

# Stage 1

Thai Consonants

พยัญชนะไทย

Part 1 Main consonants

พยัญชนะหลัก

## Stage 1 aims :

- Learn about Thai consonants and how to construct words
- Memorize all 44 consonants
- Practice reading and writing

## Getting Started:

**Alphabet;** A set of letters or symbols in a fixed order, used to represent the basic sounds of a language; in particular, the set of letters from A to Z. *Thai alphabet is a set of consonants, vowels and some language symbols.*

**Consonant;** A basic speech sound in which the breath is at least partly obstructed and which can be combined with a vowel to form a syllable or a letter representing such a sound, such as B, C, D, in English, ก ข ค in Thai. Contrasted with vowel.

*In Thai, there are 44 consonant letters* but some of the consonant letters have the same sound and tone, so *if you count the consonant sounds, there are 21 sounds* and 2 tones. The two consonants ก (Kör) and ค (Kor), are no longer used, but they are still in the consonant pattern and taught in school because you can still find them in ancient or classic literature. Some consonants we use only in loaned words from other languages.

*Thai consonants are classified into 3 classes and divided into 3 groups according to the five tone modulation system.* These 3 classes and 3 groups are one of the main parts of learning how to read Thai words correctly.

When we pronounce each consonant, we need to mix the consonant sound with the vowel อ : Or. We do this because each Thai consonant has its own tone and to be able to control the tone you need to mix the consonant sound with a long vowel sound ( อ : Or vowel is used as a fixed pattern which has been used since the ancient times), for example a consonant letter ก is read Gor. This rule is used with every consonant letter.

There is a name for each consonant to distinguish the written text, for example ก and ข. They both have the same pronunciation, Kör and Kōr, but the first ก, Kör has the name Kör Kài and the second ข, Kōr is named Kōr Kùad.

**Vowel;** A sound that is produced by a comparatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vibration of the vocal cords but without audible friction and is a unit of the sound system of a language that forms the nucleus of a syllable or a letter representing such a sound, such as a, e, i, o, u in English, อ ำ ะ ิ ึ ุ in Thai. Contrasted with consonant.

*Each Thai vowel represents only one vocal sound. It can either be a single sound vowel or a combined vowel mixed from two single vowel sounds. You can't change the sound of a vowel letter as you can in English.* For example, the vowel letter 'a' in English can be used in many words and the sound can be changed depending on the combination of letters in that word. For example, father, adore, cat, etc. In Thai 'ะ' has to be 'a' (as in the word 'adore') with no exception. For example, กะ (Gà) ปะ (Bpà) ละลาย (Là-laay).

**Tone;** There are *five tones, medium, low, falling, high and rising. There are 4 tone marks but the tone marks do not always represent the same tone in every word.* To read or pronounce a Thai word correctly, you need to know about 3 important parts of the word, which are; 1. the class and group of consonant letters, 2. is the vowel a short or long sound and 3. which group of final consonants are used in the word.

**Syllable; A syllable is a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds.** For example,

- the word *water* is composed of two syllables: *wa* and *ter*,
- the word *elephant* is composed of three syllables: *e*, *le* and *phant*,
- the word *beginner* is composed of three syllables: *be*, *gin* and *ner*,
- the word *congratulations* is composed of five syllables : *con*, *grat*, *u*, *la* and *tions*.

A syllable is typically made up of a syllable nucleus (most often a vowel) with optional initial (main consonant) and final margins typically consonants (final consonant). Syllables are often considered the phonological "building blocks" of words. They can influence the rhythm of a language, its prosody, its poetic meter, its stress patterns, etc.

**Original Thai words have only one syllable.** However, there are words that have more than one syllable as we adapt some words from other languages. Also, time, region and society can change the way we pronounce some Thai words.

**Word** is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed in English. **There are no spaces between words in Thai sentences** but there are some exceptions for some particular words and situations.

**The combination of Thai syllables :** Thai syllables are constructed from 2, 3 or 4 nucleus sounds ;

- Syllables with 2 nucleus sounds : A consonant sound + A vowel sound

Examples:

ด + ี = ดี : D + ee = Dee (good)

ม + -า = มา : M + aa = Maa (to come; coming)

ล + -ะ = เละ : L + é' = Lé' (soggy; mushy)

- Syllables with 3 nucleus sounds : A consonant sound + A vowel sound + A final consonant sound

Examples:

ด + ี + ด = ดีด : D + ee + d = Dèed (to flick)

ม + -า + ก = มาก : M + aa + k = Mâak (very; much)

ล + -ะ + ก = เล็ก : L + é' + k = Lé'k (small)

- Syllables with an extra nucleus sound or consonant cluster sounds :

• 1st consonant sound + 2nd consonant sound + A vowel sound

Examples:

ข + ว + -า = ขวา : K + w + aa = Kwăa (right)

ผ + ล + -อ = ผลอ : P + l + er = Plěr (be careless; be negligent)

ต + ร + -า = ตรา : Dt + r + aa = Dtraa (brand; seal; imprint)

- 1st consonant sound + 2nd consonant sound + A vowel sound + A final consonant sound

Examples:

ข + ว + -า + ง = ขวาง : K + w + aa + ng = Kwăang (to obstruct)

พ + ล + -อ + น = เพลิน : P + l + er + n = Plern (be entertained; be enjoy; joyously)

ต + ร + -า + ด = ตราด : Dt + r + aa + d = Dtràad (province in southern Thailand)

## A set of Thai consonant letters (พยัญชนะไทย)

- There are **44** consonant **letters** for writing but only **21** **sounds** and **2** **tones** when pronounced.
- Consonant letters when used as *main consonant letters* are divided into **three classes: mid class, high class, and low class**, which helps to determine the tone of a syllable.
- The **sounds** represented by some consonants **change** when they are used as *final consonant* (used at the end of a syllable)
- Some consonant letters can only be used as a main consonant and not a final consonant.

Colour key: medium class = medium tone, high class = rising tone, and low class = medium tone

Letter	Read	Name of letter	transliteration	Letter	Read	Name of letter	transliteration
ก	กอ : Gor	ก ไก่ : Gor Gàì (Gàì means chicken)	G	ฎ	ฎอ : Dor	ฎอ ชฎา : Dor Chá-dàa (Chá-dàa means crown)	D
ข	ขอ : Kǒr	ข ไข่ : Kǒr Kài (Kài means egg)	K	ฏ	ฏอ : Dtor	ฏอ ปฏัก : Dtor Bpà-dtùk (Bpà-dtùk means goad; a traditional farming implement,	Dt
ฃ	ขอ : Kǒr	- obsolete letter - ฃ ขวด : Kǒr Kùad (Kùad means bottle)	K	ฐ	ฐอ : Tǒr	ฐอ ฐาน : Tǒr Tään (Tään means base)	T
ค	คอ : Kor	คอ ควาย : Kor Kwaay (Kwaay means water buffalo)	K	ฑ	ฑอ : Tor	ฑอ มณโฑ : Tor Mo'n-to (Mo'n-to is a female character in a classical Thai play.)	T
ฅ	คอ : Kor	- obsolete letter - ฅ คน : Kor Ko'n (Ko'n means person)	K	ฒ	ฒอ : Tor	ฒอ ผู้เฒ่า : Tor Púu-Tào (Púu-Tào means old person)	T
ฌ	ฆอ : Kor	ฆอ ระฆัง : Kor Rá-kung (Rá-kung means bell)	K	ณ	ณอ : Nor	ณอ เณร : Nor Naen (Naen means novice monk)	N
ง	งอ : Ngor	งอ งู : Ngor Nguu (Nguu means snake)	Ng	ด	ดอ : Dor	ดอ เด็ก : Dor Dè'k (Dè'k means child)	D
จ	จอ : Jor	จอ จาน : Jor Jaan (Jaan means plate)	J	ต	ตอ : Dtor	ตอ เต่า : Dtor Dtào (Dtào means turtle)	Dt
ฉ	ฉอ : Chǒr	ฉอ ฉิ่ง : Chǒr Ching (Ching means cymbals)	Ch	ถ	ถอ : Tǒr	ถอ ถุง : Tǒr Tǒong (Tǒong means sack ; bag)	T
ช	ชอ : Chor	ชอ ช้าง : Chor Cháang (Cháang means elephant)	Ch	ท	ทอ : Tor	ทอ ทหาร : Tor Tá-hǎan (Tá-hǎan means soldier)	T
ซ	ซอ : Sor	ซอ โซ่ : Sor Sǒ (Sǒ means chain)	S	ธ	ธอ : Tor	ธอ ธง : Tor To'ng (To'ng means flag)	T
ฌ	ฌอ : Chor	ฌอ กะเมอ : Chor Ga-cher (Ga-cher means bush; tree)	Ch	น	นอ : Nor	นอ หนู : Nor Nǔu (Nǔu means mouse; rat)	N

Letter	Read	Name of letter	transliteration	Letter	Read	Name of letter	transliteration
ญ	ญอ : Yor	ญอ หญิง : Yor Yǐng (Yǐng means woman)	Y	บ	บอ : Bor	บอ ใบไม้ : Bor Bai-mái (Bai-mái means leaf)	B
ป	ปอ : Bpor	ปอ ปลา : Bpor Bplaa (Bplaa means fish)	Bp	ล	ลอ : Lor	ลอ ลิง : Lor Ling (Ling means monkey)	L
ผ	ผอ : Pǒr	ผอ ผึ้ง : Pǒr Püeng (Püeng means bee)	P	ว	วอ : Wor	วอ แหวน : Wor Wǎen (Wǎen means ring)	W
ฝ	ฝอ : Fǒr	ฝอ ฝา : Fǒr Fǎa (Fǎa means lid)	F	ศ	ศอ : Sǒr	ศอ ศาลา : Sǒr Sǎa-laa (Sǎa-laa means pavilion)	S
พ	พอ : Por	พอ พาน : Por Paan (Paan is a type of tray)	P	ช	ชอ : Sǒr	ชอ ฤๅษี : Sǒr Rue-sǎe (Rue-sǎe means hermit)	S
ฟ	ฟอ : For	ฟอ ฟัน : For Fun (Fun means teeth)	F	ส	สอ : Sǒr	สอ เสือ : Sǒr Sǔea (Sǔea means tiger)	S
ภ	ภอ : Por	ภอ ลำภา : Por Sǔm-pao (Sǔm-pao means junk, a flat-bottomed sailing vessel)	P	ห	หอ : Hǒr	หอ หีบ : Hǒr Hèeb (Hèeb means chest)	H
ม	มอ : Mor	มอ ม้า : Mor Mǎa (Mǎa means horse)	M	ฬ	ฬอ : Lor	ฬอ จุฬา : Lor Jù-laa (Jù-laa is a type of kite)	L
ย	यो : Yor	ยอ ยักษ์ : Yor Yúk (Yúk means ogre)	Y	อ	ออ : Or	ออ อ่าง : Or Àang (Àang means basin)	A/E/ I/O/U
ร	รอ : Ror	รอ เรือ : Ror Ruea (Ruea means boat)	R	ฮ	ฮอ : Hor	ฮอ นกฮูก : Hor Nó'k~húuk (Nó'k~húuk means owl)	H

The letter อ : Or Àang acts as a silent consonant letter carrier at the beginning of words that start with a vowel.

