

Burmese Final Particles Used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were: 1) to study the function of Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, 2) to analyze the classification of Burmese suffixed particles Used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. Textbooks, some Myanmar books, thesis, journals and articles written by Myanmar and foreign scholars were written and reference books. The results in this study were performed by collecting data For the research tools, documentary data, Myanmar and books, thesis, dissertation, articles, online resources, notes from native speakers from Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar and in-depth interview were used mainly in this research to find the final and suffixed particles in Burmese words, and there were five lecturers who were interviewed in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar and the speech of indigenous people were also used as the main data. This study was qualitative research used the tool as the interview and additional comments developed by lecturers composing to address the function of final particles and classification of suffixed particles in Burmese words. The documents and in-depth interview were analyzed after reading clearly in order to generate the informant. Therefore, gender and status of speakers, degree of intimacy and politeness were used to interpret the final particles. The choice of final particles depends on the objectives, situation and feeling that includes statements, questions, requests or persuasion, and command in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. Results of the study were as the following: The researcher found that the final particles revealed a comprehensive understanding of their usage in Burmese language. The study mentioned various final particles and their specific functions.

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The particles as [byà], [bya], and [n๓] are used in statements, positive answers, and seeking approval or permission, respectively. Some particles such as [bæ], [pà], and [p๑], emphasize future actions, confirmations, and intentions. Gender-specific particles like [jĩn] and [h๕] are used by females to make statements, express negativity, or convey appreciation. Other particles, including [dà p๑], [le], and [d๑ mǎ], are employed in different contexts to indicate intimacy, provide positive responses, or communicate for understanding. Furthermore, the researcher's exploration of suffixed particles revealed that their role in altering word classes, emphasizing meaning, and modifying words. Particles like 'tǎ', 't๑๒', 'pàt', 'lot', 'mot', 'motlot', and 'pe' are identified as instrumental in adding emphasis to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, as well as restricting the meaning of a verb. In-depth interviews conducted by the researcher further underscore the significance of final particles in enhancing sentence clarity and overall meaning. The interviews highlighted the importance of using these particles correctly for effective communication. The suffixed particles were also acknowledged for their capacity to modify word classes, emphasize meaning, and modify words within the specific context of Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. The study presented to provide a comprehensive understanding of final and suffixed particles and their impact on effective communication in Burmese language.

Keywords: Analytical study; Final Particles; Burmese Words

Introduction

In the physical sciences, a particle is a small localized object which can be described by several physical or chemical properties, such as volume, density, or mass. They vary greatly in size or quantity, from subatomic particles like the electron, to microscopic particles like atoms and molecules, to macroscopic particles like powders and other granular materials. Particles can also be used to create scientific models of even larger objects depending on their density, such as humans moving in a crowd or celestial bodies in motion. The term particle is rather general in meaning, and is refined as needed by various scientific fields. Anything that is composed of particles may be referred to as being particulate. However, the noun particulate is most frequently used to refer to pollutants in the Earth's atmosphere,

which are a suspension of unconnected particles, rather than a connected particle aggregation.

The concept of particles is particularly useful when modelling nature, as the full treatment of many phenomena can be complex and also involve difficult computation. It can be used to make simplifying assumptions concerning the processes involved. Francis Sears and Mark Zemansky, in *University Physics*, give the example of calculating the landing location and speed of a baseball thrown in the air. They gradually strip the baseball of most of its properties, by first idealizing it as a rigid smooth sphere, then by neglecting rotation, buoyancy and friction, ultimately reducing the problem to the ballistics of a classical point particle. The treatment of large numbers of particles is the realm of statistical physics.

