

CHAPTER 1

Greeting

บทที่หนึ่ง การทักทาย Bò'd Têe~Nùeng Gaan+Túk-taay

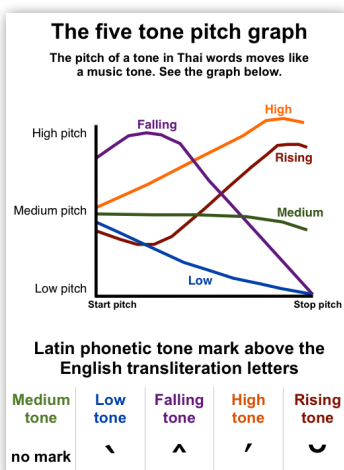
Section 1 : Formal greeting

Vocabulary  Audio: 1.1  Video: [Speak Thai 1.1 Formal Greeting Vocabulary](#)

'Learn how to move and place your tongue to let the sounds come out naturally'

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Sà-wùd-dee	สวัสดี	[Interjection] Hello, Goodbye (used to greet and to say goodbye formally)
Pǒ'm	ผม	[Pronoun] I/me/my/mine (formal/polite word, used by males)
Chǔn / Chăn	ฉัน	[Pronoun] I/me/my/mine (formal/polite word, used by females)
Koon	คุณ	[Pronoun] you (used to address a person (any gender) you are talking to)
Sà-baay	สบาย	[Feeling verb] be in a good condition, be comfortable, be cozy, be relaxed
Dee	ดี	[State modifier] be good, be nice
Sà-baay~Dee	สบายดี	[Feeling verb] be well, be fine be comfortable~be good
Mǎi?	ไหม	[Question] yes/no question word , used after a statement to change a statement into a question when you want to know a 'positive' or 'negative' answer. ไหม : Mǎi? is equivalent to 'Do...?', 'Would...?', 'Are...?', 'Is...?', 'Am...?' in English. (Learn more in Chapter 14)

Krúb (used by males)	ครับ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Exclamation word] Yes. (used in two situations) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> used as a polite response to someone addressing you. used to politely acknowledge or encourage someone to continue speaking.) [Particle] (used when finishing a word, clause, statement, question sentence, etc. to show politeness or to speak politely)
Kâ (used by females)	ค่ะ	



For example, สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee means Hello. However สวัสดีครับ/ค่ะ : Sà-wùd-dee Krúb/Kâ is more polite.

'Transliterations and phonetic letters are not a perfect substitute for Thai letters. The pronunciation of English language is subjective depending on an individual's accent. If it helps you to remember the Thai sounds, you can write the transliterations in your own way.'

Phonetic Thai [Function] + Meaning + (usage)

Kòrb~Koon ขอขอบคุณ [Verb Phrase] **Thank, Thank for you kindness**
 thank~kindness (a compound word of Kòrb (thank) and Koon (kindness) which must be used together to express gratitude to someone)

Láew แล้ว [Time modifier] **and then, then** (the completion of an event before next)
 (used at the **beginning** of a statement, **between** statements, **before yes/no question words** or **after a Wh-question** to indicate a **sequence of actions and to make the event flow**)
 Note : แล้ว : Láew has another use and meaning, see Section 3 in this Chapter.

Lâ ละ [Particle] (used at the **end of a word, clause, statement, question sentence** to refer to what we just talk about, often used in the sentence that has ‘แล้ว : Láew’ at the beginning.)

‘Forget English grammar when you speak Thai’

Dialogue ดารา : Daa-raa and มานพ : Maa-nó’b greet each other in a formal situation.



