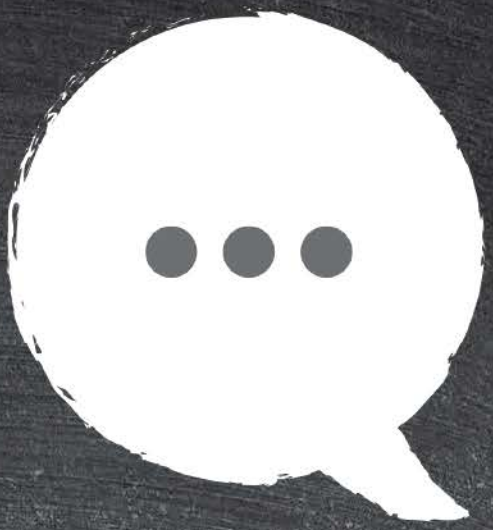
ThaiPod101.com



innovativeLANGUAGE.COM

If you love the Thai language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete Thai Learning Program at **ThaiPod101.com.**



- Speak Thai From Your First Lesson
- Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses by Real Teachers
- Get FREE New Lessons Every Week
- Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android Device or Computer

Go to
ThaiPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1 Thank You! in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

1

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ขอบคุณนะคะ
2. ขอบคุณนะครับ
3. ขอบคุณมากนะคะ
4. ขอบคุณมากนะครับ
5. ขอบใจจ่ะ

ENGLISH

1. Thank you (female).
2. Thank you (male).
3. Thank you very much (female).
4. Thank you very much (male).
5. Thanks!

ROMANIZATION

1. khàawp-khun ná khá

CONT'D OVER

2. khàawp-khun ná khráp

3. khàawp-khun mâak ná khá

4. khàawp-khun mâak ná khráp

5. khàawp-jai jà

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ขอบคุณ	*khàawp-khun*	Thank you.	Expression
ขอบใจ	*khàawp-jai*	Thanks.	Expression
นะ	*ná*	particle used to soften speech	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
มาก	*mâak*	very	adverb
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ขอบคุณมากสำหรับความช่วยเหลือ *khàawp-khun mâak săm-ràp khwaam-chûuai lŭuea* "Thank you so much for your help."	ขอบคุณมากนะคะ *khàawp-khun mâak ná khá* "Thank you very much."
ขอบใจ *khàawp-jai.* "Thanks!"	คุณเป็นคนที่ไหนนะครับ *khun bpen khon thîi-năi ná khráp.* "Where are you from, again?"
อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."	ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."
ผมตื่นเต้นมากที่ได้เจอเธอเมื่อวาน *phŏm dtùuen-dtên mâak thîi dâai jooe thooe mûuea-waan* "I was very excited to see her yesterday."	ขอบคุณมากนะคะ *khàawp-khun mâak ná khá* "Thank you very much."
เด็กสาวชอบสุนัขมาก *dèk-săao châawp sù-nák mâak* "The young girl really likes the puppies."	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! And in this respect, Thailand is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be taking a look at a phrase you have no excuse not to bring with you to Thailand. Again, I'll stress this over and over: a little a bit of the language can go such a long way!

In Thai, "thank you" is *khàawp-khun*. *Khàawp-khun*. Now, let's hear it once again. *Khàawp-khun*. What is so unique about Thai is that we have words to add at the end of the phrase to make it polite and formal or even to make it friendlier. To make it more polite and formal, we add one word at the end of the phrase. For women, we add *khâ*. And for men, we add *khráp*. That means that when a woman says "thank you," she says *khàawp-khun khâ*. And a man would say *khàawp-khun khráp*. Sometimes you may hear people say it slightly different as *khàawp-khun ná khâ* or *khàawp-khun ná khráp*. We usually use the word *ná* to express pleasantness or begging, but in this phrase, Thai people add this word to make the phrase sound smoother. You can use *khàawp-khun ná khá* or *khàawp-khun ná khráp* everywhere, at any time, and to anybody. It is the most common form of saying "thank you" in Thai. You can use it when people open the door for you, at the store, or even when someone gives you a compliment.

However, there are more interesting ways of saying "thank you" in Thai. If you want to say "thank you very much," just add one word and you are good to go. In Thai, "thank you very much" is *khàawp-khun mâak*. The meaning of *mâak* is equivalent to "very" in English. We add *mâak* at the end of the phrase along with *ná* to make it sound smoother. As a result, "thank you very much" for women is *khàawp-khun mâak ná khâ*, and for men, it is *khàawp-khun mâak ná khráp*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

How about saying "thanks" to a friend? Make just a little change to the word, and then the meaning is different. When you want to say "thanks" to your friends, you may say *khàawp-jai*. You may say this to someone younger than you or someone with lower social status than you, such as your younger sister. *Khàawp-jai* indicates that you are very close to the person. However, we don't add the words *khâ*, *khráp*, or *ná* to make it more polite, but instead we add the word *jà*. This means, for both men and women, we say *khàawp-jai jà*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2 You're Welcome! in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

2

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ด้วยความยินดีค่ะ
2. ด้วยความยินดีครับ
3. ไม่เป็นไรค่ะ
4. ไม่เป็นไรครับ

ENGLISH

1. You’re welcome (female).
2. You’re welcome (male).
3. It's okay (female).
4. It's okay (male).

ROMANIZATION

1. dûuai khwaam-yin-dii khâ
2. dûuai khwaam-yin-dii khráp
3. mâi-bpen-rai khâ

CONT'D OVER

4. mâi-bpen-rai khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ไม่เป็นไร	*mâi-bpen-rai*	It's okay. / No problem.	Expression
ด้วยความยินดี	*dûuai khwaam-yin-dii*	You’re welcome.	Expression
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ไม่	*mâi*	not	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ด้วยความยินดีค่ะ *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii khâ* "You're welcome."

สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."
ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."	เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."
ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."	ผู้หญิงไม่ชอบสิ่งที่เธอได้ยิน *phûu-yĭng mâi châawp sìng thîi thooe dâai yin* "The woman dislikes what she hears."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we continue with basic etiquette. Thai people have a reputation for their exceptional hospitality and being generous. Therefore, we use phrases of gratitude and relate phrases at an extremely high frequency.

In Thai, "you're welcome" is *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii*. Remember that we always add *khâ* for women and *khráp* for men to make the phrase more polite. That means "you're welcome" for women is *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii khâ*. And for men, it is *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii khráp*. This is a very formal and polite way of saying "you're welcome."

There is another equivalent phrase you will hear Thai people say when you say "thank you" to them. For women, it's *mâi-bpen-rai khâ*, and for men, it is *mâi-bpen-rai khráp.* This phrase is equivalent to "it's okay" in English. So it is less formal than the *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii*.
The difference between *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii* and *mâi-bpen-rai* is the level of thankfulness for the task you provided. If you do something because it was your duty or with honor, you respond to the thanks with *dûuai khwaam-yin-dii*. When you do something out of generosity, you may say *mâi-bpen-rai*. Remember to add *khâ* or *khráp* at the end of the phrase to make it

more polite.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Another usage of the phrase *mâi-bpen-rai:* The usage of the phrase *mâi-bpen-rai* is not only limited to when responding to "thanks." Thais also say *mâi-bpen-rai* when responding to "sorry" to show the speaker that the matter is unimportant; let's not be serious about it. In this context, *mâi-bpen-rai* can be translated to English as "It doesn't matter," "Never mind," "Don't mention it," or "It's no big deal." And make sure you smile when you say the phrase as proof that you really won't give a second thought to the matter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3 Please in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

3

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ขออันนี้ค่ะ
2. ขออันนี้ครับ
3. ขออันนั้นค่ะ
4. ขออันนั้นครับ

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to have this item. (female)
2. I'd like to have this item. (male)
3. I'd like to have that item. (female)
4. I'd like to have that item. (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. khăaw an níi khâ
2. khăaw an níi khráp
3. khăaw an nán khâ

CONT'D OVER

4. khăaw an nán khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ขอ	*khăaw*	to request	verb
นี้	*níi*	this	adjective
นั้น	*nán*	that	adjective
อัน	*an*	classifier for small objects, general classifier	classifier
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."	ดิฉันซื้อบ้านหลังนี้เมื่อสองปีก่อน *dì-chăn súue bâan lăng níi mûuea săawng bpii gàawn* "I bought this house two years ago."
อันนี้ภาษาไทยเรียกว่าอะไร *an-níi phaa-săa-thai rîiak wâa à-rai.* "What is this called in Thai?"	ผมไม่ชอบผู้ชายคนนั้นเลย *phŏm mâi châawp phûu-chaai khon nán looei.* "I don't like that man at all."
อันนี้ราคาเท่าไหร่ *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài.* "How much does this one cost?"	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."
ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."	ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."
เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."	ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll take a look at "please," as in asking for something.

To politely ask for something in Thai, we use *khăaw an níi*. As we always add *khâ* and *khráp* at the end of the phrase to make it more polite, women say *khăaw an níi khâ*, while men say *khăaw an níi khráp*. This phrase means "I'd like to have this item." You may use this phrase

when you are asking for something from someone while pointing at the item you want.

We can say "I'd like to have that item" simply by replacing the words *an níi* with *an nán*. This means for women, you may say *khăaw an nán khâ*. For men, you may say *khăaw an nán khráp*. The use of these two phrases is similar to the use of the English equivalent phrases.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Another phrase to remember is *ao an năi khá* or *ao an năi khráp*? which means "Which one do you want?" There's a good chance you will hear Thai people ask you this question. You may respond back with the phrases we learned from this lesson.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4
Basic Thai Greetings

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

4

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. สวัสดีค่ะ
2. สวัสดีครับ
3. หวัดดีค่ะ
4. หวัดดีครับ

ENGLISH

1. Hello. (feminine)
2. Hello. (masculine)
3. Hello. (casual, feminine)
4. Hello. (casual, masculine)

ROMANIZATION

1. sà-wàt-dii khâ.
2. sà-wàt-dii khráp.
3. wàt-dii khâ.

CONT'D OVER

4. wàt-dii khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สวัสดี	*sà-wàt-dii*	Hello.	expression
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
หวัดดี	*wàt-dii*	Hello. / Hi.	Expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผู้คนกำลังพูดว่า "สวัสดี" *phûu-khon gam-lang phûut wâa sà-wàt-dii* "The people are saying, 'Hello.'"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
สวัสดี ศิริพร *sà-wàt-dii, sì-rì-phaawn.* "Hello, Siriporn."	สวัสดีครับคุณศิริพร *sà-wàt-dii khráp, khun sì-rí-phaawn.* "Hello, Ms. Siriporn."

ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."	เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."
ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."
ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."	หวัดดี *wàt-dii.* "Hi!"

GRAMMAR

Today we'll cover basic greetings for the appropriate time of the day.

Thai has an appropriate greeting that we can use at any time and to anybody. For women, it is *sà-wàt-dii khâ*, and for men, it is *sà-wàt-dii khráp*. The word *sà-wàt-dii* means "goodness," which Thai people use in meaning to wish a person goodness. You can use this at any time of the day and to anybody. You may use this as a basic greeting, when you answer the phone, or even when you say good-bye.

