Thai Style

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SPEAK THAI LANGUAGE COURSE

พูดภาษาไทยเบื้องต้น

STAGE 1

ระดับที่ ๑

EXAMPLE
BOOK 1

WRITTEN BY AVARIN LANE (JIAB)

เขียนโดย เอวาริน เลน (เจี๊ยบ)

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Course Information

Author: Avarin Lane (Also known as Jiab or Kruu Jiab)

Publisher: Thai Style Language Co.,Ltd.

Source Language: English (British)

Level:

- Complete beginners & Thai language learners who have some basic speaking skills and/or reading and writing skills and want to improve their everyday conversation skills and fluency.

Objective

- Central Thai pronunciation (Officially used throughout Thailand)
- Everyday conversation used by native speakers
- Thai culture, customs, manners, attitude, personality
- Basic Thai grammar and sentence structure

Duration: No set duration, every learner is different (Learn for as long as you need)

Description

- Complete course includes downloadable written, audio and video materials. Workbook sold separately
- Written materials include Thai Scripts, transliterations, translation and clear explanations
- Audio and Video materials include male and female speakers with translations and clear explanations

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INDEX

Page:	Content:
5	About the author
7	How to learn Thai effectively
8	Learning language factors
11	Guide to Thai Style's materials, lesson plans and teaching methods
16	The principles of Thai Language (Part 1)
29	What are transliterations?
30	Consonants
34	Vowels
39	Final consonants
41	Standard Thai Pronunciation and Spelling System
44	The five tones
48	**Chapter 1 : Greeting** • Formal greeting • Informal greeting • Traditional greeting • Additional vocabulary and sentences
61	**Chapter 2 : Greeting shop** • What is your name? • Saying thank yous or politeness when meeting someone for the first time • How is someone doing / negative answers • Saying 'good bye' and 'see you later'
72	**Chapter 3 : About oneself** • Occupation / What is your job? • Occupation / Where do you work? • Nationality / What nationality are you? • Hometown or Home / Where is your hometown? Where do you live?
85	**Chapter 4 : Addressing people** • A set of personal pronouns used in specific situations • Customary addressing / Calling people with family words • Using names to address each other • Titles used in front of names
96	**Chapter 5 : People, family and gender words** • Gender words • People • Family • Relations and Question word 'ใคร : Krai?'

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Page: Content:

104 **Chapter 6 : Numbers**

- Cardinal number - One digit and Two digits
- Cardinal number - Three digits (Hundreds)
- Cardinal number - Many digits & Ordinal numbers
- Question word ‘เท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài?’ with ‘age’
- Question word ‘เท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài?’ with ‘price’

111 **Chapter 7 : Classifier / Numerative / Counting system**

- Structure
- Unit word for humans
- Unit words for animals
- Unit words for objects and things
- Classifier / Numerative question word ‘Gèe? ...(unit)...’

127 **Chapter 8 : Classifier / Numerative / Counting system**

- Direct Desire
- Indirect Desire
- To Obtain / Wish to Obtain
- Requesting
- Question word ‘Dâi~Mǎi? = Can .... ? ; Could .... ?’
- Answering a request
- Ordering food at a restaurant

141 **Chapter 9 : Things - Singular & Plural (1)**

- [illegible]er to [illegible]aski[illegible] [illegible]oo[illegible] thing[illegible]
- Dis[illegible]nce [illegible]o[illegible]s [illegible]efe[illegible] [illegible]hys[illegible]al Thing[illegible]
- Dist[illegible]ce [illegible]or[illegible]ns [illegible]efe[illegible]g to Plac[illegible]
- Distance Modifiers
- ‘single one(s)’ out of others
- this/that ..(particular thing, amount and unit).. and
- that ..(particular thing, amount and unit).. over there

150 **Chapter 10 : Things - Singular & Plural (2)**

- Which ...(unit)...?
- Unspecified Quantity of Units
- Unspecified Quantity Modifiers
- Things in a Group

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About The Writer

'What is your passion?' Asking myself

In 2008 I moved from tropical Thailand to the cosmopolitan and windy city of Brighton in the UK. I didn't know I would become a Thai teacher back then. My English degree from Thailand didn't help me find a suitable job so I started working part time in a Thai restaurant like many Thais living in the UK and part time working as a cleaner in a hotel. After a month living in the UK, I didn't like my work and I wanted to change and do something I have a passion for; language and teaching.

I taught English to kids when I was in Thailand but I can't teach English in the UK as I'm not as good as the native speakers. So, what could I do? Teaching Thai language? Would there be anyone who wants to learn Thai around here? My husband says 'I know you can teach so why not give it a go'. So I decided to advertise Thai lessons in local classifieds on the internet and within a week I got my first student. I was so happy!!!

At first, I used learning resources I found from the internet, but I wasn't happy with them, so I decided to develop my own materials to teach my students. Up until now, I have written 9 books on Thai language. It has taken me over 9 years of hard work developing the materials to the point where I feel they are almost complete, but even now I still update my books frequently.

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As a language learner myself, I understand the importance of learning resources to help teach different skills; speaking, listening, reading and writing. Therefore, I have developed audio materials, video materials and quizzes to supplement my books. I also write a blog and use various applications to supplement my materials.

Learning a language requires human interaction; there are certain things you cannot learn from a book alone and feedback is an essential part of the learning process. I believe if you want to speak with people you should learn with people. Therefore, to ensure you have everything you need to learn effectively, I train and support local Thai teachers. My team of teachers are available to answer your questions, provide feedback and guide you throughout your learning experience.

The approach I have used to develop my materials is to think about my target learners, who are adults learning Thai as a second language; what do you want and need in order to be successful?

The Speak Thai books are the most challenging and time consuming to develop as there are so many small little details I have to pay attention to; from transliterations, tone marks, colour coding, symbols, etc. You can see that I am a perfectionist, can't you?

Not only have I developed my Speak Thai Course to help people learning to speak Thai, I have also developed a **Reading & Writing Course** to help foreigners learn to read and write Thai scripts using a different approach to the traditional (and outdated) methods used in Thai schools.

Lastly, I have also developed a higher level, the **Upper-Intermediate Thai Course**, to help learners who already have a good knowledge in speaking, reading and writing Thai to support improvements to their fluency.

With my experience learning and teaching both English and Thai, I found that when you learn different languages, especially European and Asian, you have to think differently. Each language has its own perception. They are unique and can't always be compared with each other. Thai language has been used for thousands of years and it has evolved alongside many cultural factors. Therefore, in order to develop fluency in a language, you should learn about the history, culture, personality and attitude of the people as well.

With my passion and knowledge for Thai culture and Thai language, I hope you find my books are both informative and effective and I wish you to be a successful Thai learner. Do not give up if you find it difficult. It is not easy to learn a language, it takes effort and time to train your brain. In order to succeed you need to be persistent and practise. Keep repeating and asking questions and you can and will succeed! When you understand the basics you will find it much easier to learn. Learning a language is a life skill, it never ends.

With thanks to my business partner Tom, who has been supporting and encouraging, my Mum and my Dad who are always happy and proud of me, my sister and brother who are there for me as well as my British family and all my friends around the world.

Avarin Lane
Author and Thai Studies Head Teacher

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How To Learn Thai Effectively

Everyone is different. Every leaner has different learning styles and aims, however, there are some skills that all learners need to have or develop in order to learn Thai effectively and become successful.

You need the right attitude;

1. Be openminded (Language and culture can't be separated from each other)
2. Be ready for a change (Every language is different)
3. Be determined and make an effort (Practice is the key to progress and success)
4. Be a good learner (Listen and ask questions)
5. Do not be afraid of making mistakes (We learn from our mistakes)
6. Use what you learn in real life situations (If not, why would you want to learn?)

For the language points, you need to;

1. Understand and pronounce Thai sounds correctly
2. Understand and pronounce Thai tones correctly
3. Understand how to combine the sound elements to make a syllable and a word and pronounce correctly
4. Understand the meaning, sense and how to use Thai words
5. Understand how to use the words you learn to construct sentences
6. Know Thai culture, customs, beliefs, personality and other factors that influence the way Thais speak in order to speak like a Thai.

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In order to understand, pronounce and speak Thai language correctly, you should learn with a native Thai speaker. Basically, if you want to speak with Thai people you should learn with Thai people;

1. Get feedback on how to pronounce Thai sounds and tones
2. Get feedback on how to use Thai words and construct sentences
3. Get feedback about Thai culture, customs, beliefs and personality
4. Practise to speak in different situations. Use role play or perhaps the teacher can take you out to practise in real life situations.

Don't fall into a trap. A lot of people start learning Thai from books and this could lead to misunderstanding about the language, the pronunciation, the rhythm and convention of Thai speech, culture, etc. You may get into bad habits pronouncing Thai words. You may think it is right but really? It will also be hard to change if you pick up bad habits. Be sure to get feedback from native speakers.

"Learning a language is a life skill. We are not parrots"

Learning Language Factors

What is 'language'?

Language is developed and has evolved for humans to communicate with each other. Language is a complex system of communication. The scientific study of language is called linguistics.

Languages can be spoken (oral) and written (scripts, characters, letters or symbols), but there are also other forms of language such as graphic writing, braille, or whistling. Oral language contains a phonological system that forms words, and a syntactic system that governs how words are combined to form utterances, phrases and sentences. Written language was invented upon the visual perspective of the native people and it is a convention.

Human language relies entirely on social convention and learning. Humans acquire language through social interaction in early childhood, and children generally speak fluently when they are approximately three years old. The use of language is deeply entrenched in human culture. Therefore, in addition to its strictly communicative uses, language also has many social and cultural uses, such as signifying group identity, social stratification, as well as social grooming and entertainment.

Language evolves and diversifies over time, and the history of evolution can be reconstructed by comparing modern languages to determine which traits their ancestral languages must have had in order for the later developmental stages to occur. A group of languages that descend from a common ancestor is known as a language family.

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Tools for communications

To communicate by **sound**, humans have two natural tools which are the **ears and mouth**.

To communicate by **sign,** humans have two natural tools which are the **eyes and hands.**

The human brain **perceives information** with different tools such as **ears** to listen to the sounds and **eyes** to read signs/symbols.

The human brain **conceives information and communicates** by using different tools such as the **mouth** to converse with sounds and **hands** as a sign or tool to write symbols.

Children learning a first language

Children learn a language by absorbing information from a young age. Their brains are like a sponge. They start by perceiving information with their ears and eyes and they conceive the information and communicate by making sounds that may not be understood as a language by adults.

Day by day, they mimic their mother tongue and become fluent and able to speak their mother language. They can converse using limited vocabulary that they learn everyday from people around them or from other resources.

After children can speak fluently, they would go to school to learn to socialise and use the language in different situations, not just the language we are using at home but also to learn other ways to communicate, for example to learn to read and write. At this stage, they would learn about the grammar of the language.

Adults learning a second language

Unlike children, adults do not just learn a second language by absorbing information like when they learn their first language as a child. Adults do not absorb information easily and we require explanations to understand something. Our brain is not a sponge any more, now it is a machine. You need to code and train it.

After we have been speaking our mother language for a number of years we get used to it and if we never learn a second language it is hard to change the way we think about languages and communication. This is because we may never realise or hear the different sounds in other languages and we may not realise how other languages work differently.

Many adults think when learning a second language we should start by learning to read and write so you can read a word and a sentence. However, they forget to think about the sounds, pronunciation and conversation. Especially, Thai language, they are many people who can read and write Thai but cannot pronounce the words correctly and do not know how to converse naturally like a native Thai speaker.

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Spoken language is the first communication method, the method we use everyday to communicate. Written signs/scripts come in as the second communication method, the method we use to record such as messages, email, documents, road signs etc.

Adults learning Thai as a second language

As Thai has its own alphabet and the reading and writing grammar system is very complicated, it may take months or years to memorise and pronounce all the letters correctly and understand all the grammar. As a beginner, starting to learn Thai scripts can be time consuming as you need to learn and improve four skills at the same time; listening, speaking, writing and reading. This is fine for some learners who have experience learning languages, have time to practise and can wait to learn Thai conversation after they are literate in Thai script.

However, from my teaching experience, if we separate the two communication methods, Spoken and Written language, like when we are children learning to speak our first language, we can learn faster by concentrating on one thing at a time. Start with speaking and learn to recognise Thai sounds, how to pronounce a syllable and a word and learn to use the words to converse. This method helps you to achieve your goal in speaking Thai correctly and understand basic everyday conversation topics within a few hours.

So in order to teach a novice adult how to speak Thai we need to use some form of written letters to help learners remember the sounds. You need visual tools. The best way to do this is to compare Thai sounds with the language you are already familiar with. We call this method ‘Phonetic letters’ based on the latin alphabet (modern European scripts). There are many Phonetic methods used by different books and schools. There are a lot of arguments about what is the best method. In my opinion, it really doesn’t matter which

method the teacher uses as long as the teacher can help the learners pronounce Thai correctly and speak naturally, . *(See Page 29 for Thai Style Transliteration System).*

After you start to learn how to speak Thai, at some point you will feel everything is falling into place and you are ready to start learning Thai script. You can then start to learn how to put the sounds you have learnt through conversation into their written forms. This is no exact science, everyone is different. It may take you a few hours, a month, a year, but basically when you feel ready you should start to learn to read and write Thai in order to understand the language profoundly.

To be fluent (which is a very subjective term) one needs to be literate in speaking, reading and writing. Therefore, if your aim is to be fluent, you need to improve these skills alongside each other.

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Guide To Thai Style's Materials, Teaching Method & Lesson Plan

'Understand the materials, lesson plan and teaching method in order to learn effectively'

Symbols : used for some purposes, grammar, etc. See below.

Example:

Vocabulary

Transliteration	*Thai*	*[Function] + Meaning + (usage)*
Koon	คุณ	[pronoun] **you** (used to address a person one's talking to)
Sà-baay	สบาย	[feeling verb] [condition modifier] **...(someone)... be in a good condition / ...(someone)... be comfortable/ relaxed / ...(something)... be cozy**
Dee	ดี	[quality modifier] **...(someone/something)... be good/nice**
Sà-baay~Dee be comfortable~be good	สบายดี	[feeling verb] [condition modifier] **...(someone)... be well/fine**
Măi?	ไ[illegible]	[illegible] ***s/no [illegible] word*** [illegible] after [illegible] mer[illegible] [illegible] hang[illegible] a [illegible] tement [illegible] to a questi[illegible] when you [illegible] want to [illegible] a **positive'** [illegible] **'nega[illegible]e'** answer. ไ[illegible] : Măi[illegible]s e[illegible]ivale[illegible] to [illegible] Do...?, Wo[illegible], Ar[illegible], [illegible]?, Am...? [illegible]nglish. ([illegible] more in Chapter 14)

EXAMPLE COPY

Dialogue

	Sentence			*Translation into English sentence*
Transliteration:	(Koon)	Sà-baay~Dee	Măi?	
Thai	(คุณ)	สบายดี	ไหม	Are you well? / Are you fine?
Translate literally:	You	be well/fine	?/are...?	

Notes about the above example:

Black coloured letters are consonant letters. (See 'Consonants' page 30)

Red coloured letters are vowel letters. (See 'Vowels' page 35)

Tone marks are used to show the tone of a word. See below. (See 'Tones' page 44)

Latin phonetic tone mark above the English transliteration letters

Medium tone	Low tone	Falling tone	High tone	Rising tone
no mark	̀	̂	́	̌

- Hyphens are used to separate syllables in a word. (See 'Syllables' page 41)

~ Tildes are used to separate a compound word. (See 'Compound words' page 43)

? Question marks are used (in the transliteration) to indicate a question word. Thai language does not use question marks at the end of a question sentence but it is used in this material to help you to recognise question words.

(....) Brackets are used to indicate words that can be omitted from the sentence to shorten the sentence when speaking. (See 'Speaking personality' page 21)

... + ... A Plus is used to indicate that the word before is a prefix word which doesn't have a meaning but is used to change the function of the word after it. For example;

การทักทาย : Gaan+Túk-taay

(การ : Gaan [noun prefix] + ทักทาย : Túk-taay [action verb] to greet = greeting)

การเรียน : Gaan+Rean

(การ : Gaan [noun prefix] + เรียน : Rean [action verb] to study = studying),

นักเรียน : Nák/Núk+Rean

(นัก : Nák/Núk [noun prefix] + เรียน : Rean [action verb] to study = student)

Audio and Video

Audio: Pronunciation 1 Thai consonants

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This symbol is used to indicate a particular section of the written materials have audio aids.

Printed written material: The learner can;

1. Listen online via their student Hub Page
2. Download and save on your electronic devices such as computer, MP3 player, iPad, iPod, Phone, etc.

iBook author: The learner can instantly listen to audio by clicking the audio symbol.

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Introduction to Thai Consonants (Episode 1)

This symbol is used to indicate a particular section of the written materials has video aids.

Printed written materials: The learner can watch videos online via their student Hub Page

Lesson plan :

This is a rough learning plan for using Thai Style's materials during a 1 hour lesson with your teacher. You may also choose to arrange 1.5 or 2 hour lessons. Each chapter in this course may take 1-4 hours to learn with your teacher at a pace to suit you.

Meet and greet : 2-5 minutes
Revision period : 15-20 minutes, revising what you learnt in the last lesson and have conversation in Thai
Learning period : 30-45 minutes. For example,

5-10 minutes: Vocabulary (section 1)
5-10 minutes: Dialogue or Questions & Answers (section 1)
5-10 minutes: Vocabulary (section 2)
5-10 minutes: Dialogue or Questions & Answers (section 2)

End of the lesson: If there is still some time your teacher can have free conversation with you related to Thai language, Thai culture or Thai subjects.

Method :

- **Contents:** The content of each section contains Vocabulary, Dialogue, Questions & Answers, Grammar, Examples and clear explanation.
- **Aims:** We aim to build up a lot of vocabulary, learn how to construct sentences in a variety of forms (formal and informal) and have Thai conversations.
- **Repeating method:** Repetition is the most effective way for learning and remembering.
- **To learn pronunciation**: Your teacher will pronounce a word and you should repeat after your teacher, one or two times per word or per sentence. Watch your teachers lips and tongue and mimic the movements to pronounce correctly.
- **Correcting your pronunciation:** Your Thai Style teacher will correct your pronunciation, advise how to move your mouth correctly and what is the correct tone for each word.
- **Understand the words and sentences:** Your teacher will explain about the words and sentences, for example, describe the meanings, how to use, when to use, and maybe what and where is the origin of the word, such as, having roots from other languages.
- **Repeating what you learn during the lessons:** After your teacher has finished with the explanation, he/she will let you repeat one more time. Then your teacher will let you pronounce all the words or sentences on your own and the teacher will correct your pronunciation if needed. Repetition and feedback is the key to progressing.
- **Consistency:** Your teacher may use this system to teach each part of the lesson, except some small grammar parts. However, this system is flexible and depends on the content of each lesson and your learning style.

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- **Vocabulary:** We aim to get you started with basic vocabulary and in some lessons there is extra vocabulary for you to learn and memorise in your own time.
- **Grammar and structure:** During some lessons, your teacher may not teach you to pronounce everything as that lesson may emphasise more on grammar rather than pronunciation.
- **Conversation:** Every lesson, you and your teacher should use a revision period to revise what you have learnt and have free conversation in Thai for about 20 minutes before you start learning new skills.
- **Flexible teaching method:** The method can be adapted to suit each individual depending on the learning skills, previous knowledge, education background, aims of learning, etc.
- **How many hours per lesson? How many lessons per week?**: We recommend you attend one or two hours tuition, 1-2 times per week. There can be lots to take in and remember so each lesson will be adapted to suit you and there is no limit to how many hours you can arrange to learn with your teacher. Everyone learns differently and at a different pace.
- **Practice is the key:** After you lessons you should practice what you have learnt with your teacher and Thai friends. Learners who practise, even for just 15 minutes per day, will progress much faster than those who don't.

Self Study / Homework :

Self Study / Homework is separated into 5 parts to help you practise and improve different skills for each section of each chapter.

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Part 1 : Listening and pronunciation skills
Aim to practise and improve listening and pronunciation skills.

Part 2 : Vocabulary and structure accuracy
Aim to practise and improve how to use words and construct sentences correctly.

Part 3 : Function
Aim to practise and improve the understanding of structure and grammar.

Part 4 : Fluency
Aim to practise and improve speaking in the right situations/conversations and improve understanding of Thai culture, customs, personality, attitudes and other factors that influence the way Thais speak.

Part 5 : Principles
Aim to practise and improve your basic understanding of Thai language.

Note to Learners

My Speak Thai Course has been developed for many different types of learners and aims to develop fluency in both speaking and listening.

Sentence Forms

The materials teach you how to construct a sentence in a variety of different forms for use in different situations. You may memorise only one sentence form to use in speaking yourself, but in listening it is a little different. Because we want to help you understand Thai people when they speak we need to teach you a variety of sentence forms. For example, if you listen to 10 different Thai people of different ages and backgrounds speaking, they may say the same sentence but in a variety of different forms with different levels of formality. Therefore, in order for us to help you develop fluency and understand Thai people, we need to explain about these different forms. Do not worry as we train our teachers to adapt the materials to suit you, your learning style and your individual goals.

Vocabulary

Within the materials we provide lots of example vocabulary on each topic, for example;

Chapter 4 : Addressing words (official, formal, informal, polite, rude etc.)

Chapter [illegible] : Family words

Chapter 9 & 10 : Singular & Plural words

Chapter 23 : Body words

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We have included these topics / words because every learner is different and has different goals. For example, one student may have a Thai family and he/she would like to know how to address relatives. Another student may work in Thailand and need to communicate with colleagues. Your needs and aims may even change as you learn.

Our Speak Thai Course aims to develop fluency in Thai language for your individual needs and goals. We therefore need to include these words and forms but it does not mean you need to memorise them if they are not relevant to you.