The term "particle" is usually applied differently to three classes of sizes. The term macroscopic particle, usually refers to particles much larger than atoms and molecules. These are usually abstracted as point-like particles, even though they have volumes, shapes, structures, etc. Examples of macroscopic particles would include powder, dust, sand, pieces of debris during a car accident, or even objects as big as the stars of a galaxy. Another type, microscopic particles usually refers to particles of sizes ranging from atoms to molecules, such as carbon dioxide, nanoparticles, and colloidal particles. These particles are studied in chemistry, as well as atomic and molecular physics. The smallest of particles are the subatomic particles, which refer to particles smaller than atoms. These would include particles such as the constituents of atoms protons, neutrons, and electrons as well as other types of particles which can only be produced in particle accelerators or cosmic rays.

This thesis analyzes the function of final and the classification of suffixed particles in conversational Myanmar used in Hinthada. In the researcher's opinion, the final and suffixed particles are very interesting to study because they indicate more clearly the meaning of the sentences. They show the emotions, feelings, politeness, status, and attitudes of the speakers towards the listeners. Final and suffixed particles help to make sentences clear and more natural. Failure to use final and suffixed particles of abusing the use of final and suffixed particles can create misunderstanding between the speakers and the listeners. For native speakers, the use of the final and suffixed particles is very simple, but it may be difficult for foreigners. The researcher recognized the importance of final and suffixed particles in Myanmar and decided to research their use by using conversations of the native

speakers as data. The data was then analyzed, based on social factors as many social factors influence the choice of final and suffixed particles, such as the sex, the status, the distance of the speakers towards the listeners, and the level of politeness required.

There are many differences of the types of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words according to the scholars search the Burmese words used in the different Languages. But here the researcher describes the types of borrow words used in Burmese words based on the Naoko Horikawa who found the types of final particles or borrow Burmese words. Naoke Horikawa mentioned that on a broad level, Burmese words to be divided into two major groups: cultural borrowing and core borrowing Cultural borrowing refers to lexical borrowings that fill gaps in the recipient language's store of Burmese words because they stand for objects of concepts new to the language's culture. Examples of cultural borrowing in Japanese include computer, fax, and many other technology-related words, as the concepts of these Burmese words were introduced along with the language. Core borrowing, on the other hand, refers to importation of a foreign word when the object of concept already exists in the recipient language, creating "duplicate elements that the recipient language already has its word store"

In summary, to know the function of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar is important for learners. In this research, researcher will research and investigate the function of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words. The researcher will collect data from books, thesis, articles, etc. The learners will know what the function of final are and classification of suffixed particles in Burmese words. Researcher also hopes to give some suggestions how to know the function of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words, after investigating them and researching about the function of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words, Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the function of Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.
2. To analyze the classification of Burmese suffixed particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

Research Methodology

This research design stated the research in exploration on Burmese final and suffixed particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar described not only the method used but also the ways, the places and participants in researcher's collecting the data to find out the results.

Research Design

This research design stated the research in exploration on Burmese final and suffixed particles used in the Hinthada University, Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar described not only the method used but also the ways, the places and participants in researcher's collecting the data to find out the results. In addition, the qualitative method was used for this research. The researcher made the in-depth interview to 5 lecturers who work at Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar for the research tools. And the researcher made the collected data from books, journals, theses, dissertation, and magazines, online resources note from native speakers from Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. They were reviewed and analyzed in this research, after analyzing all collected data about Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, but the result of in-depth interview was put originally, and then in the chapter four, all results of this research were presented.

The stage of data collection is performed systematically to make things comfortable and useful to value the study. Therefore, research design is the most important part of the data collection methods that extremely benefit for the study and helpful to succeed in terms of data collection.

Key Informants

The study refers to books, thesis, Articles, dissertation, Magazine, online resources and notes from native speakers from Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, and then interview five lecturers who are teaching at Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. To study final and suffixed particles and finding key informants' interview about the difference of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

To give key Informants in the interview, the researcher contacted a friend from Hinthada, Myanmar for two weeks. The informant is the main point to this thesis about final and suffixed particles. The lecturers who would give the key-informants of data and information must have more knowledge and experience in text books,

they can speak, read and write perfectly and know well about Burmese language, and they must explain about the function of final and classification of suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

