

The principles of Thai language Part 1

'A good understanding of the principles helps you to learn Thai effectively and quickly'

ภาษาไทย : Paa-sǎa Thai : Thai language

Origins

Thai is the native language of Thai people in Thailand. Thai language is a member of the [Tai-Kadai language family](#) in Southeast Asia. Thai is **mutually intelligible** with Lao.

Note: mutually intelligible = a relationship between languages or dialects in which speakers of different but related languages can readily understand each other without intentional study or extraordinary effort.

Dialects

Thai has 4 main dialects;

- ภาษาไทย หรือ ภาษาภาคกลาง : Paa-sǎa Thai or Paa-sǎa Pâak Glaang : Central region or Bangkok dialect is the national or official language spoken and is literate throughout Thailand. Central Thai is the dialect taught in this course as it is understood by most Thai people from around the country. (*ภาค : Pâak = region; area, กลาง : Glaang = central*)
- ภาษาถิ่นเหนือ หรือ ภาษาเหนือ : Paa-sǎa Tîn Nǔea or Paa-sǎa Nǔea : Northern dialect is spoken in the northern region, in the formerly independent Kingdom of Lanna (Chiang Mai). It is also known as ภาษาลานนา : Paa-sǎa Laan-naa or ภาษาคำเมือง : Paa-sǎa Kum Mueang. (*Tîn = region, Nǔea = north*)
- ภาษาถิ่นอีสาน หรือ ภาษาอีสาน : Paa-sǎa Tîn E-sǎan or Paa-sǎa E-sǎan : North-eastern dialect is spoken in the north-eastern region, a socio-culturally distinct Thai-Lao hybrid dialect. (*Ee-sǎan = the name of north-eastern region*)
- ภาษาถิ่นใต้ หรือ ภาษาใต้ : Paa-sǎa Tîn Dtâi or Paa-sǎa Dtâi : Southern dialect is spoken in the southern region. It is also known as ภาษาตามพร : Paa-sǎa Dtaam-Pro (*ใต้ : Dtâi = south*)

English in Thailand

ภาษาอังกฤษ : Paa-sǎa Ung-grid : English is taught in Thai schools as a foreign language and is mostly used in business communication.

Ethnic dialects

In addition to the main dialects mentioned above, Thailand is home to other related Tai (Dai) languages spoken by ethnic groups of people, for example;

- จีนแต้จิ๋ว : Jeeen Dtâir-jǐw : Chaozhou Chinese is spoken in Chinese communities in Bangkok

- มอญ : Morn (Mon) is spoken in the Central region
- ไทพวน : Thai Puan is spoken in Central, Isan and Northern-Laos regions
- ผู้ไท : Pûu Thai is spoken around Nakhon Phanom Province in north-eastern Thailand
- ไทใหญ่ : Thai Yài (also known as Shan, Thai Lǔang, Tai Lông) is spoken in the north-west along the border with the Shan States of Burma
- เขมร : Ka-mě_n (Khmer) is spoken along the Isan border with Cambodia
- ไทลื้อ : Lúee (Dai) is spoken in Northern Thailand
- อูรักลาโว้ย : Uu-rùk-laa-wóy (Orang Laut) is spoken by Sea Gypsies in Phuket and around the islands in the Andaman sea

Words

Thai is a monosyllabic language which means **original Thai words have only one syllable** (see note below). For example, พ่อ : Pôr (dad), แม่ : Mǎe (mum), these two words are adapted from babies sounds made naturally when they are young. Original Thai words mostly have only one syllable and have complete meaning on their own, which can be understood promptly upon hearing.

Note: A syllable is a unit of organisation for a sequence of spoken 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 an optional initial (main consonant) and final margins which are typically consonants (final consonants). 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.