The principles of Thai language Part 1

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

ภาษาไทย : Paa-săa 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-săa Thai or Paa-săa 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-săa Tìn Nŭea or Paa-săa Nŭea : Northern dialect** is spoken in the northern region, in the formerly independent Kingdom of Lanna (Chiang Mai). It is also known as ภาษาลานนา : Paa-săa Laan-naa or ภาษาคำเมือง : Paa-săa K*um* Mueang. *(Tìn = region, Nŭea = north)*
- **ภาษาถิ่นอีสาน หรือ ภาษาอีสาน : Paa-săa Tìn E-săan or Paa-săa E-săan : North-eastern dialect** is spoken in the north-eastern region, a socio-culturally distinct Thai-Lao hybrid dialect. *(Ee-săan = the name of north-eastern region)*
- **ภาษาถิ่นใต้ หรือ ภาษาใต้ : Paa-săa Tìn Dtâi or Paa-săa Dtâi : Southern dialect** is spoken in the southern region. It is also known as **ภาษาตามโพร : Paa-săa Dtaam-Pro** *(ใต้ : Dtâi = south)*

English in Thailand

ภาษาอังกฤษ : Paa-săa *U*ng-grìd : 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 : Jeen Dtâir-jĭw : Chaozhou Chinese is spoken in Chinese communities in Bangkok

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- 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 Lŭang, Tai Lông) is spoken in the north-west along the border with the Shan States of Burma
- เขมร : Ka-mĕ_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 : M***âe*** (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 *begin* is composed of three syllables: *be, gin* and *ning,*
the word *congratulations* is composed of five syllables: *con, grat, tu, la* and *tions.*

EXAMPLE COPY

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 : M***âe*** (mother, mum), ลูก : Lûuk (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 : M***ae***w (cat), ไก่ : Gài (chicken), งู : Nguu (snake)
Nature:	ดิน : Din (soil), น้ำ : N***úm*** (water, liquid), ไฟ : Fai (fire), ร้อน : Rórn (hot)
Pronouns:	ผม : Pŏ·m (I, used by males only), ฉัน : Ch***ŭ***n (I, used by females only), เธอ : T***er*** (you, to address a female), กู : Guu (I, rude word), มึง : Mueng (you, rude word)
Verbs:	ไป : Bpai (to go), นั่ง : N***ú***ng (to sit), กิน : Gin (to eat), เดิน : D***er***n (to walk)

Classification/unit: ฝูง : Fŭung (group of animals), พวก : Pûak (group of humans or things), ใบ : Bai (leaf), คน : Ko·n (a unit word for humans), ตัว : Dtua (a unit word for animals and some figures or structures)

Adjectives or adverbs: อ้วน : Ûan (fat), ผอม : Pŏrm (slim; thin; skinny), ดี : Dee (good), เลว : Le_w (bad), ร้อน : Rórn (hot)

Quantity: หนึ่ง : Nùeng (one), สอง : Sŏrng (two), พัน : Pun (thousand), มาก : Mâak (much), หลาย : Lăay (Many)

Gender: สาว : Săaw (female), หญิง : Yĭng (female), ชาย : Chaay (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 : Lûuk~Săaw means daughter
combined from ลูก : Lûuk (child) and สาว : Săaw (female)
ลูกชาย : Lûuk~Chaay means son
combined from ลูก : Lûuk (child) and ชาย : Chaay (male)

Things : ช้อนชา : Chôrn~Chaa means teaspoon
combined from ช้อน : Chôrn (spoon) and ชา : Chaa (tea)
[illegible] : Máa~Nûng means stool
combined from ม้า : Máa (horse) and นั่ง : Nûng (to sit)
น้ำแข็ง : Núm~Kae·ng means ice
combined from น้ำ : Núm (water) and แข็ง : Kae·ng (hard; solid)

Animals : เสือดำ : Sŭea~Dum means panther
combined from เสือ : Sŭea (Tiger) and ดำ : Dum (black)
ม้าลาย : Máa~Laay means zebra
combined from ม้า : Máa (horse) and ลาย : Laay (stripe)

Nature: ไฟฟ้า : Fai~Fáa means electricity
combined from ไฟ : Fai (fire) and ฟ้า : Fáa (sky)
แม่น้ำ : Mâe~Núm means river
combined from แม่ : Mâe (mother; mum) and น้ำ : Núm (water)

Verbs : เดินเล่น : Dern~Lê_n means to stroll
combined from เดิน : Dern (to walk) and เล่น : Lê_n (play)
กินข้าว : Gin~Kâaw means to eat/have some food
combined from กิน : Gin (to eat) and ข้าว : Kâaw (rice)

Adjectives or adverbs: ร้อนแรง : Rórn~Raeng means strongly, rousing, vehemently
combined from ร้อน : Rórn (hot) and แรง : Raeng (strong)

EXAMPLE COPY

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

Quantity: มากมาย : Mâak~Maay means plentifully, abundantly, various
combined from มาก : Mâak (much) and มาย : 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/Chǎn means 'I/me/my/mine, used by females speakers' and can also be pronounced ดิฉัน : Dì-chǎn however Dì-chǎn is used in formal or official conversation.
- เดี๋ยว : Dĕaw means 'a moment, just a moment' and can also be pronounced ประเดี๋ยว : Bprà-dĕaw however Bprà-dĕaw is not commonly used any more.

EXAMPLE COPY

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 : Wí-Krór' (to analyse), แพทย์ : P***âe***d (doctor) , ภรรยา : P***u***n-yaa (wife), ไปรษณีย์ : Bprai-sà-nee (post; mail)

Pali: วิชา : Wí-chaa (study subjects), เขต : Kè_d (boundary; border; area), ทุกข์ : Tôok (be distressed), มัลลิกา : M***u***n-lí-gaa (jasmine)

Old Khmer: (Cambodia) อาจ : Àad (maybe; might), เจริญ : Jà-l***er***n (prosper; flourish; thrive), ขนาด : Kà-nâad (size; amount), ถวาย : Tà-wăay (to offer [to monk; royalty; holy spirits]), ตำรวจ : Dt***um***-rûad (police), อำนาจ : ***Um***-nâad (authority; power), บังเอิญ : B***u***ng-***er***n (unexpectedly; accidentally; by accident; by chance), บันได : B***u***n-dai (stairs; steps), เฉพาะ : Chà-pór' (specifically)

Chinese: ก๋วยเตี๋ยว : Gŭay-dtĕaw (noodles; noodles soup), เต้าหู้ : Dtâo-hûu (tofu; bean curd), ไต้ฝุ่น : Dtâi-fòon (Typhoon), ยี่ห้อ : Yêe-hôr (brand; trademark), ห้าง : Hâang (department store), หุ้น : Hôon (shares), ตั๋ว : Dtŭa (ticket)

English: คอมพิวเตอร์ : Korm-píw-dtêr (computer), ซุปเปอร์มาเก็ต : Sóob-bp***er***-maa-gê'd (supermarket), เครดิต : Kray-dìd (credit), การ์ด : Gáad (card), แก๊ส : Gé_d (gas), ล็อก : Lórk (to lock), เสริ์ฟ : Sèrb (to serve), ช็อกโกเลต : Chòrk-go-lé'd (Chocolate), เช็กค์บิลล์ : Chê'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.*

EXAMPLE COPY

Examples:

คุณ : Koon means
1. [personal pronoun] you (used to address a person who you are talking to politely)
2. [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
3. [noun] kindness
   e.g. ขอบคุณ : Kôrb~Koon = Thanks for the kindness.

กิน : Gin means
1. [action verb] to eat e.g. กินข้าว : Gin Kâaw = to eat rice/food
2. [action verb] to drink e.g. กินน้ำ : Gin N***úm*** = to drink water
3. [action verb] to consume e.g. กินยา : Gin Yaa = to consume medicine/drug

อะไร : À-rai means
1. [Question word] what?
   e.g. คุณกินอะไร : Koon Gin À-rai? = What do you eat?/ What would you like to eat?
2. [noun] thing(s)/something/unknown thing(s)
   e.g. ผมชอบอะไรที่คุณชอบ : P**ŏ**'m Chôrb À-rai Têe Koon Chôrb = I (male) likes the things you like.

แล้ว : Láew means 1. [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.

2. [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 language include Thai elision or contraction in speech.

Very informal/familiar (close family, close friends, etc.)

EXAMPLE COPY

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~Nún	Original	Formal	[conjunction] in that case [conjunction] so
งั้น : Ngún	Elision	Informal/Colloquial	

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	
แดก: 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

W	F	ua on/ l el	eaning
ผม : Pŏm	Original	Gender	[personal pronoun] I/me/my/mine (used by male speakers)
ฉัน : Chăn/Chǔn	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 : Nórng	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 : Pùa'	Original	Sound	[Onomatopoeia] slap ; whipping ; pop

EXAMPLE COPY

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 : Chăn/Ch***ŭ***n	Original	Written/Proper pronunciation	[personal pronoun] I/me/ my/mine (used by female speakers)
ชั้น : Chán/Ch***ú***n	Transformed	Spoken	
เขา : Kăo	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	

EXAMPLE COPY

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, angriness, 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 be 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 / คะ : Ká 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 / คะ : Ká polite particle	Asking in polite manner

EXAMPLE COPY

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

For example,

สวัสดี**ค่ะ** : Sà-w**ù**d-dee **Kâ** : Hello + **polite particle with falling tone** = Hello

ดีไหม**คะ** : 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.

.....

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 : Lûuk~Chaay translated literally means 'offspring + male' which is 'son'. (ลูก : Lûuk = [noun] offspring, ชาย : Chaay = [gender modifier] male)

EXAMPLE COPY

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 K**u**n : car + quantity one + unit word for car = one car

รถสองคัน : Ró'd Sǒrng K**u**n : 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 : Pôr Bpai Bâan. = Dad goes home. (but do not know when)

พ่อไปบ้านแล้ว : Pôr Bpai Bâan Láew. = Dad has gone home. (or) Dad went home.

(Láew means already = tense word)

เขามาบ้าน : Kăo Maa Bâan = He comes home.

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

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

เขามาบ้านเมื่อวานนี้ : Kăo Maa Bâan Mûea-waan~Née = He came home yesterday.

(Mûea-waan~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;

<u>Subject + Explanation part</u>

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

e.g. talking about oneself, 'ผม/ฉัน : Pŏm/Chăn = 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/Adj is used to clarify the subject or the Verb.

EXAMPLE COPY

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 : Kăo he/she	+	เดิน : Dern to walk		-		-
แมว : Maew cat	+	กระโดด : Grà-dôd to jump		-		-
ผม/ฉัน : Pŏ·m/Chǔn I male / I female	+	ชอบ : Chôrb to like	+	แมว : Maew cat		-
พ่อ : Pôr dad	+	มี : Mee to have/own/possess	+	แมว : Maew cat	+	เยอะ : Yér a lot

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

EXAMPLE COPY

Examples of basic question sentence

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

Question Sentence								
Statement Sentence							+	Question Word
Subject	+	Explanation part					+	Question Word
Noun	+	Verb	+	Noun	+	Modifier	+	Question Word
เขา : Kăo he/she		ใจดี : Jai~Dee be good hearted		-		-		ไหม : Măi? ?, Is...?
แมว : M*ae*w cat		น่ารัก : Nâa~R*ú*k be cute/pretty/ lovely		มาก : Mâak very/very much		มาก : Mâak very/very much		ไหม : Măi? ?, Is...?

EXAMPLE COPY

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

It is important to read this section thoroughly if your aim is to learn to speak Thai using phonetic letters or transliteration. Skip this only if you can read Thai script.

What are Phonetic Letters?

There are many different practices for learning to speak a language without learning the scripts of the language.

Romanisation is the conversion of writing from a different writing system to the Roman (Latin) script, or a system for doing so. Methods of romanisation include **transliteration**, for representing written text, and **transcription**, for representing the spoken word, and combinations of both.

Phonetic transcription (also known as Phonetic Script or Phonetic Notation) is the visual representation of speech sounds (or phones). The most common type of phonetic transcription use a phonetic alphabet such as the **International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).**

Transliteration is the practice of converting a text from one script into another by writing or printing (a letter or word) using the closest corresponding letters of a different alphabet or language.

EXAMPLE COPY

Royal Thai Phonetic Alphabet (RPA) is a system used as a standard for transcribing Thai words, names of a person, place, thing, into English.

Romanisation In Thai is called ทับศัพท์ : Túb~Sùb or ทับเสียง : Túb~Sĕarng and colloquially called ภาษาคาราโอเกะ : Paa-săa Kaa-raa-o-ge' = Karaoke language.

(ทับ : Túb = place on top of, ศัพท์ : Sùb = vocabulary, เสียง : Sĕang = sound, คาราโอเกะ : Kaa-raa-o-ge' = karaoke)

At Thai Style, we have developed our own system using the English alphabet as phonetic letters. This is because we would like to compare the sounds in English and Thai by using the English alphabet, like if you are a native English speaker learning French which uses the same alphabet but some letters are pronounced with completely different sounds.

For example, ดี has 2 letters or nucleus/basis sounds which are ด and ี .
We transliterate the letter or nucleus/base sound ด using the English letter **D** and the letter or nucleus/base sound ี using the English letters **ee (as in bee)**, which becomes **Dee**.

Within this course, we use English/Latin letters based on a southern British English or London pronunciation. However, it doesn't matter which accent it is based on because no English accent has perfect sound comparisons to Thai.

Thai and English are very different languages with different sounds. Even in English, we pronounce and use our tongue differently when we speak with different accents. Therefore, we cannot always rely on English letters to read Thai correctly. You should learn with Native Thai Speakers to get feedback on how to pronounce the Thai sounds correctly and how to mix the sounds to make a syllable and a word. It is very important to learn with a native Thai speaker to receive feedback and correct your pronunciation.

Some say the 'International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)' is the best phonetic method to help you learn Thai sounds. This may be true for a linguist, however, I feel IPA is a complicated system that is not suitable for beginner language learners whose aim is to only speak some basic Thai. If you are going to spend your time learning to read IPA for speaking Thai, why not spend this time to learn Thai script instead?

If you just want to speak Thai, I have developed a simple phonetic system using the English alphabet that, if you can read this, you already understand. If your long term aim is to learn Thai script, I would advise you to start learning Thai script sooner rather than later.

Before you start speaking and learning to pronounce Thai syllables and words, **it is also important for you to understand what the alphabet is**, the differences between the English and Thai alphabets and how to pronounce different sounds in Thai.

EXAMPLE COPY

With this section you will learn to understand Thai and system help you pronounce Thai syllables and words correctly. This is not only essential to be able to speak Thai clearly but, if you choose to learn to read and write Thai in the future, it will make the learning process much easier.

Study this section to understand Thai sounds and what English letters (or combination of letters) we use for each Thai sound. Ask questions and get feedback from native speakers and you will speak clearly.

What is an alphabet, a consonant and a vowel?

- **ตัวอักษร/ตัวหนังสือ : An alphabet** is a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order, used to represent the basic sounds of a language.
- **English alphabet** is a set of letters from A to Z. English vowel letters are A, E, I, O, U and the other letters are consonants.
- **Thai alphabet** is a set of letters that separate into 2 sub-sets; consonants and vowels.

พยัญชนะ : Pá-yun-chá-ná : Thai Consonant Letters & Sounds

- **There are 44 Thai consonant letters** for writing.
- **There are 21 Thai consonant sounds** when speaking.
- **Each Thai consonant letter has a tone**, either medium tone or rising tone. (Thai consonant letters in red in the table on page 3 are rising tone letters.)
- **Each Thai consonant letter has a name**.
- **Each Thai consonant letter represents only one consonant sound.** This is in contrast to English letters, such as the letter G, which is pronounced differently in the word 'gun' and 'giraffe'.
- **One consonant sound can be written with different letters** as specified on next page.

Practice:

1. Practise how to pronounce Thai consonant sounds
2. Memorise the English letter used as a phonetic letter/symbol for each sound

Audio: Pronunciation 1 Thai consonants

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Introduction to Thai Consonants (Episode 1)

When pronouncing a sound, you must practise how to move your tongue, lips and throat as well as understand how to push the air out. Practise with a native Thai language speaker and ask her to make Thai sounds correctly and naturally.

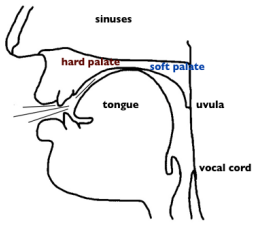
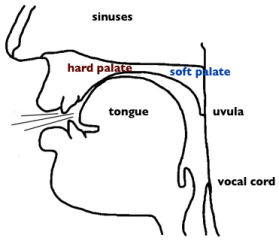
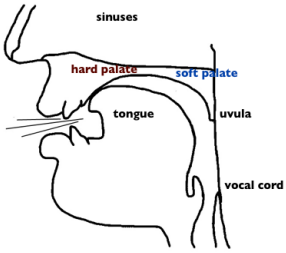
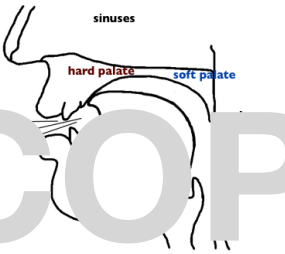
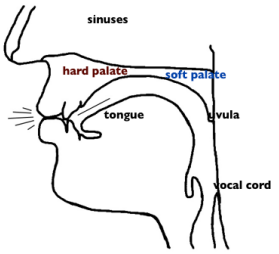
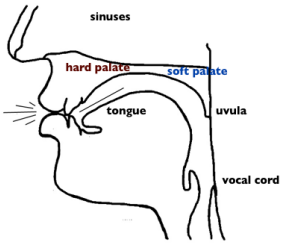
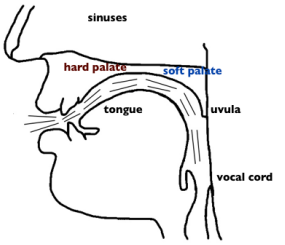
EXAMPLE COPY

Note

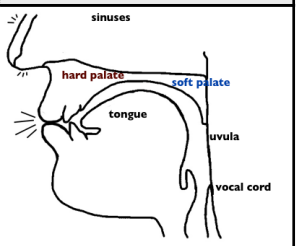
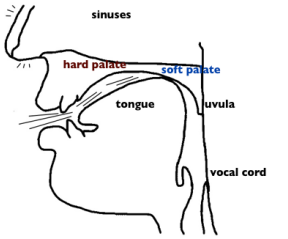
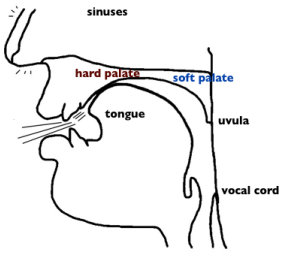
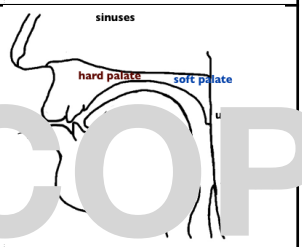
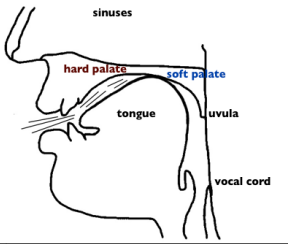
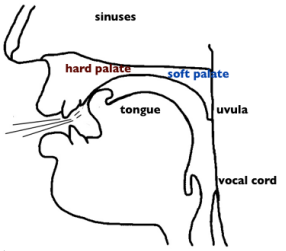
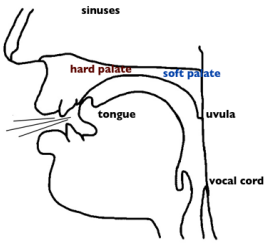
1). If you count the letters in the consonant table on the next pages you will count 44 but you will see some letters have the same pronunciation so if you count the sounds in the transliteration column you will count 21 sounds.

2). The phonetic letter in blue are nasal sounds.

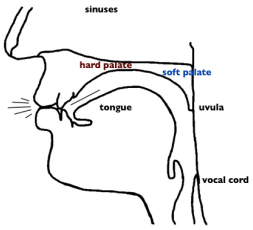
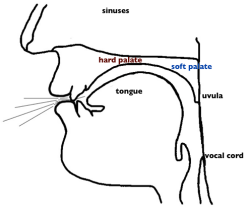
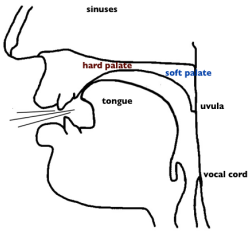
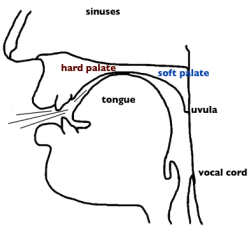
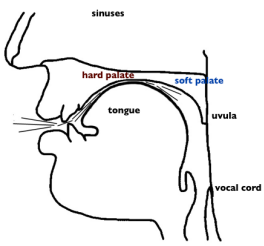
3). You do not need to memorise the Thai consonant letters to learn to speak in this course, only learn to pronounce correctly by practising to move your tongue, lips and push the air out of your mouth to make the sound until it becomes natural.

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Phonetic Letter	
ก	กอ : Gor	กอ ไก่ : Gor Gài (Gài 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 : Dto	ตอ เต่า : Dtor Dtào (Dtào means turtle) ฏอ [illegible] : [illegible] r B[illegible]'k (Bpà-[illegible]k means [illegible]ad[illegible] [illegible] di[illegible]on [illegible]ar [illegible]in[illegible] [illegible]mplem[illegible]t, used to spur or guide livestock)	Dt Lift the tip of your to[illegible] touch t[illegible] ha[illegible] palate quickl[illegible]o [illegible]ake the soun[illegible]	
บ	บอ : Bor	บอ ใบไม้ : Bor Bai-mái (Bai-mái means leaf)	B Close your lips and push the air out to exaggerate the sound.	
ป	ปอ : Bpor	ปอ ปลา : Bpor Bplaa (Bplaa means fish) **ร : R is commonly pronounced ล/ฟ : L** For example, the sound ร : R in the word 'อะไร : À-rai? means what?' can be pronounced À-lai? (Ask your teacher to show you. See how to pronounce ล/ฟ : L below)	Bp Close your lips (make the lips like you are about to spit) and push the air out to exaggerate the sound.	
อ	ออ : Or	ออ อ่าง : Or Àang (Àang means basin) **Note :** อ is a silent letter used in spelling grammar, beginners who haven't learnt Thai scripts please skip this.	A, E, I, O, U Make the sound from your throat (close the vocal chord) and let it pass though the open mouth.	