Research Tools

The Documentary Data

For the research tools, documentary data, Myanmar and books, thesis, dissertation, articles, online resources, notes from native speakers from Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar and in-depth interview were used mainly in this research to find the final and suffixed particles in Burmese words, and there were five lecturers who were interviewed in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

In this section, the eight points to designate in Gender, Status, Degree of Intimacy and politeness were divided which were 1) Male, 2) Female, 3) Higher, 4) Equal, 5) Lower, 6) High, 7) Medium, and 8) Low. The respondents being Burmese who are from Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar were mentioned their opinions by putting the mark “✓” directed in chart questionnaires by the researcher to know the politeness and impoliteness.

2. In-depth Interview

The tool was used to interview the key informants by asking the questions used by the researcher though email sending and the respondents replied in the information as follow:

1: General Information such as Name, gender, educational qualification, current position and the working faculty.

2: Questions asking for opinion of final particles used in Burmese Words about their opinion using of function of final particles in in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, the frequency use of the classification of suffixed particles in Burmese Words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar and the idea about final and suffixed particles in Burmese words used Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar at the present.

3. Additional Comments asking on ideas, please, comments and suggestions about final and suffixed particles in Burmese Words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar

Data Collection

In this research, the researcher took the documentary data and in-depth interview to key informant about final and suffixed particles used in Burmese words.

To collect the data, first, the researcher went to the libraries to get books, theses and dissertations, borrowed the books related to this research.

Second, the researcher searched in websites and YouTube Channels to find articles and online results for documentary data about the results of final and suffixed particles in Burmese word used in Hinthada.

Third, the researcher visited to Hinthada during September to December in 2023 to get data from native speakers, listened them and noted final and suffixed particles.

The last, for the in-depth interview, the five lecturers were interviewed by the researcher by giving the question papers and they wrote down their knowledge and experiences about the final and suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

Data Analysis

1. Documentary Method

The qualitative method was used in this research. For the data analysis, the books, theses, dissertations and articles, magazines, online resources were read, watch movies from YouTube channel and reviewed by the researcher to find out the result correctly, and put the correct results in the documentary data section. And then the researcher contacted a friend to ask unclear words. The researcher designed 1) Gender, 2) Status, 3) Degree of Intimacy and 4) Politeness.

A specific particle is designated as “Politeness” in this study by the symbol + (plus), which indicates that it is. A specific particle is categorized as “Impoliteness” when it has the sign “-” (minus) next to the “Politeness” category. The categories “politeness” are represented by the symbols “plus” and “minus”, which designate that a certain particle is regarded as “Neutral”.

The chart is as the following:

Final Particles								
Gender		Status			Degree of Intimacy			Politeness
Male	Female	Higher	Equal	Lower	High	Med.	Low	
								+

Results of the Research

The function of Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar is to indicate the speaker's mood or attitude towards the statement being made. They can express a range of emotions, such as surprise, doubt, or emphasis.

As for Burmese suffixed particles, they are classified into grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, and mood. For example, the suffixed particle "-tara" indicates future tense, while "-ya" indicates imperative mood. These particles modify the meaning of the root word in various ways, and are an important aspect of Burmese grammar

1. Burmese Final Particles Function in Statement

For this section, the researcher mentioned the results of the function of Burmese final particles in a statement used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

1) [byà] is used in a statement or a positive answer. It is used by a male speaker with a similar meaning to [khinbyà]. When writing by using byà, the latter is more polite. The word of byà is similar to [Kwà].

2) [bya] is used in positive answer only while [byà] could be used in a statement as well. This final particle is also used only by men.

3) [nᵛ] is used with statement and question, seeking approval or permission or with adults who have equal social status among friends, siblings to younger ones and adults to children Child can also see the particle was speaking with adults but it is not so polite or impolite. However, the particle can be used in different situation.

Table 4.1: Final Particle “bæ”

	θu	kj <u>au</u> θ3:	Bæ
Gloss:	He	student	FP
English:	“He is a student.”		