Like many other languages, Thai people tend to shorten words and phrases from time to time. You may hear Thai people say *wàt-dii* instead of *sà-wàt-dii*. We tend to use this shorter phrase as an informal form of greeting. But it is very common for Thai people to say this as well. You may choose to add *khâ* or *khráp* to make it more polite but remain casual.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When Thai people say hello, they usually *wâai* the person. *Wâai* is the traditional way to show respect along with the greeting by putting together both palms at your chest level and bowing your head. Thai people also *wâai* as a way to say sorry, thank you, good-bye, pray to Buddha, and they also use it as a way to beg for something. However, there are cultural rules in there. You must *wâai* the older person first, which means you must wait for the younger to *wâai* you first. And after the younger *wâai*, you may *wâai* them back without bowing your head.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5 Parting Thai Greetings

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

5

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. สวัสดี

2. ไปก่อนนะคะ สวัสดีค่ะ

3. ไปก่อนนะครับ สวัสดีครับ

ENGLISH

1. Hello. / Good-bye.

2. I'm going now. Good-bye. (female)

3. I'm going now. Good-bye. (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. sà-wàt-dii.

2. bpai gàawn ná khá. sà-wàt-dii khâ.

3. bpai gàawn ná khráp. sà-wàt-dii khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สวัสดี	*sà-wàt-dii*	Hello.	expression

นะ	*ná*	particle used to soften speech	particle
ไป	*bpai*	to go	Verb
ก่อน	*gàawn*	before	Preposition
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผู้คนกำลังพูดว่า "สวัสดี" *phûu-khon gam-lang phûut wâa sà-wàt-dii* "The people are saying, 'Hello.'"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
สวัสดี ศิริพร *sà-wàt-dii, sì-rì-phaawn.* "Hello, Siriporn."	สวัสดีครับคุณศิริพร *sà-wàt-dii khráp, khun sì-rí-phaawn.* "Hello, Ms. Siriporn."
คุณเป็นคนที่ไหนนะครับ *khun bpen khon thîi-năi ná khráp.* "Where are you from, again?"	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."

ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."	เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์ *khăo bpai roong-rian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."
ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."	ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."
คุณต้องคิดให้ดีก่อนที่จะทำนะ อย่าให้ประวัติศาสตร์ซ้ำรอย *khun dtâwng khít hâi dii gàawn thîi jà tham ná yàa hâi bprà-wàt-sàat sám raawy.* "You have to think carefully before taking action; don't repeat what has happened in history."	ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."
เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."	ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."

GRAMMAR

Today we'll introduce parting greetings: words or phrases that you can use on an occasion when you are done doing business with someone and want to leave. There are quite a few parting phrases that you can use, so let's get started.

In Thai, the word for "hello" and "good-bye" is the same word, which is *sà-wàt-dii khâ* for women and *sà-wàt-dii khráp* for men. It is very common for Thai people to say *sà-wàt-dii* when they finish their business or conversation and want to leave. This word is a formal form that you can use at any time of the day; however, if you want to be less formal with your friends, you may use the English word "bye-bye" instead. It is also very common for Thai people to use this English word with their friends or family.

There is another phrase that you can use in conjunction with *sà-wàt-dii* in order to say good-bye. You may say "I'm going now. Good-bye," which in Thai is *bpai gàawn ná khá*. *sà-wàt-dii khâ* for women, while men say *bpai gàawn ná khráp*. *sà-wàt-dii khráp*. The first word, *bpai*, means "go," followed by *gàawn*, which means "before." We cannot really translate the next word, *ná*, but we add it to make the phrase smoother. The word *sà-wàt-dii* literally means "peace" or "good luck," but it also means "good-bye." We add *khâ* or *khráp* to make the phrase more polite. Now we have "go," "before," and "good-bye." This phrase literally means "I'm leaving before you, so good-bye." However, as a Thai custom, this phrase is a common way to say that you are about to leave. Therefore, *bpai gàawn ná khá. sà-wàt-dii khâ* and *bpai gàawn ná khráp. sà-wàt-dii khráp* are equivalent to the English phrase "I'm going now. Good-bye."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The word "good-bye" in Thai is actually *laa gàawn*. However, Thai people do not use this word anymore as it represents sadness due to a departure when the people might not get to see each other again. Therefore, Thai people tend to use the English word "bye-bye," which represents a more cheerful and hopeful expression.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6 Where's The Bathroom?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

6

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ห้องน้ำอยู่ไหนครับ

2. ห้องน้ำอยู่ไหนคะ

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom (male)?

2. Where is the bathroom (female)?

ROMANIZATION

1. hâwng-náam yùu năi khráp.

2. hâwng-náam yùu năi khá.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ห้อง	*hâwng*	room	Noun
ห้องน้ำ	*hâwng-náam*	bathroom, restroom, toilet	Noun
น้ำ	*náam*	water	Noun
อยู่	*yùu*	to be located	verb
ไหน	*năi*	where	adverb

คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

นักเรียนคนไหนเรียนเก่งที่สุดในห้อง *nák-riian khon năi riian gèng thîi-sùt nai hâwng* "Which student in the classroom studies the best?"	ห้องน้ำอยู่ที่ไหนครับ *hâwng-náam yùu thîi-năi khráp.* "Where is the bathroom?"
กบตัวสีเขียวอยู่ในน้ำ *gòp dtuua sĭi-khĭiao yùu nai náam* "The green frog is in the water."	คุณอยู่ที่นี่นานเท่าไหร่แล้วคะ *khun yùu thîi nîi naan thâo-rài láaeo khá.* "How long have you been here?"
ดิฉันจะพักอยู่ที่กรุงเทพฯ สี่วัน *dì-chăn jà phák yùu thîi grung-thêep sìi wan.* "I'll stay in Bangkok for four days."	ห้องน้ำอยู่ที่ไหนครับ *hâwng-náam yùu thîi-năi khráp.* "Where is the bathroom?"
อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"

สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."

ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ
phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp

"I am a researcher."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will cover one important phrase, which is "Where is the bathroom?"

In Thai, to ask "Where is the bathroom?" we say *hâwng-náam yùu năi?* As always, we add *khá* for women and *khráp* for men to make it sound more polite. Therefore, it is *hâwng-náam yùu năi khá?* for women and *hâwng-náam yùu năi khráp?* for men.