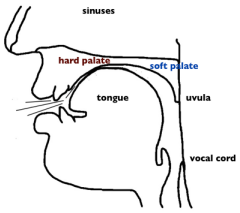
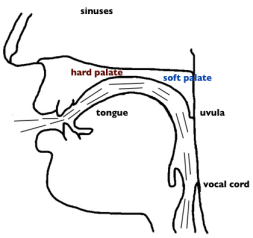
EXAMPLE COPY

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Phonetic Letter	
ม	มอ : Mor	มอ ม้า : Mor Máa (Máa means horse)	**M** 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)	**Ng** 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 ณ	นอ : Nor ณอ : Nor	นอ หนู : Nor Nŭu (Nŭu means mouse; rat) ณอ เณร : Nor Naen (Naen means novice monk)	**N** 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 Wăen (Wăen means ring)	**W** Pu[illegible] lips forward [illegible] push the air [illegible] the op[illegible] mo[illegible]h and the nos[illegible] to make the sound.	
ย ญ	ยอ : Yor ญอ : Yor	ยอ ยักษ์ : Yor Yúk (Yúk means ogre) ญอ หญิง : Yor Yĭng (Yĭng means woman)	**Y** Lift the back part of your tongue to touch the soft palate quickly to make the sound.	
ร	รอ : Ror	รอ เรือ : Ror Ruea (Ruea means boat)	**R** 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 ฬ	ลอ : Lor ฬอ : Lor	ลอ ลิง : Lor Ling (Líng means monkey) ฬอ จุฬา : Lor Jù-laa (Jù-laa is a type of kite)	**L** 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.	

EXAMPLE COPY

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Phonetic Letter	
ผ	ผอ : Pŏr	ผอ ผึ้ง : Pŏr Pûeng (Pûeng means bee)	P	
พ	พอ : Por	พอ พาน : 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***ŭm***-pao (S***ŭm***-pao means junk, a flat-bottomed sailing vessel)		
ฝ	ฝอ : Fŏr	ฝอ ฝา : Fŏr Făa (Făa means lid)	F	
ฟ	ฟอ : For	ฟอ ฟัน : For F***u***n (F***u***n means teeth)	Move your lower lip to touch upper teeth and force the air through your teeth to make the sound.	
ถ	ถอ : Tŏr	ถอ ถุง : Tŏr Tŏong (Tŏong means sack ; bag)	T	
ฐ	ฐอ : Tŏr	ฐอ ฐาน : Tŏr Tăan (Tăan means base)	Lift the front part near to the tip of your tongue to touch the hard palate just above your teeth quickly to make the sound.	
ท	ทอ : Tor	ทอ ทหาร : Tor Tá-hăan (Tá-hăan means soldier)		
ธ	ธอ : Tor	ธอ ธง : Tor To'ng (To'ng means flag)		
ฑ	ฑอ : Tor	ฑอ มณโฑ : Montho (Montho'n is a female character in classic Thai plays.)		
ฒ	ฒอ : Tor	ฒอ ผู้เฒ่า : Tor Pûu-Tâo (Pûu-Tâo means old person)		
ข	ขอ : Kŏr	ขอ ไข่ : Kŏr Kài (Kài means egg)	K	
ฃ	ฃอ : Kŏr	ฃอ ขวด : Kŏr Kùad (Khùad means bottle) - obsolete	Lift the middle of your tongue to touch the hard palate quickly to make the sound.	
ค	คอ : Kor	คอ ควาย : Kor Kwaay (Kwaay means water buffalo)		
ฅ	ฅอ : Kor	ฅอ คน : Kor Ko'n (Ko'n means person) - obsolete		
ฆ	ฆอ : Kor	ฆอ ระฆัง : Kor Rá-k***u***ng (Rá-k***u***ng means bell)		
ส	สอ : Sŏr	สอ เสือ : Sŏr Sŭea (Sŭea means tiger)	S	
ศ	ศอ : Sŏr	ศอ ศาลา : Sŏr Săa-laa (Săa-laa means pavilion)	Move the middle part of your tongue up to almost touching the hard palate to make fricative sound by forcing air through narrow channel.	
ษ	ษอ : Sŏr	ษอ ฤษี : Sŏr Rue-sĕe (Rue-sĕe means hermit)		
ซ	ซอ : Sor	ซอ โซ่ : Sor Sô (Sô means chain)		

EXAMPLE COPY

Letter	Read	Name of letter	Phonetic Letter	
ฉ ช ฌ	ฉอ : Chŏr ชอ : Chor ฌอ : Chor	ฉอ ฉิ่ง : Chŏr Chìng (Chìng means cymbals) ชอ ช้าง : Chor Cháang (Cháang means elephant) ฌอ กะเฌอ : Chor (Ga)-cher ((Ga)-cher means bush; tree) The word 'Ga-cher' is not used in speaking any more.)	Ch Lift the front part of your tongue to touch and hard palate quickly to make fricative sound by forcing air through a narrow channel.	
ห ฮ	หอ : Hŏr ฮอ : Hor	หอ หีบ : Hŏr Hèeb (Hèeb means chest) ฮอ นกฮูก : Hor Nó'k~hûuk (Nó'k~hûuk means owl)	H Make the sound from your throat (leave the vocal chord open) let the air pass though the open mouth.	

สระ : Sà-rà : Vowel Letters & Vowel Sounds

- **There are 28 vowel letters** separated into 3 groups: single, combined and extra vowel lette
- **The** e 2 l u when speakin
- **Each vowel letter represents only one vocal chord sound** which is contrast to 'A, E, I, O, U' in English where one letter can be pronounced with more than one sound, for example the letter A/a in the words **April, apple, father, adore** are pronounced differently.

EXAMPLE COPY

Practice:

1. Practise how to pronounce Thai vowel sounds (single, combined and extra vowel sounds)
2. Memorise the English letter used as a phonetic letter/symbol for each sound.

Audio: Pronunciation 2 Thai Vowels

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Introduction to Thai Vowels (Episode 5)

Note:

1). If you analyse the vowel sounds when you pronounce them you will notice that each movement / position in the mouth has both a short sound and long sound.

2). You do not need to memorise the Thai vowel letters to learn to speak Thai. Only learn to pronounce correctly by learning and practising to move your tongue, lips and push the air out to make the sound until it becomes natural.

สระเดี่ยว 18 เสียง : 18 single vowel sounds

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Single Vowels (Episode 6)

18 Single Vowel letter	9 movements/ positions in the mouth	Phonetic Letter	Similar Sound in English	Example words	
-ะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	a (or) u (short sound)	adore / up	กะ : Gà รัก : Rúk	and; to; estimate to love
-า		aa (long sound)	father, mother	กา : Gaa	crow, to mark
-ิ	1 movement / position in the mouth	i (short sound)	sick, nip	บิ : Bì	to tear
-ี		ee (long sound)	see, bee	ดี : Dee	good
-ึ	1 movement / position in the mouth	ue (short sound)	similar to "du" in French	อึ : Ùe	poo
-ือ		uee (long sound)	similar to "due" in French	มือ : Muee	hand
-ุ	1 movement / position in the mouth	u (or) oo (short sound)	look, book	ดุ : Dù ล[illegible] : L[illegible]ok	to scold [illegible] u
-ู		uu (long sound)	to[illegible] zoo	บู[illegible] Br[illegible]u	crab
เ-ะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	e' (short sound)	neck, leg	เตะ : Dtè'	to kick
เ-		ay, e_ (long sound)	day, say	เท : Tay เล่น : Lê_n	to pour to play
แ-ะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	ae' (short sound)	at, cat	และ : Láe'	and
แ-		ae (long sound)	air, bear	แก : Gae	you, he, she
โ-ะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	o' (short sound)	poke	โปะ : Bpò'	to top
โ-		o (long sound)	go, so, load	โต : Dto	be grown

EXAMPLE COPY

เ-าะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	or' (short sound)	not, lot	เคาะ : Kór'	to knock
-อ		or (long sound)	or, door	พอ : Por	be enough
เ-อะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	er' (short sound)	the	เลอะ : Lér'	dirty
เ-อ		er (long sound)	were	เจอ : Jer	to meet

Note: The English letters used in the materials are a phonetic letter or symbol only. There are no English letters that can be compared perfectly to any Thai consonant or vowel sound. For example, we use **A/a** for the short sound **-ะ** (Sàrà À) as in **adore**. You can't change the sounds to **father** (long sound **aa**) or **man** (long sound **ae**) as you can in English.

We use a **standard Thai pronunciation and spelling system** to help you understand the pronunciation of each word using English letters.

For example,

เคย : Ker y' Koi, mean 'either used to'

For our phonetic system, do not pronounce 'Ker y' as 'Curry' as we do in English. You must read it using the Thai pronunciation and spelling system which is;

a consonant **ค : K** + vowel **เ-อ : er** + final consonant **ย : y**

EXAMPLE COPY

How to pronounce the 18 Single vowels

When pronouncing a sound, you must practise how to move your tongue, lips and throat as well as understand how to push the air out. Practise with a native Thai speaker and you will be able to make Thai sounds correctly and naturally.

	Front part of the beginning of the tongue		**Back** part of the beginning of the tongue			
	stretch mouth		stretch mouth		round mouth	
	short sound	long sound	short sound	long sound	short sound	long sound
lift the tongue to high level	i ิ movement / position in the mouth	ee ี movement / position in the mouth	ue ึ movement / position in the mouth	uee ือ movement / position in the mouth	u (or) oo ุ movement / position in the mouth	uu ู movement / position in the mouth
lift the tongue to almost high level	e' เ-ะ movement / position in the mouth	ay (or) e_ เ- movement / position in the mouth	er' เ-อะ movement / position in the mouth	er เ-อ movement / position in the mouth	o' โ-ะ movement / position in the mouth	o โ- movement / position in the mouth
lift the tongue to medium level	ae' แ-ะ movement / position in the mouth	e แ- movement / position in the mouth			or' เ-าะ movement / position in the mouth	o -อ movement / position in the mouth
move the tongue to lower level			a (or) u -ะ movement / position in the mouth	aa -า movement / position in the mouth		

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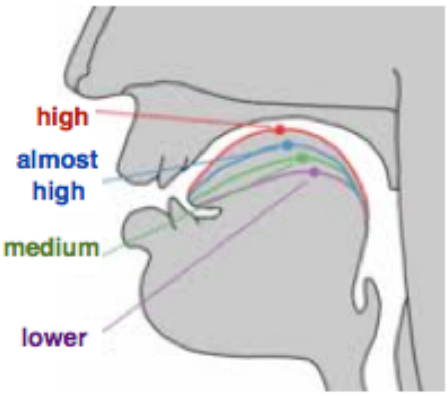


สระเสียงผสม 6 เสียง : 6 combined vowel sounds

A combined vowel sound is a sound formed by a rapid movement of two single vowel sounds in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves towards another (as in coin, loud, and dual). In English and some other languages, it is called diphthong. Often contrasted with monophthong, triphthong.

There are only 6 combined vowel sounds in Thai. See the table below.

How to pronounce the 6 combined vowels

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Combined Vowels (Episode 7)

6 combined Vowel letters	3 movements/ positions in the mouth	Combined from	Transliteration	Similar Sound in English	Example words	
เ-ียะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	ิ + -ะ i + a	ea' (short sound)	ear (with glottal stop)	เผียะ : Pèa'	onomatopoeia of slapping sound
เ-ีย		ี + -า ee + aa	ear (long sound)	ear	เมีย : Mea	wife (informal)
เ-อะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	ิ + -ะ ue + a	uea' (short sound)	pure	เอือะ : Ùea'	onomatopoeia of vomiting sound
เ-อ		ื + -า uee + aa	uea (long sound)	pure (long sound)	เรือ : Ruea	boat
-ัวะ	1 movement / position in the mouth	ุ + -ะ u + a	ua' (short sound)	sewer	ผัวะ : Pùa	onomatopoeia of slapping sound
-ัว		ู + -า uu + aa	ua (long sound)	tour	ผัว : Pŭa	husband (informal)

'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 phonetic letters in your own way.'

EXAMPLE COPY

สระเกิน : Extra vowels

An extra vowel letter is used to represent a sound formed by one single vowel sound and one final consonant sound in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves towards the final consonant sound. It is a lavish use of Thai spelling grammar that is not needed but used to diversify the spelling system. This is why they are called 'Extra vowels'.

If you are learning to speak Thai using phonetic letters, you do not need to learn the Thai letters. You just need to remember what English letters are used to transcribing what sound.

The Phonetic Letters for Extra vowels in Thai language

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Extra Vowels (Episode 8)

Extra Vowel letters	Combined from or modified from	Transliteration	Similar sound in English	Example
-ำ	ะ + ม a + m	am (short sound)	Tam	ทำ : Tam = to do/make
ไ- / [illegible]	[illegible] + [illegible] [illegible] + [illegible]	[illegible] ([illegible])	Bi, M[illegible]	ไป : [illegible] ใจ : [illegible] = [illegible] mind
เ-า	ะ + ว a + w	ao (short sound)	Chao, Cow	เขา : Kăo = he/she/him/her

EXAMPLE COPY

พยัญชนะท้าย : Pá-yun-chá-ná Táay : Final consonant letters and sounds

- **There are 34 consonant letters used as final consonant letters.**
- **There are 8 positions / movements in our mouth used to represent the 8 final sounds in Thai syllables.** (1 position / movement = 1 final sound)
- **A final sound in Thai words are partly pronounced (not fully pronounce like in English).** For example, 'hot' with ending sound 't', 'hod' with ending sound 'd'. Thai people who don't know English very well pronounce these two words the same without emphasising the last sound 't' or 'd' as this is what they are used to in Thai language. Another example the word 'stop' in English, if Thais pronounce this word, they would pronounce the 'p' but stop the sound before the friction 'p' sound comes out.
- In the Thai spelling system, there are **4 important elements in Thai syllables, which are the main consonants, vowels, final consonants and tones.**

- **In Thai language, there is only one final sound in each syllable.** There are no final consonant cluster sounds in Thai words like in English words, for example the word '**fast**' in English, **f** is a main consonant sound, **a** is a vowel sound and **s + t** are the two final sounds which are clustered together. More examples; **pits, prawns, down, belt, mixed, selves**, etc.

Practice:

1. Practise how to pronounce final sounds in Thai syllables and words.
2. Memorise the English letter used as a phonetic letter / symbol for each sound / movement / position if you have not learnt Thai scripts.

Audio: Pronunciation 3 Final Consonants

Video: Thai Pronunciation : Final Consonant Sounds

Note:

1.) You can see in the table that for one final sound/movement/position there are one or more letters that can be used to represent the sound when writing. For example, กาน and กาล, as you can see they have different final consonants but we pronounce them in the same way, which is 'Gaan'.

2). You do not need to memorise the Thai final consonant letters to learn to speak Thai. Only learn to pronounce correctly by learning and practising to move your tongue, lips and pushing the air out to make the sound until it becomes natural.

Final consonant group name	final tongue position/ movement sound based words	Letter used to represent sound	Transcription	Example words	
แม่กา Mâe Gor Gaa	None	None	None	ดี : Dee	good
แม่กก Mâe Go' k	ก	ก ข ค ฆ	g / k	จาก : Jàak	from
แม่กด Mâe Go'd	ด	จ ด ต ถ ท ธ ฎ ฏ ฑ ฒ ฒ ช ซ ศ ษ ส	d	พูด : Pûud	to speak
แม่กบ Mâe Go'b	บ	บ ป พ ภ ฟ	b	เจ็บ : Jè'b	be hurt, be in pain
แม่กน Mâe Go'n	น	น ณ ญ ร ล ฬ	n	ฉัน : Chǎn	I/me/my/mine (used by female)
แม่กม Mâe Go'm	ม	ม	m	ผม : Pǒ'm	I/me/my/mine (used by male)
แม่กง Mâe Go'ng	ง	ง	ng	ช้าง : Cháang	elephant
แม่เกย Mâe Gery	ย	ย (similar to final sound **i** in english)	y	จ่าย : Jàay / Jàai	to pay
แม่เกอว Mâe Gwerw	ว	ว	w	แก้ว : Gâew	glass, cup

EXAMPLE COPY

ระบบมาตรฐานการออกเสียงและการสะกด :
Standard Thai Pronunciation and Spelling System

Every language is different. When you learn Thai, you need to understand how we pronounce syllables and words. You cannot just think you can read/pronounce Thai scripts or transliterations like when you are reading English.

A Thai syllable is constructed by combining 2, 3 or 4 nucleus sounds with a tone. Every Thai syllable has its own tone and the sound of each syllable is not influenced or changed by adjacent syllables. Learn about tones on page 44

Practice:

1. Understand and practise how to pronounce Thai syllables and words.
2. Memorise the system using English transliteration if you have not learnt Thai scripts.

Audio: Pronunciation 4 Thai syllable sound system

Video: *Coming soon*

Pronouncing Thai syllables and words

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

EXAMPLE COPY

A word with one syllable:

- A syllable with 2 nucleus sounds

or

A consonant sound + *A vowel sound*

Examples;

ด + ี-	= ดี	:	D + ee	= Dee	mid tone	(be good/nice)
ม + -า	= มา	:	M + aa	= Maa	mid tone	(to come)
ล + เ-ะ	= เละ	:	L + e'	= Lé'	high tone	(be soggy/mushy)

- A syllable with 3 nucleus sounds

tone

A consonant sound + *A vowel sound* + *A final consonant sound*

Examples;

ด + ี- + ด	= ดีด	:	D + ee + d	= Dèed	low tone	(to flick)
ม + -า + ก	= มาก	:	M + aa + k	= Mâak	falling tone	(very/much/very much)

ล + เ-ะ + ก = เล็ก : L + e' + k = Lé'k high tone (be small)

- **A syllable with an extra nucleus sound or consonant cluster sound (เสียงควบกล้ำ)**

Consonant **ร : r, ล : l and ว : w** are used after a main consonant as a cluster sound.

tone
Consonant cluster sounds

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

Examples;

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

ผ + ล + เ-อ = เผลอ : P + l + ***er*** = Plĕr rising tone (be careless, be negligent)

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

tone

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

Examples;

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

พ ล เ-อ [illegible] = [illegible]ิน [illegible] + [illegible] + [illegible] = P[illegible] [illegible]nid ton[illegible] [illegible]enjo[illegible] [illegible]njo[illegible]

ต + [illegible] + -า ด = ร[illegible]า [illegible] + [illegible]a [illegible]d = [illegible] low [illegible]one (nar[illegible] of a [illegible]o[illegible]

EXAMPLE COPY

Note:

1. In informal pronunciation or speaking (lazy way of speaking), Thais like to omit the ร : r and ล : l consonant cluster sounds from a word, for example ครับ : Krúb changed to คับ : Kúb (ร : r is omitted), ปลา : Bplaa changed to ปา : Bpaa (ล : l is omitted)
2. There are no final consonant cluster sounds in Thai words like in English words, for example; **fast, pits, prawns, down, belt, mixed, selves**, etc.

A word with more than one syllable:

tone tone tone tone

a syllable - *a syllable* - *(a syllable)* - *(a syllable)* - ..... = *A WORD*

Every Thai syllable has its own tone and the sound of each syllable is not influenced or changed by adjacent syllables.

- 2 syllable words

ส + -ะ - บ + -า + ย = สบาย (be comfortable, be relax, be in a good condition)

S + a - b + aa + y = Sà-baay
low tone - mid tone

ย + -ะ + ง - ง + -ะ + ย = ยังไง (how?, what way?, which way)

Y + a/*u* + ng - ng + a + y/i = Y*u*ng-ngai?
mid tone - mid tone

- <u>3 syllable words</u>

ส + -ะ - ว + -ะ + ด - ด + -ี = สวัสดี (hello)

S + a - w + a/*u* + d - d + ee = Sà-w*ù*d-dee
low tone - low tone - mid tone

- <u>4 syllable words</u>

พ + ร + -ึ + ด - ส + -ะ - พ + -า - ค + โ-ะ + ม = พฤษภาคม (May)

P + r + ue' + d - s + a - p + aa - k + o' + m = Prúe'd-sà-paa-ko'm

high tone - low tone - mid tone - mid tone

- <u>5 syllable words</u>

พ + ร + -ึ + ด - ส + -ะ - จ + -ิ - ก + -า - ย + โ-ะ + น = พฤศจิกายน (November)

P + r + ue' + d - s + a - j + i - g + aa - y + o' + n = Prúe'd-sà-jì-gaa-yo'n

high tone - low - low - mid - mid

<u>A compound word:</u> (See page 18)

A WORD ~ A WORD ~ ... = A COMPOUND WORD

EXAMPLE COPY

Examples;

ขอบ ~ คุณ = ขอบคุณ (thank/thank for the kindness)

Kòrb ~ Koon = Kòrb~Koon (low tone ~ mid tone)

thank ~ kindness/virtue

แม่ ~ น้ำ = แม่น้ำ (river)

Mâe ~ N*úm* = Mâe~N*úm* (falling tone ~ high tone)

mother/mum ~ liquid/fluid/water/juice

น้ำ ~ ค้าง ~ แข็ง = น้ำค้างแข็ง (frost)

N*úm* ~ Káang ~ Kăeng = N*úm*~Káang~Kăeng (high~high~rising)

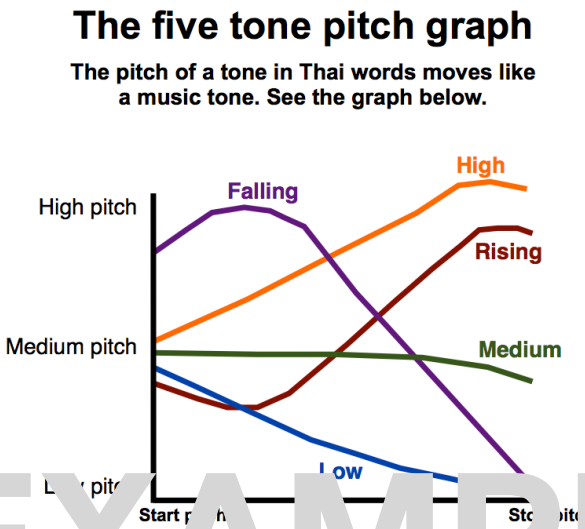
liquid/fluid/ water/juice ~ to remain/ to stay over night ~ be solid/ be hard

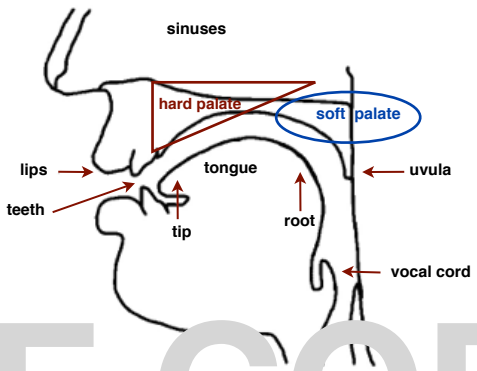
Note: Elisions and contractions only occur in some compound words which will be noted in this book. Therefore, when you pronounce syllables or words **you can't merge the final consonant sound of a syllable/word with the main consonant sound of the following syllable/word.**

Example; สวัสดี (hello) = Sà-wùd-dee can't be merged to Sà-wàdee (wùd-dee) or Sà-wà-ee ขอบคุณ (thank) = Kòrb~Koon can't be merged to Kòrboon (Kòrb~Koon) as in thank you to thankou

เสียงวรรณยุกต์ห้าเสียง : The five tones in Thai language

Thai is a tonal language. There are five tones; mid, low, falling, high and rising, which are used to determine the meaning of words. 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.