[bæ] is used in a sentence requiring emphasis on something.

	tho	hà	Bæ
Gloss:	That	V-Suffix	FP

English:	“That is the one.”
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Table 4.2: Final Particle “pà”

	lop	hmà	Pà
Gloss:	Do	will	FP
English:	“I will do it.”		

[pà] is used in a normal statement.

	θu	θ3:	yj θua	Pà
Gloss:	He	go	Will	FP
English:	“He will go.”			

Table 4.3: Final Particle “pɔ̄”

	Jatà	pɔ̄
Gloss:	Yes	FP
English:	“Yes, it’s.”	

[pɔ̄] is used in a normal statement and to direct confirmation in a dialogue.

(1) To something

(2) Normal statement

	peI	d3iñ	Jiñ	peI	pɔ̄
Gloss:	Give	want	If	Give	FP
English:	“If you want to give, you can.”				

7) [jiñ] is used by only females and is used in a statement, interrogative, inviting and negative or any sentence when the speaker wants it to be more polite. Young females need to use this particle when they are talking to the people older than them to show their politeness.

[hɛ] is used by only women with an expression of appreciation.

Table 4.3: Final Particle “hɛ”

	hlə	lɔ̄iktà	hɛ
Gloss:	Beautiful	V-suffix	FP
English:	“It is so beautiful.”		

[dà pɔ̌] is used in a normal statement and pointing out intimacy. It is also used when one does not want to say negatively.

Table 4.4: Final Particle “dà pɔ̌”

	θua	dà pɔ̌
Gloss:	go	FP
English:	“Yes, I go.”	

[le] is use in a positive response and giving a confirmation.

The particle is similar to [pɔ̌], but [le] is more polite than [pɔ̌].

Table 4.5: Final Particle “le”

	θua	mɛ	Le
Gloss:	Go	will	FP
English:	“Yes, I will.”		

11) [dà bà] is used in a response to the question ending in [dà lɛ̌]. It is polite and especially children use it when talking to adults.

12) [dɔ̌ mà] is used in the normal statement and especially it is used in speaking. Even though it is like an incomplete sentence, it can be used to communicate for understanding.

13) [bà nɔ̌] is used in a normal statement and request when someone wants someone to do something for him or her. It is a polite request.

[Lò bà] is used to answer the question, and can be used males and females.

Table 4.6: Final Particle “Lò là”

	pjɔ̌	mɐ	Lò là
Gloss:	Say	will	FP
English:	“Are you saying?”		

	pjɔ̌	mɐ	Lò là
Gloss:	Say	will	FP
English:	“I’m saying.”		

15) [m^๓ Lò] is used in statement directing near future, and could be used among friends and senior and junior. Especially, children use it when they answer to adults.

16) [p^๓ kwà] is used in a positive answer to approve the one discussed in the past. It is usually used among more than women.

17) [bà ze] is used in blessing time to someone. Mostly, adults used when blessing to children or juniors.

Table 4.7: Final Particle “bà ze”

	๓siñ	pjai	bà ze
Gloss:	Good luck	V-suffix	FP
English:	“Good Luck.”		

[mà be] is used in the statement when one is eager to do something.

Table 4.8: Final Particle “bà ne”

		ma	s ^๓ .	bà ne
Gloss:		Not	eat	FP
English:		“Don’t eat.”		

	s ^๓ .	mà be
Gloss:	Eat	FP
English:	“I will.”	

19) [θ^๓ dɛ] is used in statement to inform and it can be used in politeness both by male and female.

20) [lò p^๓] is used in answer. It can be used among friends who are familiar with. And children can use it to talk to adults known well by them.

2. Final Particle Function in Question

[là] is used in Yes and No question by both men and women.

Table 4.8: Final Particle “là”

	eip	pji	Là
Gloss:	Sleep	V-suffix	FP

English:	“Have you slept?”
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[lɛ̃] is used only in the content question.

Table 4.8: Final Particle “lɛ̃”

	beka	là	lɛ̃
Gloss:	Where	come	FP
English:	“Where do you come from?”		