Thai people use the word *hâwng-náam* for "bathroom," "toilet," "restroom," and sometimes "shower room." When you use "Where is the bathroom?" it generally means you are looking for a toilet. It is a phrase that we commonly use.

Finding the way to the restroom is much harder than looking for the right one. Almost every bathroom in Thailand does have a sign indicating which one is for males and which one is for females. You will find either English words saying "male" or "female" or an image of a man or a woman posted in front of the restroom door.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you are not sure you will understand when Thai people tell you the direction to the restroom in Thai, it is a better idea to ask them in English because if you ask them in Thai, they will expect you to understand them. Many Thai can speak very good English, especially people in Bangkok. In some cases, especially finding the restroom, we need a quick, easy-to-understand direction.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7 Can You Speak English?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

7

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. พูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ไหมครับ
2. พูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ไหมคะ
3. พูดภาษาฝรั่งเศสได้ไหมครับ
4. พูดภาษาฝรั่งเศสได้ไหมคะ

ENGLISH

1. Can you speak English? (male)
2. Can you speak English? (female)
3. Can you speak French? (male)
4. Can you speak French? (female)

ROMANIZATION

1. phûut paa-săa ang-grìt dâai măi khráp.
2. phûut paa-săa ang-grìt dâai măi khá.
3. phûut paa-săa fà-ràng-sèet dâai măi khráp.

CONT'D OVER

4. phûut paa-săa fà-ràng-sèet dâai măi khá.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ฝรั่งเศส	*fà-ràng-sèet*	French	adjective
พูด	*phûut*	to speak	Verb
ภาษา	*phaa-săa*	language	Noun
ได้	*dâai*	to be able to	auxiliary verb
ไหม	*măi*	a particle indicating a yes/no question	particle
อังกฤษ	*ang-grìt*	English	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

เขาพูดภาษาอังกฤษด้วยสำเนียงฝรั่งเศส *khăo phûut paa-săa-ang-grìt dûuai săm-niiang fà-ràng-sèet.* "He speaks English with a French accent."	ช่วยพูดดังๆได้ไหมครับ *chûuai phûut dang-dang dâai măi khráp.* "Could you please speak loudly?"
ช่วยพูดช้าๆอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut cháa-cháa ìik-khráng dâai măi* "Could you say that slowly one more time?"	อันนี้ภาษาไทยเรียกว่าอะไร *an-níi phaa-săa-thai rîiak wâa à-rai.* "What is this called in Thai?"
วิศวกรคนนั้นพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ *wít-sà-wá-gaawn khon nán phûut pha-săa-ang-grìt dâai.* "That engineer can speak English."	ช่วยพูดช้าๆได้ไหม *chûuai phûut cháa-cháa dâai măi.* "Could you say that more slowly?"

สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	ช่วยพูดอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut ìik khráng dâai măi.* "Could you say that one more time?"

เขาพูดภาษาอังกฤษไม่ได้เลย
khăo phûut phaa-săa-ang-grìt mâi dâai looei.

"He can't speak English at all."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover another extremely important phrase: "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase as opposed to speaking English at someone is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least he or she will be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect to show that you took the effort to learn even a little bit of the language, and for these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this phrase.

In Thai, "Do you speak English?" is *phûut paa-săa-ang-grìt dâai măi?* As usual, don't forget to add *khá* and *khráp* to make it more polite. So for women, it's *phûut paa-săa-ang-grìt dâai măi khá*, and for men, it's *phûut paa-săa-ang-grìt dâai măi khráp?*

The first word, *phûut*, means "speak" or "talk." The next word is *paa-săa*, which means "language." The third word is *ang-grìt*, which means "English." The next word is *dâai*, which means "can," and the last one is *măi*, which indicates that this phrase is a question. In Thai, it is very common to leave out the word for "you." Therefore, *phûut paa-săa-jiin dâai măi* is equivalent to the question "Can you speak English?"

Another language that Thai people may speak beside Thai and English is Chinese. The word for Chinese is *jiin*. Therefore, if you want to ask "Can you speak Chinese?" you may say *phûut paa-săa-jiin dâai măi khá* or *phûut paa-săa-jiin dâai măi khráp?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Most Thai people can speak English at least at some level. You will find Thai people understand when you speak English but cannot respond back as they tend to be afraid of saying things incorrectly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8
I Don't Understand in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

8

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ดิฉันไม่เข้าใจค่ะ
2. ผมไม่เข้าใจครับ
3. ฉันไม่เข้าใจ

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand (female).
2. I don't understand (male).
3. I don't understand (casual).

ROMANIZATION

1. dì-chăn mâi khâo-jai khâ.
2. phŏm mâi khâo-jai khráp.
3. chăn mâi khâo-jai.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ไม่	*mâi*	not	adverb

ดิฉัน	*dì-chăn*	I (when the speaker is female)	pronoun
ผม	*phŏm*	I (when the speaker is male)	Noun
เข้าใจ	*khâo-jai*	to understand	verb
ฉัน	*chăn*	I (informal)	pronoun
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผู้หญิงไม่ชอบสิ่งที่เธอได้ยิน *phûu-yĭng mâi châawp sìng thîi thooe dâai yin* "The woman dislikes what she hears."	ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."
ดิฉันทานข้าว *dì-chăn thaan khâao.* "I eat rice." / "I have a meal."	ผมจะรักคุณตลอดไป *phŏm jà rák khun dtà-làawt-bpai.* "I will always love you."

ผมชื่อวิทยา ยินดีที่ได้รู้จัก *phŏm chûue wít-thá-yaa. yin-dii thîi dâai rúu-jàk.* "My name is Wittaya. Nice to meet you."	ผมทานขนมปัง *phŏm thaan khà-nŏm-bpang.* "I eat bread."
ผมรักคุณ *phŏm rák khun.* "I love you."	คุณเข้าใจไหมครับ *khun khâo-jai măi khráp* "Do you understand?"
ฉันรักเธอ *chăn rák thooe.* "I love you."	ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."
เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."	ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."