Audio: 1.1



Video: Speak Thai 1.1 Formal Greeting Dialogue

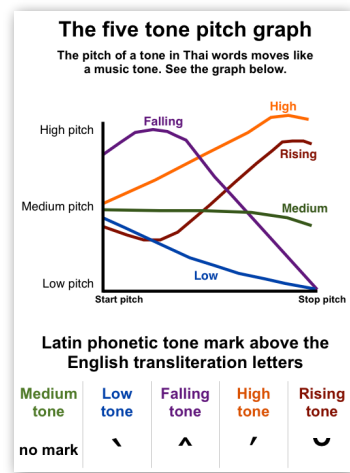
Speaker	Sentence	Translation
Daa-raa: ดารา:	Sà-wùd-dee Kâ สวัสดีค่ะ	Hello
	Hello polite particle (used by females)	
Maa-nó’b: มานพ:	Sà-wùd-dee Krúb สวัสดีครับ	Hello
	Hello polite particle (used by males)	
Daa-raa: ดารา:	(Koon) Sà-baay~Dee Mǎi? Ká (คุณ) สบายดีไหมคะ	Are you well? / Are you fine?
	You be well/fine ?/are you? polite particle (used by females)	
Maa-nó’b: มานพ:	(Pǎm) Sà-baay~Dee Krúb (ผม) สบายดีครับ	I am well. / I am fine.
	I/me/my/mine be well/fine polite particle (used by males)	
	Kòrb~Koon Krúb ขอบคุณครับ	Thank you.
	thank (for the kindness) polite particle (used by males)	
	(Láew) Koon Lâ? Krúb (แล้ว) คุณ ละ ครับ	And you? / How about you?
	and/then/and then you referring particle (used by males)	

Daa-raa: (Ch^ǔn) Sà-baay~Dee Kâ
 ดารา: (ฉัน) สบายดีค่ะ I am well. / I am fine.
 /me/my/mine be well/fine polite particle
 (used by females) (used by females)

Kòrb~Koon Kâ
 ขอขอบคุณค่ะ Thank you.
 Thank polite particle (used by females)

Grammar & Language Points

1. You do not need to add a **polite particle** at the end of every sentence. Usually, it's added with สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee for first impressions and then you can use the polite particle sometimes to make the conversation flow, to be consistent and harmonised.
2. The **tone of the female polite particle** when making a statement is a **Falling tone** (ค่ะ : Kâ) which naturally changes to a **High tone** (คะ : Ká) when added at the end of a question.



3. **Thai sentence structure or word order starts from left to right** which is - **Subject + Explanation part** (See Principles page 26)
4. The **Subject word** of a sentence is what the speaker is talking about. For example, The sentence 'I am well.' is about the **speaker** so the subject word is 'I', 'The **pen** is black.' is about the **pen** so the subject word is 'pen', and 'How are **you**?' is about the **person the speaker is talking to** so the subject word is 'You'.
5. In Thai conversation, when the **subject** of the sentence is obvious, it can be **omitted**. See the subject word in **brackets** shown in the dialogue above.
6. In Thai, words used to show the **feeling of oneself are verbs** which is different to English. Feeling words in English are adjectives and need to have 'is, am or are' in front of them. For example;
 I am well. (be well = feeling word) = ฉันสบายดี : Ch^ǔn Sà-baay~Dee = I (be) well.,
 I am glad. (be glad = feeling word) = ฉันยินดี : Ch^ǔn Yin~Dee = I (be) glad.

Note: When you see the word 'be' in front of vocabulary in this book, it means you do not need to use the word 'be' again as it would be double be.

7. **Verbs** in Thai language are words used to **describe feelings, actions, state, or occurrence** and come after the subject in a simple sentence. Example verbs;
 ดีใจ : Dee~Jai = be happy (feeling of oneself)
 รัก : Rúk = to love (feeling towards another)
 เดิน : Derm = walk (action)

ทำ : **Tum** = to do, to make, to create (action)

เป็น, คือ, อยู่ : **Bpe'n, Kuee, Yüu** = to be, is/am/are (state)

เกิดขึ้น : **Gèrd~Küen** = to happen (occurrence)

8. A **yes/no question word** comes after a statement to convert a statement into a question sentence. Example;

Statement =	Subject	Verb	-	Translation
	Koon คุณ you	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine		You are well/fine.
Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Question word	Translation
	Koon คุณ	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	Mǎi? ไหม ? / Are...?	You are well/fine? Are you well/fine?