**Note:** The English letters used in the materials are a transliteration or symbol used only to represent a sound however there are no perfect English letters that can be compared to all Thai consonant or vowel sounds. Thai Style uses a Thai spelling system to help you to understand the pronunciation of each word using the English alphabet.

For example, we use G for the Thai sound เกอะ (hard G not J), so you can't change it to other sounds like in English.

Such as the word Gin, you can't read it as in Gin in English. You must read it like Thai word system which is a consonant G + vowel i + final consonant n

- Ask your teacher to show you how to pronounce the words above -

## Chapter 1 : Mid tone consonant letters

บทที่ ๑ : พยัญชนะเสียงกลาง

### Section 1 : Vocabulary



Practice 1

**Practice** : Practise pronunciation of the words given below with your teacher.

Word	Transliteration	Meaning
อักษร	Ùk-sörn	[Noun] <b>alphabet ; characters</b>
พยัญชนะ	Pá-yun-chá-ná	[Noun] <b>consonants</b>
สระ	Sà-rà	[Noun] <b>vowels</b>

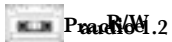
**Homework** : Memorize the words given above and their meaning to be used in future lessons.

### Section 2 : Mid tone consonant letters

**Important grammar** : You must know...

- All mid tone consonant letters have a mid tone.
- There are **9** mid tone consonant **letters** but there are only **7** mid tone consonant **sounds**.




#### Part 1 : How to read the mid tone consonant letters and their names



Practice 2

**Practise** : Practise how to pronounce the mid tone consonant letters and their name with your teacher.

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration	
ก	กอ : Gor	กอ ไก่ : Gor Gàì (Gàì means chicken)	G  Lift the middle part of your tongue and touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.	
จ	จอ : Jor	จอ จาน : Jor Jaan (Jaan means plate)	J  Lift the front part of your tongue and touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.	
ด ฎ	ดอ : Dor ฎอ : Dor	ดอ เด็ก : Dor Dè'k (Dè'k means child) ฎอ ชฎา : Dor Chá-dàa (Chá-dàa means crown)	D  Lift the front part near to the tip of your tongue and touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.	
ต ฏ	ตอ : Dtor ฏอ : Dtor	ตอ เต่า : Dtor Dtào (Dtào means turtle) ฏอ ปฏัก : Dtor Bpà-dtùk (Bpà-dtùk means goad; a traditional farming implement, used to spur or guide livestock)	Dt  Lift the tip of your tongue and touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.	

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration	
บ	บอ : Bor	บอ ใบไม้ : Bor Bai-mái (Bai-mái means leaf)	B	 <p>Close your lips and push the air out to exaggerate the sound.</p>
ป	ปอ : Bpor	ปอ ปลา : Bpor Bplaa (Bplaa means fish)	Bp	 <p>Close your lips (make the lips like you are about to spit) and push the air out to exaggerate the sound.</p>
อ	ออ : Or	ออ อ่าง : Or Àang (Àang means basin)	A, E, I, O, U	 <p>Make the sound from your throat (close the vocal chord) and let it pass through the open mouth.</p>

**Homework** : Memorize the mid tone consonant letters, their name and the meaning.

### Part 2 : How to write the mid tone consonant letters

**Practice** : Write the mid tone consonant letters with your teacher.

ก ก ก ก

จ จ จ จ

ด ด ด ด

ฉ ฉ ฉ ฉ

ต ต ต ต

ฎ ฎ ฎ ฎ

บ บ บ บ

ป ป ป ป

อ อ อ อ

**Homework** : Practise writing the mid tone consonant letters

ก

จ

ค

ฅ

ต

ฒ

บ

ป

อ

### Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in the mid tone consonant group

Practice 3

**Practice** : Practise the mid tone consonant phrase given below in Thai with your teacher.

This is a phrase usually taught in school.

Thai phrase : ไก่จิกเด็กตายบนปากอ่าง

Translation : Chicken pecks a child to death on the edge of the basin.

Thai phrase :	ไก่	จิก	เด็ก	ตาย	บน	ปาก	อ่าง
Transliteration :	Gài	Jik	Dè'k	Dtaay	Bo'n	Bpàak	Àang
Translation :	chicken	to peck	child / children	to die	on	edge / mouth	basin
Thai Letters representing the consonant sounds of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	ก	จ	ค ฅ	ต ฒ	บ	ป	อ
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	G	J	D	D	B	Bp	A / E / I / O / U

**Homework** : 1. Memorize the phrase in Thai and translate into English. 2. Represent the consonant sound of each Thai word in the sentence with the corresponding consonant letter.



## Chapter 1 Homework : Gaan~Baan Bò'd Têe~Nùeng

## Section 1 : Vocabulary

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 1.1

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 1 Section 1

•  R/W Homework audio 1.1

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them using transliterations and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = Pá-yun-chá-ná [Noun] consonants Word 2 = Úk-sörn [Noun] alphabet ; characters

Word 3 = Sà-rà [Noun] vowels

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = Sà-rà = low low Word 2 = Úk-sörn = low rising Word 3 = Pá-yun-chá-ná = high mid high high

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What is อักษร : Úk-sörn? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is the English alphabet? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. What is พยัญชนะ : Pá-yun-chá-ná? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What are English consonant letters? Explain and give some examples.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What is สระ : Sà-rà? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What are English vowel letters? Explain and give some examples.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 : Mid tone consonant letters

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 1.2

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 1 Section 2

•  R/W Homework audio 1.2

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task** : Listen to the names of the mid tone consonant letters and write the Thai letter below.

Letter 1 = ก

Letter 2 = ค

Letter 3 = ข

Letter 4 = ฅ

Letter 5 = ฉ

Letter 6 = จ

Letter 7 = ต

Letter 8 = ฎ

Letter 9 = ฏ

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What tone do these letters ก จ ต ฎ ฏ ข ฅ ฉ have?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many mid tone consonant letters are there? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. How many mid tone consonant sounds are there? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in the mid tone consonant group

Test if you can remember the mid tone consonant letters by completing the phrase in the table below.

Transliteration of Thai phrase :	<i>-Example-</i> Gài						
Translation :	chicken						
Thai Letters representing the consonant sounds of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	ก						
English transliteration of the consonant sound :							

## Chapter 2 : Mid tone consonant syllables and their live and dead sounds

บทที่ ๒ : พยางค์ที่ใช้พยัญชนะเสียงกลางและเสียงเป็นเสียงตายของพยางค์

### Section 1 : Reading the mid tone consonant letters and syllables

#### Part 1 : The principles of Thai vowels

**Important grammar you must know :** Thai vowel letters cannot be written on their own, a vowel letter must be combined with at least one consonant letter to form a syllable or a word.

**Practice :** Practise the pronunciation of each vowel with your teacher

รูปสระ Rûub Sà-rà Vowel letter	ชื่อสระ Chûee Sà-rà Vowel letter's name	เสียงสระ Sĕang Sà-rà Vowel letter's sound	ลักษณะของสระ Lúk-sà-ná Kōrng Sà-rà Types & Characteristics of the vowel
-อ	สระอ : Sà-rà Or	Or (similar sound to the word 'or' in English)	<b>Type :</b> single vowel sound <b>Characteristic :</b> long sound = live sound Note : อ is also a mid tone consonant letter (see section 2 below)
-ะ	สระอะ : Sà-rà À	À (similar sound to the sound 'a' in the word 'adore' in English)	<b>Type :</b> single vowel sound <b>Characteristic :</b> short sound = dead sound * and -า are made from the same position and same movement in our mouth but -ะ is short and -า is long.
-า	สระอา : Sà-rà Aa	Aa (similar sound to the sound 'a' in the word 'father' in English)	<b>Type :</b> single vowel sound <b>Characteristic :</b> long sound = live sound

**Note :**

- During stage one (Thai consonants stage), we use the above vowels for you to practise reading Thai words.
- The hyphen ( - ) is used to indicate the position of the main consonants. For example, -อ (Sà-rà Or) must be added after a consonant to construct a word such as กอ, จอ, ปอ. As you can see Sà-rà Or comes after the main consonant.
- The single vowel sound is an absolute sound that hasn't been mixed with other sounds (other single vowel sounds or consonant sounds)

**Homework :** Memorize the vowel letters, vowel names, vowel sounds and the characters of the vowels above

#### Part 2 : How to read syllables using mid tone consonant letters

**Important grammar you must know :**

##### 1. What is a syllable?

Answer : A syllable is a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds. For example,

- the word water is composed of two syllables: wa and ter,
- the word elephant is composed of three syllables: e, le and phant,
- the word beginner is composed of three syllables: be, gin and ner,
- the word congratulations is composed of five syllables : con, grat, u, la and tions.