EXAMPLE COPY

How to move the tongue to make each tone

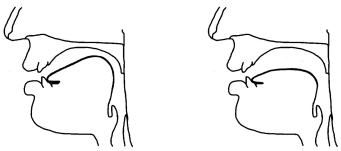
Tones are made by changing the level of the root of your tongue when making sounds. The higher position of the root of your tongue, the higher the tone you are able to make. The lower position of the root of your tongue, the lower the tone you are able to make. The pictures below show you how to move your tongue root to make the five tones in Thai language.

Medium tone : Mid level pitch and stable sound.

Tip : The tongue stays flat in a comfortable position (mid level) and does not make any movement. Make a long sound **R.....** Like when your dentist asks you to open your mouth.

Low tone : Low level pitch and stable sound.

Tip : The root of the tongue stays still in low position. Drop your chin and make a long low pitch sound **R....** Like you feel a little disappointed.



Tip : The root of the tongue falls from the highest position to the lowest, dropping your chin while making a long falling sound **R...** Like when you just realise something or when you are satisfied.

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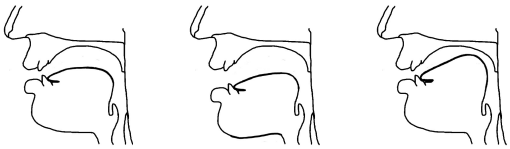
Falling tone :
High level pitch then fall to low level pitch.

Tip : The root of the tongue moves from a mid to high position. Open your mouth wide and make a long sound Ouch... Like when you try to indicate that it hurts. Or try a very short pitch sound A... when you try to stop someone from doing something.

High tone : High level pitch and stable.



Tip : The root of the tongue moves from a mid position to a low position, then rises up to it's highest position. This tone is similar to when you ask a question in English and raise your tone at the end of the sentence.

Rising tone :
Start from a mid level pitch which falls to a low pitch then rise back to high pitch.

EXAMPLE COPY

Practice

1. Understand and practice how to make different tones for the same sound
2. Memorise the latin phonetic tone marks used as a symbol for each tone if you have not learnt Thai scripts

Audio: Pronunciation 5 The five tones (1)

Video: *Coming soon*

Latin phonetic tone mark above the English transliteration letters

Medium tone	Low tone	Falling tone	High tone	Rising tone
no mark	ˋ	ˆ	ˊ	ˇ

Every sound/syllable has a tone. It depends what sound/syllable with what tone is designated as a word (have meaning). One word can have one or more syllables.

Example words

Tone:	Mid	Low	Falling	High	Rising

Word:	ไมค์	ใหม่	ไหม้	ไม่	ไม้	ไหม
Transliteration:	Mai	Mài	Mâi	Mâi	Mái	Mǎi
Meaning:	micro-phone	be new	burn/be burnt	no, not	wood, plant	yes/no question word, silk
Word:	มา	หม่า	หม้า	ม่า	ม้า	หมา
Transliteration:	Maa	Màa	Mâa	Mâa	Máa	Mǎa
Meaning:	to come	-	-	-	horse	dog/canine
Word:	ไก	ไก่	ไก้		ไก๊	ไก๋
Transliteration:	Gai	Gài	Gâi		Gái	Gǎi
Meaning:	-	chicken	-		-	feign ignorance
Word:	ไกล	ไกล่	ใกล้		ไกล๊	ไกล๋
Transliteration:	Glai	Glài	Glâi		Glái	Glǎi
Meaning:	be far	-	be near		-	-
Word:	พี	ผี่	ผี้	พี่	พี้	ผี
Transliteration:	Pee	Pèe	Pêe	Pêe	Pée	Pěe
Mean[illegible]:	[illegible]ngli[illegible] [illegible]er [illegible]			elder [illegible]bling, elder pers[illegible]le in fron[illegible]f an elder [illegible]er [illegible]me	[illegible]o tak[illegible] drug	[illegible]ghost[illegible]pi[illegible]s
Word:	ฮา	ห่า	ห้า	ฮ่า	ฮ้า	หา
Transliteration:	Haa	Hàa	Hâa	Hâa	Háa	Hǎa
Meaning:	laugh	cholera	five	ha (laughing sound)	-	to look/search for

EXAMPLE COPY

Example clause and sentence

ไม่	ใกล้	ไม่	ไกล		
Mâi	Glâi	Mâi	Glai		
no/not	be near	no/not	be far		= moderate distance
ไม้	ใหม่	ไม่	ไหม้	ไหม	
Mái	Mài	Mâi	Mâi	Mǎi	
wood	be new	no/not	burn	?/Does?	= Does the new wood not burn?
หมา	มา,	ม้า	ไม่	มา	
Mǎa	Maa,	Máa	Mâi	Maa	
dog	to come	horse	no/not	to come	= The dog comes, the horse doesn't come.

Note:

The five words in the sentence above have different tone marks which indicate the meaning of each word. For this reason you must not think there is only one word in the sentence. In Thai, the tone, written pattern, usage and context is used to determine the meaning of a word.

Practice:

Practise how to make different tones with different sounds

Audio: Pronunciation 6 The five tones (2)

Video: *Coming soon*

Example words

Mid tone	มา Maa to come	ไป Bpai to go	ดี Dee be good	เรา Rao we/us/ours	มัน Mun it	คุณ Koon you
Low tone	สวัสดิ์ Sà-wùd auspiciousness, happiness	ใส่ Sài to wear, to put on, to put in	แต่ Dtàe but	อีก Èek more, again, another	สี่ Sèe four	เจ็ด Jè'd seven
Falling tone	[illegible] Kà a polite particle used by females	[illegible] Mâ no, not, don't, doesn't	[illegible] Ch[illegible] correct, right	[illegible] [illegible] to run	ห้า [illegible] five	[illegible] [illegible]ao nine
High tone	ครับ Krúb a polite particle used by males	ร้อน Rórn be hot	แล้ว Láew already, then/ and then	ล้าน Láan million	ซ้าย Sáay left	น้อง Nórng younger person, younger brother or sister
Rising tone	ไหม Mǎi? a yes / no question word (?, Is...?, Are...?, Am...?, Do..?, Does...?, etc.)	เขา Kǎo he/she	ผม Pǒ'm I/me/my/mine (used by males)	ฉัน Chǎn / Chǔn I/me/my/mine (used by females)	หนาว Nǎaw feel cold	สอง Sǒrng two

EXAMPLE COPY

'If you pronounce Thai correctly with the right tones, Thai people will understand you immediately. If you do not want to practise the pronunciation and tones you will never be able to speak Thai.'

‘At first, you might feel strange when you move your tongue, lips and push the air out to make Thai sounds. Do not feel embarrassed, it will take time and effort to practise with your teacher and you will speak naturally in time.’

Jiab, Supapan Lane
Head teacher

EXAMPLE COPY

CHAPTER 1

Greeting

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

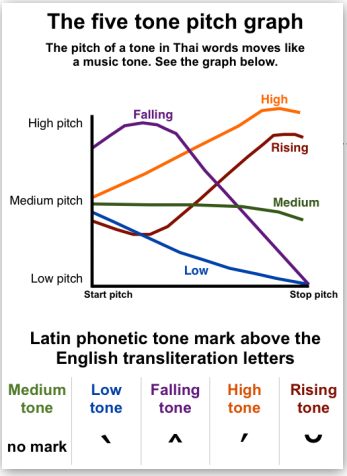
Section 1 : Formal greeting

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)
Pŏ'm	ผม	[Pronoun] **I/me/my/mine** (formal/polite word, used by males)
Chǔn / Chǎn	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	[Adjective 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	• [Exclamation word] **Yes.** (used in two situations 1. used as a polite response to someone addressing you. 2. 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 สวัสดี**ครับ/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.'

EXAMPLE COPY

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Kòrb~Koon thank~kindness	ขอบคุณ	[Verb Phrase] **Thank, Thank for you 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	ล่ะ	[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.

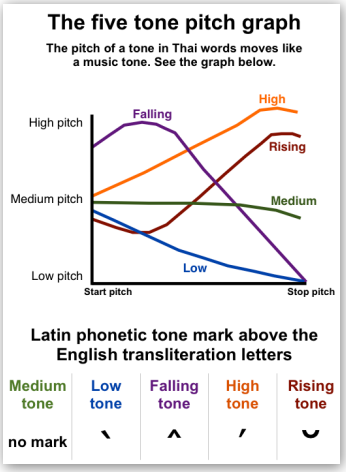
Audio: 1.1 Video: Speak Thai 1.1 Formal Greeting Dialogue

Speaker	Sentence				Translation
Daa-raa: ดารา:	Sà-wùd-dee สวัสดี Hello	Kâ ค่ะ polite particle (used by females)			Hello
Maa-nó'b: มานพ:	Sà-wùd-dee สวัสดี Hello	Krúb ครับ polite particle (used by males)			Hello
Daa-raa: ดารา:	(Koon) (คุณ) You	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	Mǎi? ไหม ?/are you?	Ká คะ polite particle (used by females)	Are you well? / Are you fine?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ:	(Pŏ'm) (ผม) I/me/my/mine (used by males)	Sà-baay~Dee สบายดี be well/fine	Krúb ครับ polite particle (used by males)		I am well. / I am fine.
	Kòrb~Koon ขอบคุณ thank (for the kindness)	Krúb ครับ polite particle (used by males)			Thank you.
	(Láew) (แล้ว) and/then/and then	Koon คุณ you	Lâ? ล่ะ referring particle	Krúb ครับ polite particle (used by males)	And you? / How about you?

EXAMPLE COPY

Daa-raa:	(Ch**ǔ**n)	Sà-baay~Dee	Kâ	
ดารา:	(ฉัน)	สบายดี	ค่ะ	I am well. / I am fine.
	I/me/my/mine (used by females)	be well/fine	polite particle (used by females)	
	Kòrb~Koon	Kâ		
	ขอบคุณ	ค่ะ		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-w**ù**d-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)*

EXAMPLE COPY

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**ǔ**n Sà-baay~Dee = I (be) well.,
   I am glad. (be glad = feeling word) = ฉันยินดี : Ch**ǔ**n 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 : R**ú**k = to love (feeling towards another)
   เดิน : D**er**n = walk (action)

ทำ : T*um* = to do, to make, to create (action)
เป็น, คือ, อยู่ : Bpe'n, Kuee, Yùu = to be, is/am/are (state)
เกิดขึ้น : Gèrd~Kûen = 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	P[illegible]/C[illegible] ผม[illegible] I/me/my/mine	**Sà-b[illegible]ay[illegible]Dee** **สบา[illegible]ดี** **be well/fine**	-	**I am [illegible]el[illegible] fine.**
Short positive answer	-	**Sà-baay~Dee** **สบายดี** **be well/fine**	-	**Well. / Fine.**

EXAMPLE COPY

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 : Mâi 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)... ล่ะ? : Láew ...(subject)... Lâ?** 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?	มั้ย	[Question] ***another pronunciation of the question word ไหม : Mǎi?*** (มั้ย : Mǎi? is generally used when speak informally. This word is between a high tone and rising tone. *Your teacher can show you the pronunciation*)
Bpe'n	เป็น	[State verb] **be, is/am/are (status)**

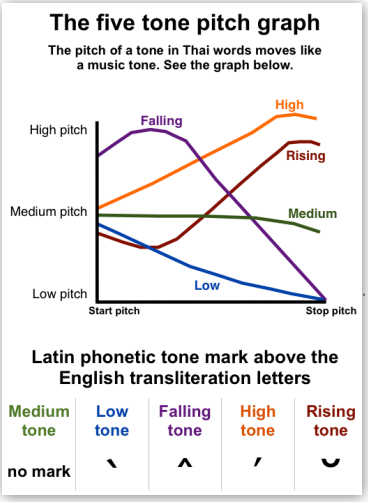
EXAMPLE COPY

• be [illegible] the state [illegible] have [illegible] ...([illegible] condition of something)...

e.g. ผม[illegible]ข้หวัด[illegible] Bp[illegible]n [illegible] W[illegible]d [illegible] in th[illegible] state o[illegible]having a colo[illegible] I have a [illegible]ld.

[illegible]te [illegible]he w[illegible]d [illegible] : Bpe[illegible] ca[illegible] be [illegible]ed i[illegible] ma[illegible] contexts. [illegible]ex[illegible]g of the [illegible] : Bp[illegible] [illegible]s sec[illegible]n is described above. Learn more uses, go to Chapter 12

Yàang-rai? (proper/formal pronunciation)	อย่างไร	[Question word] **How?, In what way?, In which way?**
Yung-ngai? ([Contraction] common pronunciation)	ยังไง	
Ngai? ([Elision] short/informal pronunciation)	ไง	
Bâang	บ้าง	[Quantity modifier] **some, any, one or more** (used to indicate an unspecified amount or number of someone/something)
Kúb (used by males)	คับ	[Particle] (***informal*** version of **ครับ/ค่ะ** : Krúb/Kâ)
Jâ (used by females)	จ้ะ	



Dialogue เจี๊ยบ : 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)		
เจี๊ยบ:	หวัดดี	จ้ะ	(หนึ่ง)		Hi, Nùeng. / Hi.
	Hi	informal polite particle (used by females)	...(name)...		
	(Nùeng)	Baay~Dee	Mǎi?	Já	
	(หนึ่ง)	บายดี	มั้ย	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	(เจี๊ยบ)		Hi, Jéab. / Hi.
	Hi	informal polite particle (used by males)	...(name)...		
	(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? /
	(เจี๊ยบ)	เป็น	(ยัง)ไง	(บ้าง)	How are you doing? /
	...(name)...	be, is/are	how?	some, one or more	
Jéab:	Jéab	Baay~Dee	Jâ		
เจียบ:	(เจียบ)	บายดี	จ้ะ		Well/Fine.
	...(name)...	be well/fine	informal polite particle (used by females)		

EXAMPLE COPY

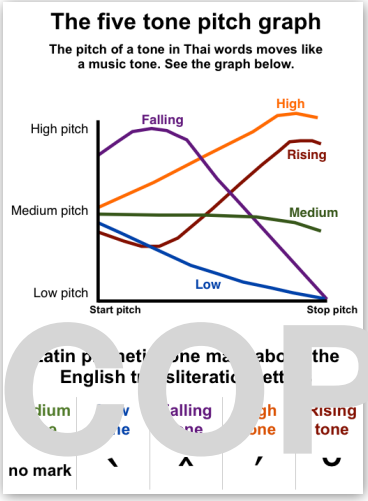
Grammar & Language Points

1. 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.
2. **In greeting**, a persons **name** can be added **after the polite particle** to indicate who you are greeting to.
3. In conversations, **n ames are often used to address/call oneself or another person instead of personal pronouns**, (I, You, She, He, etc.) especially in informal conversations.
4. The **tone of the informal polite particle used by woman ค่ะ : Kâ** is changed to a **high tone คะ : Ká** when added at the end of a question sentence.
5. Thai **sentence structure** is flexible and can be converted. For example, the sentence;
   (คุณ / ...name... / without name) เป็น(ยัง)ไง(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)	

'Thai people are lazy when we speak! Bad habits!'



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.

EXAMPLE COPY

7. **The question word in Thai : 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 '*food*' 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/Negating modifier] **no, not, don't, doesn't, ir-, im-, in-, 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) Rĕr / Lĕr (common/informal pronunciation)	หรือ เหรอ	[Question] ***a question word equivalent to ไหม : Mǎi?.*** **Note:** 1. ***หรือ : Rŭee*** is not commonly used any more. 2. ***เหรอ : Rĕr*** is another pronunciation 3. ***Lĕr*** **is the most common pronunciation.** 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?

EXAMPLE COPY

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. ฉัน**ยัง**สบายดี : Chǔn Yung Sà-baay~Dee = I am still well.
- *Negative:* **used before the word ไม่ : Mâi (negative modifier)** e.g. ฉัน**ยังไม่**สบายดี : Chǔn 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
Lĕr~Yung?
(common pronunciation)

Yung? / ยัง
(short pronunciation)

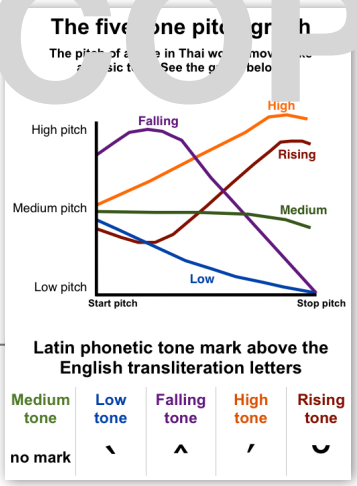
[Question] **Have/Has/Had + Subject + Verb 3 + ... ?, ... or not yet?, ... or still not?, ... yet?**

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 eat**en** some food/rice? = คุณกินข้าว**หรือยัง** : Koon Gin Kâaw **Rǔee~Yung?**
   Have you felt better? = คุณสบายดี**หรือยัง** : Koon Sà-baay~Dee **Rǔee~Yung?**

   ไหม : Mǎi? is a yes/no question word which has simple present tense as in Do/Does/Is/Am/Are .....? i[illegible]n? e.g.
   Do [illegible]u eat [illegible]e? คุณ[illegible]วไ[illegible]ม Ko[illegible]âa [illegible] **Mǎi?**
   A[illegible] y[illegible] w[illegible]/ine = [illegible]สบ[illegible]ดีไ[illegible] : [illegible]on Sà-ba[illegible]/~Dee [illegible]i?
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?

EXAMPLE COPY



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:	Wùd-dee	Jâ	(Chai)	
หวาน:	หวัดดี	จ้ะ	(ชัย)	Hi, Chai. / Hi.
	Hi	informal polite particle (used by female)	...(name)...	

Speaker	Sentence	Translation
Traditional question:	(Chai) Gin Kâaw (Lĕr)~Yung? Já (ชัย) กิน ข้าว (เหรอ)ยัง จ๊ะ ...(name)... to eat rice/food or not yet informal polite particle (used by female)	Have you eaten some food?
Chai: ชัย:	Wùd-dee Kúb (Wăan) หวัดดี คับ (หวาน) Hi informal polite particle (used by male) ...(name)...	Hi, Jĕab. / Hi.
Positive answer:	(Chai) Gin Láew (ชัย) กิน แล้ว ...(name)... to eat already	Yes, I have eaten.
	(Láew) Wăan Lâ? (แล้ว) หวาน ล่ะ then/and then ...(name)... particle	How about you? / And you?
Wăan: หวาน: Negative answer:	(Wăan) Yung (Mâi Gin Kâaw) Jâ (หวาน) ยัง (ไม่ กิน ข้าว) จ้ะ ...(name)... yet no/not to eat rice/food (used by female) informal polite particle	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. เหรอ : proper pronounced as b Thais commonly pronounce using L (Lĕr).
2. In **conversation, the sound ร : R may not be pronounced at all** in the particle ครับ : Krub is the proper pronunciation but Thais commonly pronounce คับ : Kub.
3. Thai **sentence structure** is flexible and can be converted.

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

EXAMPLE COPY

5. **To answer the question word เหรอยัง : (Lĕr)~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	**(Lĕr)~Yung?** **เหรอยัง** **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	Pŏ'm/Chŭn 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 ชัยกิน**แล้ว** : 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	Pŏ'm/ Chŭn 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	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
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)

EXAMPLE COPY

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

Answers: Audio: 1.4

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

EXAMPLE COPY

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	งั้น 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.

EXAMPLE COPY

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CHAPTER 2
Meeting People

บทที่สอง การพบผู้คน

Bòo'd Sôo Sŏng : Gaan+Pó'b Pûu~Kon

Section 1: What's your name?

Vocabulary		
Phonetic	Thai	
Chûee	ชื่อ	[noun] name
Jing	จริง	[mod[illegible] true, real, actual
[illegible]	[illegible]	[action [illegible]] play
Chûee~Jing	ชื่อจริง	[noun] official name, first name
Naam~Sa-koo~n	นามสกุล	[noun] surname, family name
Chûee~Sà-koo~n	ชื่อสกุล	นาม : name, [illegible] สกุล : Sa-koo~n = ancestor, lineage, extraction, race, clan)
name ~ lineage		
Chûee~Lê_n	ชื่อเล่น	[noun] nickname, short name, informal name
À-rai?	อะไร	[Question word] what?
À-rai	อะไร	[noun] [illegible] thing, [illegible] something, matter (used in specifying something by not saying the name of the thing, as in the word 'what' in the sentence 'I will have what you have'.)
Te[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (used [illegible] you are [illegible])
Mee	มี	[Possession verb] to have, to own, to possess [Existence verb] there is, there are, consist of, contain
Rê[illegible]	เรียก	[Action verb] [illegible] to call, to address or refer to (someone) (by a specified name or title) [Action verb] to cry out (to [illegible])

'Understand Thai language and think like Thai people in order to speak Thai [illegible]'

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Wâa ว่า [Relative pronoun] that (used to link two clauses/sentences into a

Examples: เรียกว่า... : Rêak~Wâa ... = is called (that) ... , ฉันคิดว่า ... : Chǔn Kíd Wâa ... = I think (that) ..., ผมพูดว่า ... : Pŏ'm Pûud Wâa ... = I said (that) ...