GRAMMAR

The phrase "I don't understand" is going to be a very useful phrase because most of the time, maybe even almost one hundred percent of the time, you'll come across a word or phrase that you won't understand.

Before we learn how to say "I don't understand," let's look at Thai grammar first. Unlike English where everybody uses "I" to represent himself or herself, Thai has many forms of "I"

depending on gender and social status. The first one is the formal form of "I." For women, we use *dì-chăn*, and for men, we use *phŏm*. The next one is *chăn*. This word is casual and both women and men can use it; however, we hear women say it more often while men often use just *phŏm* in any circumstance.

The formal form of saying "I don't understand" is *dì-chăn mâi khâo-jai khâ* for women. Men say *phŏm mâi khâo-jai khráp*. As mentioned earlier, *dì-chăn* and *phŏm* mean "I," followed by *mâi*, which means "no" or "not." The next word is *khâo-jai*, which means "understand." And as usual, we add *khâ* and *khráp* to make it sound more polite. As this is a formal form, you may say this when you speak to someone you don't know very well, someone who has higher social status than you do, or someone you respect.

The casual way to say "I don't understand" is simply to replace *dì-chăn* or *phŏm* with *chăn*, which means "I" but is informal. Therefore, we say *chăn mâi khâo-jai*. As this is a casual form, we don't need to add *khâ* or *khráp* to make it sound polite, although some people add them anyway. You may use this phrase when you speak to your friends or when you are speaking to someone who has lower or equal social status to you. Remember, both women and men can use this phrase although women tend to use it more often while men stick with *phŏm mâi khâo-jai*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are many words to represent "I" in Thai. Most of the time, it depends on the gender, age, social status, and relationship between persons. For business use, *dì-chăn* and *phŏm* are the most suitable. This includes between supervisor-assistant, colleagues, and business partners. The less formal forms are *chăn* and *phŏm*, which you could use with those you are close to. We mostly use *chăn* between friends. Each region has a different tone for *chăn*. Bear in mind that it is the same word though the tones are different.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9
Say It Again, Please in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

9

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. พูดอีกทีได้ไหมคะ
2. พูดอีกทีได้ไหมครับ
3. ช้าๆนะคะ
4. ช้าๆนะครับ
5. พูดช้าๆอีกทีได้ไหมคะ
6. พูดช้าๆอีกทีได้ไหมครับ

ENGLISH

1. Can you say it one more time? (female)
2. Can you say it one more time? (male)
3. Slowly please. (female)
4. Slowly please. (male)
5. Can you say it one more time slowly please? (female)
6. Can you say it one more time slowly please? (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. phûut ìik thii dâai măi khá.

2. phûut ìik thii dâai măi khráp.

3. cháa-cháa ná khá.

4. cháa-cháa ná khráp.

5. phûut cháa-cháa ìik thii dâai măi khá.

6. phûut cháa-cháa ìik thii dâai măi khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พูด	*phûut*	to speak	Verb
อีก	*ìik*	again, another	adverb, adjective
ที	*thii*	turn, instance	noun
ได้	*dâai*	to be able to	auxiliary verb
ไหม	*măi*	a particle indicating a yes/no question	particle
ช้าๆ	*cháa-cháa*	slowly	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ช่วยพูดดังๆได้ไหมครับ *chûuai phûut dang-dang dâai măi khráp.* "Could you please speak loudly?"	ช่วยพูดช้าๆอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut cháa-cháa ìik-khráng dâai măi* "Could you say that slowly one more time?"
อีกห้านาทีจะสิบห้านาฬิกา *ìik hâa naa-thii jà sìp-hâa naa-lí-gaa* "It is 5 minutes to 3 o'clock in the afternoon."	ช่วยพูดช้าๆอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut cháa-cháa ìik-khráng dâai măi* "Could you say that slowly one more time?"
ผมอยากดูหนังเรื่องนั้นอีกที *phŏm yàak duu năng rûueang nán ìik thii.* "I want to watch that movie again."	วิศวกรคนนั้นพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ *wít-sà-wá-gaawn khon nán phûut pha-săa-ang-grìt dâai.* "That engineer can speak English."
ช่วยพูดช้าๆได้ไหม *chûuai phûut cháa-cháa dâai măi.* "Could you say that more slowly?"	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
ช่วยพูดอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut ìik khráng dâai măi.* "Could you say that one more time?"	ช่วยขับช้าๆได้ไหมครับ *chûuai khàp cháa-cháa dâai măi khráp.* "Could you please drive slowly?"

จระเข้กำลังเคลื่อนไหวอย่างช้าๆ ผ่านน้ำ

jaaw-rá-khêe gam-lang khlûuean-wăi yàang cháa-cháa phàan náam

"The alligators are slowly moving through the water."

GRAMMAR

Thai people tend to shorten words and speak at a speedy speed. It is very likely that you will not understand them. In instances like this, asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the

day trying to figure out just what was said. So that you can get a feel for the language and tune your ear, you should use the following phrase over and over.

In Thai, to ask the person to say it "Once again, please" is *phûut ìik thii dâai măi*. As always, we add *khá* for women and *khráp* for men at the end of the phrase to make it more polite. That means for women, we say *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khá*. And for men, it is *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khráp*.

The first word is *phûut*, which means "speak" or "talk." The next word, *ìik thii*, means "one more time," followed by *dâai*, which means "can," and *măi* indicates that this phrase is a question. As usual, the phrase should be followed by *khá* or *khráp*, which makes the phrase sound more polite. Therefore, *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khá* and *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khráp* are equivalent to "Can you speak one more time, please?"