9. To answer the question word **ไหม : Mǎi?**, you must answer with the main word that the speaker would like to know. Example;

Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Question word	Translation
	Koon คุณ	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	Mǎi? ไหม ? / Are...?	You are well/fine?
Statement =	Subject	Verb	-	Translation
Long positive answer	Pǎm/Chǎn ผม/ฉัน I/me/my/mine	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	-	I am well/fine.
Short positive answer	-	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	-	Well. / Fine.

As you can see above, the speaker would like to know if you **are well/fine or not well/fine**.

So you can answer either;

Positive **สบายดี : Sà-baay~Dee** = be well/fine **or**

Negative **ไม่สบายดี : Mǎi Sà-baay~(Dee)** = be not well/fine.

Remember 'The answer for the yes/no question word **ไหม : Mǎi?** is in the question.'

(Learn more about negative modifiers in Chapter 2 Section 3, Learn more about neutral feelings in Additional vocabulary at the end of this chapter)

10. **แล้ว ...(subject)... ละ? : Láew ...(subject)... Lá?** is a short phrase used when you want to repeat the same question but change the subject.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- In Thai greeting, we normally use สวัสดี : **Sà-wùd-dee** for every time of the day. We have other greetings which are used in some occasions or to be more formal or official.
- Formal greeting is used with unfamiliar people, at work, official conversations, etc.
- คุณสบายดีไหม : (Koon) **Sà-baay~Dee Mǎi?** is a formal question asking about the condition of someone if he/she is well/fine or not.

Section 2 : Informal greeting

Vocabulary  Audio: 1.2  Video: [Speak Thai 1.2 Informal Greeting Vocabulary](#)

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Wùd-dee	หวัดดี	[Interjection] Hi, Bye (an elision of สวัสดี : Sà-wùd-dee, used to greet someone and to say bye informally)
Baay~Dee	บายดี	[Feeling verb] be well, be fine (an elision of สบายดี : Sà-baay~Dee)
Mǎi?	มั๊ย	[Question] another pronunciation of the question word ไหม : Mǎi? (มั๊ย : Mǎi? is generally used when speak informally. This word is between a high tone and rising tone. <i>Your teacher can show you the pronunciation</i>)

Bpe'n เป็น [State verb] **be, is/am/are (status)**

• **be in the sate of having ...(illness or condition of something)...**

e.g. ผมเป็นไข้หวัด : Pǒ'm Bpe'n Kǎi~Wùd = I am in the state of having a cold. / I have a cold.

Note: The word เป็น : Bpe'n can be used in many contexts. The context/meaning of the word เป็น : Bpe'n in this section is described above. Learn more uses, go to Chapter 12

Yàang-rai? อย่างไร
(proper/formal pronunciation) [Question word] **How?,**

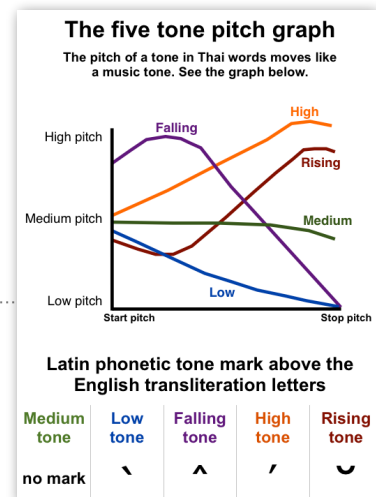
Yung-ngai? ยังไง
([Contraction] common pronunciation) **In what way?,**

Ngai? ไง
([Elision] short/informal pronunciation) **In which way?**

Bâang บ้าง [Quantity modifier] **some, any,**
one or more
(used to indicate an unspecified amount or number of someone/something)

Kúb คับ
(used by males)

Jâ จ๊ะ
(used by females) [Particle] (*informal* version of ครับ/คะ : Krúb/Kâ)



Dialogue เจียบ : Jéab and หนึ่ง : Nùeng are friends.