Examples:

- Relatives: พ่อ : Pôr (father, dad), แม่ : Mǎe (mother, mum), ลูก : Lúuk (child), พี่ : Pêe (Older sister or brother; elder person; a title used in front of a elder person's name), น้อง : Nórng (Younger sister or brother, younger person, a title used in front of a younger person's name)
- Things: จาน : Jaan (dish), นา : Naa (Rice field), บ้าน : Bâan (house)
- Animals: หมา : Mǎa (dog), แมว : Mǎew (cat), ไก่ : Gàì (chicken), งู : Nguu (snake)
- Nature: ดิน : Din (soil), น้ำ : Núm (water, liquid), ไฟ : Fai (fire), ร้อน : Rórng (hot)
- Pronouns: ผม : Pǒm (I, used by males only), ฉัน : Chǎn (I, used by females only), เธอ : Ter (you, to address a female), กู : Guu (I, rude word), มึง : Mueng (you, rude word)
- Verbs: ไป : Bpai (to go), นั่ง : Núng (to sit), กิน : Gin (to eat), เดิน : Dern (to walk)

Classification/unit:	ฝูง : F ^ũ ung (group of animals), พวก : P ^ũ ak (group of humans or things), ใบ : Bai (leaf), คน : Ko ^ˆ n (a unit word for humans), ตัว : Dtua (a unit word for animals and some figures or structures)
Adjectives or adverbs:	อ้วน : Ú ^{an} (fat), ผอม : P ^ö rm (slim; thin; skinny), ดี : Dee (good), เลว : Le [_] w (bad), ร้อน : R ^ó rn (hot)
Quantity:	หนึ่ง : N ^ù eng (one), สอง : S ^ö rng (two), พัน : P ^{un} (thousand), มาก : M ^â ak (much), หลาย : L ^ä ay (Many)
Gender:	สาว : S ^ä aw (female), หญิง : Y ^ĩ ng (female), ชาย : Cha ^{ay} (male)

Compound words

Original Thai words can be combined with other words to make a new word, called **compound words**. The meanings of compound words usually relate to the the original words but sometimes they do not relate at all. In this book, we use the tilde symbol (~) to separate the Prime and Qualifier words in compound words.

Examples:

Relatives:	ลูกสาว : L ^ũ uk~S ^ä aw means daughter combined from ลูก : L ^ũ uk (child) and สาว : S ^ä aw (female) ลูกชาย : L ^ũ uk~Cha ^{ay} means son combined from ลูก : L ^ũ uk (child) and ชาย : Cha ^{ay} (male)
Things :	ช้อนชา : Ch ^ö rn~Chaa means teaspoon combined from ช้อน : Ch ^ö rn (spoon) and ชา : Chaa (tea) ม้านั่ง : M ^á a~N ^ũ ng means stool combined from ม้า : M ^á a (horse) and นั่ง : N ^ũ ng (to sit) น้ำแข็ง : N ^ũ m~Kae ^ˆ ng means ice combined from น้ำ : N ^ũ m (water) and แข็ง : Kae ^ˆ ng (hard; solid)
Animals :	เสือดำ : S ^ũ ea~Dum means panther combined from เสือ : S ^ũ ea (Tiger) and ดำ : Dum (black) ม้าลาย : M ^á a~La ^{ay} means zebra combined from ม้า : M ^á a (horse) and ลาย : La ^{ay} (stripe)
Nature:	ไฟฟ้า : Fai~F ^á aa means electricity combined from ไฟ : Fai (fire) and ฟ้า : F ^á aa (sky) แม่น้ำ : M ^ä e~N ^ũ m means river combined from แม่ : M ^ä e (mother; mum) and น้ำ : N ^ũ m (water)
Verbs :	เดินเล่น : Der ⁿ ~L ^ê _n means to stroll combined from เดิน : Der ⁿ (to walk) and เล่น : L ^ê _n (play) กินข้าว : Gin~K ^â aw means to eat/have some food combined from กิน : Gin (to eat) and ข้าว : K ^â aw (rice)
Adjectives or adverbs:	ร้อนแรง : R ^ó rn~Rae ^{ng} means strongly, rousing, vehemently combined from ร้อน : R ^ó rn (hot) and แรง : Rae ^{ng} (strong)

สวยหรู : Sŭay~Rŭu means splendid, gorgeous
 combined from สวย : Sŭay (beautiful) and หรุ : Rŭu (posh).