As you can see in the example, usually you cut the word 'that' from

Rêak~Wâa call ~ that

(...เรียกว่าอะไร / ..... Rêak~Wâa À-rai? = What is (it) called?)

Dialogue 1 Audio-Video: Speaking Tips for formal situations

Speaker	Sentence					Translation
Daa-raa:	Koon	Chûee	À-rai?	Ká		What's your name?
	คุณ	ชื่อ	อะไร	ค่ะ		
	you	name	what?	polite particle (used by female)		
Maa-nó'b:	Pŏ'm	Chûee	Maa-nó'b	Krúb		My name is Maa-nó'b.
มานพ	ผม	ชื่อ	มานพ	ครับ		
	I (male)	name	(name)	polite particle (used by males)		
	Láew	Koon	Chûee	À-rai?	Krúb	And what's your name?
	แล้ว	คุณ	ชื่อ	อะไร	ครับ	
	and	you	name	what?	polite particle (used by males)	
Daa-raa:	Chǔn	Chûee	Daa-raa	Ká		My name is Daa-raa.
ดารา	ฉัน	ชื่อ	ดารา	ค่ะ		
	I (female)	name	...(name)...	polite particle (used by females)		

Grammar & Language Point

1. The sentence "คุณชื่ออะไร : Koon Chûee À-rai?" is a short phrase used to ask for a name in formal situations/conversations. The grammatically correct sentence, which is not commonly used, is below.

A sentence

	Subject	+ Verb	+ Explanation part 1	+ Explanation part 2	+ Explanation part 3	+ Question word	= question sentence
Question	Koon	Chûee	Rêak~Wâa			À-rai?	What is your name?
	คุณ	ชื่อ	เรียกว่า			อะไร	
	you	have	name	is called		what?	
Answer	Chǔn	Mee	Chûee	Rêak~Wâa	Daa-raa		My name is Daa-raa.
	ฉัน	มี	ชื่อ	เรียกว่า	ดารา		
	I (female)	have	name	is called			

The common answer 'ผม/ฉันชื่อ ..... : Pŏ'm/Chŭn Chûee ...(name)..' is shortened from

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'Thai grammar is important but can be converted and is flexible'

2. The word แล้ว : Láew means 'then, and then' when it's added at the beginning of a sentence or between two sentences. You can use this word at the beginning of a question that is the same as the question that you have just been asked. See Dialogue

3. **When introducing oneself first we can say;**

ผม/ฉัน ..(name).. ครับ/ค่ะ : Pŏ'm/Chŭn ..(name).. Krúb/Kâ = I am ..(name)..

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- In **formal** situations/conversations, we normally say the subject/pronoun words **ผม : Pŏ'm, ฉัน : Chŭn or คุณ : Koon** to politely address a person.

  We usually have **two** names. Our name is **formal** situations/conversations when we introduce ourself with our **official/first name** to be formal and polite.

- **Nowadays, parents commonly use words with many syllables, such as Sanskrit, Pali, Thai mix Sanskrit/Pali words to offer a name hoping it will certainly** [illegible] **they sound melodious.** We can also say [illegible] good [illegible] As mentioned in the Principles (Part 1), original Thai words have only one syllable/sound which doesn't sound melodious.

- **Full name (official/first name and surname) is only used in your official situations** [illegible] Birth certificate, Driving licence, [illegible] government office, in school, etc.

ชื่อจริง	มานพ		ดาราดาว
Chûee~Jing:	Maa-nó'b		Daa-raa
Meaning:	human		star
นามสกุล:	สกุลดี		จริญใจ
Naam~Sà-goon:	Sa-goon~dee		Ja-rin-jai
Meaning:	lineage~good		Meaning:
ชื่อเล่น:	หนึ่ง		เจี๊ยบ
Chûee~Lên:	Nùeng		Jéab
Meaning:	one		chick, roselle

- The sentence '.... เรียกว่าอะไร / ..... Rêak~Wâa À-rai? = What is (it) called?' is used to ask about how to call something like [illegible] in Chapter 9.

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Dialogue 2 : Audio: 2.1 Video Speak Thai 2.1 Asking informally for a name

Jéab: เจี๊ยบ	Chûee ชื่อ name	À-rai? อะไร what?	Já จ๊ะ informal polite particle (used by females)	What's your name?
Nêe: นี่	name	...(name)...	informal polite particle (used by males)	
	(Láew)	then		
Jéab: เจี๊ยบ	Chûee ชื่อ	Jéab เจี๊ยบ	Jâ จ้ะ	My name is เจี๊ยบ : Jéab.

Grammar & Language Points

When asking or talking about informal situations or conversations, we commonly omit the subject personal pronoun.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- When we have just meeting and asking for name in informal situations or conversations we commonly give our **nickname**, which is a sign of informality and friendliness.
- Parents customary/commonly **nickname** a child with a one- or two-syllable word, usually original Thai words, to be **informal and such as long-familiar friends, familiar people**, etc.
- **Thai nicknames are usually common words**, for example, แก้ว : Gâew (glass, cup, transparent object), หวาน : Wăan (sweet), หนึ่ง : Nùng (number one), เอ : Ay (letter A), ชาติ : Châat (race), etc.
- Note that, **Thai nicknames have a similar usage to English short names, such as, Tom (shortened from Thomas)**, Will (shortened from William), Kate (shortened from Katherine), etc. Thai nicknames are not like the nicknames you call someone to tease or play with.

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Dialogue 3 : Audio: 2.1 Video: Speak Thai 2.1 Precisely ask about official/first names, surnames, nicknames, and ... sentences

Note to learners : Dialogue 3 below is here as a reference to help you to understand and be aware of different ways to construct sentences. Thais rarely speak the long sentences and normally omit the words in brackets.

Sentence							Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	(คุณ) you	(มี) have	ชื่อจริง official/first name	(เรียกว่า) is called	อะไร what	ครับ polite particle (used by males)	What is your first name?
Maa-nó'b มานพ	(ผม) I (male)	(มี) have	ชื่อจริง official/first name	(เรียกว่า) is called	มานพ ....(name)...	ครับ polite particle (used by males)	My first name is Maa-nó'b (มานพ)
Daa-raa: ดารา	แล้ว then/and then	นามสกุล family name/surname	ล่ะ particle	คะ polite particle (used by females)			What about surname?
Maa-nó'b มานพ	...(surname)...						
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Koon)	Chûee~Lê_n	À-rai? อะไร what?	Ká คะ polite particle (used by females)			What is your nickname?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(ผม) I (male)	ชื่อเล่น nickname/	เรียกว่า is called	หนึ่ง ...(name)...	ครับ polite particle		My nickname is Nùeng (หนึ่ง).

Grammar & Language Points

- The compound word 'เรียกว่า : Rêak~Wâa' can be put [illegible] 'ชื่อ' aft[illegible]

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- In some situations, someone may ask for different names such as a sch[illegible]

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Section 3 : How is someone doing and Negative answers

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Example sentences

Audio: 2.4 Video: Speak Thai 2.4

Sentence	Thai	Romanization	English
Sentence 1 formal/informal	แล้ว พบ กัน ใหม่	Láew Pó'b Gun Mài	then/and then to meet each other new (occasion)
	แล้ว พบ กัน อีก	Láew Pó'b Gun Èek	then/and then to meet each other again
Sentence 3 formal/informal	แล้ว พบ กัน ครั้ง หน้า	Láew Pó'b Gun Krúng Nâa	then/and then to meet each other time next
Sentence 4 informal	แล้ว เจอ กัน	Láew Jer Gun	then/and then meet each other
	ครับ / คะ	Kúb / Ká	yes (used by males) / yes (used by females)
	Kúb / Jâ		yes (used by males) / yes (used by females)

Speaker 1:

See you in the new occasion. / See you another time.

See you again.

See you next time.

See you. / See ya.

Speaker 2:

Yes. / Yep. / Yeah.

Language point

1. **Perceptions** are hard to put into words. meet then/and then therefore we say the parting sentence แล้วเราพบ/เจอกัน : Láew **Rao** Pó'b/Jer Gun = **We** (will) meet each other' not as in the English parting sentence '(I) see you' which indicates that a speaker will see the person he is speaking to.
2. The subject **Rao** in the parting sentence แล้ว**(เรา)**พบ/เจอกัน : Láew **(Rao)** Pó'b/Jer Gun is commonly omitted.
3. When the sentence involves "we" and the phrase "something together" or "to the other", the word Gun is placed at the end of the sentence after a Wh-question word. For example,
เรากินข้าวกัน : Rao Gin Kâaw Gun = We eat rice together / with each other.
เรารักกัน : Rao Rak Gun = We love each other.
เด็กตีกัน : Dèk Dtee Gun = Children hit each other / the other.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

When parting a meeting, it is quite common to say the same phrase as in the point above.

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Daa-raa: Chǔn Sǒrn Paa-Sǎa Tai Kâ

I (female) to teach language Thai polite particle (used by females)

I teach Thai language.

Maa-nóˑb: Koon Sǒrn Núk+Rean Têe~Nǎi? Krúb

มานพ คุณ สอน นักเรียน ที่ไหน ครับ

you to teach student which place? polite particle

Where do you teach your student?

Daa-raa: Chǔn Sǒrn Têe Bâan Kâ

ดารา ฉัน สอน ที่ บ้าน ค่ะ

I (female) to teach at home polite particle (used by females)

I teach at home.

Grammar & Language points

1. Indicating the subject the teacher teach, we say 'ครูสอน : Kruu Sǒrn + (subject of teaching).. e.g. ครูสอนภาษาอังกฤษ : Kruu Sǒrn Paa-sǎa *U*ng-grid = English teacher
2. **ที่ไหน : Têe~Nǎi?** is a compound question word combined from the words '**ที่ : Têe = place**' and '**ไหน : Nǎi = question word meaning 'which'**' so the question word '**ที่ไหน : Têe~Nǎi? = Which place?**' is equivalent to the question word '**Where?**' in English.
3. When there is already a specified subject in a sentence, **question word(s)** must come after a statement to change a statement into a question sentence.
4. To answer **question word(s)** if it is a **yes/no question with subject ไหม : Mǎi** you need to **repeat** the words in the question as you learnt in chapter 1, but if it is a ***Wh*-question words** like อะไร : À-rai? = ***Wh***at?, ที่ไหน : Têe~Nǎi? = ***Wh***ich place?, อย่างไร : Yàang-rai? / ยังไง : (Y*u*ng)-ngai? = ***H***ow? etc., you can also repeat the words in the question sentence and **answer** by **putting the thing that the speaker wants to know.** See examples below.

A statement + Question word

Q1: Koon Sǒrn Bâan Têe~Nǎi? Sabaay-dii Mǎi?

คุณ สบายดี ไหม

You be well/fine ?/Are you?

= Are you well?

A1: Chǎn Sǒrn Bâan Têe~Nǎi. Sabaay-dii.

ฉัน สบายดี

I (male/female) be well/fine

= I am well/fine.

A2: Pǒˑm Mǎi Sabaay-dii.

ผม ไม่ สบายดี

I (male/female) not be well/fine

= I am not well/fine.

Note: Negative modifier ไม่ : Mǎi *can be placed before a noun*. ไม่ดี : Mǎi Dii = not good ✓, ไม่กิน : Mǎi Gin = do/does not eat ✓, ไม่รู้ : Mǎi Rúu = not know ✗

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Section 3 : Nationality - What nationality are you?

Tom: Marie Bpe'n Ko'n Fá-rùng-sè_d Krúb Marie is French.

..(name).. be; is/am/are (status) person French polite particle (used by male)

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Grammar & Language Points

1. In sentence about nationality in Thai grammar, the word **คน : Ko'n = person** must follow the word **เป็น : Bpe'n** = be; is/am/are.
2. The sentence **คุณเป็นคนประเทศอะไร : Koon Bpe'n Ko'n Bprà-têe_d A-rai?** is like we say '**You are a person of what country?**' which means we ask about the nationality of that person.

Statement			Question Particle			Question Statement	
Subject +	Verb	+	Explanation part 1	+	Explanation part 2	+	Question word	Translation
Koon	Bpe'n		Ko'n		Bprà-têe_d		À-rai?	What is your nationality?
คุณ	เป็น		คน		ประเทศ		อะไร	
(you)	(be)		(person)		(country)		(what?)	

3. The nationality words are modifier words which must come after the word **'คน : Ko'n = person; people'**. e.g. คนไทย : Ko'n Thai = Thai (person; people), คนอังกฤษ : Ko'n *U*ng-grid = English (person; people), คนอเมริกัน : Ko'n À-may-rí-g*u*n = American, คนฝรั่งเศส : Ko'n Fá-*rù*ng-sè_d = French (person; people), คนเยอรมัน : Ko'n Yer-Mu*n* = German.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- Sometimes, we would ask the nationality of a foreigner as we may not be sure by just looks.
- When we do not [illegible] the nationality of a foreigner, we usually guess people from a particular [illegible] perceive from looks, [illegible] colours and build to class or group people, for example,

  ฝรั่ง : Fá-*rù*ng = Westerner, European, Caucasian; white people who have lineage from Europe (light [illegible] and generally [illegible])

  แขก : Kàek = [illegible] Middle Eastern; complexion with bold feature of face,

  แขกขาว : Kàek~Kăaw = Arabic people (light complexion with bold feature of face),

  คน(ผิว)ดำ : Ko'n~(Pĭw)~D*um* = people with a dark complexion

  [Note: Pĭw = complexion; ดำ : Dum = black; ขาว : Kăaw = white]

  Example: [illegible] เป็นฝรั่ง : Tâa-ra Fá-rùng = [illegible] a Western/European
- Thai language is very descriptive and direct. Do not be offended when Thais use these words, it is our perception and the way Thais have communicated for hundreds of years.
- The word ฝรั่ง : Fá-rùng is habitually used in Thai language. It is, in the [illegible] believed that this word derived from:

  1) the word Frank; an Ancient European people, during the 3rd century to Middle Ages. The Frankish state consolidated its hold over the majority of western Europe by the end of the 8th century, developing into the Carolingian Empire. This empire would gradually evolve into the state of France and the Holy Roman Empire. [illegible] the Middle Ages, the

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Bâan		Koon	
Kâaw	Kŏrng	Pŏ'm/Chǔn	rice/food of mine
ข้าว	ของ	ผม/ฉัน	
rice/food	of, belong to	I/me/my/mine	
Kâaw	Kŏrng	Pŏ'm/Chǔn	rice/food of mine
Gaa-fae	Kŏrng	Jéab	coffee of Jiab
กาแฟ	ของ	เจี๊ยบ	
coffee	of, belong to	...(name)...	
Gaa-fae		Jéab	coffee of Jiab
Ree-môd	Kŏrng	Tee-wee	
รีโมต	ของ	ทีวี	TV's remote controller
Ree-môd		Tee-wee	TV's remote controller
remote controller			

3. The sentence บ้านของคุณอยู่ที่ไหน Bâan Kŏrng Koon Yùu Têe~Nǎi? can have two meanings which are 'Where is your home/hometown? *or* Where is your house?' depending on the context. This is because the word **บ้าน : Bâan has many meanings which are 'home, house, hometown'** e.g. if the speakers are on the street and they are heading to the house of the addressee on foot, บ้าน(ของ)คุณอยู่ที่ไหน Bâan (Kŏrng) Koon Yùu Têe~Nǎi? the sentence would mean 'Where is your house?'.
4. When there is context, Thais like to omit words to make sentences shorter;
   Long sentence: บ้านของคุณอยู่ที่ไหน : Bâan Kŏrng Koon Yùu Têe~Nǎi?
   Short sentence: บ้านอยู่ที่ไหน : Bâan Yùu Têe~Nǎi?
5. You can also say คุณอยู่ที่ไหน : Koon Yùu Têe~Nǎi? to ask about hometown or someone. However, this sentence can also have two meanings which are 'Where do you live? *or* Where are you?' depending on the context. This is because the word **อยู่ : Yùu has many meanings which are 'to be, is/are, located, to live or to stay'**. For example, if the speakers are on the phone and the person said the sentence คุณอยู่(ที่)ไหน : Koon Yùu (Têe)~Nǎi? the sentence would mean 'Where are you?
6. **เมือง : Mueang** means country, city, town (habitation area that is bigger than a village) which is commonly used to King, e.g. เมืองไทย : Mueang~Thai, เมืองอังกฤษ : Mueang~*U*ng Grìt, เมืองลอนดอน : Mueang~London, เมืองสตราฟอร์ด : Mueang~Stratford, เมืองภูเก็ต : Mueang~Puu-gè'd, เมืองหลวง : Mueang~Lŭang (capital city), เมืองกระบี่ : Mueang~Grà-bee (the town of Krabi province), etc.
7. Other ways to ask about the place where the person lives or stays

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Groong~Te_b Ma-haa-na-korn A-morn Rad-dta-na-go-sin Ma-hin-ta-raa-yud-ta-ya Ma-haa-di-lo'k Po'b

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- Bangkok is by far the most densely populated city in Thailand with about 14 million people (A.D. 2016)

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CHAPTER 4
Addressing People

บทที่สี่ การกล่าวเรียกคน Bòˇd Têe Sèe Gaan+Glàaw~Rêak Koˇn

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Personal pronouns are the words used to address people in polite conversations such as I, me, you, he, her, him, they, them, we, us and it.

In Thai there are many words used to address people according to the cultures, customs, the relationship between speakers, attitude and feelings, situations, the mood of the conversations such as formal, informal, speaking with monks, speaking with the royal family or the mood of the speakers such as being polite, impolite, rude, demanding, etc.

Section 1 Personal Pronouns used in polite situations

Part 1 Default Addressing Words

Vocabulary Audio 4.1 Video Clip 4.1

Note: If you are just starting to learn and memorise the words, you may opt to start learning with part 1. ***The other ways of addressing people in parts 2, 3 and 4 are provided for your reference*** to help you understand both the language and culture. You may also need to revisit and learn additional words later.

Who to address...	Male	Female	Comparable English words
one's self	ผม : Pŏˇm	ฉัน : Chǔn ดิฉัน : Chǔn (colloquial pronunciation)	I, me
a group of people including oneself	เรา : Rao (big people) พวกเรา : Pûak~Rao (big group of people)		we, us, our, ours
	พวกผม : Pûak~Pŏˇm (we, males)	พวกฉัน : Pûak~Chǔn (we, females)	
a person or group of people who you are talking to (except young children)	คุณ : Koon (singular) พวกคุณ : Pûak~ Koon (plural)		you, your, yours
a person or group of people who you are talking about	เขา : Kăo (singular) เขาเป็นคนดี : Kăo (colloquial pronunciation)		he, him, his, she, her, hers
	พวกเขา : Pûak~Kăo (plural) พวกเค้า : Pûak~Kăo (colloquial pronunciation)		they, them, their, theirs

Vocabulary Note: พวก : Pûak means a group of people and is used to mark plurality.

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Part 3 Either Love It or Hate It

Vocabulary

Very Informal Addressing Words

Situation: When accepted among family and very close friends

Rude or Vulgar Addressing Words

Situation: When used with strangers, in formal or official situations and/or when the speaker is angry

Who to address	Male	Female	Compulsory English words
oneself	กู : Guu		I, me, my, mine
a person who you are talking to (except young child)	มึง : Mueng		you, your, yours
a person who you are talking about	มัน : Man		he, him, his, she, her, hers

Part 4 The Official

Vocabulary

Official Addressing Words

Situation: Used by news reporters on TV, radio, hosts talking to their respected audiences or guests, when talking to high ranking people in society, e.g. ministers, corporate executives, high ranking government officers, etc.

Who to address	Male	Female	Compulsory English words
oneself	ผม : Pŏ'm กระผม : Grà-Pŏ'm	ฉัน : Chǎn ดิฉัน : Di-chǎn	I, me, my, mine
a person who you are talking to (except young child)	คุณ : Koon, ท่าน : Tâan		you, your, yours
a person who you are talking about	เขา : Kăo, ท่าน : Tâan		he, him, his, she, her, hers

Grammar Lesson 7

1. In Thai, personal pronouns do not change the form of the word like in English. For example, we, us, our, ours = เรา : Rao
2. You can add the word พวก : Pûak in front of any singular word to make it plural.
3. In Thai, there are many more addressing words for different situations which you will learn later on in the course.
4. In Thai, according to a gender's personality, it is considered that women [illegible] feeling while [illegible].
5. To call attention from someone when you do not know their name, we commonly use an addressing word with or without a polite particle depending on the situation e.g. คุณค่ะ : Koon Kâ = You (Ms/Mr)! + formal polite particle, เธอจ๊ะ : Ter (Já = You (informal)! + informal (sweet) polite particle.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

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1. [illegible] Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia) in B.E. 236. This era introduced Sanskrit and Pali language to Thais.
2. King Ram Khamhaeng (พ่อขุนรามคำแหง : Pŏr Kŏon Raam K*um*-hăeng) who invented Thai script was the third king of the Phra Ruang Dynasty (ราชวงศ์พระร่วง) ruling the **Sukhothai Kingdom** [illegible] B.E. 1830.
3. During [illegible] Kŏon, and everyone in the kingdom was regarded as one Thai family. In short, the Sukhothai's regime is 'father looks after his children'.
4. [illegible] addressing [illegible] kings to [illegible] during the [illegible] era.
5. The Sukhothai Kingdom was annexed to the **Ayutthaya Kingdom** which was established and prosperous from around B.E. 1893-2310. Ayutthaya's regime was 'Absolute Monarchy' adopted from the Khmer [illegible] and influenced by Indian [illegible] Kings were addressed as a form of [illegible] called [illegible] Prá-jâo = God'.
6. In Absolute Monarchy, there were classes in society;
   - **Governing class (Upper class) :** King > Royalty > Bureaucrats
   - **Under Governing class (Under class) :** Commoners > Slaves
   - **Monks** [illegible] which a [illegible] should respect)
7. According to classes, there are languages used for different classes such as ราชาศัพท์ : Raa-chaa~Sù̀b = The King's language (loaned words from Sanskrit), used by any classes when talking to or about the King.
8. There [illegible] according to classes. [illegible] to distinguish themselves from the lower class, there are more words evolve and the common's Sukhothai addressing words กู : Guu, มึง : Mueng and other words were regarded as a language of lower class people (harsh and rude).
9. [illegible] war with [illegible] B.E. 3[illegible]
10. The **Thonburi Kingdom** was established after พระเจ้าตากสิน : Prá-jâo Dtaak-sin (Phrachao Taksin) liberating the state in B.E. 2310.
11. The **Rattanakosin Kingdom** was established in B.E. 2325 after พระเจ้าตาก[illegible] : Prá-jâo Dtaak-sin (Phrachao Taksin) died and [illegible] **Kingdom of the West and East** [illegible]
12. In B.E. 2448, King Rama 5 abolished the slave system and modernised Thai society.
13. Siam's regime changed from Absolute Monarchy to Democracy with the King as Head of State during the King Rama 7 reign (B.E. 2475). The class system disappeared over time.
14. The name [illegible] Thailand [illegible] Thailand in B.E. 2482.
15. Even though, there is no class system in Thailand anymore yet the attitude has not completely disappeared and is reminiscent in Thai language.
16. Nowadays, Thais would consider each situation in order to socialise with manners.

