare2	This shop is <u>better</u> than <i>that</i> shop.
ဟိုဆိုင်ထက် ပိုကောင်းတယ်	ho2 hsine2 htet po2 <u>koun3</u> deare2	(This shop is) <u>better</u> than <i>that</i> shop.

Over ကျော် | kjau2

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

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

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

<p>ဒီလူဟိုလူလောက် မဝဘူး</p>	<p>de2 lu2 ho2 lu2 lout ma1 wa1 bu3</p>	<p>This man is not as fat as that man. wa1 = to be fat, or be full and satisfied.</p>
<p>ဒီလူဟိုလူလောက်ဝ တယ်</p>	<p>de2 lu2 ho2 lu2 lout wa1 deare2</p>	<p>This man is as fat as that man.</p>
<p>(၅)မိုင်လောက်ဝေး တယ်</p>	<p>nga3 mine2 lout way3 deare2</p>	<p>It's about 5 miles away. way3 = to be far</p>

Until အထိ | a-hti1

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

အိမ်အထိလိုက်ပို့ပေးပါ	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.)
မန္တလေးအထိပဲ သွားမယ်	mun3-da1-lay3 a-hti1 beare3 thwa3 meare2	(This bus) will go only until Mandalay.
(၄)နာရီ အထိပဲလုပ်မယ်	lay3 na2-yi2 a-hti1 beare3 loat meare2	We will work only till 4 O' clock.

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

ကားပြင်ပြီးတဲ့အထိ စောင့်မယ်	ka3 pyin2 pyi3 teare1 a-hti1 soun1 meare2	I will wait till car repair is done. teare1 refers to the time that repair is done.
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For အတွက် | a-twet

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

ဒါကအဖေအတွက်	da2 gah1 a-pfay2 a-twet	This is <i>for</i> father.
မင်းအတွက်ပါဝယ်လာခဲ့တယ်	min3 a-twet ba2 weare2 la2 khear1 deare2	I bought this for you also.
မနက်ဖြန် အတွက်ကော	ma1-net-pfyan2 a-twet gau3	What about for tomorrow?

For ပို့ | pfo1

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

ဒါမင်းပို့	da2 <u>min3</u> pfo1	This is for <u>you</u> .
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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.

ဘာလုပ်ပို့လဲ	ba2 loat pfo1 leare3	What purpose? (What is the purpose of this thing ?)
ပေးပို့	pay3 pfo1	This is the thing to give someone.
ပေးပို့မလိုဘူး	pay3 pfo1 <u>ma1 lo2</u> <u>bu3</u>	<u>No need to give</u> . (The thing you are preparing to give is not necessary.)

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

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

Dare to ရဲ | yeare3

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

မင်းတစ်ယောက်တည်း သွားရဲလား	min3 ta1-yout- hteare3 thwa3 yeare3 la3	Do you dare to go alone?
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Stay behind / left behind ရစ် | yit

To be left behind or to stay behind.

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

Fully satisfied ○ | wa1

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As an adjective, it describes being fat or plump.

ဒီကလေး အတော်ဝတာပဲ	de2 kha1-lay3 a-tau2 wa1 ta2 beare3	This child is so fat!
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It can be a verb to mean full stomach, to have a good night sleep, or to be fully satisfied with whatever one does.

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

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

Each စီ | si2

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

တစ်ယောက်နှစ်ခုစီ ရမယ်	ta1-yout hna1-khu1 si2 yah1 meare2	Each person will get two each. (1 person + 2 items + each + will get.)
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Use လူတိုင်း | lu2 dine3 if each and every person does something. (Refer to [Every တိုင်း | dine3](#))

All လုံး | lone3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earlier time တုန်းက | dome3-gah1

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-gah1 leare3	When was that?
ဘယ်တုန်းကလာသွားလဲ	beare2 dome3-gah1 la2 thwa3 leare3	When (did he) come (and left)?
မနက်(၁၀)နာရီလောက် တုန်းက	<u>ma1-net</u> hseare2-na2- yi2 lout dome3-gah1	<u>Around</u> 10 in the <u>morning</u> . na2-yi2 = clock.
ဘယ်တုန်းကရောက်နေ တာလဲ	beare2 dome3-gah1 yout nay2 ta2 leare3	Since when did (you) come? yout = arrive nay2 = suffix: stay or remain in the place. ta2 converts verb to noun clause: "it's the case that".

Since that time ကတည်းက | ga1-deare3-gah1

Although the word တုန်းက | dome3-gah1 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-gah1	Since 10 in the morning.
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If the person asking the question has some idea that the time is quite long, use this word.

ဘယ်ကတည်းက ရောက်နေတာလဲ	beare2 ga1-deare3- gah1 yout nay2 ta2 leare3	Since when were you here?
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Tone Reference Table

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

Au3	as in "August"
May1	"maize" with silent "ze"
May2	"may" as in "May I?"
May3	"ay" in "amazing"
Sin1	"sink" with silent "k"
Sin2	"sin" as in "sincerely"
Sin3	"sin" as in "sinful"; "Singapore"
Un1	"aunt" with silent "t"
Un2	"un" in "understanding"; "umbrella"
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	close to "dominate"
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 ပို့ လုံး တုန်းက ကတည်းက with 22 new table rows. Pages increased from 92 to 102 with minor corrections and improvements.

Everyday Spoken Burmese

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

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