Quantity: มากมาย : Mâak~Maay means plentifully, abundantly, various
 combined from มาก : Mâak (much) and มาก : Maay (much)
 เยอะแยะ : Yér~Yae' means plentifully; abundantly
 combined from เยอะ : Yér (a lot) and แยะ : Yae' (a lot).

Two or more syllable words

Original Thai words may have many syllables by adding a prefix but they still have the same or just a slightly different meaning. It is like the natural changing of pronunciation of some words according to attitude, personality, society, region, etc. of the speakers. In this book, we use the hyphen symbol (-) to separate syllables in words that have more than one syllable.

Examples:

- ไร : Rai means 'What?' or 'thing(s)' and can also be pronounced อะไร : À-rai. Nowadays, อะไร : À-rai is commonly used and ไร : Rai has become a short word of อะไร : À-rai used in informal situations.
- ผม : Pŏ'm means 'I/me/my/mine, used by males speakers' and can also be pronounced กะผม : Gà-pŏ'm however Gà-pŏ'm is used in formal or official conversation.
- ฉัน : Chăn/Chŭn means 'I/me/my/mine, used by females speakers' and can also be pronounced ดิฉัน : Di-chŭn however Di-chŭn is used in formal or official conversation.
- เดี่ยว : Dĕaw means 'a moment, just a moment' and can also be pronounced ประเดี๋ยว : Bprà-dĕaw however Bprà-dĕaw is not commonly used any more.

Some words in Thai are borrowed from Pali, Sanskrit, Old Khmer (Cambodia), Chinese and English, called loaned words. Usually, words that have many syllables are not real Thai words and have roots from other languages. We can analyse loan words by their written form and sometimes pronunciation which you can learn at a higher level.

Examples:

- Sanskrit:** วิเคราะห์ : Wi-Kró' (to analyse), แพทย์ : Pĕed (doctor) , ภรรยา : Pun-yaa (wife), ไปรษณีย์ : Bprai-sà-nee (post; mail)
- Pali:** วิชา : Wi-chaa (study subjects), เขต : Kè_d (boundary; border; area), ทุกข์ : Tôok (be distressed), มัลลิกา : Mun-lí-gaa (jasmine)
- Old Khmer:**
 (Cambodia) อาจ : Àad (maybe; might), เจริญ : Jà-lern (prosper; flourish; thrive), ขนาด : Kà-nâad (size; amount), ถวาย : Tà-wăay (to offer [to monk; royalty; holy spirits]), ตำรวจ : Dtum-rŭad (police), อำนาจ : Um-nâad (authority; power), บังเอิญ : Bung-ern (unexpectedly; accidentally; by accident; by chance), บันได : Bun-dai (stairs; steps), เฉพาะ : Chà-pór' (specifically)

Chinese:	ก๋วยเตี๋ยว : Gŭay-dtĕaw (noodles; noodles soup), เต้าหู้ : Dtâo-hŭu (tofu; bean curd), ใต้ฝุ่น : Dtâi-fòon (Typhoon), ยี่ห้อ : Yĕe-hôr (brand; trademark), ห้าง : Hâang (department store), หุ้น : Hòon (shares), ตั๋ว : Dtŭa (ticket)
English:	คอมพิวเตอร์ : Korm-píw-dtĕr (computer), ซูเปอร์มาร์เก็ต : Sòob-bper-maa-gĕ'd (supermarket), เครดิต : Kray-did (credit), การ์ด : Gáad (card), แก๊ส : Gĕ'd (gas), ล็อก : Lórk (to lock), เซิร์ฟ : Sĕrb (to serve), ช็อกโกแลต : Chòrk-go-lé'd (Chocolate), เช็กบิลล์ : Chĕ'k~Bin (to have the bills)