Audio: 1.2 Video: Speak Thai 1.2 Informal Greeting Dialogue

Speaker	Sentence	Translation
Jéab:	Wùd-dee Jâ (Nùeng)	
เจียบ:	หวัดดี จ๊ะ (หนึ่ง)	Hi, Nùeng. / Hi.
	Hi informal polite particle ... (name)... (used by females)	
(Nùeng)	Baay~Dee Mǎi? Já	
(หนึ่ง)	บายดี มัย จ๊ะ	Are you alright? / Alright?
...(name)...	be well/fine ?/are you? informal polite particle (used by females)	
Nùeng:	Wùd-dee Kúb (Jéab)	
หนึ่ง:	หวัดดี คับ (เจียบ)	Hi, Jéab. / Hi.
	Hi informal polite particle ... (name)... (used by males)	
(Nùeng)	Baay~Dee Kúb	I am well/fine. /
(หนึ่ง)	บายดี คับ	Well/Fine.
...(name)...	be well/fine informal polite particle (used by males)	
(Jéab)	Bpe'n (Yung)-ngai? (Bâang)	How are you? /
(เจียบ)	เป็น (ยัง) ใจ (บ้าง)	How are you doing? /
...(name)...	be, is/am/are (status) how? some, any, one or more	How are things with you?
Jéab:	(Jéab) Baay~Dee Jâ	I am well/fine. /
เจียบ:	(เจียบ) บายดี จ๊ะ	Well/Fine.
...(name)...	be well/fine informal polite particle (used by females)	

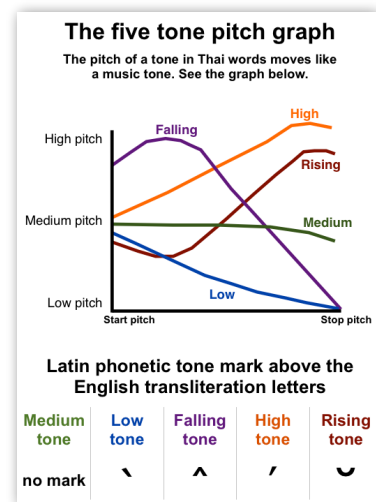
Grammar & Language Points

- You do not need to add an **informal polite particle** at the end of every sentence. Usually, it is added after **หวัดดี** : Wùd-dee for a first impression then you can use the polite particle sometimes to make a conversation flow, to be consistent and harmonised.
- In **greeting**, a person's **name** can be added **after the polite particle** to indicate who you are greeting to.
- In conversations, **names are often used to address/call oneself or another person instead of personal pronouns**, (I, You, She, He, etc.) especially in informal conversations.
- The **tone of the informal polite particle used by woman ค๊ะ** : Kâ is changed to a **high tone คะ** : Ká when added at the end of a question sentence.
- Thai **sentence structure** is flexible and can be converted. For example, the sentence;
(คุณ / ...name... / without name) เป็น(ยัง)ใจ(บ้าง)
(Koon / ..name.. / without name) Bpe'n (Yung)-ngai? (Bâang)

Any words in the brackets above can be omitted. You can say a short sentence instead of a long/complete sentence. Thais commonly speak short sentences in informal situations such as speaking with family and friends.

Subject	Verb	Question	Question Modifier	Translation
Koon : คุณ / ...(name)... / without name	Bpe'n เป็น	Yung-ngai? ยังไง	Bâang	How are things with you?
	Bpe'n เป็น	Yung-ngai? ยังไง	-	How are you? / How are you doing?
	Bpe'n เป็น	ngai? ไง	-	How're ya?
you	be; is/am/are (status)	How?	some ; any ; one or more (บ้าง : Bâang is used to indicate plurals)	

6. In different situations Thais may pronounce a word differently. For example, news reporters use อย่างไร : Yàang-rai? on television. Commonly, in every day conversation people use ยังไง : Yung-ngai? but sometimes they may use ไง : Ngai? in informal situations with family and friends. In order to develop fluency, you need to be aware of different types of pronunciation even if you may not use it yourself.