A syllable is typically made up of a syllable nucleus (most often a vowel) with optional initial (main consonant) and final margins typically consonants (final consonant). Syllables are often

considered the phonological "building blocks" of words. They can influence the rhythm of a language, its prosody, its poetic meter, its stress patterns, etc.

**Original Thai words have only one syllable.** However, there are words that have more than one syllable as we adapt some words from other languages. Also, time, region and society can change the way we pronounce some Thai words.

2. **Type of syllables** : Each syllable or each word in Thai is either a **live syllable** or a **dead syllable**.

3. **The combination of Thai syllables** : Thai syllables are constructed from 2, 3 or 4 nucleus sounds ;

- **Syllables with 2 nucleus sounds** : A consonant sound + A vowel sound

Examples:

ด + ี = ดี : D + ee = Dee (good)

ม + -า = มา : M + aa = Maa (to come; coming)

ล + -ะ = เละ : L + é' = Lé' (soggy; mushy)

- **Syllables with 3 nucleus sounds** : A consonant sound + A vowel sound + A final consonant sound

Examples:

ด + ี + ด = ดีด : D + ee + d = Dèed (to flick)

ม + -า + ก = มาก : M + aa + k = Mâak (very; much)

ล + -ะ + ก = เล็ก : L + é' + k = Lé'k (small)

- **Syllables with an extra nucleus sound or consonant cluster sounds** :

- 1st consonant sound + 2nd consonant sound + A vowel sound

Examples:

ข + ว + -า = ขวา : K + w + aa = Kwăa (right)

ผ + ล + -ะ = เผลอ : P + l + er = Plĕr (be careless; be negligent)

ด + ร + -า = ตรา : Dt + r + aa = Dtraa (brand; seal; imprint)

- 1st consonant sound + 2nd consonant sound + A vowel sound + A final consonant sound

Examples:

ข + ว + -า + ง = ขวาง : K + w + aa + ng = Kwăang (to obstruct)

พ + ล + -ะ + น = เพลิน : P + l + er + n = Plern (be entertained; be enjoy; joyously)

ด + ร + -า + ด = ตราด : Dt + r + aa + d = Dtrâad (province in southern Thailand)

4. **Live and Dead** :

- A **live sound** is a sound that **you can control the sound** with your mouth.

A **dead sound** is a sound that **you can't control** with your mouth.

- A **long** vowel sound is a **live** sound

A **short** vowel sound is a **dead** sound.

- **Live syllable formula 1** = Main consonant letter + **Long vowel sound** letter (live sound) = **Live** syllable

**Dead syllable formula 1** = Main consonant letter + **Short vowel sound** letter (dead sound) = **Dead** syllable

- **Mid consonant syllable formula** :

**Live syllable formula 1** = Mid consonant letter + **Long vowel sound** letter (live sound) = **Live syllable** = **Mid tone**

**Dead syllable formula 1** = Mid consonant letter + **Short vowel sound** letter (dead sound) = **Dead syllable** = **Low tone**

5. **A dead syllable never has a mid tone.**

**Note** : Original Thai words have only one syllable. However, there are words that have more than one syllable as we adapt some words from other languages. Also, time, region and society can also change the way we pronounce some Thai words.

**Note** : In this stage, you will read and write syllables with 2 nucleus sounds. You will learn more complex combinations in future stages.

Learning Thai spelling is like learning Mathematics. There are set formulas used in spelling words regarding the tones.

When a main consonant is combined with a live sound, its sound/tone is still live (the tone stays the same).  
When a main consonant is combined with a dead sound, its sound/tone is dead (the tone changes to another tone).

**Practice** : Pronounce the syllables below with your teacher

Consonant letters

A consonant letter with a vowel letter

ก (Read Gor)

กอ (Read Gor)

กา (Read Gà)

ก้า (Read Gaa)

จ

จอ

จา

จ้า

ช

ชอ

ชา

ช้า

ก	กอ	กะ	กา
ข	ขอ	ขะ	ขา
ค	คอ	คะ	คา
จ	จอ	จะ	จา
ฉ	ฉอ	ชะ	ชา
ช	ชอ	ชะ	ชา
ซ	ซอ	ซะ	ซา
ฌ	ฌอ	ชะ	ชา
ฎ	ฎอ	ฎะ	ฎา
ฏ	ฏอ	ฏะ	ฎา
ฐ	ฐอ	ฐะ	ฐา
ฑ	ฑอ	ฑะ	ฑา
ฒ	ฒอ	ฒะ	ฒา
ณ	ณอ	ณะ	ณา
ด	ดอ	ดะ	ดา
ต	ตอ	ตะ	ตา
ถ	ถอ	ทะ	ธา
ท	ทอ	ทะ	ทา
ธ	ธอ	ธะ	ธา
ด	ดอ	ดะ	ดา
ต	ตอ	ตะ	ตา
ถ	ถอ	ทะ	ธา
ท	ทอ	ทะ	ทา
ธ	ธอ	ธะ	ธา

Note: The main consonant letters are black. The vowel letters are red.

Homework : Practise writing Thai syllables using the mid tone consonant letters below.

ก	กอ	กะ	กา
ข	ขอ	ขะ	ขา
ค	คอ	คะ	คา
จ	จอ	จะ	จา
ฉ	ฉอ	ชะ	ชา
ช	ชอ	ชะ	ชา
ซ	ซอ	ซะ	ซา
ฌ	ฌอ	ชะ	ชา
ฎ	ฎอ	ฎะ	ฎา
ฏ	ฏอ	ฏะ	ฎา
ฐ	ฐอ	ฐะ	ฐา
ฑ	ฑอ	ฑะ	ฑา
ฒ	ฒอ	ฒะ	ฒา
ณ	ณอ	ณะ	ณา
ด	ดอ	ดะ	ดา
ต	ตอ	ตะ	ตา
ถ	ถอ	ทะ	ธา
ท	ทอ	ทะ	ทา
ธ	ธอ	ธะ	ธา

Practice 2

## Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

Practice : Practise reading the words below with your teacher

See the definition of syllable and word, go to 'Getting started' page 2.

Word	Meaning
กอ	[Noun] clump ; tussock ; grove
กะ	[Verb] to estimate [Noun] shift; turn; duty [Preposition] and
กา	[Noun] crow [Noun] kettle ; pot [Verb] to mark ; to make a mark/sign ; to put a cross on

Word	Meaning
จอ	[Noun] <b>screen ; telescreen</b>
จะ	[Tense word] <b>will</b>
ตอ	[Noun] <b>stump ; stub ; stubble ; butt</b> [Noun] <b>base ; foot ; root ; bottom</b>
ตา	[Noun] <b>eye</b> [Noun] <b>maternal grandfather ; grandfather</b>
ปลูก	[Noun] <b>fibre crops</b>
ขว้าง	[Verb] <b>to throw</b>

**Homework** : Practise reading, writing and memorize the meaning of the words above

### Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

**Important grammar: You must know...**

**1. What is a word?**

**Answer** : A word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed in English.

**2. What is a phrase?**

**Answer** : A phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. *e.g. Let's go, Go away!, Hurry up, Please be quick, etc.*

**3. What is a sentence?**

**Answer** : A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

**4. *There are no spaces between words in Thai sentences* but there are some exceptions for some particular words and situations.**

**5. Thai sentence structures** or word order starts from left to right which is Subject + Verb + explanation part or Subject + Explanation part. When you want to construct a sentence, you must line up words from left to right as well as modify words or explanation words, such as Adverbs and Adjectives which come after the word that it clarifies. However, Thai grammar and sentence structure can be converted and is flexible depending on the context.

- The **Subject** is the main thing that you are talking about  
e.g. talking about oneself, 'ผม/ฉัน : Pǒ'm/Chǎn = I' would be the first word of a sentence, talking about another female, 'เขา : Kǎo = She' would be the first word.

- The **Verb** is used to clarify what the subject is / does / have / act / feel / etc.

- The **Explanation part** is used to clarify the Verb.

For example, if we say 'ผมชอบ : Pǒ'm Chôrb = I like.', it is a vague sentence, so one would add explanation part to clarify. 'ผมชอบแมว : Pǒ'm Chôrb Maew = I like cats.' is a complete sentence. However, the Explanation part is optional, if the sentence can be completely understood with only the Subject word and a Verb word.

**Practice** : Practise writing basic Thai phrases or sentences using the words in Section 2 with your teacher

English phrase / Sentence	Thai writing
Granddad and the crow	ตากระทา
Crow's eye	
Granddad's eye	
Granddad throws the stump.	
Granddad will throw the	
Granddad will throw the crow.	

English phrase / Sentence Thai writing

Granddad and (Miss) Bpor.

## Chapter 2 Homework : Gaan~Bâan Bò'd Têe~Sörng

## Section 1 : Reading the mid tone consonant letters and syllables

## Part 1 : The principles of Thai vowels

Q1. Where is the position of สระอ : Sà-rà Or, สระอะ : Sà-rà À, or สระอา : Sà-rà Aa? when mixed with a main consonant to make a word.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What type of vowel is สระอ : Sà-rà Or? What are its characteristics?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Letter อ (Or) has two functions in Thai language, which are...?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What type of vowel is สระอะ : Sà-rà À? What are its characteristics?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What type of vowel is สระอา : Sà-rà Aa? What are its characteristics?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. What is a single vowel sound?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q7. What are the similarities and differences between สระอะ : Sà-rà À and สระอา : Sà-rà Aa?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 2.1.1

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 2 Section 2 Part 1

•  R/W Homework audio 2.1.1

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task** : Listen to the names of vowel letters and write the letter below.