Tones in Thai language

Thai is a tonal language. There are **five tones** in Thai which **are used to determine the meaning of words**; mid, low, falling, high and rising. Tones are just like a music tone that have a pitch and can move up or down depending on the specified movement of each tone in that particular language. **(Learn more go to page 44)**

Usage of Thai words and meanings

One word but with different uses:

Some Thai words can have different functions and can have many meanings depending where it's added in a sentence and the **context**; *the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed.*

Examples:

- คุณ : Koon means
- [personal pronoun] you (used to address a person who you are talking to politely)
 - [title noun] Miss/Mrs/Mr (used as a polite title in front of a persons first name or nickname/informal name)
e.g. คุณโทมัส : Koon Thomas = Mr Thomas,
คุณทอม : Koon Tom = Mr Tom
 - [noun] kindness
e.g. ขอบคุณ : Kòrb~Koon = Thanks for the kindness.
- กิน : Gin means
- [action verb] to eat e.g. กินข้าว : Gin Kâaw = to eat rice/food
 - [action verb] to drink e.g. กินน้ำ : Gin Núm = to drink water
 - [action verb] to consume e.g. กินยา : Gin Yaa = to consume medicine/drug
- อะไร : À-rai means
- [Question word] what?
e.g. คุณกินอะไร : Koon Gin À-rai? = What do you eat?/ What would you like to eat?
 - [noun] thing(s)/something/unknown thing(s)
e.g. ผมชอบอะไรที่คุณชอบ : Pŏ'm Chòrb À-rai Tĕe Koon Chòrb = I (male) likes the things you like.

- แล้ว : Láew means
- [Link/Conjunction] then / and then (used at the beginning of a sentence or in between two sentences)
e.g. คุณกินข้าวแล้วคุณกินยา : Koon Gin Kâaw Láew Koon Gin Yaa
= You eat food then consume/take medication.
 - [Modifier/Past tense word] already (used at the end of a statement/sentence)
e.g. คุณทอมกินน้ำแล้ว : Koon Tom Gin Núm Láew
= Mr Tom has drunk some water already.

Situation and feeling:

When Thais speak, we think about situations and feelings and we would use the appropriate words for the particular situation or feeling. Our Speak Thai Course aims to teach you common everyday conversation however we also make sure you are aware of other forms of speech in order to help you interact and understand Thai people.

Situations:

Official (government, official correspondence or document, News, etc)

Formal (company, corporate, bank, hotel, etc)

Colloquial/Informal (family, friends, street language, etc) - Colloquialism is a word, phrase or other form used in informal language. It is distinct from formal speech or formal writing. Colloquialism is related to, but is not the same as slang. Other examples of colloquial usage in Thai include elision or contraction in speech.

Very informal/Familiar/Intimate (close family, close friends, etc.)

Examples:

Word	Form	Situation	Meaning
อย่างไร : Yàang-rai?	Original	Formal	[question] how?, what way of manner?, by what way of manner? [Noun] the way in which, that
ยังไง : Yung-ngai?	Contraction	Informal/Colloquial	
ไง : Ngai?	Elision	Very informal/ Familiar	
อย่างนั้น : Yàang~Núm	Original	Formal	[conjunction] in that case
งั้น : Ngún	Elision	Informal/Colloquial	[conjunction] SO

Note:

Elision is the omission of one or more sounds (such as a vowel, a consonant, or a whole syllable) in a word or phrase, producing a result that is easier for the speaker to pronounce. (as in gonna, wanna, labor(a)t(o)ry, comfort(a)ble, fam(i)ly him (im))

Contraction is a shortened version of the written and spoken forms of a word, syllable, or word group, created by omission of internal letters (as in It is = It's, do not = don't, let us = let's, I am = I'm, You are = You're)