7. The question word อย่างไร : Yàang-rai? (including other forms) comes after a statement to convert a statement to a question sentence. Example;

Statement =	Subject	Verb	-	Translation
	Koon คุณ you	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	-	You are.
Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Question word	Translation
	Koon คุณ you	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Yàang-rai? อย่างไร (including other forms) How?	How are you? / How are you doing?

8. To answer the question word อย่างไร : Yàang-rai? (including other forms), you must describe about what the speaker would like to know. Remember it is not a yes/no question, therefore do not repeat what the speaker asks you! Example;

Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Question word	Translation
	Koon คุณ you	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Yàang-rai? อย่างไร (including other forms) How?	You are well/fine?

* The speaker would like you to describe your condition (status).

Statement =	Subject	Verb	-	Translation
Long positive answer	Pŏ'm/Chŭn ผม/ฉัน I/me/my/mine	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	-	I am well/fine.
Short positive answer	-	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	-	Well. / Fine.

* You describe your condition which is positive in this instance.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- **Informal greeting** is used with **familiar people, friends, family, etc.**
- Thais like to speak with **short sentences in informal conversation.**

Section 3: Traditional and informal greeting

Vocabulary  Audio: 1.3  Video: Speak Thai 1.3 Traditional and Informal Greeting Vocabulary

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Gin	กิน	[Action verb] to eat, to consume
Kâaw	ข้าว	[Noun] rice (this word also means ' <i>food</i> ' in some context as rice is a staple food in Thailand. We eat rice with cooked food 2-3 meals a day.)
Mâi	ไม่	[Negative/Rejecting modifier] no, not, don't, doesn't, ir-, in-, un-, etc. (used in front of any word, except nouns, in order to change that word to a negative form. For example, add ไม่ : Mâi in front of ดี : Dee (be good) becomes ไม่ดี : Mâi Dee meaning be not good.)
Láew	แล้ว	[Tense word emphasise event (A-tense)] already (a past (perfect) tense word used after a sentence to emphasis the event (sentence) has happened as said) e.g. ฉันกินเค้กแล้ว : Chŭn Gin Cake Láew = I have eaten cake. (Sense: The event has happened)
Rŭee (proper pronunciation)	หรือ	[Question] a question word equivalent to ใหม่ : Măi? Note: 1. หรือ : Rŭee is not commonly used any more. 2. หรือ : Rěr is another pronunciation 3. Lěr is the most common pronunciation.
Rěr / Lěr (common/informal pronunciation)	หรือ	4. Thais like to pronounce ล : L instead of ร : R.
Rŭee	หรือ	[Conjunction - Optional] OR (used between words, clauses, or sentences to indicate there are options. หรือ : Rŭee can indicate an optional question sentence depending on the context.) e.g. ผมหรือคุณ : Pŏ'm Rŭee Koon = I or you., I or you? ดีหรือไม่ดี : Dee Rŭee Mâi Dee = good or not good., good or not good? กินหรือไม่กิน : Gin Rŭee Mâi Gin = eat or not eat., eat or not eat?

Yung ยัง [Tense word emphasise verb (B-tense)] **still, yet** (up until the present or a specified or implied time)

- *Positive:* used before a verb e.g. ฉันยังสบายดี : Ch^{ǎn} Yung Sà-baay~Dee = I am still well.
- *Negative:* used before the word **ไม่** : **Mâi** (negative modifier) e.g. ฉันยังไม่สบายดี : Ch^{ǎn} Yung Mâi Sà-baay~Dee = I am still unwell.