Letter 1 = -อ

Letter 2 = -อะ

Letter 3 = -อา

## Part 2 : How to read syllables using mid tone consonant letters

Q1. What is a syllable?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many syllables are the words **Dee**, **Sà-rà** and **beautiful** composed of?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. How many syllables do original Thai words have?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Can original Thai words have more than one syllable? If yes, give some factors.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How many types of syllables do we have in Thai?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. What are the two basic nucleus sounds used to make up a Thai word? Give some examples.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q7. What is a live sound?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q8. What is a dead sound?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q9. Each Thai syllable or Thai word is either a live syllable or a dead syllable, is that correct?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q10. What type of vowel is a live sound?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q11. What type of vowel is a dead sound?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q12. If we use a medium tone consonant letter mixed with a long vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q13. If we use a medium tone consonant letter mixed with a short vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q14. Is there a syllable that is a dead sound and has a medium tone in Thai language?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q15. What is the tone of the syllable/word จอ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q16. What is the tone of the syllable/word จะ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q17. Do the syllables/words ปา and กะ have the same tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  **R/W Practice audio 2.2**

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 2 Section 2

•  **R/W Homework audio 2.2**

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them in Thai script and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = ตา [Noun] eye [Noun] maternal grandfather ; grandfather      Word 2 = จะ [Tense word] will

Word 3 = กว [Noun] crow [Noun] kettle ; pot [Verb] to make a mark/sign ; to put a cross on

Word 4 = ปา [Verb] to throw      Word 5 = จอ [Noun] screen ; telescreen

Word 6 = กะ [Verb] to estimate [Noun] shift; turn; duty [Preposition] and

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = ปา mid      Word 2 = จะ low      Word 3 = กอ mid

Word 4 = ปอ mid      Word 5 = ตา mid      Word 6 = กะ low

Translate these words into English

Word	Type of word	Meaning
จอ		
จะ		
ตา		
ปา		
กะ		

## Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

Translate these phrases / sentences into English

Thai phrase / Sentence	English translation
ตาปาดอ	
ตาจะปาดอ	



Thai phrase / Sentence

English translation

ตาคะปากกา

ตาคะปอ

## Chapter 3 : Nasal Mid tone consonant letters

บทเรียนที่ ๓ : พยัญชนะเสียงขึ้นจมูก

### Section 1 : Vocabulary

#### Practice 1

**Practice** : Practise pronunciation of the words given below with your teacher.

Word	Transliteration	Meaning
กลาง	Glaang	[Modifier] middle ; medium [Noun] center
พยัญชนะกลาง	Pá-yun-chá-ná Glaang	[Noun] mid consonants ; mid tone consonants
ขึ้น	Kûen	[Modifier] up ; increased ; risen
จมูก	Jà-mûuk	[Noun] nose
พยัญชนะเสียง	Pá-yun-chá-ná Sěang	[Noun] Nasal consonants
ขึ้นจมูก	Kûen Jà-mûuk	

**Homework** : Memorize the words given above and their meaning to be used in future lessons.

### Section 2 : Nasal Mid tone consonant letters




**Important grammar you must know :**









1. All Nasal Mid tone consonant letters have a mid tone.
2. A nasal sound is a sound that has air flowing through the sinuses (nose's air space). You can feel a vibration in your nose when you pronounce a nasal consonant letter.
3. There are **10** nasal mid tone consonant **letters** but there are only **7 sounds**.

#### Part 1 : How to read the Nasal-Mid tone consonant letters and their names

#### Practice 2

**Practice** : Practise how to pronounce the nasal mid tone consonant letters and their name with your teacher.

Letter Read	Name of letter	Transliteration	
ม มอ : Mor	มอ ม้า : Mor Maa (Maa means horse)	<b>M</b> Close the lips and push the air out through the mouth and the nose to make the sound. (You should feel the vibration in your nose.)	
ง งอ : Ngor	งอ งู : Ngor Nguu (Nguu means snake)	<b>Ng</b> Lift the back part of your tongue to touch the soft palate quickly and push the air through the open mouth to make the sound. (You should feel the vibration in your nose.)	
น นอ : Nor ณ ณอ : Nor	นอ หู : Nor Nuu (Nuu means mouse; rat) ณอ เณร : Nor Naen (Naen means novice monk)	<b>N</b> Lift the front part of your tongue to touch the hard palate quickly and push the air through the open mouth and the nose to make the sound. (You should feel the vibration in your nose.)	

ว	วอ : Wor	วอ แหวน : Wor Wǎen (Wǎen means ring)		<b>W</b>	Push the lips forward and push the air out through the open mouth and the nose to make the sound.	
ย	ยอ : Yor	ยอ ยักษ์ : Yor Yúk (Yúk means ogre)		<b>Y</b>	Lift the back part of your tongue to touch the soft palate quickly to make the sound.	
ญ	ญอ : Yor	ญอ หญิง : Yor Yǐng (Yǐng means woman)				
ร	ร้อ : Ror	ร้อ เรือ : Ror Ruea (Ruea means boat)		<b>R</b>	Fold the front half of your tongue back and the under part of your tongue touch the the hard palate then roll your tongue down to normal position to make the sound.	
ล	ลอ : Lor	ลอ ลิง : Lor Ling (Ling means monkey)		<b>L</b>	Fold the front part of your tongue to touch just above your upper teeth then move the tongue down to normal position to make the sound.	
ฬ	ฬอ : Lor	ฬอ จุฬา : Lor Jù-laa (Jù-laa is a type of kite)				

**Homework** : Memorize the nasal mid tone consonant letters, their name and their meaning.

**Part 2 : How to write the nasal mid tone consonant letters**

**Practice** : Write the Nasal Mid tone consonant letters with your teacher.

ม ม ม ม

ง ง ง ง

น น น น

ณ ณ ณ ณ

ว ว ว ว

ย ย ย ย

ญ ญ ญ ญ

ร ร ร ร

ล ล ล ล

ฬ ฬ ฬ ฬ

**Homework** : Practise writing the Nasal Mid tone consonant letters

ม

ง

น

ณ

ว

ย

ญ

ร

ล

ฬ

**Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in Nasal Mid tone consonant group**

**Practice** : Practise the Nasal Mid consonant phrase given below in Thai with your teacher.

**Practice 3.3**

Thai phrase : มีงูใหญ่ในวัดเรือเล็ก

Translation : There is a big snake in the small boat temple.

Thai phrase :	มี	งู	ใหญ่	ใน	วัด	เรือ	เล็ก
Transliteration :	Mee	Nguu	Yài	Nai	Wúd	Ruea	Lé'k
Translation :	have / there is	snake	big	in	temple	boat	small
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	ม	ง	ย ญ	น ณ	ว	ร	ล ฬ
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	M	Ng	Y	N	W	R	L

**Homework** : Memorize the phrase in Thai and translate into English as above. Represent the consonant sound of each Thai word in the sentence with the corresponding consonant letter.

## Chapter 3 Homework : Gaan~Bâan Bò'd Têe~Săam

## Section 1 : Vocabulary

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 3.1

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 3 Section 1

•  R/W Homework audio 3.1

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them using transliterations and translate the meaning into English.

**Word 1** = Glaang [Modifier] middle ; medium [Noun] center **Word 2** = Jà-mûuk [Noun] nose

**Word 3** = Pá-yun-chá-ná Glaang [Noun] mid tone consonants **Word 4** = Kûen [Modifier] up ; increased ; risen

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

**Word 1** = Kûen falling

**Word 2** = Glaang mid

**Word 3** = Săang rising

**Word 4** = Jà-mûuk low-falling

**Word 5** = Pá-yun-chá-ná high-mid-high-high

**Word 6** = Sà-rà low-low

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What is พยัญชนะกลาง : Pá-yun-chá-ná Glaang? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is พยัญชนะเสียงขึ้นจมูก : Pá-yun-chá-ná Săang Kûen Jà-mûuk? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Do English consonant letters have tones?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 : Nasal Mid tone consonant letters

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 1.2

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 1 Section 2

•  R/W Homework audio 1.2

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task** : Listen to the names of the nasal mid tone consonant letters and write the Thai letter below.

Letter 1 = ง

Letter 2 = ย

Letter 3 = ญ

Letter 4 = ฌ

Letter 5 = ฦ

Letter 6 = ศ

Letter 7 = ษ

Letter 8 = ส

Letter 9 = ฽

Letter 10 = ฾

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What tone do these letters have? ม ง ย ญ น ฌ ฦ ศ ษ ส ฽ ฾

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many Nasal Mid tone consonant letters are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. How many Nasal Mid tone consonant sounds are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Clarify the meaning of a nasal sound

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Are the letters ศ and ง in the same group? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in the Nasal Mid consonant group

Test if you can remember the Nasal Mid tone consonant letters by completing the phrase in the table below.