'The [illegible] evolved.'

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Section 2 : Customary addressing/calling people with family words

politely address/call people of different ages by using an unspecified name. We use **family words to address/call any people** like they are our relatives according to the ancient culture, Sukhothai era, of respecting everyone in the nation as one Thai family.

Vocabulary 1: Audio: 4.2.1 Video: Speak Thai 4.2.1

Phon	Thai	[Personal pronouns] moderately elder person
Nórng	น้อง	[Family noun] younger brother or sister

Customary Addressing Words

Situation: Family, friends, acquaintances or at anytime you want to indicate a relaxed, informal and customary respectful attitude

Who to address...	Male	Female	Male	Female	Comparable English words
oneself	พี่ : Pêe		น้อง : Nórng		me, my, mine
a person who you are talking to	น้อง : Nórng		พี่ : Pêe		you, your, yours
a person who you are talking about	น้องเขา : Nórng Kháo		พี่เขา : Pêe Kháo		he, her, his

Dialogue 1: Audio: 4.2.1 Video: Speak Thai 4.2.1

					Meaning
Jéab: เจี๊ยบ	Pêe พี่ elder	Chûee ชื่อ name	À-rai? อะไร	Ká คะ	What's your name?
Nùeng: หนึ่ง	Pêe พี่ elder	Chûee ชื่อ name	Nùeng หนึ่ง (name)...	Krúb ครับ	My name is Nùeng.

Context: The elder sister is polite appropriate

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Have you eaten?

Yes, I have eaten.

Section 3 : Using names to address each other

Customs, Culture & Etiquette

1. There may be many [illegible] to address each other correctly, therefore addressing each other with names disregards all the formality and is neutral.
2. To truly appreciate Thai culture and to speak Thai fluently, It is recommended to learn to address people in the same way Thai people do.

Section 4 : Titles used in front of names

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Vocabulary Audio: 4.4 Video: Speak Thai 4.4

Type	Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Formal, polite and respectful	Koon	คุณ	[Title pronoun] **Mister, Ms** (used in front of the first/official name or nickname to address a person politely e.g. คุณ : Koon Daa-raa) Note: คุณ Koon is not an official title to clarify gender, age, marriage status that is used in official documents like ID cards, passports, driving license. You will learn these title words later on.
	Taan	ท่าน	[Title pronoun] **Mister, Madam** (used in front of the first/official name to address a person politely and formally e.g. ท่านมา : Tâan Maa-no b, ท่านดารา : Taan Daa-raa, ครับ/ค่ะ ท่าน : Krub/Ka Taan = Yes, sir/ma'am., ท่านผู้ชม : Tâan Pûu~Cho m = official title + audience
Informal, friendly, polite and respectful	Pêe	พี่	[Title pronoun] **moderately older person** (used in front of the first/official name or nickname to address a person or oneself) **informally and respectfully** e.g. พี่หนึ่ง : Pêe Nueng, พี่เจี๊ยบ : Pee Jeab)
	Nórng	น้อง	[Title pronoun] **moderately younger person** (used in front of the first/official name or nickname to address a person (or oneself) **informally and friendly** e.g. น้องหนึ่ง : Nórng Nueng, น้องเจี๊ยบ : Nórng Jeab)
Impolite and rude	Aî	ไอ้	[Title pronoun] (used in front of the first/official name or nickname to address a male person impolitely e.g. ไอ้เอ๋ : Aî Ée)
	Ee	อี	[Title pronoun] (used in front of the first/official name or nickname to address a female person impolitely e.g. อีเจี๊ยบ : EE Jéab)

Note : If you are a beginner, learn and memorise the common and polite addressing words above. *The impolite/rude title words below are here as a reference* to help you to understand both the language and culture.

Other family words from Section 2 Part 2 in this chapter can also be used as titles

e.g. ลุงแดง : Loong D*ae*ng = Uncle D*ae*ng

ป้าจันทร์ : Bpâa Jun = Aunty Jun

ตาบุญ : Dtaa Boon = Grandpa Boon

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CHAPTER 5
People, Family & Gender
บทที่ห้า คน ครอบครัว และคำบอกเพศ

Section 1: Gender Words

Vocabulary (Audio 5.1) Video: Section 1

Phonetic	Thai	Meaning	Usage
Yĭng	หญิง	[Gender noun, modifier] **female**	Used with humans, spirits. Position after occupation e.g. นักเรียนหญิง : Núk~Rean Yĭng
Chaay (Chaai)	ชาย	[Gender noun, modifier] **male**	นักเรียนชาย : Núk~Rean Chaay
Săaw	สาว	[Gender noun, modifier] **female**, **adolescent female**	Position after family words e.g. พี่ชาย : Pêe~Chaay, สาว : Pêe~Sàaw (Pêe~Sàaw)
		[Gender noun] **adolescent female, lass, damsel, maiden**	
Nòom	หนุ่ม	[Gender modifier] **adolescent male**	(used with humans, spirits)
		[Gender noun] **adolescent male, [illegible]**	

Note : *You do not need to memorize the word หนุ่ม. This word is here as a reference to show you how Thai language works.*

Dtua~Mear	ตัวเมีย	[Gender noun, modifier] **female**	Used with animals and things e.g. แมวตัวเมีย : Mâa~Dtua~Mear cat,
Dtua~Pûu	ตัวผู้	[Gender noun, modifier] **male**	แมวตัวผู้ : Mâa~Dtua~Pûu cat

Grammar & Language Points

1. In Thai, we have gender words used to specify the gender of living [illegible] stated above [illegible] Chaay, Săaw, Nòom [illegible] language, such as [illegible] does not perceive the [illegible] are exceptions [illegible] work as a pair, [illegible] example, an electrical plug is male (ปลั๊กตัวผู้ : Plúk Dtua~Pûu) and a socket is female (ปลั๊กตัวเมีย : Plúk Dtua~Mear).
2. The **gender** [illegible] example [illegible] Yĭng can mean 'a woman' [illegible]
3. A **Noun** is a word (other than a pronoun in Chapter 4) used to identify a class of people, animal, place, thing, or to name a particular thing. e.g. woman, human, teacher, dog, station, knife, Eiffel Tower, [illegible] HSBC etc.

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4. The **gender modifier** must come after the word it clarifies. e.g. นักเรียนชาย :

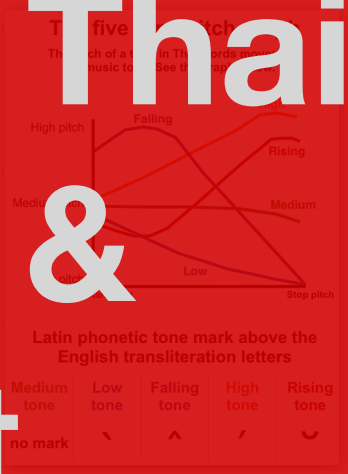
Section 2: People

Vocabulary Audio: 5.2 Video: Speak Thai 5.2

Phonetic	Thai	Meaning
Pûu+ ...	ผู้	[Prefix] **person** (must be used in front of other words (see below)
Pûu+Yǐng	ผู้หญิง	[People noun] **woman, female**
Pûu+Chaay	ผู้ชาย	[People noun] **man, male**
Pûu+Yài	ผู้ใหญ่	[People noun] **grown up, mature person, adult, senior**
Dè'k	เด็ก	[People noun] **child, children, young human, baby**
Dè'k~Yǐng	เด็กผู้หญิง	[People noun] **girl, female young person**
Dè'k~Pûu+Chaay	เด็กผู้ชาย	[People noun] **boy, male young person**
Wai~Rôn	วัยรุ่น	[People noun] **teenager**

Example sentences Audio: 5.2 Video: Speak Thai 5.2

Speaker	Sentence			Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	Chǎn ฉัน I (female)	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yǐng ผู้หญิง woman	I am a woman.
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	Pŏ'm ผม I (male)	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Chaay ผู้ชาย man	I am a man.
	Koon คุณ You	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yǐng ผู้หญิง woman	You are a woman.
	Kǎo เขา He	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Chaay ผู้ชาย man	He is a man.
	Kǎo เขา She	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yǐng ผู้หญิง woman	She is a woman.
Pǐn: ผิน	Chǎn ฉัน I	Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yài ผู้ใหญ่ adult	I am an adult.



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Boon: บุญ | Loong | Bpe'n | Pûu+Yài

I (uncle age) | be ; is/am/are (status) | adult

Wäan: หวาน | Nŭu หนู | Bpe'n เป็น | Dè'k~Pûu+Yĭng เด็กผู้หญิง | I am a girl.

I (young age) | be; is/am/are (status) | girl

Bo[illegible] | [illegible] | Bpe'n เป็น | [illegible]+Chai [illegible]

I (young age) | be; is/am/are (status) | boy

Mun มัน | Bpe'n เป็น | Dtua Mia ตัวเมีย | It is a female animal.

Jèab: เจี๊ยบ | Rao เรา | Bpe'n เป็น | Wai~Rôon วัยรุ่น | We are teenagers.

Section 3: Family

Note [illegible]

- If your [illegible] communicate with people in general, e.g. travelling or for use in business correspondence, you do not need to learn and memorise all the words in this section.
- If your aim in learning Thai is to communicate with your Thai family and friends, learn and memorise the relevant words you would need to [illegible]

Vocabulary | Audio: 3.3 | Video: Speak Thai 3.3 | 'Learn about Thai culture to understand how we speak'

Phonetic	Thai	Meaning
Krôob Krua	[illegible]	[illegible] family
Pô	[illegible]	[illegible] dad, daddy, papa
Mâe	แม่	[Family noun] mother, mum, mummy, mama
Pâa~Mâe	[illegible]	[illegible] father and mother
Pee	[illegible]	[illegible] sister or brother
Pêe~Sǎaw	พี่สาว	[Family noun] elder sister
Pêe~Chaay	[illegible]	[illegible] elder brother
Nórng	[illegible]	[illegible] younger brother or sister
Nórng~Sǎaw	น้องสาว	[Family noun] younger sister
Nórng~Chaay	น้อ[illegible]	[illegible] younger brother

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Pêe~Nórng	พี่น้อง	[Family noun]	sibling, brother and sister
Lûuk~Sǎaw	ลูกสาว	[Family noun]	daughter
Lûuk~Chaay	ลูกชาย	[Family noun]	son
Pun-yaa (formal)	ภรรยา	[Family noun]	wife
Mee (informal)	เมีย		

(Note: ภรรยา : Pun-yaa can also be pronounced as Pun-rá-yaa)

Kŏrng ของ [Possessive modifier] **of, belong to (one's, one's time)**

(used between two words to clarify the possession or relation of people, things, places, etc. See Chapter 3 Section 4 for a more detailed explanation)

Example sentences

Speaker	Sentence				Meaning
Maa-nóʼb: มานพ	Pôr พ่อ dad	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Chaay ผู้ชาย man	Dee ดี good/nice	Dad is a good man.
Daa-raa: ดารา	Mâe แม่ mum	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yĭng ผู้หญิง woman	Dee ดี good/nice	Mum is a good woman.
Pĭn: ผิน	Pôr พ่อแม่ parents	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yài ผู้ใหญ่ adult	[illegible] adults.	
Boy: บอย	Pêe พี่ elder	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Chaay ผู้ชาย man		The elder is a ma[illegible]
Wāan [illegible]	Pêe (Kŏrng) Chǎn พี่ (ของ) ฉัน elder (of) mine (female)	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Yĭng ผู้หญิง woman		My elder is a woman.
Boy: บอย	Nórng~Sǎaw (Kŏrng) Pŏʼm น้องสาว (ของ) ผม younger sister (of) mine (male)	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Dèʼk เด็ก child		My younger sister is a child. / My younger sist[illegible] young.
Boon: บุญ speaking to a considerably younger person.	Lûuk (Kŏrng) Loong ลูก (ของ) ลุง offspring of uncle (male)	Bpeʼn เป็น be; is/am/are (status)	Pûu+Chaay ผู้ชาย man		My child is male. / My child is a man.

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Phonetic	Thai	Meaning
Bpâa	ป้า	[Relation noun] elder sister of one's parents
Aa	อา	[Relation noun] younger brother or sister of one's father
Náa	น้า	[Relation noun] younger brother or sister of one's mother
Dtaa	ตา	[Relation noun] maternal grandfather, mother's father
Yâa	ย่า	[Relation noun] paternal grandmother, father's mother
Yaa	ยาย	[Relation noun] maternal grandmother, mother's mother
Lăan	หลาน	[Relation noun] grandchild, niece or nephew
Lăan~Săaw	หลานสาว	[Relation noun] niece, granddaughter
Lăan~Chaay	หลานชาย	[Relation noun] nephew, grandson
Lĕ_n	เหลน	[Relation noun] great-grandchild, great-grandson, great-granddaughter
Kĕry (Kĕy)	เขย	[Relation noun] man that became relative by law
Lûuk~Kĕry	ลูกเขย	[Relation noun] son-in-law
Pêe~Kĕry	พี่เขย	[Relation noun] elder brother-in-law
Nórng~Kĕry	น้องเขย	[Relation noun] younger brother-in-law
Sà-pái	สะใภ้	[Relation noun] a woman that became relative by law
Lûuk~Sà-pái	ลูกสะใภ้	[Relation noun] daughter in-law
Pêe~Sà-pái	พี่สะใภ้	[Relation noun] elder sister in-law
Nórng~Sà-pái	น้องสะใภ้	[Relation noun] younger sister in-law
Kreu?	ใคร	[Question word] who?

'Transliterations and phonetic letters are not a perfect substitute for the Thai alphabet. The English is subjective. If it helps you to remember the Thai sounds, you can write the English in your own way.'

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2. Explaining that the objective in the explanation part relates to someone/something.

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Subject	+	Verb	+	Explanation part	Translation
Pĭn ผิน (name)		Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)		Pun-yaa ภรรยา wife	Pin is a wife.

Subject	+	Verb	+	Explanation part			Translation
				Main	+ Link	+ Explanation	
Pĭn ผิน (name)		Bpe'n เป็น be; is/am/are (status)		Pun-yaa ภรรยา wife	Pŏ'm ผม I		Pin is my wife.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

- **We address or call relatives (mostly elders) with a family or relative word to indicate respect and rank in the family.**
- The name of a family member or relative can be used after the family or relative word to indicate who is who e.g. อาไซมอน : Aa Simon = Uncle Simon (younger brother of your father)
- **The elders** commonly use just a name to address younger members of the family.
- **Brothers and sisters** commonly address their younger siblings by calling their brother.
- **In friendships**, people address each other in several ways formally, informally, respecting age as an elder or younger (explained in Chapter 4) or by using nicknames made up among themselves. Nicknames between friends would typically describe a characteristic or behavior of people e.g. เนื้อ : Nûa = beefy, เจี๊ยบเล็ก : Jiab Lèk = Small Jiab, หมิ่ง : Mìng = Cuddly (หมิ่ง = Ming = Cute), อ้วน : Ûan = Fat, อ้อ : Ôo = Infant (อ้อ = Oo = Infant), ดื้อ : Dûee = Stubborn.
- **In relationships**, a couple can address each other however they feel like; formally, informally, respecting age as an elder or younger (explained in Chapter 4) or by using their own special words which typically state a characteristic or look of a person e.g. ที่รัก : Têe Rák = Dear, ตัวน้อย : Dtua~Nói = Little monkey, ดื้อ : Dûee = Stubborn.

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CHAPTER 6
Numbers
บทที่หก เลข
Bòt Tèe Hòk : lêk

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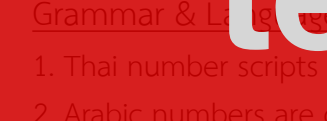
Section 1 : Cardinal Numbers - One & Two Digits

Vocabulary 1 Audio: 6.1 Video: Speak Thai 6.1

Thai number symbol	Thai number word	Phonetic	Meaning	Thai number symbol	Thai number word	Phonetic	Meaning
๐	ศูนย์	Sŭn	Zero				
๑	หนึ่ง	Nùeng	One				
๒	สอง	Sŏrng	Two				
๓	สาม	Sǎm	Three				
๔	สี่	Sèe	Four				
๕	ห้า	Hâa	Five				
๖	หก	Hòk	Six				
๗	เจ็ด	Jèd	Seven				
๘	แปด	Bpàed	Eight				
๙	เก้า	Gâo	Nine				
๑๐	สิบ	Sìb	Ten				
				๑๑	สิบเอ็ด	Sìb E'd	Eleven
				๑๒	สิบสอง	Sìb Sŏrng	Twelve
				๑๓	สิบสาม	Sìb Sǎm	Thirteen
				๑๔	สิบสี่	Sìb Sèe	Fourteen
				๑๕	สิบห้า	Sìb Hâa	Fifteen
				๑๖	สิบหก	Sìb Hòk	Sixteen
				๑๗	สิบเจ็ด	Sìb Jèd	Seventeen
				๑๘	สิบแปด	Sìb Bpàed	Eighteen
				๑๙	สิบเก้า	Sìb Gâo	Nineteen
				๒๐	ยี่สิบ	Yêe Sìb	Twenty

Thai number symbol from different periods

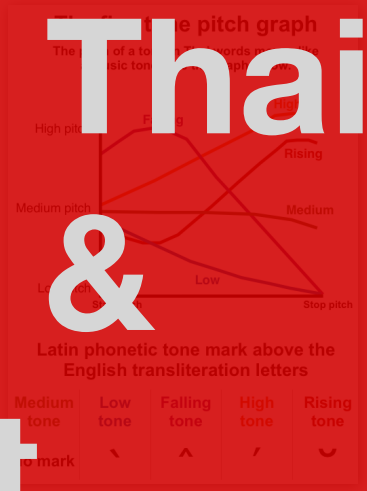


อยุธยา : Ayutthaya

กรุงเทพฯ : Krungthep (Bangkok)

Grammar & Language

1. Thai number scripts are commonly used in official documents.
2. Arabic numbers are commonly used in business and everyday records.



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Twenty-one to Forty

Thai number symbol	Thai number word	Phonetic	Meaning	Note:
๒๑	ยี่สิบเอ็ด	Yêe~Sìb È'd	Twenty-one	**ยี่สิบ : Yêe~Sìb** is colloquially pronounced as **ยี่บ :**
๒๒	ยี่สิบสอง	Yêe~Sìb Sŏrng	Twenty-two	
๒๓	ยี่สิบสาม	Yêe~Sìb Săam	Twenty-three	
๒๔	ยี่สิบสี่	Yêe~Sìb Sèe	Twenty-four	
๒๕	ยี่สิบห้า	Yêe~Sìb Hâa	Twenty-five	For example,
๒๖	ยี่สิบหก	Yêe~Sìb Hò'k	Twenty-six	
๒๗	ยี่สิบเจ็ด	Yêe~Sìb Jè'd	Twenty-seven	
๒๘	ยี่สิบแปด	Yêe~Sìb Bpàed	Twenty-eight	
๒๙	ยี่สิบเก้า	Yêe~Sìb Gâo	Twenty-nine	
๓๐	สามสิบ	Săam~Sìb	Thirty	
๓๑	สามสิบเอ็ด	Săam~Sìb È'd	Thirty-one	
๓๒	สามสิบสอง	Săam~Sìb Sŏrng	Thirty-two	
๓๓	สามสิบสาม	Săam~Sìb Săam	Thirty-three	
๓๔	สามสิบสี่	Săam~Sìb Sèe	Thirty-four	
๓๕	สามสิบห้า	Săam~Sìb Hâa	Thirty-five	
๓๖	สามสิบหก	Săam~Sìb Hò'k	Thirty-six	
๓๗	สามสิบเจ็ด	Săam~Sìb Jè'd	Thirty-seven	
๓๘	สามสิบแปด	Săam~Sìb Bpàed	Thirty-eight	
๓๙	สามสิบเก้า	Săam~Sìb Gâo	Thirty-nine	
๔๐	สี่สิบ	Sèe~Sìb	Forty	

Grammar & Language Points

1. The word **หนึ่ง : Nùeng** and **เอ็ด : È'd** have the same meaning which is 'number one'. **หนึ่ง : Nùeng** is used when numbers stand alone and **เอ็ด : È'd** is used when the number one is a last digit of many quantities.
2. The word **สอง : Sŏrng** and **ยี่ : Yêe** have the same meaning which is 'number two'. **ยี่ : Yêe** is used in the 'twenties' only.
3. When reading phone numbers, such as 081523614๙ would use **เอ็ด : È'd** and **ยี่ : Yêe**. Therefore 081523614๙ is read as ศูนย์ แปด เจ็ด ห้า สอง สาม หก หนึ่ง สี่ เก้า : Sŭun Bpàed Jè'd Hâa Sŏrng Săam Hò'k Nùeng Sèe Gâo.
4. In the old days, we had different names for some numbers but the language evolved into what it is now. However, **สอง : Sŏrng** and **ยี่ : Yêe** are still used from the old times.