Note: 1. **ยังไม่** : **Yung Mâi** can be used as a phrase meaning ‘not yet’ and is used when you want to indicate that ‘something still has not happened’

2. The phrase **ยังไม่** : **Yung Mâi** = not yet can be shortened to **ยัง** : **Yung**

Rǔee~Yung? หรือยัง
(proper pronunciation)

Rĕr~Yung? / เหรอยัง [Question] **Have/Has/Had + Subject + Verb 3 + ... ?,**
Lĕr~Yung? ... or not yet?, ... or still not?, ... yet?
(common pronunciation)

Yung? / ยัง
(short pronunciation)

Note :

1. **หรือยัง** : **Rǔee~Yung?** is a yes/no question word which has past tense or present perfect tense as in a question sentence that starts with the word ‘Have/Has/Had?’ in English. e.g.

Have you eaten some food/rice? = คุณกินข้าว**หรือยัง** : Koon Gin Kâaw **Rǔee~Yung?**

Have you felt better? = คุณสบายดี**หรือยัง** : Koon Sà-baay~Dee **Rǔee~Yung?**

ไหม : **Mâi?** is a yes/no question word which has simple present tense as in Do/Does/Is/Am/Are? in English? e.g.

Do you eat rice? = คุณกินข้าว**ไหม** : Koon Gin Kâaw **Mâi?**

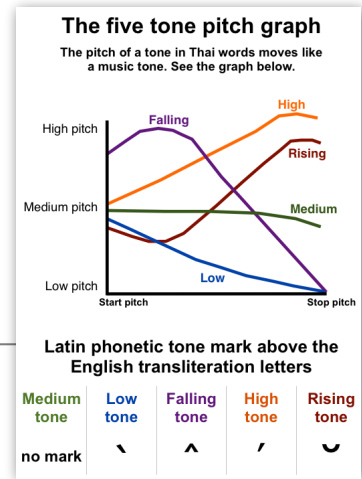
Are you well/fine? = คุณสบายดี**ไหม** : Koon Sà-baay~Dee **Mâi?**

2. **เหรอยัง** : **Rĕr~Yung?** is another pronunciation and it can be pronounced **Lĕr~Yung?** as Thais do not like to pronounce **ร** : R

3. **หรือยัง** : **Rǔee~Yung?** is a question word combined from **หรือ** : **Rǔee** (or) and **ยัง** **Yung** (yet)

4. **Original phrase is หรือยังไม่** : **Rǔee Yung Mâi** = or still not? which has been changed to **หรือยัง** : **Rǔee~Yung?**

There are many compound words in Thai language. If you know some principle Thai words, you would understand many more words by using the context to help to clarify the meaning!



Dialogue **หวาน** : **Wǎan** and **ชัย** : **Chai** are friends.

Audio: 1.3 Video: Speak Thai : 1.3 Traditional & Informal Greeting Dialogue

Speaker Sentence

Translation

Wǎan: **Wǔd-dee Jâ** (Chai)

หวาน: **หวัดดี** **จ๊ะ** (ชัย)
Hi informal polite ...(name)...
particle (used by female)

Hi, **Chai**. / Hi.

Speaker Sentence

Translation

Traditional question: (Chai) Gin Kâaw (Lěr)~Yung? Já
 (ชัย) กิน ข้าว (หรือ)ยัง จ๊ะ
 ...(name)... to eat rice/food or not yet informal polite particle (used by female)
 Have you eaten some food?

Chai: Wúd-dee Kúb (Wään)
 ชัย: หวัดดี คับ (หวาน)
 Hi informal polite particle (used by male) ...(name)...
 Hi, Jěab. / Hi.

Positive answer: (Chai) Gin Láew
 (ชัย) กิน แล้ว
 ...(name)... to eat already
 Yes, I have eaten.

(Láew) Wään Lâ?
 (แล้ว) หวาน ละ
 then/and then ...(name)... particle
 How about you? / And you?