Transliteration of Thai phrase :	-Example- Mee							
Translation :	have / There is							
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7	
	ฃ							
English transliteration of the consonant sound :								

## Chapter 4 : Nasal Mid tone consonant syllables and their live and dead sounds

บทเรียนที่ ๔ : คำที่ใช้พยัญชนะเสียงขึ้นจมูกและเสียงเป็นเสียงตายของคำ

### Section 1 : Reading the Nasal Mid tone consonant letters and syllables

#### How to read syllables using Nasal Mid tone consonant letters

*Learning Thai Spelling is like learning Mathematics. There are set formulas used in spelling words regarding the tones.*

Important grammar you must know :

- Nasal Mid tone consonant syllable formula :

Live syllable formula 1 =

Nasal Mid tone consonant letter + Long vowel sound letter (live sound) = Live syllable = Mid tone

Dead syllable formula 1 =

Nasal Mid tone consonant letter + Short vowel sound letter (dead sound) = Dead syllable = High tone

*When a main consonant is combined with a live sound, its sound/tone is still alive (the tone stays the same).*

*When a main consonant is combined with a dead sound, its sound/tone is dead (the tone changes to another tone).*

#### Practice 1

**Practice :** Pronounce the syllables below with your teacher

Consonant letters

A consonant letter with a vowel letter

ม (Read Mor)	มอ (Read Mor)	มะ (Read Má)	มา (Read Maa)
ง	งอ	งะ	งา
ย	यो	ยะ	ยา
ด	ดอ	ดะ	ดา
น	นอ	นะ	นา
ณ	ณอ	ณะ	ณา
ว	วอ	วะ	วา
ร	รอ	ระ	รา
ล	ลอ	ละ	ลา
ฬ	ฬอ	ฬะ	ฬา

**Note:** The main consonant letters are black. The vowel letters are red.

**Homework :** Practise writing Thai syllable using Nasal Mid tone consonant letters below

มอ	มะ	มา
งอ	งะ	งา
यो	ยะ	ยา
ณอ	ณะ	ณา

นอ	นั	นา
ณอ	ณั	นา
วอ	วั	วา
รอ	รั	รา
ลอ	ลั	ลา
ฟอ	ฟั	ฟา

### Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words



Practice 2

**Practice** : Practise reading the words below with your teacher

Word	Meaning
มา	[Verb] to come ; to show up ; to turn up
งอ	[Verb] to bend ; to curve [Modifier] be bend ; be crooked
งา	[Noun] sesame [Noun] ivory
ยอ	[Verb] to praise ; to flatter
ยา	[Noun] drug ; medicine ; medication ; dose ; pill ; tablet
นะ	[Particle] particle used at the end of a clause, used to emphasize what you just
นา	[Noun] rice paddy ; rice field ; rice farm
วา	[Noun] Thai length measurement unit, 1 วา is 4 square meters
รอ	[Verb] to wait ; to wait for ; to await
รา	[Noun] mold/mould ; fungus
ลา	[Noun] donkey [Verb] to say goodbye ; to bid farewell

**Homework** : Practise reading, writing and memorize the meaning of the words above

### Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

**Practice** : Practise writing basic Thai phrases or sentences using the words in Section 2 with your teacher

English phrase / Sentence

Thai writing

Granddad comes to the rice field.

Granddad waits for the crow.

Please come. (Come + emphasize particle)

Granddad says good bye.

Granddad's rice field

Granddad flatters (Miss) Bpor.

(Miss) Bpor will wait for granddad.

(Miss) Bpor will say good bye to granddad.

(Miss) Bpor wait for the eye's medicine.



## Chapter 4 Homework : Gaan~Bâan Bò'd Têe~Sèe

### Section 1 : Reading the nasal mid tone consonant letters and syllables

Q1. If we mix a nasal consonant letter with a long vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. If we mix a nasal consonant letter with a short vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Is there a syllable that has a dead sound and a medium tone in Thai language?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What is the tone of the syllable/word รอ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What is the tone of the syllable/word ตา?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Do the syllables/words นะ and ภา have the same tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 4.2

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 4 Section 2

•  R/W Homework audio 4.2

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them in Thai script and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = นะ [Particle] particle used at the end of a clause, used to emphasize what you just said

Word 2 = ยา [Noun] drug ; medicine ; medication ; dose ; pill ; tablet

Word 3 = มา [Verb] to come ; to show up ; to turn up      Word 4 = รอ [Verb] to wait ; to wait for ; to await

Word 5 = ตา [Verb] to praise ; to flatter

Word 6 = ภา [Noun] rice paddy ; rice field ; rice farm

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = มา mid      Word 2 = รอ mid      Word 3 = นะ high

Word 4 = ยา mid      Word 5 = ตา mid      Word 6 = ภา mid

Translate these words into English

Word	Type of word	Meaning
ยา		
รอ		
มา		
นะ		
ภา		

### Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

Translate these phrases / sentences into English

Thai phrase / Sentence	English Translation
ตารอยยา	
ปอจะมานา	
ตากะปอรอกา	
ตาคะลาปอ	

## Chapter 5 : Twin consonant letters - Part 1 : Rising tone consonants

บทเรียนที่ ๕: พยัญชนะคู่ - ตอนที่ 1 : พยัญชนะเสียงขึ้นสูง

## Section 1 : Vocabulary

## Practice 5.1

**Practice** : Practise your pronunciation of the words given below with your teacher.

Word	Transliteration	Meaning
คู่	Kûu	[Modifier] [Noun] <b>twin</b>
พยัญชนะคู่	Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu	[Noun] <b>twin consonants</b>
สูง	Sûung	[Modifier] <b>high ; tall</b>
พยัญชนะคู่เสียงขึ้นสูง	Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu Sěang Kûen Sûung	[Noun] <b>twin - rising tone consonants</b>

**Homework** : Memorize the words given above and their meaning to be used in future lessons.




## Section 2 : Twin consonant letters

## Part 1 : Twin consonant letters

**Important grammar you must know :**

1. There are **25** twin consonant **letters** but there are only **7** consonant **sounds**.
2. **11** twin consonant letters have a **rising tone**
3. **14** twin consonant letters have a **mid tone**.

**Note** : In the table below, the brown/red colour is used to indicate that letter has got a rising tone.

Lette	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration	
ผ	ผอ : P <sup>ör</sup>	ผอ ผิ่ง : P <sup>ör</sup> P <sup>üeng</sup> (P <sup>üeng</sup> means bee)	P	
พ	พอ : Por	พอ พาาน : Por Paan (Paan is a type of tray)	Close your mouth and use the lips to make the sound by forcing air through the mouth.	
ภ	ภอ : Por	ภอ สำเภา : Por S <sup>üm</sup> -pao (S <sup>üm</sup> -pao means junk, a flat-bottomed sailing vessel)		
ฝ	ฝอ : F <sup>ör</sup>	ฝอ ฝา : F <sup>ör</sup> F <sup>äa</sup> (F <sup>äa</sup> means lid)	F	
ฟ	ฟอ : For	ฟอ ฟัน : For Fun (Fun means teeth)	Move your lower lip to touch upper teeth and force the air through your teeth to make the sound.	
ถ	ถอ : T <sup>ör</sup>	ถอ ถุง : T <sup>ör</sup> T <sup>öng</sup> (T <sup>öng</sup> means sack ; bag)	T	
ฐ	ฐอ : T <sup>ör</sup>	ฐอ ฐาน : T <sup>ör</sup> T <sup>ään</sup> (T <sup>ään</sup> means base)		
ท	ทอ : Tor	ทอ ทหาร : Tor Tá-hään (Tá-hään means soldier)		
ธ	ธอ : Tor	ธอ ธง : Tor To'ng (To'ng means flag)		
ท	ทอ : Tor	ทอ มณเฑาะ : Tor Mo'n-to (Mo'n-to is a female character in a classical Thai play.)		
ฒ	ฒอ : Tor	ฒอ ผู้เฒ่า : Tor P <sup>üu</sup> -T <sup>ào</sup> (P <sup>üu</sup> -T <sup>ào</sup> means old person)		

<p>ข ขอ : Kǒr                  ขุ ขอ : Kǒr                  ค คอ : Kor                  คี คอ : Kor                  ฆ ฆอ : Kor</p>	<p>ขอ ไข่ : Kǒr Kài (Kài means egg)                  ขอ ขวด : Kǒr Kùad (Khùad means bottle) - <i>obsolete</i>                  คอ ควาย : Kor Kwaay (Kwaay means water buffalo)                  คอ คน : Kor Ko'n (Ko'n means person) - <i>obsolete</i>                  ฆอ ระฆัง : Kor Rá-kung (Rá-kung means bell)</p>	<p>K</p> <p>Lift the middle of your tongue to touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.</p>	
<p>ส สอ : Sǒr                  ศ สอ : Sǒr                  ษ ษอ : Sǒr                  ซ ซอ : Sor</p>	<p>สอ เสือ : Sǒr Sǔea (Sǔea means tiger)                  ศอ ศาลา : Sǒr Sǎa-laa (Sǎa-laa means pavilion)                  ษอ ฤๅษี : Sǒr Rue-sǔee (Rue-sǔee means hermit)                  ซอ โซ่ : Sor Sǒ (Sǒ means chain)</p>	<p>S</p> <p>Move the middle part of your tongue up to almost touching the hard palate to make fricative sound by forcing air through narrow channel.</p>	
<p>ฉ ฉอ : Chǒr                  ช ชอ : Chor                  ฌ ฌอ : Chor</p>	<p>ฉอ ฉิ่ง : Chǒr Ching (Ching means cymbals)                  ชอ ช้าง : Chor Cháang (Cháang means elephant)                  ฌอ กะเฌอ : Chor Ga-cher (Ga-cher means bush; tree)</p>	<p>Ch</p> <p>Lift the front part of your tongue to touch the hard palate quickly to make fricative sound by forcing air through a narrow channel.</p>	
<p>ห หอ : Hǒr                  ฮ ฮอ : Hor</p>	<p>หอ หีบ : Hǒr Hèeb (Hèeb means chest)                  ฮอ นกฮูก : Hor Nók~húuk (Nók~húuk means owl)</p>	<p>H</p> <p>Make the sound from your throat (leave the vocal chord open) let the air pass through the open mouth.</p>	





Part 2 : How to read the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters and their names

Important grammar you must know : There are 11 rising tone consonant letters but there are only 7 sounds.



**Practice** : Practise how to pronounce the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters and their names with your teacher.