3) [hã̃] is used in the interrogative sentence with in an unfavorable way. It is considered rude and is only used among close male friends.

4) [hè] and [hã̃] are similar, but their meanings are different. It could be utilized in both standard and interrogative statements.

3. Burmese Final Particle Function in Command

1) [dɔ̃] and [tɔ̃] as its variant when preceded by a vowel.

[dɔ̃] occurs in terse command sentence. It is used when an adult orders children to do something. The meaning and situations of use are similar to those of [sã̃], but [dɔ̃] is more sense of politeness than [sã̃].

2) [gɛ̃] is used at the end of a command sentence from adults to children or from the senior to the junior. Young people could not use it when they speak to the orders because of being impolite.

3) [gɛ̃ nɔ̃] is used in a command-like request, when the speaker wants someone to do him/her a favor. The particle lessens the coarseness of a command statement.

4) [ze nɛ̃] is used in the command- prohibitive statement, ordering someone to do or not to do something.

4. Burmese Final Particle Function in a Request or Persuasion

1) [pà] is used in a requested sentence. When someone need a help from others, he or she use this final particle.

2) [Sò le] is used in the persuasive statement or sometimes in the request. It could be used among friends.

3) [pà ja ze] is used in a request by young people to the olders. If it is used among friends, it is meant to be joking or satirical.

4) [ပွဲၤ le] is used in persuasion and invitation for adults talking to children. It indicates persuasion and endearment, though the meaning is neutral.

The elder sister prepared fruits for her younger brother, after he came back from work and ate the fruits. He showed that he wanted to eat them more. So, she said to him.

4.2 Finding of the Results of Analyzing the Classification of Burmese Suffixed Particles used in the Hinthada University, Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

1. Verb/Adjective + Particle (tà) = 1) Change word class
= 2) Emphasize meaning
= 3) Modify word

In spoken Myanmar language, ‘tà’ is used as a suffixed particle. In Myanmar dictionary, ‘tà’ is defined as the following. ‘tà’, part [colloq] ‘particle that can change a verb or an adjective to a noun. If the particle ‘tà’ is added to the end of a verb or an adjective, it is changed to a noun.

Verb + tà Particle

pya + tà = pyatà

so + tà = pyatà

In the above example, the verbs, ‘pya’ and ‘so’ are attached by the suffixed particle ‘tà’ and become ‘pya tà’, ‘so tà’ which function as a noun in sentence meaning pyaso^{ၵ်း}in:

Adjective + tà = Suffixed particle

Kjan.mà + tà

tʃam:θà + tà

dieinhmà Kjan:màtà əfepà

In the above examples, when adjectives ‘Kjan:mà’ and ‘**ʃam:θà**’ are attached by ‘tà’ suffixed particle, they function as Nouns in a sentence. They mean ‘Kjan:mà**ɔ̃**in.’ (health) and ‘**ʃam:θà ɔ̃**in.’ (richness) which give the meanings of nouns.

2. Verb + Noun + ‘**təu**’ Suffixed particle = For emphasis

The particle ‘**təu**’ used in Myanmar Spoken language is defined as a word used for emphasis. It is equivalent to the meaning of particle ‘pinhlin’.

Verb + **təu** = Suffixed particle

təupantà + **təu**

là + **təu**

Su Su **təu**pantà **təu** majabu.

English: Su Su didn’t accept my apology.

ədaw eimt**təu** malàbu.

English: Aunty didn’t come to my house.

In addition, as a particle suffixed to a noun as

Noun + **təu** = Suffixed particle

ein + **təu**

ηà + **təu**

ǎe nweja**θ**ehmà ein **təu** mapjambu.

English: I didn’t even return to my house this summer.

ηatəu sitpj**ɛ**pji

I feel disappointed.

In these utterances, the nouns ‘ein’, ‘**ηà**’ are attached by suffixed particle ‘**təu**’ and used as ‘ein **təu**’, ‘**ηà təu**’ for emphasis.