Section 2 : Cardinal numbers - Three digits (Hundred)

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Vocabulary

Thai number symbol	Thai number word	Phonetic	Meaning
๑๐๐	หนึ่งร้อย	Nùeng~Rór y (Rói)	One hundred
๑๐๑	หนึ่งร้อยเอ็ด	Nùeng~Rór y È'd	One hundred one
๑๐๒	หนึ่งร้อยสอง	Nùeng~Rór y Sŏrng	One hundred two
๑๐๓	หนึ่งร้อยสาม	Nùeng~Rór y Sǎam	One hundred three
๑๐๔	หนึ่งร้อยสี่	Nùeng~Rór y Sèe	One hundred four
๑๐๕	หนึ่งร้อยห้า	Nùeng~Rór y Hâa	One hundred five
๑๐๖	หนึ่งร้อยหก	Nùeng~Rór y Hòk	One hundred six
๑๐๗	หนึ่งร้อยเจ็ด	Nùeng~Rór y Jè'd	One hundred seven
๑๐๘	หนึ่งร้อยแปด	Nùeng~Rór y Pàd	One hundred eight
๑๐๙	หนึ่งร้อยเก้า	Nùeng~Rór y Gâo	One hundred nine
๒๐๐	สองร้อย	Sŏrng~Rór y	Two hundred

Section 3 : Cardinal numbers - Many digits & Ordinal numbers

Part 1 Cardinal numbers - Many digits

Vocabulary (Audio 21 Thai Speaking Habits)

	Million	Hundred-thousand	Ten-thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	1-9
Thai	ล้าน	แสน	หมื่น	พัน	ร้อย	สิบ	1-9
	Lâan	Sǎan	Mùen	Pun	Rói	Sìb	Hòk

Examples

Amount	-	-	-	1,	9	0	6
Read in Thai	-	-	-	หนึ่งพัน Nùeng Pun	เก้าร้อย Gâo Rói	หกสิบ Gâo Sìb	หก Hòk
Amount			4	0,	5	3	0
Read in Thai	-		หมื่น Mùen		ห้าร้อย Hâa Rói	สามสิบ Sǎam Sìb	-
Amount	-	9	8	5,	9	6	4
Read in Thai		เก้าแสน Gâo Sǎan	แปดหมื่น Bàd Mùen	ห้าพัน Hâa Pun	เก้าร้อย Gâo Rói	หกสิบ Hòk Sìb	สี่ Sèe

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Amount	3,	9	6	5,	1	2	7
Read in Thai	สาม แสน	เก้า แสน	หก หมื่น	ห้า พัน	หนึ่ง ร้อย	สิบ สอง	เจ็ด
	Sǎam Láan	Gáo Sǎen	Hò'k Mùeen	Hǎa Pun	Nùeng Rói	Yèe Sìb	Jè'd

Grammar & Language Points

1. To count many numbers or a large quantity, we have unit words to indicate a specific amount, starting from **Nùeng : ๑ หนึ่ง** and **Sìb : ๑๐ สิบ**.
2. We can colloquially pronounce;

100	: หนึ่งร้อย	: Nùeng Rói	as ร้อย : Rói	or ร้อยนึง Rói Nueng
1,000	: หนึ่งพัน	: Nùeng Pun	as พัน : Pun	or พันนึง Pun Nueng
10,000	: หนึ่งหมื่น	: Nùeng Mùeen	as หมื่น : Mùeen	or หมื่นนึง Mùeen Nueng
100,000	: หนึ่งแสน	: Nùeng Sǎen	as แสน : Sǎen	or แสนนึง Sǎen Nueng
1,000,000	: หนึ่งล้าน	: Nùeng Láan	as ล้าน : Láan	or ล้านนึง Láan Nueng

Note: นึง : Nueng means one which used after a unit word. Learn more in Chapter 7.

3. There are special words to indicate larger amounts than a million, which are used the same unit words. For example, 200,000,000,000 is read as สองแสนล้าน : Sǒrng Sǎen Láan and 1,000,000,000,000 is read as Nùeng Láan Láan.

Part 2 Ordinal number (Latin: 'of a thing' position in a series)

Vocabulary Audio: 6.3.2 Video: Speak Thai 6.3.2

Word	Phonetic	Meaning
ที่		[ordinal number or noun] used after a cardinal number to bring it into an ordinal

Examples

Suffix	ที่	ที่	ที่	ที่	ที่	ที่	...th
Read in Thai	ที่หนึ่ง	ที่สอง	ที่สาม	ที่สี่	ที่ห้า	ที่หก	ที่ ...
	Têe Nùeng	Têe Sǒrng	Têe Sǎam	Têe Sèe	Têe Hâa	Têe Hò'k	Têe ...

Grammar & Language Points

1. A **Cardinal number** is a number denoting quantity (one, two, three, etc.)
2. An **Ordinal number** is a number defining a thing's position in a series, such as "first," "second," or "third." Ordinal numbers are used as adjectives, nouns and pronouns.
3. Thai Ordinal Numbers are used after a unit word e.g. คนที่หนึ่ง : Ko'n Têe Nùeng = the first person. Learn more about unit words in Chapter 7.

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Section 4: Question word 'เท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài?' with 'age'

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Tâo-rài?	เท่าไหร่	[Question word] How much?, How many?
		[Question word] How much (is the price)?
		[Question word] [illegible]
		[illegible] pardon me (used as an expression of apology or to express regret for something that one has done wrong)
		[illegible]
		[Noun] [unit word of time] year cycle (used for children age from 1-12 years)

Daa-raa: ดารา	Kŏr~Tôd		Kâ		Pardon me.
	คุณ	อายุ	เท่าไหร่	คะ	
	You	age	how many?/how much?	polite particle	
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	I (male)	age	thirty	two	year
	Láew	Koon	Lâ?	Krúb	
Daa-raa: ดารา	Chŭn	Aa-yú	Yêe~Sìb	Gâo	(Bpêe) Kâ
	ฉัน	อายุ	ยี่สิบ	เก้า	(ปี) คะ
			twenty	nine	year

Grammar & Language Points

1. The question word **เท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài?** is always used to ask about a **number, quantity or amount of something**. For example, a [illegible] is about a number of years s[illegible] Thai we use the question wo[illegible] Tâo-rài. This is different [illegible] English, w[illegible] the [illegible]n 'How old?' is used to ask a person's age. Please note the question word 'How old?' can be considered rude in English but in Thai อายุเท่าไหร่ : Aa-yú Tâo-rài? is not rude as we ask about the number of years of a person's age in order to know how to address a per[illegible]n accordingly with traditional addressing [illegible]

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2. The sentence 'คุณอายุเท่าไหร่ : Koon Aa-yú Tâo-rài?' and the answer is a short phrase used

A statement + Question word

Subject + Verb + Explanation 1 + Ex. 2 + Ex. 3 +

Translation

Q: คุณ you มี have อายุ age เท่าไหร่ how much?

A: Chǎn Mee Aa-yú Yêe~Sib Gâo Bpee

I am twenty nine.

Customs, Culture & Characteristics of Thais

1. In Thai, it is not rude to ask a person's age. We would ask about age when we are not

Section 5: Question word 'เท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài?' with 'price'

Vocabulary

Transliteration	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Raa-kaa	ราคา	[Noun] price, cost, value, worth (the amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something)
Ngern (colloquial) Dtaang (colloquial) Dtung (short)	เงิน ตั้ง ตังค์	[Noun] money, currency ([illegible] exchange in the form of coins and banknotes)
Bàad	บาท	[Noun] [Unit word] baht (the currency of Thailand)
Sà-dtaang (colloquial) Sà-dtung (short)	สตางค์ สตังค์	[Noun] [Unit word] Thai baht; one of a [illegible] monetary unit equal to one hundredth of a baht.
Pound	ปอนด์	[Noun] pound sterling (the currency of the United Kingdom)
Pen-nee	เพ็นนี	[Noun] [Unit word] British bronze coin and monetary unit equal to one hundredth of a pound
Yuu-lo	ยูโร	[Noun] [Unit word] euro (the single European currency of the [illegible] European Union)
Dorn-lâa	ดอลลาร์	[Noun] [Unit word] dollar (the currency of [illegible], Canada, Australia and certain countries in the Pacific, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, Africa and South America)
Ce'n	เซ็นต์	[Noun] [Unit word] cent; bronze coin and monetary unit equal to one hundredth of a dollar

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CHAPTER 7
Classifier & Numerative System
บทที่หก คำลักษณะนาม
Bòo'd Têe Jàd Kum~Luk-sà-ná-na-nam

Section 1 : Structure

Thai Perception

When [illegible] in Thai we classify things [illegible] an object, an animal, a substance, [illegible] a group of things [illegible] way we speak. We have a classifier or numerative system using **unit words** which **indicate the type, appearance or shape of different things**. When you learn/memorise Thai words, [illegible] to learn/memorise the unit words [illegible] Thai words. You will learn more later [illegible]

Classifier / Numerative structure : Audio: 7.1 Video: Speak Thai 7.1

name of thing + quantity number + unit word = English numerative structure

Bpàak~gaa ปากกา pen	Nùeng หนึ่ง one	Dàam ด้าม unit word of pen	1 pen / a pen
Náam น้ำ water	Sòong สอง two	Gâew แก้ว container unit	2 glasses of water

Learn to think like a Thai, to speak like a Thai.

Note: In English, there are unit words for only some things. In Thai we have unit words for everything!

Section 2 : Unit words for humans

Vocabulary Audio: 7.2 Video: [illegible]

Phonetic	Thai	English	Meaning
Ko'n	คน	[People noun]	**human, person, people**
Kruu (Sanskrit ครุ)	ครู	[People noun]	**teacher**
Aa-jaan (Sanskrit [illegible])	อาจารย์	[People noun]	**teacher**
Núk+Rean	นักเรียน	[People noun]	**student, learner, pupil**
Ko'n	คน	[Unit word]	(used for **human**)

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Maa-nó'b:	Pûak~Kăo	Mee	Din~Sŏr	Sib	Tâeng	They have
	เขา					
	he/she	to have	pencil	ten	ingot/	
Daa-raa:	Rao	Mee	Nŭng~sŭee	Sèe	Lê_m	We have four textbooks.
ดารา	เรา	มี	หนังสือ	สี่	เล่ม	
	we	to have	textbook	four	square, long, flat and slight	
Maa-nó'b:	Pûak~Kăo	Mee	Sàm~nòt	Hâa	Lê_m	Have
มานพ	เค้า	มี	สมุด	ห้า	เล่ม	notebooks/ notepads.
	he/she (colloquial)	to have	notebook/notepad	five	square, long, flat and slight	the shape
Maa-nó'b:	Pom	Mee	Bâan	Sŏong	Lăng	
มานพ	ผม	มี	บ้าน	สอง	หลัง	
	I (male)	to have	house	two	house/hut shape	
Daa-raa:	Kăo	Mee	Ró'd	Toyota	Dâam	Kun	He/Sh has
	เค้า	มี	รถ	โตโยต้า	ด้าม	คุณ	
	he/she	to have	ground	toyota			
	handle						

Thai perception

1. Tha[illegible] language [illegible] descriptive langu[illegible] words [illegible] things [illegible] them. For example, [illegible] dip pen (or *n[illegible] pen*) [illegible] a metal [illegible] with an [illegible] channels, like that of a fountain pen, mounted on a handle or holder, often made of wood, were first introduced to Thailand, we look at it and we named the dip pen by describing that it looks like a beak of a crow. The ball point pen [illegible] invented and introduced [illegible] Thailand, it was named [illegible] ลื่น [illegible] Lûuk~Lûeen (ลูก : Lûuk = offspring and a unit word of fruit, mountain or round objects, ลื่น Lûeen = to swerve, to slip, to slide, be slippery) as another type of pen. In conclusion, when you learn Thai, sometimes you can actually trace the origin of some words.
2. [illegible] Thai [illegible] to think [illegible] **objects or things**, not only [illegible] the names or objects used to communicate with each other, we also perceive their shape and use the shape as a unit word to describe the objects when indicating the quantity of the objects. Technology moves on; new inventions and new styles, therefore [illegible] may be [illegible] characteristics [illegible] unit words [illegible] the same [illegible] something that we have been using for hundreds of years.
3. When describing something that has different components, the speaker can choose to use the shape of different components as a unit word to quantify the thing he/she refers to, for example, [illegible] pair of scissors [illegible] blades and the handle therefore the speaker can either say 'มีดหนึ่งเล่ม : Mèed Nùeng Lê_m (quantify the blade)' or 'มีดหนึ่งด้าม : Mèed Nùeng Dâam (quantify the handle)'.
4. Numerative/Classifiers are not used when we do not need to be specific about quantity. For example, เขาชอบ[illegible] = [illegible] (a) [illegible](s).

Part 2 : Countable Objects / Things Classed by Type

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Part 5 : Uncountable Things Classed or Measured by Container and Unit Measurement

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Vocabulary Audio: 7.4.5 Video: Speak Thai 7.4.5

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Núm	น้ำ	[Liquid noun] water, drinks, liquid, fluid
Nám	น้ำชา	[Liquid noun] tea (drink)
(Núm)~Gaa-fae	(น้ำ)กาแฟ	[Liquid noun] coffee (drink)
Beer	เบียร์	[Liquid noun] beer
Gâew	แก้ว	[Container noun] glass (drinking)
		[Unit word] (used as mass or volume measurement)
Kùad	ขวด	[Container noun] bottle
		[Unit word] (used as mass or volume measurement)
Lid	ลิตร	[Container noun] litre
		[Unit word] (used as volume measurement)
Min-(li-líd)	มิลลิลิตร	[Container noun] millilitre
		[Unit word] (used as volume measurement)
Kâaw	ข้าว	[Food noun] rice, food
Aa-hăan	อาหาร	[Food noun] food
Pùd~Tai	ผัดไท	[Food noun] stir fried rice-noodles (ผัด : Pùd= to/a stir fry)
Dtô'm-Yam	ต้มยำ	[Food noun] spicy and sour soup (ต้ม : Dtô'= to boil, soup)
Jaan	จาน	[Container noun] plate
		[Unit word] (used as mass or volume measurement)
Tûay	ถ้วย	[Container noun] bowl
		[Unit word] (used as mass or volume measurement)
Gi-lo-(grum)	กิโลกรัม	[Container noun] kilogram
		[Unit word] (used as mass measurement)
Gram	กรัม	[Container noun] gram
		[Unit word] (used as mass measurement)
Min-(li-grum)	มิลลิกรัม	[Container noun] milligram
		[Unit word] (used as mass measurement)

Examples

name of thing	[Unit word]	[Container noun]	English Numerative structure
Núm	Yêe~Sib E'd	Gâew	21 glasses of water
น้ำ	ยี่สิบเอ็ด	แก้ว	
water	twenty-one	glass	

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Maa-nó'b:	Grà-dàad	Mee	(Sěe)	Hâa	Sěe	The paper has five colours.
Daa-raa: ดารา	Pôr พ่อ dad	Túm ทำ to do/make	Ngaan งาน job/work	Sŏrng สอง two	Têe ที่ place/potion	Dad works in two places.
Mamno มะนาว	Rao เรา	Mee มี	Ôtôm อโตมะติก	Hâa ห้า	Têe ที่ place/potion	We already have the [illegible] of Tom Yum.

Thai Perception

When quantifying something that is unique, we do not refer to as by a unit before we use the name of the thing as a unit word (as the examples above). We can omit one of the repeated words in front of the quantity as the unit word is already explained both in the thing you are talking about as well as the unit.

Part 8 : Things in a Group

See Chapter 10 Singular and Plural.

Part 9 : Perception Summary

1. Thai language is a descriptive language.
2. We describe objects and things how we see it, hear it or perceive it e.g. ไฟแช็ค : Fai~Chaek = fire + (lighter).. = lighter.
3. For the [illegible] Thai language has evolved along [illegible] personality and society but Thai grammar and the words have not changed e.g. หนังสือ : Nŭng~Sŭee : skin/leather + script = textbook.
4. When [illegible] Thai language [illegible] a name for the thing e.g. น้ำแข็ง : Núm~Kăeng : water + solid/hard = ice, or we use loan words from where the new things originated from (with a Thai accent) e.g. ฝรั่ง : Fà-rùng = Westerner (See Chapter 3), คอมพิวเตอร์ : Kom-pew-dêr = computer.
5. [illegible] new words by using loan words such as the greeting word สวัสดี : Sà-Wùd-Dee is modified from the Sanskrit word 'Svastika'.
6. As explained, we perceive the shape of objects and our shape perception may be different to [illegible] and [illegible].
7. Sometimes, Thais ourselves, are also not sure how to indicate the shape of something properly!
8. Every language is different and learning a language is a gateway to understanding the native speakers.

Section 5 : Classifier / Numerative Question Word 'กี่ : Gèe? ...(unit)... '

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Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Gèe?	กี่	[Numerative question word] how many .....(unit)....?

Numerative Question Word Structure

name of thing +	numerative question word	unit	classifier	numerative structure
Bpàak~gaa ปากกา	Gèe? กี่	Dâam ด้าม		How many pens? / How many of the pens? /
นำ water	กี่ how many ...?	แก้ว unit (glass, cup, mug)		Water, how many glasses?

Dialogue 1

Speaker	Sentence						Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Koon) Mee	Nórng~Chaay	Gèe?	Ko'n	Ká		How many younger brothers do you have?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Pòm) Mee	(Nórng~Chaay)	Nùeng	Ko'n			I have one younger brother.
	(ผม) มี	(น้องชาย)	หนึ่ง	คน			
	(male) to have	younger brother	one	unit (person)			
	แล้ว	คุณ	ละ	ครับ			
	and then, then	you	particle	polite particle			
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Chăn) Mâi	Mee	(Nórng~Chaay)	Ká			How about you?
	I (female) no/not	มี have	younger brother	polite particle			I don't have a younger brother.

Dialogue 2

Speaker	Sentence					Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Koon) Mee	Maew	Têe	Bâan	Mǎi?	Do you have cats at home?
	(คุณ) มี	แมว	ที่	บ้าน	ไหม	
	You to have	cats	at	home	?/do you?	

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Dialogue 3

Speaker	Sentence	Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Koon) Mee Núm Tâo-rài? (คุณ) มี น้ำ ท่าไหร่ You to have water/liquid how much	How much water do you have?
or....	(Koon) Mee Núm Gèe? Líd (คุณ) มี น้ำ กี่ ลิตร You to have water/liquid how many litre	How many litres of water do you have?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Pŏ'm) Mee (Núm) Nueng Líd (ผม) มี (น้ำ) หนึ่ง ลิตร I (male) to have water/liquid one litre	I have one litre of water.

Grammar & Language Points

1. Subject of a sentence and
2. The question word 'ท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài? = how much / how many?' is singular and plural. It can be used to ask about one or more than one quantity. ท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài? is used when we are not being specific about singularity.
3. The question word 'กี่ : Gèe? + ...(unit)... = how many .... ? ' is a singular word denoting to a single/unique quantity.
4. The question words 'ท่าไหร่ : Tâo-rài? = how much / how many?' and 'กี่ : Gèe? + ... (unit)... = how many .... ? ' can substitute each other to ask about quantity.
5. **Singular** is a word or form denoting or referring to a unit quantity, single or unique.
   Plural is a word or form denoting or referring to more than one quantity.

6. **No quantification:** When we are not being specific about quantity, we do not need to add

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7. Quantity question sentence structure

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6. Simple noun phrase - thing > kind > quantity + unit word > possession

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Example sentences Audio: 8.2 Video: Speak Thai 8.2

Stating a general or strong desire for someone to do something (WISH FOR SOMEONE TO..)

Subject	+	อยากให้ : Yàak~Hâi or ต้องการให้ : Dtôrng-gaan~Hâi	+	Someone	+	Action Verb / Verb Phrase	+	Explanation	+	Explanation
Pôr~Mâe พ่อแม่ parents		Yàak~Hâi อยากให้ desire for ... to ...		Lûuk ลูก child/children		Rean เรียน study		Dee ดี be good		

= Parents would like (their) child/children to study well.

Pôr~Mâe พ่อแม่ parents	Dtôrng-gaan~Hâi ต้องการให้	Lûuk ลูก	Bpe'n เป็น	Ko'n คน	Dee ดี
			to be (a)	human/person/people	be good

= Parents want (their) child/children be (a) good person/people.

Rao เรา we	Yàak~Hâi อยากให้	Pûak~Kăo พวกเขา they/them	Rean เรียน	Paa~Săa ภาษา language	Jeen จีน Chinese
	to desire for ... to ...		to study		

= We would like them to learn Chinese.

- Stating a general or strong desire for something to be something or have a particular quality (WISH FOR SOMETHING TO..)

Subject	+	อยากให้ : Yàak~Hâi or ต้องการให้ : Dtôrng-gaan~Hâi	+	Something	+	Explanation	+	Explanation

Pûak~Rao พวกเรา	Dtôrng-gaan~Hâi ต้องการให้	Mueang~Thai เมืองไทย	Sà-ngò'b
	desire ... to		be peaceful

= We would like Thailand to be peaceful.

Rao เรา we	Yàak~Hâi อยากให้	Dtô'n~Ae'b-bpêrn ต้นแอ็ปเปิ้ล	Mee มี	Dôrk ดอก flower
	to desire for ... to ...		to have	

= We would like the apple tree to have flowers.

Rao เรา we	Yàak~Hâi อยากให้ to desire for ... to ...	Korm-(píw-dtêr) คอม(พิวเตอร์) computer	Tum ทำ to do/make	Ngaan งาน job/work/task

= We would like the Computer to work.