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration
ผ	ผอ : Pǒr	ผอ ผึ้ง : Pǒr Pǔeng (Pǔeng means bee)	P
ฝ	ฝอ : Fǒr	ฝอ ฝา : Fǒr Fǎa (Fǎa means lid)	F
ถ	ถอ : Tǒr	ถอ ถุง : Tǒr Tǒong (Tǒong means sack ; bag)	T
ฐ	ฐอ : Tǒr	ฐอ ฐาน : Tǒr Tǎan (Tǎan means base)	
ข	ขอ : Kǒr	ขอ ไข่ : Kǒr Kài (Kài means egg)	K
ขุ	ขุขอ : Kǒr	ขุขอ ขวด : Kǒr Kùad (Khùad means bottle) - <i>obsolete</i> -	

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration
ส	สอ : Sör	สอ เสือ : Sör Süea (Süea means tiger)	S
ศ	ศอ : Sör	ศอ ศาลา : Sör Säa-laa (Säa-laa means pavilion) → 	
ษ	ษอ : Sör	ษอ ฤๅษี : Sör Rue-sëe (Rue-sëe means hermit) → 	
ฉ	ฉอ : Chör	ฉอ ฉิ่ง : Chör Ching (Ching means cymbals) → 	Ch
ห	หอ : Hör	หอ หีบ : Hör Hëeb (Hëeb means chest) → 	H

**Homework** : Memorize the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters, their name and their meaning.

### Part 2 : How to write the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters

**Practice** : Write the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters with your teacher.

ผ ผ ผ ผ

ฝ ฝ ฝ ฝ

ถ ถ ถ ถ

ฐ ฐ ฐ ฐ

ข ข ข ข

ช ช ช ช

ส ส ส ส

ศ ศ ศ ศ

ษ ษ ษ ษ

ฉ ฉ ฉ ฉ

ห ห ห ห

**Homework** : Practise writing the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters

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ห

**Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in Twin-Rising tone consonants group**

**Practice** : Practise the Twin consonant phrase given below in Thai with your teacher.



Thai phrase : ผัวฉันฝันถึงหาดสีขาว

Translation : My husband dreams/ed about white sand beach.

Thai phrase :	ผัว	ฉัน	ฝัน	ถึง	หาด	สี	ขาว
Transliteration :	Pŭa	Chǎn	Fǎn	Tŭeng	Hàad	Sĕe	Kăaw
Translation :	husband (informal)	my/mine	to dream	to ; arrive ; about	beach	colour	white
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	ผ	ฉ	ฝ	ถ ฐ	ห	ส ศ ซ	ช ฌ
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	P	Ch	F	T	H	S	K

**Homework** : Memorize the phrase in Thai and translate into English as above. Represent the consonant sound of each Thai word in the sentence with the corresponding consonant letter.

## Section 1 : Vocabulary

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 5.1

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 5 Section 1

•  R/W Homework audio 5.1

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them using transliterations and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = Sǔung [Modifier] high ; tall

Word 2 = Kûu [Modifier] [Noun] pair ; twin

Word 3 = Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu [Noun] twin consonants

Word 4 = Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu Sěang Kûen Sǔung [Noun] twin - rising tone consonants

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = Kûu falling

Word 2 = Sǔung rising

Word 3 = Sěang rising

Word 4 = Kûen falling

Word 5 = Jà-mùuk low-low

Word 6 = Pá-yun-chá-ná high-mid-high-high

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What is พยัญชนะคู่ : Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is พยัญชนะคู่เสียงขึ้นสูง : Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu Sěang Kûen Sǔung? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 : Twin - Rising tone consonant letters

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 5.2

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 5 Section 2

•  R/W Homework audio 5.2

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the names of Twin - Rising tone consonant letters and write the letter below.

Letter 1 = ข

Letter 2 = ฉ

Letter 3 = ฃ

Letter 4 = ฅ

Letter 5 = ฌ

Letter 6 = ฎ

Letter 7 = ฏ

Letter 8 = ฑ

Letter 9 = ฒ

Letter 10 = ณ

Letter 11 = ด

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. How many Twin consonant letters are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many Twin consonant sounds are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. What tone do these letters ข ฃ ฉ ฅ ฌ ฎ ฏ ฑ ฒ ณ ด have?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. How many Twin - Rising tone consonant letters are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How many Twin - Rising tone consonant sounds are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Are the letters ย, ต and ฎ in the same group?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in Twin - Rising consonant group**

Test if you can remember the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters by completing the phrase in the table below.

Transliteration of Thai phrase :	-Example- Pǔa						
Translation :	husband (informal)						
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	พ						
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	P						

Chapter 6 : Twin - Rising tone consonant words and their live and dead sounds

บทเรียนที่ ๖ : คำที่ใช้พยัญชนะคู่กลุ่มเสียงขึ้นสูงและเสียงเป็นเสียงตายของคำ

Section 1 : Reading the Twin - Rising consonant letters and syllables

How to read syllables using Twin - Rising tone consonant letters

Important grammar you must know :

- Twin - Rising tone consonant syllable formula :

Live syllable formula 1 =

Twin - Rising tone consonant letter + Long vowel sound letter (live sound) = Live syllable = Rising tone

Dead syllable formula 1 =

Twin - Rising tone consonant letter + Short vowel sound letter (dead sound) = Dead syllable = Low tone

*Learning Thai spelling is like learning Mathematics.  
There are set formulas used in spelling words  
regarding the tones.*

*When a main consonant is combined  
with a live sound, its sound/tone is  
still alive (the tone stays the same).  
When a main consonant is combined  
with a dead sound, its sound/tone is  
dead (the tone changes to another tone).*



**Practice :** Pronounce the syllables below with your teacher

Consonant letters	A consonant letter with a vowel letter		
พ (Pronounced Pǒr)	พอ (Read Pǒr)	พะ (Read Pà)	พา (Read Pāa)
ฟ	ฟอ	ฟะ	ฟา
ถ	ถอ	ถะ	ธา
ช ชู่	ชอ ชู่	ชะ ชู่	ชา ช่า
ช	ชอ	ชะ	ชา
ส	สอ	สะ	สา
ศ	ศอ	ศะ	ศา
ซ	ซอ	ซะ	ซา
ฉ	ฉอ	ฉะ	ชา
ห	หอ	หะ	หา

Note: The main consonant letters are black. The vowel letters are red.

Homework : Practise writing Thai syllables using the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters below

พอ	พะ	พา
ฟอ	ฟะ	ฟา
ถอ	ถะ	ธา



จ็อ

จ็ะ

จ๊า

ข็อ

ข็ะ

ข๊า

ช็อ

ช็ะ

ช๊า

ส็อ

ส็ะ

ส๊า

ศ็อ

ศ็ะ

ศ๊า

ช็อ

ช็ะ

ช๊า

ฉ็อ

ฉ็ะ

ฉ๊า

ห็อ

ห็ะ

ห๊า

Note: The main consonant letters are black. The vowel letters are red.

## Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words



Practice 2

Practice : Practise reading the words below with your teacher

Word	Meaning
จ็อ	[Desire verb] <b>to request for/to .... ; to ask for ...</b> (used when you want to <b>politely ask for something</b> or <b>get something</b> . This word is similar to the use of 'May I have .....? / Can I have .....? )
ข๊า	[Noun] <b>leg ; limb ; foot</b>
ฝ๊า	[Noun] <b>cliff</b>
ฝ๊า	[Noun] <b>lid ; cover</b> [Noun] <b>partition ; wall</b>
ห็อ	[Noun] <b>dormitory ; dorm</b> [Noun] <b>bridal house</b>
ห๊า	[Verb] <b>to search for ; to look for ; to seek for ; be after ; to find</b>

**Homework** : Practise reading, writing and memorize the meaning of the words above

## Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

**Practice** : Practise writing basic Thai phrases or sentences using the words in Section 2 with your teacher

English phrase / Sentence

Thai writing

Granddad look for medicine.

crow's legs

Granddad comes to the dormitory.

Granddad's legs

(Miss) Bpor will look for dormitory.

(Miss) Bpor request/ask for medicine.

(Miss) Bpor request/ask for medicine (from) granddad.

## Chapter 6 Homework : Gaan~Bâan Bò'd Têe~Hò'k

### Section 1 : Reading the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters and syllables

Q1. If we mix a Twin - Rising tone consonant letter with a long vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. If we mix a Twin - Rising tone consonant letter with a short vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Is there a syllable that has a dead sound and a medium tone in Thai language?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What is the tone of the syllable/word ทา?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What is the tone of the syllable/word รอ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Do the syllables/words ตา, มา, ซา have the same tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q7. Do the syllables/words นะ, กะ, ขอ have the same tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  **R/W Practice audio 6.2**

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 6 Section 2

•  **R/W Homework audio 6.2**

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them in Thai script and translate the meaning into English.

**Word 1** = ขา [Noun] leg ; limb ; foot    **Word 2** = หา [Verb] to search for ; to look for ; to seek for ; be after ; to find

**Word 3** = ขอ [Desire verb] to request for/to ... ; to ask for ...    **Word 4** = ฝา [Noun] cliff

**Word 5** = ฝา [Noun] lid ; cover [Noun] partition ; wall    **Word 6** = หอ [Noun] dormitory ; dorm [Noun] bridal house

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

**Word 1** = ขอ rising

**Word 2** = หา rising

**Word 3** = นะ high

**Word 4** = หอ rising

**Word 5** = กะ low

**Word 6** = ฝา mid

Translate these words into English

Word	Type of word	Meaning
ขา		
หา		
ขอ		
หอ		
ฝา		

### Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

Translate these phrases / sentences into English

Thai phrase / Sentence	English Translation
ปอขอตามานา	
ตาทาปอ	
ตาทจะมาหอ	
ปอขอรอ	
ปอจะหาฝา	

## Chapter 7 : Twin consonant letters - Part 2 : Mid tone consonants

บทเรียนที่ ๗: พยัญชนะคู่ - ตอนที่ 2 : พยัญชนะเสียงกลาง

## Section 1 : Vocabulary



Practice 7.1

**Practice** : Practise your pronunciation of the words given below with your teacher.

Word	Transliteration	Meaning
พยัญชนะคู่เสียงกลาง	Pá-y <u>un</u> -chá-ná Kúu Sǎang Glaang	[Noun] <b>twin - mid tone consonants</b>
พยางค์	Pa-yaang	[Noun] <b>syllable</b>
คำ	<b>Kum</b>	[Noun] <b>word</b>

**Homework** : Memorize the words given above and their meaning to be used in future lessons.

## Section 2 : Twin consonant letters

## Part 1 : Twin consonant letters

**Important grammar you must know** :




1. There are **25** twin consonant **letters** but there are only **7** consonant **sounds**.
2. **11** of the twin consonant letters have a **rising tone**.
3. **14** of the twin consonant letters have a **mid tone**. (See *Twin consonants table in Chapter 5*)

## Part 2 : How to read the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters and their names

**Important grammar you must know** : There are **14** mid tone consonant **letters** but there are only **7** consonants **sounds**.