Feeling:**Polite, Neutral, Impolite, Vulgar/Rude, Swear**

Examples:

Word	Form	Situation/Feeling	Meaning
รับประทาน : Rúb~Prà-taan	Original	Official/Polite	[action verb] to eat, to drink, to consume
ทาน : Taan	Original	Formal/Polite	
กิน : Gin	Original	Informal/Neutral	
แตก: Daek	Original	Very informal/Intimate/ Vulgar/Rude	
(The feeling of this word depends on who we talk with)			
สัตว์ : Sùd	Original	Neutral	[noun] animal
		Swear	[swear] “Animal!” “You animal!”

Other factors that influence the way Thais speak**Gender, Culture, Age, Slang, Exclamation, Onomatopoeia, etc.**

Examples

Word	Form	Situation/ Feeling	Meaning
ผม : Pǒm	Original	Gender	[personal pronoun] I/me/my/mine (used by male speakers)
ฉัน : Chǎn/Chǎn	Original	Gender	[personal pronoun] I/me/my/mine (used by female speakers)
พี่ : Pêe	Original	Culture	[personal pronoun] you (used to address someone who is elder than one self) [noun] elder siblings ; elder brother/sister
น้อง : Nóng	Original	Culture	[personal pronoun] you (used to address someone who is younger than one self) [noun] younger siblings ; younger brother/sister
แว้น : Wáen	Original	Culture	[action verb] [noun] an action or people, esp. teenagers, in a motorbike gang
เฮ้ย : Héoi/Héry	Original	Exclamation	[exclamation] Oi! Hey!
ผัวะ : Pùá'	Original	Sound	[Onomatopoeia] slap ; whipping ; pop

Written Thai and Spoken Thai:

A written Thai word may be pronounced with several different accents by changing the sound and the tone slightly but portraying the same meaning. This may occur according to the personality, region, customs and feeling of an individual.

Examples

Word	Form	Situation/Feeling	Meaning
ฉัน : Chǎn/Chǎn	Original	Written/Proper pronunciation	[personal pronoun] I/me/my/mine (used by female speakers)
ฉัน : Chán/Chán	Transformed	Spoken	
เขา : Kǎo	Original	Written/Proper pronunciation	[personal pronoun] he/him/his, she/her/hers (used to address another person one is talking about)
เค้า : Káo	Transformed	Spoken	

Translation:

We can't always translate words directly into another language so in order to understand the word you must understand the sense of that word such as understand that it is an action verb or a noun, etc.

Different languages have different grammar and sentence structure so a sentence in one language can't always be translated literally into another language. In order to understand the sentence, you may need to interpret or perceive it in a different way.

When learning to speak Thai, you must be aware of the different factors and situations to be able to speak fluently like a native.

Particles or untranslatable words

English and many European languages use tones to indicate mood or feeling but in Thai we use tones to indicate the meaning of words. How do Thais indicate mood or feeling when we speak? The answer is that we use particles or untranslatable words added to the end of a word, clause, statement, question sentence, etc. to indicate the mood or feeling in a conversation such as politeness, rudeness, respecting, requesting, demanding, commanding, emphasising, sweet-sounding, angeriness, encouragement or other moods, as well as varying the formality level of conversations in different situations. They are not used in elegant or formal writing.

There are many ‘Particles’, often untranslatable words, in Thai language. **The most common particles are ‘ครับ : Krúb’ used by males, and ‘ค่ะ : Kâ’ used by females. They are used to indicate respect or indicate that you are speaking politely.** For example; สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee means ‘Hello’, but in Thai it is customary to add a polite particle after the word สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee. So, men would say ‘สวัสดีครับ : Sà-wùd-dee Krúb’ and women would say ‘สวัสดีค่ะ : Sà-wùd-dee Kâ’ to greet someone politely.