3. Verb + ‘pàt’ suffixed particle = to emphasize a verb

In Myanmar spoken language, suffixed particle ‘pàt’ is usually added to a verb. In Myanmar dictionary, ‘pàt’ part [colloq] is defined as a particle suffixed to a verb for emphasis. For example, ‘**ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**: pàt, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**: pàt, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ** pàt, hut pàt’. It is similar to ‘pà ei’ which is used to end a sentence in written language and also ‘**ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**’ which is used to end an utterance in spoken language.

In the above examples, the suffixed particle ‘pàt’ which is attached to the verbs ‘**ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**’, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**’, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**, hut’ support the verbs with emphasis.

4. Verb + lot Suffixed particle = To emphasize a verb

In Myanmar utterances, the suffixed particle ‘lot’ is usually used. According to Myanmar dictionary, ‘lot’ part [colloq] is defined as a particle used for emphasis. The meaning of a verb becomes prominent because of the particle ‘lot’ added to the end of a verb.

In Myanmar utterances, as suffixed particles such as ‘**ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**, lot’ are added to a verb or an adjective, other particles are also used to denote meaning, support meaning or emphasize meaning.

5. Noun/ Pronoun + mot, motlot Suffixed particles = Support nouns

In utterances, the particles ‘mot, motlot’ are suffixed to a noun or a pronoun.

In Myanmar dictionary, ‘mot’ suffixed to a noun carrying the sense of because (it was you) ‘mot, motlot’ part [colloq] the same as mot.

It should be noted that in written language, the conjunctions ‘**ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**’, **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**’ are used and in spoken language, ‘mot, motlot’ are used in these places.

Example:

ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ:motlot sàkjette

Khinbjà:motlot **ꨀꨣꨳꨳꨳ**:tà

Dumotlot luttà

In the above utterances, when the noun ‘**kjau:θw:**’ and pronouns are ‘**Khinbjà:, Ðu**’ suffixed with ‘**mot, motlot**’, they become ‘**kjau:θw: motlot, Khinbjà: motlot, Ðumotlot**’ which carry the meanings ‘because you are not a boy’.

‘because it’s you, because it’s him respectively’.

6. Noun/Verb + **pe** suffixed particle = 1) For emphasis

= 2) For restriction of a verb’s meaning

In Myanmar language, the particle **pe** is suffixed to a Noun or a Verb in an utterance. In Myanmar dictionary,

pe 1) Part [colloq] particle used for emphasis

pe 2) Particle used to restrict the meaning of a verb.

Example:

1) **lu pe, nat pe**

2) **ne pe ne n^{ai} lwam te**

3) **eik pe eik te**

In example sentence 1), the particle **pe** is suffixed to the Nouns ‘**lu, nat**’ and emphasize their meaning as being **lu pji kjau** (human) or **nat pji kjau** (celestial being). In example sentence 2), by adding the suffixed particle **pe** to the verb **eik** the meaning of the verb is restricted. It carries the meaning of doing nothing except **eik dʒin** (sleeping). Similarly, in example 3), the meaning is only restricted to nothing but **sɔ: dʒin** (eating).

In Myanmar spoken language, it is found that particles are also added to a phrase or a sentence.

7. Phrase/ Sentence + **tet** suffixed particle = meaning is denoted as reported speech in Myanmar dictionary; **tet** part [colloq] 1) Describe as a reported speech.

phoe phoe ka keik hmunt sɔ: me tet

English: Grandpa said he wanted to eat cake.

Saràma ka sàuop peⁱ laik pà tet

The teacher asked me to give the book.

In the above examples, by adding suffixed particles *tet* to the phrases ‘sɔ̌:me’ and ‘peI laik pà’, speeches of grandpa and teacher are reported to the other person. The suffix *tet* in spoken language has the same meaning as the particles *tet* in written language.

In-depth Interview to five lecturers to find out the results of Burmese Final and Suffixed used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar.