At times, even repetition of what is said isn't enough to understand the speaker, as the words are still too fast. For an instance like this, you may use the phrase "Slowly, please." In Thai, "Slowly, please" is *cháa-cháa ná*. *Cháa-cháa* means "slowly," while *ná* in this phrase indicates that this is a request. Therefore, to say "Slowly, please," women should say *cháa-cháa ná khá,* and men should say *cháa-cháa ná khráp*.

We can use the phrases "Once again, please" and "Slowly, please" together. For women, it's *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khá. cháa-cháa ná khá*. And for men, *phûut ìik thii dâai măi khráp. cháa-cháa ná khráp.*

Another option is to combine those two phrases together. You may say *phûut cháa-cháa ìik thii dâai măi?* As usual, it is *phûut cháa-cháa ìik thii dâai măi khá?* for women and *phûut cháa-cháa ìik thii dâai măi khráp?* for men. This phrase literally means "Can you speak one more time slowly, please?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Thai society, it is very important to express your gratitude to people who helped you by saying *khàawp-khun* which means "thank you" in English or *khàawp-jai* which is "thanks." The phrase *khàawp-khun* is commonly used to respond to ones who you meet for the first time, who are older or higher in rank than you. However, if the one who helped you is about your age, younger or lower in rank than you, you may say *khàawp-jai* instead.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10 Apologies in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
3 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
6 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

10

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ครับ
2. คะ
3. ขอโทษนะครับ
4. ขอโทษนะคะ
5. ไม่เป็นไรครับ
6. ไม่เป็นไรค่ะ
7. ครับ
8. ค่ะ

ENGLISH

1. Yes? (Response when someone's trying to get attention from you for a male speaker)
2. Yes? (Response when someone's trying to get attention from you for a female speaker)
3. I'm sorry. (male)
4. I'm sorry. (female)
5. It's no problem. (male)

CONT'D OVER

6. It's no problem. (female)

7. Response to "Excuse me." (male)

8. Response to "Excuse me." (female)

ROMANIZATION

1. khráp

2. khá

3. khăaw-thôot ná khráp.

4. khăaw-thôot ná khá.

5. mâi-bpen-rai khráp.

6. mâi-bpen-rai khâ.

7. khráp

8. khâ

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ขอโทษ	*khăaw-thôot*	Excuse me. / Sorry.	Expression

นะ	*ná*	particle used to soften speech	particle
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
ขอ	*khăaw*	to request	verb
ไม่เป็นไร	*mâi-bpen-rai*	It's okay. / No problem.	Expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผมขอโทษ *phŏm khăaw-thôot.* "I'm sorry."	ขอโทษครับ คุณรู้ไหมว่าสถานีตำรวจอยู่ที่ไหน *khăaw-thôot khráp, khun rúu măi wâa sà-thăa-nii-dtam-rùuat yùu thîi-năi.* "Excuse me, do you know where the police station is?"

ขอโทษค่ะ *khăaw-thôot khâ.* "Excuse me." (Use when you want to get someone's attention.)	ขอโทษค่ะ *khăaw-thôot khâ.* "Excuse me." (Use when you want to apologize.)
คุณเป็นคนที่ไหนนะครับ *khun bpen khon thîi-năi ná khráp.* "Where are you from, again?"	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."
ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."
ดิฉันเป็นครูค่ะ *dì-chăn bpen khruu khâ* "I'm a teacher."	เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."
ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."
ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."	ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."

ไม่เป็นไรครับ

mâi-bpen-rai khráp

"No problem."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover phrases we use for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Thai, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they just might come in handy.

We'll start with the word "sorry," which is *khăaw-thôot*. Let's break it down by syllable. *khăaw thôot*. The word *khăaw* means "ask for," followed by *thôot*, which means "punishment." However, adding these words together doesn't make it mean "asking for punishment" but rather "asking for forgiveness." Now, do you remember the word we add to make it more polite? And the word we add to make it sound smoother? Let's add those words in to the phrase. Now, to say "I'm sorry" in Thai, for women, we say *khăaw-thôot ná khá*. For men, we say *khăaw-thôot ná khráp*.

This phrase is a common phrase to say "excuse me" and "I'm sorry." You may use this phrase when you need to get attention from someone. You can use this phrase when you hurt someone or even when you need a moment for yourself.

Now, what if someone says this to you? In the case that someone uses this expression toward you, the proper response depends on the situation. If the person uses this phrase to apologize, the best phrase to respond is *mâi-bpen-rai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *mâi bpen rai*. Remember to say it with politeness. Therefore, for women, we say *mâi-bpen-rai khá*, and for men, we say *mâi-bpen-rai khráp*.

How about a response for "Excuse me?" Usually Thai people respond with a "yes." For women, there are two ways to say it. The first one is *khâ* and the second one is *khá*. Don't get confused by the tone. For the first one, the tone is going down, and for the second one, the tone is going up. We use *khâ*, the first tone, as an expression for an agreement. If someone says "excuse me" as he or she needs a moment to himself or herself, you should say *khâ* as you agree. We use the second one, *khá*, to respond when someone is trying to get attention from you. You say *khá* as a question. Now, with the same situation, men can just say *khráp* to respond to both. You lucky guys!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When saying "I'm sorry," it is highly recommended that you should do a *Wai* when you say *khăaw-thôot* to mean "I'm sorry." to those who are older or higher in rank than you. There are a several forms of *Wai*, however, the one that is used when saying *khăaw-thôot* should be performed by placing your palms together, bowing your head down and letting your fingertips touch the tip of the nose.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11 Thai Restaurant—How Many People?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
3 Romanization
4 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

11

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. สวัสดีค่ะ กี่ท่านคะ
2. หนึ่ง
3. สอง
4. สาม
5. สี่
6. ห้า
7. เชิญนั่งค่ะ
8. เชิญนั่งครับ
9. สองค่ะ
10. สองครับ

ENGLISH

1. Hello./Welcome. How many people? (female)
2. one

CONT'D OVER

3. two

4. three

5. four

6. five

7. Take a seat. (female)

8. Take a seat. (male)

9. Table for two, please. (female)

10. Table for two, please. (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. sà-wàt-dii khâ. gìi thân khá.

2. nùeng

3. sǎawng

4. sǎam

5. sìi

6. hâa

CONT'D OVER

7. chooen nâng khâ.