Practice 7.2

**Practice** : Practise how to pronounce the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters and their names with your teacher.

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration
พ	พอ : <b>Por</b>	พอ พาาน : <b>Por Paan</b> (Paan is a type of tray) → 	P
ภ	ภอ : <b>Por</b>	ภอ สำเภา : <b>Por Sǔm-pao</b> (Sǔm-pao means junk, a flat-bottomed sailing vessel) 	
ฟ	ฟอ : <b>For</b>	ฟอ ฟัน : <b>For Fun</b> (Fun means teeth)	F
ท	ทอ : <b>Tor</b>	ทอ ทหาร : <b>Tor Tá-hǎan</b> (Tá-hǎan means soldier)	T
ธ	ธอ : <b>Tor</b>	ธอ ธง : <b>Tor To'ng</b> (To'ng means flag)	
ทอ	ทอ : <b>Tor</b>	ทอ มณโฑ : <b>Tor Mo'n-to</b> (Mo'n-to is a female character in a classical Thai play) 	
ฒ	ฒอ : <b>Tor</b>	ฒอ ผู้เฒ่า : <b>Tor Pǔu-Tǎo</b> (Pǔu-Tǎo means old person)	
ค	คอ : <b>Kor</b>	คอ ควาย : <b>Kor Kwaay</b> (Kwaay means water buffalo)	K
ค	คอ : <b>Kor</b>	คอ คน : <b>Kor Ko'n</b> (Ko'n means person) - <i>obsolete</i>	
ฆ	ฆอ : <b>Kor</b>	ฆอ ระฆัง : <b>Kor Rá-kung</b> (Rá-kung means bell)	

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Transliteration
ซ	ซอ : Sor	ซอ โซ่ : Sor Sô (Sô means chain)	S
ช	ชอ : Chor	ชอ ช้าง : Chor Cháang (Cháang means elephant)	Ch
ฌ	ฌอ : Chor	ฌอ กะเมือ or ฌอ ฌอ : Chor Ga-cher or Chor Cher) (Ga-cher / Cher means bush; tree)	
ฮ	ฮอ : Hor	ฮอ นกฮูก : Hor Nók~húuk (Nók~húuk means owl)	H

**Homework** : Memorize the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters, their name and their meaning.

### Part 2 : How to write the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters

**Practice** : Write the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters with your teacher.

พ พ พ พ

ภ ภ ภ ภ

ฟ ฟ ฟ ฟ

ท ท ท ท

ธ ธ ธ ธ

ฑ ฑ ฑ ฑ

ฒ ฒ ฒ ฒ

ค ค ค ค

ค ค ค ค

ฌ ฌ ฌ ฌ

ซ ซ ซ ซ

ช ช ช ช

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Homework : Practise writing the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters

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### Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in Twin-Mid tone consonant group

The 7 Twin - Mid consonant sounds are actually made from **the same position and same movement to the 7 Twin - Rising tone consonant sounds**. So, you can use the Twin consonant phrase to help memorize the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters. See below.

Practice : Practise the Twin tone consonant phrase given below in Thai with your teacher.



Thai phrase : ฝันถึงหาดสีขาว

Translation : My husband dreams/ed about white sand beach.

Thai phrase :		พัว	ฉัน	ฝัน	ถึง	หาด	สี	ขาว
Transliteration :		Pǔa	Chǎn	Fǎn	Tǔeng	Hàad	Sĕe	Kǎaw
Translation :		husband (informal)	my/mine	to dream	to ; arrive ; about	beach	colour	white
	Rising / Mid	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Twin - Rising tone consonant letters	ผ	ฉ	ฝ	ถ ฐ ฑ	ห	สี ศ ษ	ข ช
	Twin - Mid tone consonant letters	พ ภ	ช ฉ	ฟ	ท ธ ฑ ฒ	ฮ	ซ	ค ค ก ข
English transliteration of the consonant sound :		P	Ch	F	T	H	S	K

**Homework** : Memorize the phrase in Thai and translate into English as above. Represent the consonant sound of each Thai word in the sentence with the corresponding consonant letter.

## Chapter 7 Homework : Gaan~Baan Bò'd Têe~Jè'd

### Section 1 : Vocabulary

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 7.1

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 5 Section 1

•  R/W Homework audio 7.1

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them using transliterations and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = Kum [Noun] word    Word 2 = Kûu [Noun] twin ; pair    Word 3 = Pa-yaang [Noun] syllable

Word 4 = Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu Sĕang Glaang [Noun] twin - mid tone consonants

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = Kûu falling

Word 2 = Kum mid

Word 3 = Pá-yun-chá-ná high-mid-high-high

Word 4 = Pa-yaang mid-mid

Word 5 = Glaang mid

Word 6 = Sĕang rising

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What is พยัญชนะคู่เสียงกลาง : Pá-yun-chá-ná Kûu Sĕang Glaang? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is พยางค์ : Pá-yaang? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is คำ : Kum? Translate and explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Section 2 : Twin - mid tone consonant letters

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  **R/W Practice audio 7.2**

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 7 Section 2

•  **R/W Homework audio 7.2**

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task** : Listen to the names of Twin - mid tone consonant letters and write the letter below.

Letter 1 = พ

Letter 2 = ฮ

Letter 3 = ฮ

Letter 4 = ฮ

Letter 5 = ฮ

Letter 6 = ฮ

Letter 7 = ฮ

Letter 8 = พ

Letter 9 = ค

Letter 10 = ท

Letter 11 = ฉ

Letter 12 = ภ

Letter 13 = ฮ

Letter 14 = ค

**Function & Principles** : Answer the questions below

Q1. What tone do these letters have? ค ค ฌ ช ฉ ท ท ฐ ฒ พ ภ ฟ ฮ ฮ

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many Twin - Mid tone consonant letters are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. How many Twin - Mid tone consonant sounds are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. How many Twin consonant letters are there? Write down all of them.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How many Twin consonant sounds are there?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Are the letters ก ฌ ฌ in the same group?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Section 3 : How to memorize the letters in Twin - Mid consonants group

Test if you can remember the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters by completing the phrase in the table below.

Transliteration of Thai phrase :		-Example- Pūa						
Translation :		husband (informal)						
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Rising / Mid	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	Twin - Rising tone consonant letters	พ						
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	Twin - Mid tone consonant letters	พ ภ						
		P						

## Chapter 8 : Twin - Mid tone consonant syllables and their live and dead sounds

บทเรียนที่ ๘ : คำที่ใช้พยัญชนะคู่กลุ่มเสียงกลางและเสียงเป็นเสียงตายของคำ

## Section 1 : Reading the Twin - Mid consonant letters and syllables

## How to read syllables using Twin - Mid tone consonant letters

Important grammar you must know :

• Twin - Mid tone consonant syllable formula :

Live syllable formula 1 =

Twin - Mid tone consonant letter + Long vowel sound letter (live sound) = Live syllable = Mid tone

Dead syllable formula 1 =

Twin - Mid tone consonant letter + Short vowel sound letter (dead sound) = Dead syllable = High tone

*Learning Thai spelling is like learning Mathematic. There are set formulas used in spelling words regarding the tones.**When a main consonant is combined with a live sound, its sound/tone is still alive (the tone stays the same).**When a main consonant is combined with a dead sound, its sound/tone is dead (the tone changes to another tone).*

## Practice 8.1

**Practice** : Pronounce the syllables below with your teacher

Consonant letters

A consonant letter with a vowel letter

พ (Pronounced Por)

พอ (Read Por)

พะ (Read Pá)

พา (Read Paa)

ภ

ภอ

ภะ

ภา

ฟ

ฟอ

ฟะ

ฟา

ท

ทอ

ทะ

ทา

ธ

ธอ

ธะ

ธา

ฑ

ฑอ

ฑะ

ฑา

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ชะ

ชา

ซ

ซอ

ซะ

ซา

ฌ

ฌอ

ฌะ

ฌา

ฮ

ฮอ

ฮะ

ฮา

**Note:** The black letters are main consonant letters. The red letters are vowel letters.**Homework** : Practise writing Thai syllables using the Twin - Rising tone consonant letters below



พ	พะ	พา
ภ	ภะ	ภา
ฟ	ฟะ	ฟา
ท	ทะ	ทา
ธ	ธะ	ธา
ช	ชะ	ชา
ฌ	ฌะ	จา
ค	คะ	คา
ค	คะ	คา
ฌ	ฌะ	จา
ช	ชะ	ชา
ช	ชะ	ชา
ฉ	ฉะ	ชา
ฉ	ฉะ	ชา

## Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

**Practice** : Practise reading the words below with your teacher

### Practice 2

Word	Meaning
คอ	[Noun] neck ; throat
คา	[Verb] to stick ; to remain ; be stuck ; remain stuck ; be pending ; be unfinished (work/task/business)
ชา	[Noun] tea [Feeling verb] feel numb ; feel anaesthetized ; feel senseless
ทอ	[Verb] to weave
ทา	[Verb] to paint ; put colour/make up on ; to apply some remedy to the wound ; to apply (something e.g. cream, lotion, etc.) on the skin

Word	Meaning
พอ	[Amount modifier] <b>enough ; sufficiently ; adequately</b> [Preposition] <b>as soon as ; when ; just when ; just after</b>
พา	[Verb] <b>to bring/take/lead/guide (someone) to (somewhere)</b>
ซอ	[Noun] <b>fiddle ; bamboo stump ; bamboo clump ; violin</b>
ซา	[Modifier] <b>diminish ; calm down ; relief</b>
เฮลิคอปเตอร์	[Noun] <b>helicopter</b>
ฮา	[Feeling verb] <b>laugh ; chuckle ; chortle</b> [Modifier] <b>funny ; amusing ; entertaining</b>

**Homework** : Practise reading, writing and memorize the meaning of the words above

### Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

**Practice** : Practise writing basic Thai phrases or sentences using the words in Section 2 with your teacher

English phrase / Sentence

Thai writing

Grandad brings (Miss) Bpor to come to rice field.