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Vocabulary Audio: 8.3 Video: Speak Thai 8.3

Transliteration Thai [Function] + Meaning + (usage)

Example sentences

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1. อยากได้ : Yàak Dâi is a verb phrase; two or more verbs that are used together to indicate a particular meaning. อยากได้ : Yàak Dâi is used when you wish to obtain something.
2. However, if you have a strong desire for something, you can use the word ต้องการ : Tông Gaan on its own e.g. หนึ่งต้องการรถหนึ่งคัน : Nùeng Dtông Gaan Ro'd Nùeng Kun = [illegible] equivalent to [illegible].
3. Please note, if you use อยาก : Yàak on its own e.g. หนึ่งอยากรถหนึ่งคัน : Nùeng Yàak Ro'd Nùeng Kun, this sentence doesn't work as the word อยาก : Yàak indicates only body's desire when there is a verb following it.

Section 4 : Requesting

Part 1 : To Request

Vocabulary Audio: 8.4.1 Video: Speak Thai 8.4.1

Phonetic [illegible] [function] + Meaning + (usage)

Kŏr ขอ [illegible] to request for ...

(used when you want to **politely ask for something or get something**. This word is similar to the use of **'to ask for/to, May .....?**)

Example Sentences Audio: 8.4.1 Video: [illegible]

Speaker	Sentence					Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	Chŭn ฉัน (female)	Kŏr ขอ to request	Núm น้ำ water/liquid/fluid	Kâ ค่ะ polite particle		I request some water. / [illegible] please.
Daa-raa:	Lûuk ลูก [illegible]	Kŏr ขอ to request	Lê_n เล่น to play	Ge_m เกม game		Son/daughter requests to play [illegible] Son/daughter [illegible] can play game.
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	Pŏ'm ผม I (male)	Kŏr ขอ [illegible]	Bpàak~Gaa ปากกา [illegible]	Nùeang หนึ่ง one	Dâam ด้าม [illegible]	Krúb ครับ polite particle	I request one pen. / I have one pen please.

Part 2 : To Take

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Short	Mâi	(Yàak)	Krúb,	Kòrb~Koon	Krúb	Not want / No,
Ar	no/not	to desire for/to	polite particle	thank	polite particle	Thank you

Grammar & Language Points

1. Thai language is a descriptive language. We usually describe what we do with direct action words. For example, the sentence 'ฉันชื่อ Chan Chûu' (Name I Chan) is a phrase that may seem harsh in some languages, however, in Thai, it's neutral and indicates direct meaning.
2. **'HAVE' in English cannot be translated directly into Thai.**

   Note that when translating the word 'have' into Thai, you need to consider the context and use a correct corresponding word. For example,

   1. 'We have got a car' would be translated into either,

      'เรามีรถ : Rao Mee Ró'd' or 'เราได้รถ : Rao Dâi Ró'd'

      Note: มี : Mee = to have (to own, possess), ได้ : Dâi = have (to obtain)

   2. 'We [illegible] the chicken' would be translated into either,

      'เราไม่อยากมีลูก : Rao Mâi Yàak Mee Lûuk' or 'เราไม่อยากได้ลูก : Rao Mâi Yàak Dâi Lûuk'

   3. 'We have done the homework' would be translated into;

      'เราทำการบ้านแล้ว : Rao Tum Gan Bâan Láew'

      Note: แล้ว : Láew = have (past perfect tense).

   4. 'We have Tom Yam soup (for lunch)' would be translated into;

      [illegible]

   5. 'We had Tom Yam soup (for lunch)' would be translated into;

      เราได้กินต้มยำ : Rao Dâi Gin Dtom~Yam

      [illegible] (have (past perfect tense). See [illegible] 2 [illegible] 2

Section 5: Question word 'Dâi Mǎi' = Can .... ? ; Could ..... ?'

Vocabulary Audio: 8.5 [illegible] Speed [illegible]

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Dâi	ได้	[Possibility/Ability Modifier] can, be able to, [illegible] possible to (used at the end of a statement when you want to indicate the ability or possibility of what ever you just said)
Dâi Mǎi?	ได้ไหม	[Question Phrase] Can ..... ? ; Could ..... ? (used at the end of a statement when you want to ask about the ability or possibility of what ever you just said)

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Waiter: Koon Ao Núm Dûay Mǎi? Krúb
(Kaw-thoot): คุณ เอา น้ำ ด้วย ไหม ครับ
you to take water also/as well ?do you? polite particle

Do you take/have water as well?

Daa-raa: Rao Ao Núm Sŏrng Gâew Kâ
ดารา: เรา เอา น้ำ สอง แก้ว ค่ะ
we to take water two glass/cup polite particle

We take/have two glasses of water please.

Maa-nó'b: Pŏ'm Ao Beer~Chang Krúb
มานพ: ผม เอา เบียร์ช้าง ครับ
I (male) no/not to take water polite particle

I take/have a bottle of Chang beer please.

Waiter: Dâi Krúb Kùad Krúb
พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: ได้ ครับ ขวด ครับ
yes polite particle bottle polite particle

Yes, you can.

Maa-nó'b: ขอบคุณ ค่ะ/ครับ
ดารา & มานพ: thank polite particle

Grammar & Language Points

1. When ordering food, there are many ways to order food depending on the situations;
   a) If we order food in a formal restaurant, we normally use formal and polite requests/expressions;
      - Getting a waiter's attention: ขอโทษครับ/ค่ะ : Kŏr~tô d Krúb/Kâ = Excuse me.
      - Making a request to order food: ขอสั่งอาหารหน่อยครับ/ค่ะ : Kŏr Sùng Aa-hăan Nòi Krúb/Kâ = Please I make an order.
      - Stating what we want to get: เอา....ครับ/ค่ะ : Ao ... Krúb/Kâ = to take ....
   b) If we order food in a less formal restaurant, street food place or food shop, we normally use informal and polite request;
      - Getting a waiter's attention: พี่/น้องครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ ขอโทษครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ : Pêe/Nóong Krúb/Kâ/Jâ. = Sister/Brother/Waiter/Waitress/Sister/Brother. Excuse me. น้องครับ : Pêe/Nóong Krúb/Kâ/Jâ. = Sister/Brother/Waiter/Waitress/Sister/Brother. Excuse me. ขอโทษครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ : Kŏr~tô d Krúb/Kâ/Jâ = Excuse me.
      - Making a request to order food: สั่งอาหารหน่อยครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ : Sùng Aa-hăan Nòi Krúb/Kâ/Jâ = Please I make an order.
      - Stating what we want to get: เอา....ครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ : Ao ... Krúb/Kâ/Jâ = to take ....
   c) If you are very polite or formal, we normally use formal and polite direct expressions to state what we want to get: เอา....ครับ/ค่ะ/จ้ะ : Ao ... Krúb/Kâ/Jâ = to take ...
   d) For any situations, always say thank you for the service; ขอบคุณครับ/ค่ะ : = Thank you.

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CHAPTER 9
Thing(s) - Singular & Plural (1)

บทที่เก้า สิ่งต่าง ๆ - เอกพจน์และพหูพจน์ (1)

In this chapter, we aim to teach you grammar and some basic words for things. You will learn more words for things; humans, objects, animals, etc. throughout the course but if you would like to learn more, you can ask your teacher to provide extra lessons.

Section 1 : Referring To & Asking About Thing(s)

Part 1 : Words Used To Refer To Things

Vocabulary — Audio: 9.1 — Video: Speak Thai 9.1

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Mun	มัน	[pronoun] it (used to refer to animals or things)
Pûak~Mun	พวกมัน	[pronoun] they (used to refer to animals or things)
Pûak	พวก	[Quantity Noun] group (used in front of a word to mark plurality)
Sing	สิ่ง	[noun] [unit word] thing (an object, a person, an animal, etc. that one cannot, or does not wish to give a specific name to. e.g. There is a strange thing on the floor. [Abstract noun] [unit word] thing (an action, activity, event, thought, or utterance e.g. The thing he said was good.)

Note to Teachers: For English speakers, the word 'thing' = สิ่ง = Sing. We tend to use the word 'สิ่ง : Sing' to refer to an object. We tend to use the word 'สิ่ง : Sing' to refer to an action, activity, event, thought, or utterance.

Part 2 : Asking About Thing(s)

Vocabulary — Audio: 9.1 — Video: Speak Thai 9.1

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Kuee	คือ	[State verb] to be; is/am/are (fact of being or having identity, [illegible] who is, what things are, what kinds of things are, what is what, etc.)
Rêak~Wâa	เรียกว่า	[compound word] ...is called... (เรียก : Rêak = [Verb] to call or cry out to (someone) in order to summon them or [illegible] ว่า : Wâa = [Relative pronoun] ...that...)

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5. Though มัน : Mun is a singular word it is used in any situation when you do not need to be specific about pronouns.

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Section 2 : Distance Pronouns Referring to Physical Thing(s) (this/these, that/those, that/those over there)

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Vocabulary

Phonetic	Thai	Audio [Pronunciation] + Meaning + (usage)
Nêe	นี่	[Pronoun] **this, these** (used to call object(s) within a reachable distance)
Nún	นั่น	[Pronoun] **that, those** (used to call object(s) that are relatively far away)
Nôn	โน่น	[Pronoun] **over there, that/those over there** (used to call object(s) far away)

Common sentence structure

					Video: Speak Thai	Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	Nêe นี่ this/these	(Kuee) (คือ) be, is/am/are (fact)	(À)-rai? (อะ)ไร what			What is this? / What are these?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Nêe) (นี่ this/these	Kuee คือ be, is/am/are (fact)	Sòm-nàk ปากกา pen			This is a pen. / These are pens.
Daa-raa: ดารา	Nún นั่น that/those	(Kuee) (คือ) be, is/am/are (fact)	(À)-rai? (อะ)ไร what			What is that? / What are those?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Nún นั่น that/those	Kuee คือ be, is/am/are (fact)	Din~Sŏr ดินสอ pencil			That is a pencil. / Those are pencils.
Daa-raa: ดารา	Nôn โน่น that/those over there	(Kuee) (คือ) be, is/am/are (fact)	(À)-rai? (อะ)ไร what			What is that over there? / What are those over there?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Nôn (โน่น that/those over there	Kuee คือ be, is/am/are (fact)	Nung~Sŭee หนังสือ textbook			That over there is a book. / Those over there are books.

Note: You can [illegible] Nêe' / Nún' / Nôn' to answer the above questions because you do not need to indicate the distance of the object(s) again.

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Section 3 : Distance Pronouns Referring to Place(s)

Vocabulary — Audio: 9.3 — Video: Speak Thai 9.3

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Têe	ที่	[noun] place, space, land
Têe~Nêe	ที่นี่	[Pronoun] this place (used to call a place within reachable distance)
Têe~Nûn	ที่นั่น	[Pronoun] that place, there (used to call a place of a place the place you had referred to)
Têe~Nôon	ที่โน่น	[Pronoun] place over there, there (used to call a place far away or the place you had referred to)

Example sentences — Audio: 9.3 — Video: Speak Thai 9.3

Speaker	Sentence	Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	Têe~Nêe (Kûue) ที่นี่ (คือ) this place be, is/am/are (fact)	Where is this place?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	(Têe)~Nêe (Kûue) (ที่)นี่ (คือ) Groong~Téep กรุงเทพ	This place is Bangkok.
Daa-raa: ดารา	Bâan (Kŏrng) Kruu Yùu (Têe)~Nǎi? บ้าน (ของ) ครู อยู่ (ที่)ไหน	Where is the teacher's house?
Maa-nó'b: มานพ	Bâan (Kŏrng) Kruu Yùu (Têe)~Nûn บ้าน (ของ) ครู อยู่ (ที่)นั่น	The teacher's house is there.
[illegible]	Kûn Rian Paa-sǎa Ung-grìd (Têe)~Nǎi? คุณ เรียน (ภาษา) อังกฤษ ที่ไหน	Where do you learn/study English language?
Daa-raa: ดารา	Chǎn Rian (Paa-sǎa) Ung-grìd Têe ฉัน เรียน (ภาษา) อังกฤษ ที่	I study/studied English language in
	(Bprà-têˌd) Ung-grìd (ประเทศ) อังกฤษ	the UK.

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Dtô'n~Mái	Sǎam	Dtô'n	Nón	these 3 units of tree over there /
stem		stem	over there	
(Ko'n)	~~Nùeng~~	Ko'n	Née	
(คน)	~~หนึ่ง~~	คน	นี้	this (1) unit of human /
person	one	unit word of human	this/these	this person
(Kon)	Sǎam	Ko'n	Nún	
(คน)	สาม	คน	นั้น	those 2 people
person	three	unit word of human	that/those	
(Kon)	Sǎam	Ko'n	Nón	
(คน)	สาม	คน	นโน้น	those 3 people over there
person	three	unit word of human	over there	

นั่น โน่น : Née Nún Nón' and the distance modifier is **high tone 'นี้ นั้น โน้น : Née Nún Nón'**

4. When indicating one quantity with a distance modifier นี้ นั้น โน้น : Né[illegible] นั้น โน้น : N[illegible] must come after the unit word [illegible] thing. For example, 'ปากกาหนึ่งด้ามนี้ : Bpàak~gaa Nùeng Dâam Née' and it is grammatically incorrect if you use the distance modifier [illegible] such as [illegible] Bpàak[illegible] understand[illegible]
5. When indicating one quantity with a distance modifier นี้ นั้น โน้น : Née Nún Nón after the unit word, quantity 'One' is commonly omitted. For example, 'ปากกาหนึ่งด้ามนี้ : Bpàak~gaa Nùeng Dâam Née' = this one unit of pen' [illegible] shortened to 'ปากกาด้ามนี้ : Bpàak~gaa Dâam Né[illegible] = this unit of pen'.
6. When the name of the thing and the unit word is the same word, the name of the thing is commonly omitted as the unit word is implies the thing we are talking about. For example, คนสองคนนั้น : Ko'n Sǎŏng Ko'n Nún can be shortened to ส[illegible] Sǎŏng Ko'n Nún [illegible] Ko'n Nùeng [illegible] shortened to คนนั้น : Ko'n Nún or คนนั้น : Ko'n Nún.
7. Distance modifier 'นี้ นั้น โน้น : Née Nún Nón' are used when you want to be specific about the distance of the thing you are talking about. For example, ปากกาของใคร : Bpàak~gaa Kŏrng Krai? = Whose pen? [illegible] a specific [illegible] ด้ามนี้ของใคร : Bpàak~gaa Dâam Née (Bpe'n) Kŏrng Krai? = Whose pen is this?

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Q3:	(Ko'n) (คน) human	Ko'n คน unit of human	Nún นั้น that/those	(Kuee) (คือ) be, is/am/are (fact)	Krai? ใคร who	Who is that person?
A:	(Ko'n) (คน) human	Ko'n คน unit of human	Nún นั้น that/those	(Kuee) (คือ) be, is/am/are (fact)	Kruu ครู teacher	That person is the teacher.

Section 5 : 'Single One(s)' Out Of Others

Vocabulary

Phonetic	Thai	Audio	Video: Speak Thai 9.2
Un	อัน		[Object noun] **one** (**singular physical thing**, viewed as taking the place of a group. e.g. There are many pens but I like this one.)
Un Nún	อันนั้น		[Unit + Distance Modifier] **that one** (used to call a single object of a group out of reach)
Un Nóo	อันนี่		[Unit + Distance Modifier] **that or other one** (used to call a single object of a group)

Grammar & Language Points

1. อัน : *Un* has two functions. It is a noun meaning 'single physical thing' equivalent to 'one (thing)' in English. It is a unit word describing objects that have a specified shape or can have different types of shapes. Usually, used with modern things
2. Though we have unit words for different things but sometimes we can replace the specific unit word with อัน : *Un* if it is not necessary to be specific about the type or shape or the one's shape is unknown.

Example sentences Audio: 9.5 Video: Speak Thai 9.5

Q:	Un อัน one	Nóo นี่ this	(Kuee) (คือ) be ; is/am/are (fact)	(A)rai (อะ)ไร what?		What is this one?
Long Ans:	Un อัน one	Nóo นี่ this	(Kuee) (คือ) be ; is/am/are (fact)	Din-sŏr ดินสอ pencil		This one is a pencil.
Short Ans:	Din-sŏr ดินสอ					Pencil.

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Section 2 : Unspecified Quantity of Unit

Grammar & Language Points

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as a number (1, 2, 3,...) e.g. บางคน : Baang Ko'n = some people (*unspecified number of people*)

2. **บาง : Baang** is different to **บ้าง : Bâang** which is an unspecified amount modifier meaning 'some, any, one or more' used after a noun or Wh question word.

   e.g. เอาน้ำบ้างไหม : ... Au (N*úm*) Bâang Mǎi? = ... want to take/have some water?

   [illegible] take/[illegible]

   [illegible] = How [illegible] will [illegible]

   Note: You will learn more about บ้าง : Bâang later on.

3. Negative/Rejecting Modifier ไม่ : Mâi is used in front of the unspecified quantity e.g. 'ทุก [illegible] Ko'n every person/one' [illegible] Ko'n = not every person/one'

Example Sentences Audio: 10.2 Video: Speak Thai 10.2

	Sentence					
	(Ter)	Mee	Mǎa	Gee?	Dtua	
	(เธอ)	มี	หมา	กี่	ตัว	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	dog	two	figure/body	
Long Ans:	(Chǎn)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lǎai	Dtua	
	(ฉัน)	มี	(หมา)	หลาย	ตัว	
	I (female)	to have	dog	many	figure/body	
Short Ans:	Lǎai	Dtua				
	หลาย	ตัว				
Q2:	Ter	Lê_n	Nǔng	Lǎai	Rûeang	Rǔee~Yung?
	เธอ	เล่น	หนัง	หลาย	เรื่อง	หรือยัง
	you/[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	many	[illegible] (unit)	ha[illegible]
Short A:	Yung	Mǎi				
	ยัง	ไม่				
	yet/still	not				
Q3:	[illegible]	Tóok	Ko'n	Rian	Dee	Mǎi?
	นักเรียน	ทุก	คน	เรียน	ดี	ไหม
	student/pupil/learner	every	person (unit)	to study/learn	be good/nice	? / Is..?
Short A:	Mâi	[illegible]				
	ไม่	[illegible]				
	no/not	every	person (unit)			

do you have?

have many dogs.

Many (units).

Have you played in many [illegible]s?

Not yet.

[illegible] studying well?

Not every student.

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Yér'~Yáe' เยอะแยะ [Quantity modifier] plenty, more than enough

(Níd)~Nòry (นิด)หน่อย [Quantity modifier] a little, a little bit

(Nid Nòi)

Nòry Nòry หน่อยๆ [Quantity modifier] really small/little

(Nói Nói)

Grammar & Language Points

1. We can use a modifier to exaggerate the quantity. Example: เยอะ ๆ : Yér' Yér' = lots and lots, repeating the speed modifier, เร็ว ๆ : Re'w Re'w = quick quick, quickly quickly.
2. เยอะเหยอะ : Yér' Yèr' = really really a lot, เร้วเร็ว : Ré'w Re'w = really really quick. There are certain ways to change the tone of words and voice however this is very subjective to the situation, [illegible] regional [illegible] and experience in real life situations. [illegible] you Thai te[illegible]
3. เยอะ : Yér', เยอะ ๆ : Yér' Yér' and เยอะแยะ : Yér'~Y*áe'* cannot be used to indicate the amount of feeling and quality. For example [illegible] correct way [illegible] a strong [illegible] translated as [illegible] much' or '... like a lot' and '...ชอบเยอะ ... Chôrb Yér'' is grammatically incorrect as the word เยอะ : Yér' is only used to [illegible] animals.

Dialogue ดารา : Daa-raa is at her local street food stall.

	Sentence	Meaning
Daa-raa: ดารา	(Pêe) Sà-baay~Dee Mâak Mãi? Kúh Jâ (พี่) สบายดีมากไหม คือจ้า	How are you well/ fine? I (elder) am very well.
	(พี่) be well/fine ? / Are...? polite particle you/he/she (elder), elder sibling	
	Yài Bpe'n Yung-ngai? Bâang ใหญ่ เป็น ยังไง บ้าง	How are things with you, Yài?
	..(name).. be well/fine very informal polite particle	

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Small amount of people/ [illegible]

What do you take/ have?

rice with vegetables.

Please have a glass [illegible] water as well.

Yes, you can. Here.

Thanks a lot.

Do you have/take lot of vegetables?

I take/have lot and lot of vegetable, [illegible] a lot of rice and I take/have a little bit of garlic.

[illegible] a plenty of vegetables. Haha

Do you like Spring Greens?

I like Spring green very very much.

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Yài: ใหญ่ Dâi ได้ to obtain Láew แล้ว already Kúb, ครับ polite particle, Kâaw~Pùd~Pùk ข้าว~ผัด~ผัก rice~stir fry~vegetable

Daa-raa: ดารา Ô-hŏ โอโห้ oh Yér' เยอะ a lot Mâak, มาก, very, much, Kôrb~Koon ขอบคุณ thank Mâak มาก much Jâ จ้ะ polite particle

Got it/Done, the vegetables, fried rice, Oh, (it is) really a lot. Thank you very much.

Sa-bàai-dii ... be pleased ... polite particle

Cultural Insight & Grammar Points of Thai

- 'อาหารตามสั่ง : Aa-hăan Dtaam Sùng' ... food~fast ... can call it 'Thai style fast food'. When ordering อาหารตามสั่ง : Aa-hăan Dtaam Sùng, you can choose the dishes on the menu and you can also ask the cook to make it to your liking. ... you can ... dishes or a simple soup.
- Street food stalls, usually provide free water but may charge for ice ... sell bottled water.
- Help save the ... and rivers and ... to a plastic straw 'ไม่เอาหลอด : Mâi Ao Lòrd'.

Section 4 Things in Group

Vocabulary Audio: 10.4 Video: Speak Thai 10.4

Phonetic	Thai	[Function] + Meaning + (usage)
Glòom	กลุ่ม	[Noun] group
		[Unit word] (used for groups of people or things)
Fŭung	ฝูง	[Noun] crowd
		[Unit word] (used for groups of people or an
Pûak	พวก	[Noun] type, group, clique
		[Unit word] (used for grouping people, animals or things into different types)
Chóod	ชุด	[Noun] set, collection
		[Unit word] (used for a set of people, animals or things)

Grammar & Language Points

1. As a noun, กลุ่ม ฝูง พวก ชุด : Glòom Fŭung Pûak Chóod can be used in front of the things we want to indicate the group(s). ... group(s) of people or

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