8. chooen nâng khráp.

9. săawng khâ.

10. săawng khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เชิญ	*chooen*	to invite	verb
หนึ่ง	*nùeng*	one (1)	Noun
สอง	*săawng*	two (2)	Noun
สาม	*săam*	three (3)	Noun
สี่	*sìi*	four (4)	Noun
ห้า	*hâa*	five (5)	Verb
กี่	*gìi*	how much, how many	adjective
ท่าน	*thân*	you, he, she, person (polite)	Verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

เชิญนั่งค่ะ *chooen nâng khâ.* "Please sit down."	ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."
ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."	ผมอยากซื้อหนังสือสามเล่มนี้ *phŏm yàak súue năng-sŭue săam lêm níi* "I want to buy these three books."
ดิฉันจะพักอยู่ที่กรุงเทพฯ สี่วัน *dì-chăn jà phák yùu thîi grung-thêep sìi wan.* "I'll stay in Bangkok for four days."	เขารออยู่ที่สนามบินห้าชั่วโมง *khăo raaw yùu thîi sà-năam-bin hâa chûua-moong.* "He waited five hours in the airport."
ลูกสาวของคุณอายุกี่ขวบ *lûuk-săao khăawng khun aa-yú gìi khùuap* "How old is your daughter?"	ทุกท่าน เชิญทางนี้ค่ะ *thúk-thân chooen thaang níi khâ.* "Everyone, this way please."

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Thai food, and your job as a visitor is to eat as much of as many things as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get the table! So in today's lesson, we'll cover getting a table in a restaurant. As for ordering...well, you'll just have to hang on until next week.

When entering a restaurant in Thailand, you will be greeted with *sà-wàt-dii khâ. gìi thân khá.* Of course, the first phrase, *sà-wàt-dii khâ*, is "hello" for females. And the second phrase, *gìi thân khá*, means "How many people?"

Since you already know the first phrase, I'm going to break the second phrase down for you: *gìi thân khá.* The first word, *gìi*, means "how many" and is followed by *thân*, which means "person" in a formal way. Of course, we add *khá* to make it more polite. If you notice, I am introducing you to the phrases for women because most of the time, women will be the ones greeting you at the restaurant. So *sà-wàt-dii khâ. gìi thân khá.* means "Hello, how many

people, sir?"

In some restaurants, you might hear people say "Please take a seat" instead of asking you how many people. To say "Please take a seat" in Thai is *chooen nâng khâ* or *chooen nâng khráp*. The word *chooen* means "please" as an invitation, and it is followed by *nâng*, which means "sit." Adding them together with *khâ* or *khráp*, this phrase means "Please take a seat."

So how should you respond to these phrases? Well, if the person says *chooen nâng khâ* or *chooen nâng khráp*, you may go take a seat at any available table. But if the person asks you *gìi thân khá* then the answer is simple. Just say the number then end with *khâ* or *khráp*.

Now I'm going to tell you how to count from one to five. Ready? Let's go. *nùeng*, *săawng*, *săam*, *sìi*, *hâa*. *Nùeng* is "one," *săawng* is "two," *săam* is "three," *sìi* is "four," and *hâa* is "five." So if you would like a table for "two," you may say *săawng khâ* or *săawng khráp*. If you would like a table for "four," you say *sìii khâ* or *sìi khráp*. Got it?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Counting With Fingers From One To Five If you find it difficult for you to memorize numbers in Thai so that you can tell a restaurant staff how many seats you want. One easier way is showing your fingers for how many to want to the staff. In Thailand, A lone index finger means one. Holding up an index finger and a middle finger means two. Holding up an index finger, a middle finger and a ring finger mean three. Holding up an index finger, a middle finger, a ring finger and a little finger means four. And of course, holding up all five fingers means number five!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12 Thai Restaurant: Smoking or Non-smoking?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
3 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

12

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ขอนั่งตรงนี้ได้ไหมครับ
2. ขอนั่งตรงนี้ได้ไหมคะ
3. ขอนั่งตรงนั้นได้ไหมครับ
4. ขอนั่งตรงนั้นได้ไหมคะ
5. ไม่สูบบุหรี่นะครับ
6. ไม่สูบบุหรี่นะคะ
7. สูบบุหรี่นะครับ
8. สูบบุหรี่นะคะ

ENGLISH

1. May we sit here? (male)
2. May we sit here? (female)
3. May we sit there? (male)
4. May we sit there? (female)
5. Non-smoking seat, please. (male)

CONT'D OVER

6. Non-smoking seat, please. (female)

7. Smoking seat, please. (male)

8. Smoking seat, please. (female)

ROMANIZATION

1. khăaw nâng dtrong níi dâai măi khráp.

2. khăaw nâng dtrong níi dâai măi khá.

3. khăaw nâng dtrong nán dâai măi khráp.

4. khăaw nâng dtrong nán dâai măi khá.

5. mâi sùup bù-rìi ná khráp.

6. mâi sùup bù-rìi ná khá..

7. sùup bù-rìi ná khráp.