Wään: (Wään) Yung (Mâi) Gin Kâaw) Jâ
 หวาน: (หวาน) ยัง (ไม่) กิน ข้าว) จ๊ะ
 Negative answer: ...(name)... yet no/not to eat rice/food informal polite particle (used by female)
 I haven't eaten. / Not yet

Grammar & Language Points

1. Thais do not like to pronounce the sound ร : R and commonly change it to ล : L. e.g. หรือ is properly pronounced Rěr but Thais commonly pronounce using L (Lěr).
2. In consonant clusters, the sound ร : R may not be pronounced at all. e.g. the particle ครับ : Krúb is the proper pronunciation but Thais commonly pronounce คับ : Kúb.
3. Thai sentence structure is flexible and can be converted.

Subject	Verb	Explanation	Question	Translation
Koon / ...(name)... /	Gin กิน	Kâaw ข้าว	Lěr~Yung? หรือยัง	Have you eaten some food? / Have you eaten yet? (Sense: The event has happened or still not)
without name	Gin กิน	Kâaw ข้าว	Yung? หรือยัง	
you	eat	food/rice	Have you?	

4. A yes/no question word comes after a statement to convert a statement to a question sentence. Example;

Statement =	Subject	Verb	Explanation	Question	Translation
	Koon คุณ you	Gin กิน to eat	Kâaw ข้าว rice/food	-	You eat rice/food.
Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Explanation	Question	Translation
	Koon คุณ	Gin กิน to eat	Kâaw ข้าว rice/food	(Lěr)~Yung? หรือยัง Have...? / Yet?	Have you eaten some food? (Sense: The event has happened or still not)

5. To answer the question word **หรือยัง : (Lěr)~Yung?** (including other forms), you must answer with the main word that the speaker would like to know and also add a time modifier.

Question sentence =	Subject	Verb	Explanation	Question	Translation
	Koon คุณ	Gin กิน to eat	Kâaw ข้าว rice/food	(Lěr)~Yung? หรือยัง Have...? / Yet?	Have you eaten some food? (Sense: The event has happened or still not)

Statement =	Subject	Verb	Explanation 1	Explanation 2	Translation
Long positive answer	Pǎm/Chǔn ผม/ฉัน I/me/my/mine	Gin กิน to eat	Kâaw ข้าว rice/food	Láew แล้ว already	I have eaten. / I eat already. (Sense: The event has happened as said)
Short positive answer	-	Gin กิน to eat	-	Láew แล้ว already	(I) eat already. (Sense: The event has happened as said)

แล้ว : Láew in the sentence **ชัยกินแล้ว : Chai Gin Láew** and the sentence above is a tense word meaning **already** showing that the event has happened as said.

Statement =	Subject	Time modifier	Negative Modifier	Verb	Explanation 1	Translation
Long Negative answer	Pǎm/Chǔn ผม/ฉัน I/me/my/mine	Yung ยัง still, yet	Mâi ไม่ no, not, ...	Gin กิน to eat	Kâaw ข้าว rice/food	I have not eaten. / I have not eaten yet.
Short Negative answer 1	-	Yung ยัง still, yet	Mâi ไม่ no, not, ...	Gin กิน to eat	-	Not eaten yet.
Short Negative answer 2	-	Yung ยัง still, yet	Mâi ไม่ no, not, ...	-	-	Not yet.
Short Negative answer 3	-	Yung ยัง still, yet	-	-	-	Not yet. (Sense: The event is still not happen)

Answering with a short phrase doesn't indicate you are being impolite. In conversation, it is considered impolite or harsh if you do not use a polite particle. It is considered very impolite if you use impolite/rude/vulgar words.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- **Traditional greetings are used in informal situations**, such as greeting to your friends, relatives, acquaintances, neighbours, etc.
- **Food is essential in life and it indicates the wellbeing of a person.** Having food or not can indicate the mood of a person.
- It is custom to ask if someone, esp. guests, have eaten yet to show care for that person. If they have not eaten we may offer something like a snack, quick meal, etc. It is the sharing attitude that Thais have.
- Nowadays, this greeting is still customary.