Examples:

Word	Particle(s)	Feeling
สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee	-	Greet in a neutral manner which can sound a bit harsh
สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee + Hello	ครับ : Krúb / ค่ะ : Kâ polite particle	Greet politely
คุณ : Koon	-	Addressing a person politely in a neutral manner which can be a bit harsh
คุณ : Koon You/Miss/Mrs/Mr	+ ครับ : Krúb / ค่ะ : Kâ polite particle	Addressing a person politely in a very polite manner
อะไร : À-rai?	-	Asking in a neutral manner which can be a bit harsh
อะไร : À-rai? What?	+ ครับ : Krúb / ค่ะ : Kâ polite particle	Asking in polite manner

The tone of a particle can be changed depending the type of sentence

For example,

สวัสดีค่ะ : Sà-wùd-dee Kâ : Hello + **polite particle with falling tone** = Hello

ดีไหมคะ : Dee Mǎi Ká : be good + yes/no question word + **polite particle with high tone**
= Is it good?

You can see the particles in the two sentences have a different tone. The changing tone of the particle is similar to the use of intonation in English, for example, 'Is it good?' with rising pitch voice/tone at the end of the sentence and 'It's good.' with mid tone.

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Basic grammar

Words: As mentioned, we cannot specify the meaning of some Thai words when we use them on their own as one word may have many uses. Therefore, to clarify the meaning of a word, it depends on the **context**. (See usage of Thai words and meanings)

We use gender words to indicate the gender of people and animals. For example, ลูกชาย : Lúuk~Chaay translated literally means 'offspring + male' which is 'son'. (ลูก : Lúuk = [noun] offspring, ชาย : Chaay = [gender modifier] male)

In Thai language, objects do not have gender like in French, however there are some exceptions which you will learn later on.

Thai language does not have articles like 'a, an, the and some'. For example, ปากกา : Bpàak~Gaa = a pen / pens.

Grammatical numbers (singular & plural form) or indicating quantity system; when we indicate a quantity of something, we have the grammar called **classifier or unit words** to specify things. For example,

ปากกาหนึ่งด้าม : Bpàak~Gaa Nùeng Dâam : pen + quantity one + unit word for pen = one pen

ปากกาสองด้าม : Bpàak~Gaa Sǒrng Dâam : pen + quantity two + unit word for pen = two pens

รถหนึ่งคัน : Ró'd Nùeng Kun : car + quantity one + unit word for car = one car

รถสองคัน : Ró'd Sǒrng Kun : car + quantity two + unit word for car = two cars

Therefore when you learn/memorise words for things, you must also learn/memorise the unit word.

Thai words cannot transform like in English, for example, the word 'go' changes to 'went; gone' to indicate a past tense. In Thai, the word 'ไป : Bpai' means 'go; went; gone', and can be used in a sentence and have different meanings depending on the context.

Thai does not have tense and time forms like English but we use tense words and time words to indicate the time.

Examples:

พ่อไปบ้าน : Pô^u Bpai Bân. = Dad goes home. (but do not know when)

พ่อไปบ้านแล้ว : Pô^u Bpai Bân Láew. = Dad has gone home. (or) Dad went home.

(Láew means already = tense word)

เขามาบ้าน : Kăo Maa Bân = He comes home.

เขากำลังมาบ้าน : Kăo Gum-lung Maa Bân = He's coming home.

(Gum-lung = -ing, (something) is happening right now = tense word)

เขามาบ้านเมื่อวานนี้ : Kăo Maa Bân Mûea-wan~Née = He came home yesterday.

(Mûea-wan~Née means yesterday = time word)

In conclusion, in order to change the genders, grammatical numbers, and tenses, there are other words or contexts to clarify or explain the words or sentences.

Thai sentence structures or word order starts from left to right which is;

Subject + Explanation part

The **Subject** is the main thing that you are talking about

e.g. talking about oneself, ‘ผม/ฉัน : Pô^m/Chǎn = I ’ would be the first word of a sentence, talking about another female, ‘เขา : Kăo = She’ would be the first word.