(Miss) Bpor put the colour on the eyes.

Grandad's neck

Granddad laughs.

Crow's leg stuck (in) granddad's neck.

(Miss) Bpor apply the medicine (on the skin).

## Chapter 8 Homework : Gaan~Bâan Bò'd Têe~Bpàed

### Section 1 : Reading the Twin - Mid tone consonant letters and syllables

Q1. If we mix a Twin - Mid tone consonant letter with a long vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. If we mix a Twin - Mid tone consonant letter with a short vowel sound, what tone would we get?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Is there a syllable that has a dead sound and a medium tone in Thai language?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What is the tone of the syllable/word คอ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What is the tone of the syllable/word ชา?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Do the syllables/words ตา, มา, พา have the some tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

Q7. Do the syllables/words นะ, ะ, หา and ฮอ have the same tone? Explain.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 : Reading and memorizing words

**Listening and pronunciation skills** : Tick the box when you have completed the tasks.

•  R/W Practice audio 8.2

Practise your pronunciation, listening skills and memorise the vocabulary in Chapter 6 Section 2

•  R/W Homework audio 8.2

Complete the tasks given below and check the correct answers with your teacher during your next lesson.

**Task 1** : Listen to the Thai words and write them in Thai script and translate the meaning into English.

Word 1 = ช้ [Noun] neck ; throat    Word 2 = คอ [Noun] neck ; throat

Word 3 = ฮอ [Noun] helicopter    Word 4 = พ้ [Verb] to bring/take/lead/guide (someone) to (somewhere)

Word 5 = พอ [Amount modifier] enough ; sufficiently ; adequately [Preposition] as soon as ; when ; just when ; just after

Word 6 = ท้ [Verb] to paint ; put colour/make up on ; to apply some remedy to the wound ; to apply (something e.g. cream, lotion, etc.) on the skin

**Task 2** : Listen to the words and write the tone of each word.

Word 1 = ค้ mid    Word 2 = ค้ high    Word 3 = ฮ้ mid

Word 4 = ห้ low    Word 5 = ช้ mid    Word 6 = ्ह rising

Translate these words into English

Word	Type of word	Meaning
ท้		
คอ		
พ้		
च्		
ฮอ		
พอ		
ฮ้		

## Section 3 : Writing basic Thai phrases and sentences

Translate these phrases / sentences into English

Thai phrase / Sentence	English Translation
ปอขอตาทายา	
ตาทายา	
ตางะทาทา	
ตางะพาปอมานา	
อาพาทามา	

## Chapter 9 : The 3 classes, 3 groups and 2 types

บทเรียนที่ ๙ : 3 หมวด 3 กลุ่ม และ 2 ประเภท

Thai consonants are classified into **three classes** according to the Principles of Thai language taught in Thai school. In this book, I aim to make it as easy as possible for you to understand the tone modulation system and use my own teaching method. I have divided the consonants into **three groups** (you learn this from Chapter 1-8) according to the sound and tone of the consonants. You must remember what tone the consonants have and which group they belong to. These groups of consonants affect the pronunciation of the reading and writing word system (the five tone modulation system you will learn in stage 3).

Mid class (Mid tone consonant)	High class (Rising tone consonant)	Low class (Mid tone consonant)	Twin consonants Rising - Mid
ก	ข ฃ	ค ฅ ฌ	ข ฃ - ค ฅ ฌ
จ	ฉ	ช ฎ	ฉ - ช ฎ
ด ฎ	ถ ฐ	ท ฑ ฒ ฑ	ถ ฐ - ท ฑ ฒ ฑ
ต ฏ	ผ	พ ภ	ผ - พ ภ
บ	ฝ	ฟ	ฝ - ฟ
ป	ส ศ ษ	ซ	ส ศ ษ - ซ
อ	ห	ฮ	ห - ฮ

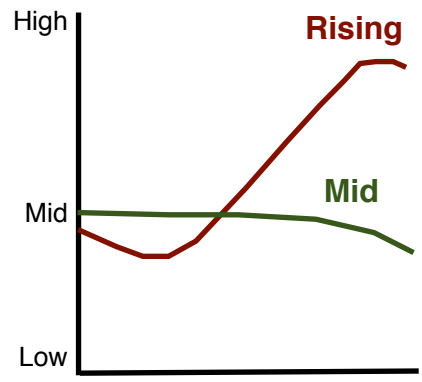
**Hard sound final consonant letters** are all the consonant letters above. If you analyze when you pronounce these letters, you would notice that the sounds are a hitting or a striking sound by the tongue or lips.

**Note :** When the consonants are used as a final consonant, the consonants are **divided into 2 types**. Learn more in Stage 2-3.

**Soft (Nasal) sound final consonant letters** are ง ย ญ น ฌ ม ร ล พ ว. If you analyze when you pronounce these letters, you would feel your nose is slightly or really vibrated and these sounds are soft sounds compared to the consonants above which are hitting or striking sounds.

ง
ย ญ
น ฌ
ม
ร
ล พ
ว

Twin consonant letters are the consonant sounds that come from the same position and movement in the mouth but have different tones as seen above (Rising and Mid). You must remember them to be able to use them in the five tones modulation system.



**Important grammar, you must know ...**

1. In the principles of Thai language taught in school, Thai consonants are divided into 3 classes, Mid class, High class and Low class.

Mid class : ก จ ด ฎ ต ฏ บ ป อ

High class : ข ฃ ฉ ถ ฐ ผ ฝ ศ ษ ฬ ห

Low class : ค ฅ ฆ ช ฌ ท ฑ ฒ พ ภา ฟ ษ ฮ - ม ง ย ญ น ฌ ว ร ล ฬ

*Note* - This principle/method is not introduced/taught in this book as I believe it is way to confusing! I have simplified the teaching method to help you better / easily understand.

2. In this book, Thai consonants are divided into 3 groups, Mid tone consonants, Nasal - Mid consonants and Twin consonants (Rising tone and Mid tone)

Mid tone consonants : ก จ ด ฎ ต ฏ บ ป อ

Nasal Mid tone consonants : ม ง ย ญ น ฌ ว ร ล ฬ

Twin consonants (Rising and Mid tone) : ข ฃ ฉ ถ ฐ ผ ฝ ศ ษ ฬ - ค ฅ ฆ ช ฌ ท ฑ ฒ พ ภา ฟ ษ ฮ

*Note* - You will learn more about why I divide them like this in Stage 3 when you learn about the Five tone modulation system.

3. When consonants are used as a final consonant, they are divided into 2 types, Hard sound final consonants and Soft (Nasal) sound final consonants.

Hard sound final consonants :

ก จ ด ฎ ต ฏ บ ป อ - ข ฃ ฉ ถ ฐ ผ ฝ ศ ษ ฬ - ค ฅ ฆ ช ฌ ท ฑ ฒ พ ภา ฟ ษ ฮ

Soft (Nasal) sound final consonants :

ม ง ย ญ น ฌ ว ร ล ฬ

*Note* - You will learn more about the final consonants in Stage 2.

**How to memorize the groups of consonants**

Memorize these sentences as phrases to use in the word modulation system.

**Mid tone consonants**

This is a phrase usually taught in school.

Thai phrase : ไก่จิกเด็กตายบนปากอ่าง

Translation : Chicken pecks a child to death on the edge of the basin.

Thai phrase :	ไ	จ	เด็	ต	บ	ป	อ
Transliteration :	Gài	Jik	Dè'k	Dtaay	Bo'n	Bpàak	Àang
Translation :	chicken	to peck	child / children	to die	on	edge / mouth	basin
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1 ก	Sound No. 2 จ	Sound No. 3 ด ฎ	Sound No. 4 ต ฏ	Sound No. 5 บ	Sound No. 6 ป	Sound No. 7 อ
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	G	J	D	D	B	Bp	A / E / I / O / U

## Nasal Mid tone consonants

Thai phrase : มีงูใหญ่ในวัดเรือเล็ก

Translation : There is a big snake in the small boat temple.

Thai phrase :	มี	งู	ใหญ่	ใน	วัด	เรือ	เล็ก
Transliteration :	Mee	Nguu	Yài	Nai	Wúđ	Ruea	Lé'k
Translation :	have / there is	snake	big	in	temple	boat	small
Thai Letters representing the sound of each word in the phrase :	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
	ม	ง	ย ญ	น ณ	ว	ร	ล ฬ
English transliteration of the consonant sound :	M	Ng	Y	N	W	R	L

## Twin consonants

Thai phrase : ฝันฝันถึงหาดสีขาว

Translation : My husband dreams/ed about white sand beach.

Thai phrase :		ฝัน	ฝัน	ถึง	หาด	สี	ขาว	
Transliteration :		Pǎa	Chǎn	Fǎn	Tǔeng	Hàad	Sǐe	Kǎaw
Translation :		husband (informal)	my/mine	to dream	to ; arrive ; about	beach	colour	white
	Rising / Mid	Sound No. 1	Sound No. 2	Sound No. 3	Sound No. 4	Sound No. 5	Sound No. 6	Sound No. 7
Thai Letters representing the consonant sound of each word in the phrase :	Twin - Rising tone consonant letters	ฝ	ฉ	ฟ	ถ ฐ	ท	ศ ษ	ช ช
	Twin - Mid tone consonant letters	พ ภ	ช ฉ	ฟ	ท ฑ ฒ	ฮ	ซ	ค ค
English transliteration of the consonant sound :		P	Ch	F	T	H	S	K