'Learn about Thai culture in order to understand how Thais speak'

Additional vocabulary and sentences

Other questions and answers commonly used in greeting. This can be used as a reference to help you learn about different ways of speaking and develop fluency. For a beginner, you do not need to memorise everything. You may come back to learn this when you are ready.

Questions:  Audio: 1.4

Phonetic	Thai	Translation
(.....) Sà-baay~Dee Rŭee? name (or) be well / fine Question word pronoun (proper pronunciation)	.... สบายดีหรือ	Are you well? / Are you fine? /
(.....) Sà-baay~Dee Lĕr? name (or) be well / fine Question word pronoun (common pronunciation)	.... สบายดีหรือ	Is ...(name)... well? / Is ...(name)... fine?
(.....) Baay~Dee Lĕr? name (or) be well / fine Question word pronoun (short/informal) (common pronunciation)	.... บายดีหรือ	Are you alright? / Alright?
(.....) Sà-baay~Dee Rŭee~Bplào name (or) be well / fine or not pronoun (หรือเปล่า : Rŭee~Bplào is a compound word, แปล่า : Bplào = nothing; plain)	.... สบายดีหรือเปล่า	
(.....) Baay~Dee Rŭee~Bplào name (or) be well / fine or not pronoun (short/informal)	.... บายดีหรือเปล่า	Are you well or not? / Are you fine or not? / Is ...(name)... well or not? /
(.....) Baay~Dee Bplào name (or) be well / fine or not pronoun (short/informal) (short/informal)	.... บายดีเปล่า	Is ...(name)... fine or not?
(.....) Baay~Dee Bpà name (or) be well / fine or not pronoun (short/informal) (short/informal)	.... บายดีปะ	
(.....) Bpe'n Yàang-rai? (Bâang) name (or) be; is/am/are how? some/any pronoun (status)	.... เป็นอย่างไร(บ้าง)	
(.....) Bpe'n Yung-ngai? (Bâang) name (or) be; is/am/are how? some/any pronoun (status) (common)	.... เป็นยังไง(บ้าง)	How are you? / How are you doing? / How is ...(name).. doing? / How is it going?
(.....) Bpe'n Ngai? (Bâang) name (or) be; is/am/are how? some/any pronoun (status) (short)	.... เป็นไง(บ้าง)	

Answers:  Audio: 1.4

Transliterations	Thai	Translation
(.....) Mâi Sà-baay~(Dee) name (or) no/not be well / fine pronouns	.... ไม่สบาย(ดี)	I am not well. / I am not fine. / ...(name)... not well. /
(.....) Mâi Baay name (or) no/not be well / fine pronouns (short/informal)	.... ไม่บาย	...(name)... not fine. / Not well. / Not fine.
(.....) Mâi~Kôry Sà-baay name (or) not quite be well / fine pronouns (compound word, ค่อย : Kôry (Koi) = gently; lightly)	.... ไม่ค่อยสบาย	I am not quite well. / ...(name)... not quite well.. / Not quite well.

Transliterations	Thai	Translation
Tum-má-daa normal/ordinary	ธรรมดา	I feel just ok. / Things are like normal. / Nothing special. / Nothing in particular.
Rûeay ~ Rûeay continuously continuously	เรื่อย ๆ	
Ngún ~ Ngún or else or else	จึ้น ๆ	I feel so so. / Things are so so. / So so.
Gôr~Dee [moderate quality modifier]~good	ก็ดี	OK. / Just OK.
Dee good	ดี	Good.
Mâi Dee no/not good	ไม่ดี	Not good.
Mâi Le_w no/not bad ⁻	ไม่เลว	Not bad.

‘Your effort learning and practising is the key to developing fluency’