The function of Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar is to support and make nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs more effective. These particles have a significant impact on the meaning of a sentence, and their correct usage is important for effective communication. In Myanmar language, final particles modify a sentence more prominently and they serve the functions of making statements, asking questions, making requests, and giving commands. Regarding the frequency use of suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, and these particles can change verbs to adjectives, and nouns. They are used to emphasize different parts of speech such as verbs, nouns, pronouns, phrases, and sentences. Some common suffixed particles used in daily expressions of Burmese language include "ta, taung, pot, lot, mot lot, pe and te". However, these suffixed particles are predominantly used in spoken language rather than written language.

In the present context, final and suffixed particles continue to play a crucial role in modifying the meaning of words in Burmese. Final particles provide support to nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives to enhance their meaning and clarity. On the other hand, suffixed particles can change the word class of adjectives, nouns, verbs, and pronouns, emphasizing their meaning. It is important to note that while final particles are used across different forms of communication, suffixed particles are primarily used in daily spoken language. In addition to the above discussions, it is worth noting that particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar are essential for modifying the meaning of various parts of speech, including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. These particles contribute to the overall clarity and effectiveness of communication. Furthermore,

the Burmese language consists of numerous words that carry specific meanings, reflecting the cultural significance and historical context. While suffixed particles may not be commonly found in the Burmese language, nouns, verbs, and adjectives can be differentiated based on their usage and context. Suffixed particles do not inherently carry meaning on their own, but they play a role in forming compound words, such as "eating and drinking." Overall, the study of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar sheds light on the linguistic intricacies and nuances of the language, allowing for a deeper understanding of its structure and effective communication.

Discussion

This section discusses an analytical study conducted by the researcher on Burmese final particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. The purpose of this research is to investigate the function of Burmese final particles and analyze the classification of Burmese suffixed particles used in Hinthada University, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. The research method employed for this study is qualitative, using various sources such as books, theses, articles, online resources, and dialect notes. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants who had knowledge and expertise on final and suffixed particles in Burmese words. The findings of this research are consistent with previous studies and literature discussed. The researcher's focus was on the examination of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words specifically in the context of Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar. The primary research tool utilized in this study was the analysis of final and suffixed particles. As a result of the research, the researcher discovered the presence of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words in Hinthada region of Irrawaddy, Myanmar. These findings are relevant to the study of intonation.

This current research is relevant to Chaiyathip Katsura's study on the intonation of Northern Thai utterance-final particles. Katsura collected speech data from natural conversations involving eight native speakers of Northern Thai, aged between 45 and 70, who had spent their childhood and a significant portion of their lives in the Chiang Mai city area or nearby regions. Conversations with each speaker were recorded and transcribed to obtain relevant speech data containing final

particles. The analysis focused on the meaning, function, and intonation modifications of each final particle. The findings revealed that Northern Thai final particles serve pragmatic purposes and act as intonation units. A total of 30 final particles were identified and categorized into eight functional categories. Most of these particles exhibited intonation modifications, including pitch heightening, pitch lowering, vowel lengthening, vowel shortening, and combinations thereof. The application of different intonation forms conveyed various attitudinal perceptions and pragmatic intents, such as annoyance, impatience, surprise, request, persuasion, and command. The study recommended further exploration of the relationship between intonation and other linguistic features, such as lexical words, function words, and other particles.⁴ Meanwhile, the research work written by Boya Li (2006) entitled as “Chinese final particles and the syntax of the periphery”, she stated that a syntactic analysis of final particles in Chinese, specifically Mandarin, Cantonese, and Wenzhou, within the framework of the split CP system. It suggests that Chinese final particles function as heads of functional projections in the C-domain. The investigation consists of two steps: examining the semantic function of final particles and mapping them to the sentence structure. The thesis argues that each final particle expresses a semantic core and is associated with a specific functional projection based on its core meaning. Crucial evidence comes from the observed rigidly ordered sequences of different final particles. The thesis provides a detailed, systematic, and comparative analysis of the final particle system in the three Chinese languages, expanding the cross-linguistic evidence and demonstrating the rich functional makeup of the C-domain in Chinese.⁵

