

Both... and / Before and After / Present (Simple, Cont, Perfect)

Both... and

- Both noun and noun
verb verb
adj adj

- Verb မအဖြ် (plural)

- တူတူကို ဖြေခွဲမပြတ်တဲ့အတွက် negative sentences တွေမှာသုံး

- Both you and Kyaw ^{adj} Kyaw are wasting too much time
- They are both tired ^{adj} and hungry ^{adj} after shopping.
- She can both speak ^v and write ^v Chinese.

'Before' and 'After'

preposition [could u come before lunch?]

adverb [He has written about this before]

conjunction [She gave me present before she left]

Before / Before + Ving

After နှာပံးတူတူ

Present.....

simple V₁ / V_s / V_{es}

- general truth
- habitual
- လက်ရှိဖြစ်နေတာ
- schedule

continuous Ving

- at the moment
- future arrangements
- repeated action

always + ving

ပြီးပြီ

Perfect has/have + V₃

- experience
- result မလက်ရှိကိုသက်ရောက်

Perfect Continuous

- sth ကို အချိန်တစ်ခုစဉ်လုပ်နေ
- ပုံစံကို ပြသနေခြင်း၊ လုပ်နေ

has / have + been + Ving

Must vs Have to / Gerund / Infinitive / Too.. to and Enough to

"Must" and "Have to"

- must / mustn't
- have to / had to
- don't have to / didn't have to

Gerund

V ကို -ing ပေါင်း၍ ဖြစ်လာတဲ့ noun [eg: smoking, cooking]

- S, O နေရာ
- Complement နေရာ
- preposition နေရာ နောက်မှာ

avoid, can't help, discuss, dislike, enjoy.
finish, keep, mind, spend time, stop

Infinitive with 'to'

- To + V₁ (S, es မပါ)
- S, O နေရာမှာ
- It + be + adj နောက်မှာ [It is important to study hard].

agree, arrange, decide, expect, forget,
intend, offer, promise, remember, wish

အစပြုသောစကားပြော:

begin, continue, hate, like, start

အစပြုသောစကားပြော:

forget, remember, stop

'Too.. to' and 'Enough to'

too adj / adv to

adj / adv enough to

too... to → enough to

Adj / adv တွေကို ဆန့်ကျင်ဘက်ပြောင်း

slow → fast / old → young

1. Inversion

Pattern: Negative word + helping V + subject + main verb

Common after: Negative adverbials (Never, Rarely, Seldom, Hardly, No sooner, Not only, etc.).

Examples:

- Never **have I seen** such a beautiful sunset.
- Hardly **had we arrived** when it started to rain.

Only invert if negative word is first.

2. Omission of Relative Pronouns

Pattern: Drop who/that/which if it's an object. (S ကို ပြောင်းလို့မရ)

Examples:

- The book **(that)** I bought is interesting.
- The man **(who)** we met yesterday is a doctor.

Can't omit if it's subject./ Don't omit in non-defining clauses (with commas).

3. Without + V-ing

Pattern: without + gerund (V-ing) to mean “not doing something.”

Examples:

- He left **without saying** goodbye.
- She solved the problem **without asking** for help.

It can also be followed by a noun: “without money,” “without permission.”

4. Passive Voice / Impersonal Passive

- Passive: object → subject position + be + past participle.
- Impersonal passive: “It is said that...” or “Subject + is said to...”

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE (be + V ₃)
Simple present	write, writes (V ₁ or V _{s/es})	am/is/are written (V ₃)
Simple past	wrote (V ₂)	was/were written (V ₃)
Simple future	will/shall write (V ₁)	will/shall be written (V ₃)
Present continuous	am/is/are writing (V ₄)	am/is/are being written (V ₃)
Past continuous	was/were writing (V ₄)	was/were being written (V ₃)
Present perfect	have/has written (V ₃)	have/has been written (V ₃)
Past perfect	had written (V ₃)	had been written (V ₃)
Future Perfect	will/shall have written (V ₃)	will/shall have been written (V ₃)

5. Reported Speech

Pattern: Change tense, pronouns, and time expressions when reporting

- Direct: “I will help you,” he said. → Reported: He said he **would** help me.

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

6. Will, Going to, and Future Continuous

- **Will** = future arrangement, I believe... , instant decisions, promises, predictions.
- **Going to** = plans/intention, prediction based on evidence.
- **Future continuous (will be + V-ing)** = action in progress in the future, plan/arrange (near future)

Things to watch out for:

“Going to” can’t be used for promises.

Future continuous is not for fixed schedules.

7. By + V-ing / Present Participle (V-ing)

“By + V-ing” = the method/way something is done.

Present participles can also show cause or simultaneous action.

Examples:

- You can improve your English **by reading** every day.
- Walking down the street, I met an old friend.

Present participle clauses need to have the same subject as the main clause.

8. So and Neither

So - to agree { So + Aux (v to be or have or do) + S }

Neither - negative statement { Neither + Aux + S }

9. Can and Could

- **Can** = present/future ability, permission.
- **Could** = past ability, polite requests, weaker possibility.

Examples:

- I **can** speak three languages.
- When I was a child, I **could** swim very fast.

“Could” is also used for hypothetical situations (“I could help if I had time”).

10. So...that and Such.. that

So that : so + adjective/adverb + that + result (leading to a result)

Such that : such + (adjective) + noun + that + result (a noun's quality)

Examples:

- She is **so tall that** she can reach the top shelf.
- It was **such a hot day that** we stayed indoors.

No noun after “so” unless you add an adjective: “so boy” → “so tall a boy.”

Quick trick to remember:

- **So** → directly before adjectives/adverbs.
 - **Such** → before (adjective +) noun.
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11. As if / As though (imaginary or unreal / Possibly true)

as if / as though + clause (past or past perfect)

Example:

- She talks as if she were rich.
 - He looked as though he had seen a ghost.
 - He acts as if he is tired.
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