The **Explanation part** is used to clarify the Subject. It could be;

- The **Verb** is used to clarify what the subject is / does / has / acts / feels / etc.
- The **Modifier (adverb/adjective)** is used to clarify the Subject or the Verb.

For example, if we start by saying ‘เขา : Kăo’, this is the subject that we are talking about. It is not a sentence yet so we can add an explanation word to clarify what we say about the subject, for example, ชอบ : Chôrb is a verb meaning to like. So if we say ‘เขาชอบ : Kăo Chôrb, it means we explain the feeling of the subject which is ‘He/She likes.’. However, it is still a vague sentence, so one would add explanation part to clarify. ‘เขาชอบแมว : Kăo Chôrb Maew = He/She like cats.’ is a complete sentence. However, the Explanation part is optional, if the sentence can be completely understood with only the subject and a verb.

Note: In Thai, Verbs are any words used to indicate the following;

action.....e.g. to run, to walk, to eat, to jump, to go, to come, etc.

feeling.....e.g. be happy, be sad, be well, be fine, be shock, to love, to like, etc.

to be.....e.g. is/am/are, be, become

to have/possess.....e.g. to have/has/had, to possess, to own, to obtain/get, etc.

to do/make.....e.g. to do/does/did, to make, to create, to produce, to build, etc.

There are some words that have their own position in a sentence but Thai grammar and sentence structure can be converted and is flexible depending on the context. You will learn this step by step as you progress through this course.

Examples of basic statement sentences

Statement Sentence						
Subject	+	Explanation part				
Noun	+	Verb	+	Noun	+	Modifier
เขา : Kǎo he/she	+	เดิน : Dern to walk	-	-	-	-
แมว : Mǎew cat	+	กระโดด : Grà-dôd to jump	-	-	-	-
ผม/ฉัน : Pǎm/Chǎn I male / I female	+	ชอบ : Chôrb to like	+	แมว : Mǎew cat	-	-
พ่อ : Pôr dad	+	มี : Mee to have/own/possess	+	แมว : Mǎew cat	+	เยอะ : Yér a lot

Statement Sentence						
Subject	+	Explanation part				
Noun	+	Modifier	+	Modifier	+	Modifier
เขา : Kǎo he/she	+	ใจดี : Jai~Dee be good hearted	-	-	-	-
แมว : Mǎew cat	+	น่ารัก : Nâa~Rúk be cute/pretty/lovely	+	มาก : Mâak very/very much	+	มาก : Mâak very/very much

Examples of basic question sentences

Question Sentence								
Statement Sentence						+	Question Word	
Subject	+	Explanation part				+	Question Word	
Noun	+	Verb	+	Noun	+	Modifier	+	Question Word
เขา : Kǎo he/she	+	เดิน : Dern to walk	-	-	-	-	ไหม : Mǎi? ?, Does...?	
แมว : Mǎew cat	+	กระโดด : Grà-dôd to jump	-	-	-	-	ไหม : Mǎi? ?, Does...?	
คุณ : Koon you	+	ชอบ : Chôrb to like	+	แมว : Mǎew cat	-	-	อะไร : À-rai? what?	
พ่อ : Pôr dad	+	มี : Mee to have/own/ possess	+	แมว : Mǎew cat	+	เยอะ : Yér a lot	ไหม : Mǎi? ?, Does...?	

Question Sentence								
Statement Sentence				+ Question Word				
Subject	Explanation part			+ Question Word				
Noun	+	Verb	+	Noun	+	Modifier	+	Question Word
เขา : Kǎo he/she		ใจดี : Jai~Dee be good hearted		-		-		ไหม : Mǎi? ?, Is...?
แมว : Mǎew cat		น่ารัก : Nâa~Rúk be cute/pretty/ lovely		มาก : Mâak very/very much		มาก : Mâak very/very much		ไหม : Mǎi? ?, Is...?