In the context of Burmese words in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, the research documented five groups of final particles: statements, questions, requests or persuasion, and command. For suffixed particles, seven groups were identified: verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns, phrases, and sentences. A specific particle was designated as "Politeness" using the symbol "+" to indicate its inclusion in that

⁴ Chaiyathip Katsura, “Intonation of Northern Thai Utterance-final Particles”, In Proceedings (Katsura 2018 Intonation), (2018): 1.

⁵ Boya Li, “Chinese final particles and the syntax of the periphery”, **Dissertation of Ph. D. (Linguistics)**, (Researcher & lecturer, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Leiden University: South Holland, Netherlands, 2006), p. 27.

category. Conversely, a particle categorized as "Impoliteness" was marked with the "-" sign alongside the "Politeness" category. The categories "Politeness" were represented by the symbols "+" and "-" to indicate whether a particle was considered "Neutral." During interviews with lecturers, their knowledge regarding the function of final particles and the classification of suffixed particles in Burmese words used in Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar was sought. The lecturers provided additional comments and suggestions, emphasizing that, like many other languages, Burmese utilizes final and suffixed particles to modify word meanings. Final particles were noted to enhance sentence effectiveness, while suffixed particles modified words and transformed them into nouns, among other functions.

Research Suggestions

In order to explore Burmese final and suffixed particles used in Hinthada University, Hinthada, Irrawaddy, Myanmar, it is advised that the study should take into account both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, such as questionnaires and interviews. Also, taking into account the accomplishments of each Faculty would offer greater insights into the final and suffixed particles of Burmese words in Myanmar. It is also important for future researchers to look into the classification of suffixed particles and the function of final particles in Burmese words. Also, final particles of ethnic groups in Myanmar can also be taken into account in future research.

Based on the result of the study, the researcher has some suggestions as follow:

1. Examine how nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs are used, as well as how final and suffixed particles are used in both written and spoken language.
2. Explore final and suffixed particles in Burmese words in Myanmar, it is advised to consider quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, like questionnaires and interviews.
3. Accomplish each Faculty would provide insights into these particles. Future researchers should examine the classification and function of suffixed and final particles in Burmese words.

4. Include final particles of ethnic groups in Myanmar. It is important to analyze the usage of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, as well as the usage of final and suffixed particles in written and spoken language.

Suggestion for Next Study

Based on the analytical study of final particles in Burmese words, there are several research suggestions for those interested in the Burmese language:

1. Study the Function and Classification: Further research should delve into the function of final particles and the classification of suffixed particles in Burmese words. This would provide a deeper understanding of their usage and impact on the language.
2. Employ Quantitative and Qualitative Research: Future studies can employ a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. Questionnaires and interviews can be used to gather data from native speakers, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words.
3. Consider Faculty Accomplishments: To gain additional insights, it is recommended to involve various faculties or departments in the research process. Collaboration with experts from different fields, such as linguistics, anthropology, or sociolinguistics, can provide interdisciplinary perspectives on the study of final and suffixed particles in Burmese words.
4. Explore Ethnic Groups: Future research should also consider the final particles used by different ethnic groups in Myanmar. Examining the linguistic variations and unique features of these groups would contribute to a more inclusive understanding of final particles in Burmese words.
5. Investigate Written and Spoken Language: The researcher should explore how final and suffixed particles are used in both written and spoken language. Analyzing the usage patterns and differences between these two forms of communication can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of final particles in Burmese words.
6. Examine Other Word Categories: It is important to investigate how final and suffixed particles interact with other word categories, such as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Understanding the relationships and

dependencies between these elements would enhance the overall comprehension of Burmese language structure.

By addressing these research suggestions, future studies can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of final particles and suffixed particles in Burmese words, offering valuable insights into the intricacies of the language.

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