8. sùup bù-rìi ná khá.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
นั่ง	*nâng*	to sit	Verb
ตรงนี้	*dtrong-níi*	here	adverb

ตรงนั้น	*dtrong-nán*	there	adverb
สูบ	*sùup*	to smoke	verb
บุหรี่	*bù-rìi*	cigarette	noun
ขอ	*khăaw*	to request	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผมอยากนั่งใกล้เขา *phŏm yàak nâng glâi khăo* "I want to sit close to her."	ดิฉันควรจะนั่งตรงไหน *dì-chăn khuuan jà nâng dtrong năi* "Where should I sit?"
ดิฉันไม่เคยมาตรงนี้มาก่อน *dì-chăn mâi khooei maa dtrong-níi maa gàawn* "I haven't been here before."	เขาไม่อยากไปตรงนั้น *khăo mâi yàak bpai dtrong-nán* "He doesn't want to go there."
ผมไม่สูบบุหรี่ *phŏm mâi sùup bù-rìi.* "I don't smoke."	ผมไม่สูบบุหรี่ *phŏm mâi sùup bù-rìi.* "I don't smoke."
ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."	

GRAMMAR

Today we'll cover getting a table in the section of the restaurant you want. In Thailand, smoking in restaurants is, although illegal, still accepted. However, there are occasions when you want to request a non-smoking seat. Or, perhaps you would like a smoking seat. Either

way, let's cover that first.

Now remember, when you enter a restaurant, you'll hear *sà-wàt-dii khâ. gìi thân khá?* After you respond with the number of the party, you may say one of the following phrases.

To request a "non-smoking seat," you say *mâi sùup bù-rìi*. Let's break it down by syllable:*mâi sùup bù-rìi*. Remember, for women it is *mâi sùup bù-rìi ná khá*, and for men it is *mâi sùup bù-rìi ná khráp*. The first word, *mâi*, means "no" or "not," followed by *sùup*, which means "smoke." The last word, *bù-rìi*, means "cigarette." After adding *ná khá* and *ná khráp* as a polite way of asking, all together this phrase means "No smoking cigarettes, please."

Now, if you prefer "smoking," simply remove the word *mâi* and you are good to go. That means when you are asking for a "smoking" seat in the restaurant, women say *sùup bù-rìi ná khá* and men say *sùup bù-rìi ná khráp*. Got it?

Now, secondhand smoke may not be the only obstacle on your path toward the perfect meal, as you may not like the location of the table selected for you. Perhaps you want a table by the window or one not next to the kitchen door! In Thai, "May we sit there, please?" is *khăaw nâng dtrong nán dâai măi.* The first word, *khăaw*, means "asking for," followed by *nâng*, which means "sit." The third word, *dtrong nán*, means "there," and *dâai măi* means "can." Together, this phrase is equivalent to "May I" or "May we sit there, please?" Don't forget that women say *khăaw nâng dtrong nán dâai măi khá*, and men say *khăaw nâng dtrong nán dâai măi kkráp.* You may use the same format to say "May we sit here, please?" by replacing *dtrong nán* with *dtrong níi*, which means "here." Therefore, "May we sit here, please" in Thai is *khăaw nâng dtrong níi dâai măi khá* and *khăaw nâng dtrong níi dâai măi khráp.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Make sure you check for a No Smoking sign: For those who smoke, make sure you notice a no-smoking sign before entering into any area because in Thailand, you are subject to a fine if you smoke inside places like schools, hospitals, or even pubs or night clubs for example.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13
Thai Restaurant: At The Table

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

13

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. เอาอันนี้ค่ะ
2. เอาอันนี้ครับ
3. มีจานไหนแนะนำไหมคะ
4. มีจานไหนแนะนำไหมครับ
5. ไม่เผ็ดนะคะ
6. ไม่เผ็ดนะครับ

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to have this, please. (female)
2. I'd like to have this, please. (male)
3. Do you have any recommended dishes? (female)
4. Do you have any recommended dishes? (male)
5. Not spicy, please. (female)
6. Not spicy, please. (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ao an níi khâ.
2. ao an níi khráp.
3. mii jaan năi náe-nam măi khá.
4. mii jaan năi náe-nam măi khráp.
5. mâi phèt ná khá.
6. mâi phèt ná khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
อันนี้	*an-níi*	this	pronoun
ไม่	*mâi*	not	adverb
เผ็ด	*phèt*	spicy	Adjective
แนะนำ	*náe-nam*	to recommend	verb
มี	*mii*	to have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

อันนี้ราคาเท่าไหร่ *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài.* "How much does this one cost?"	อันนี้เรียกว่าอะไร *an-níi rîiak wâa à-rai.* "What is this called?"

ผู้หญิงไม่ชอบสิ่งที่เธอได้ยิน *phûu-yĭng mâi châawp sìng thîi thooe dâai yin* "The woman dislikes what she hears."	แฟนหนุ่มของดิฉันชอบอาหารเผ็ดมากๆ *faaen nûm khăawng dì-chăn châawp aa-hăan phèt mâak mâak.* "My boyfriend loves spicy food."
คุณแนะนำโรงแรมไหนคะ *khun náe-nam roong-raaem năi khá.* "Which hotel do you recommend?"	ชาวบ้านคนนั้นมีหมูหกสิบตัว *chaao-bâan khon nán mii mŭu hòk-sìp dtuua* "That villager has sixty pigs."

GRAMMAR

Today, we'll cover getting by at the table. After you've found your seat at the restaurant, now it's time to get a hold of the staff.

To get attention from the waitstaff, simply say *khăaw thôot ná khá* for women and *khăaw thôot ná khráp* for men. This phrase is equivalent to "excuse me" in English. We learned this phrase in an earlier lesson about how to apologize. It is very common to use this phrase to get attention from the waitstaff in any kind of restaurant in Thailand.

Once the waiter or waitress comes to your table, you may order your food by pointing at the item you'd like to have on the menu and saying *ao an níi khâ* for women or *ao an níi khráp* for men. The first word, *ao*, means "would like," followed by *an níi*, which means "this one," and we add *khâ* or *khráp* to make it more polite. Therefore, *ao an níi khâ* and *ao an níi khráp* is equivalent to "I'd like to have this one, please."

You may ask for the recommendation from the waitstaff by saying *mii jaan năi náe-nam măi.* Remember to add *khá* and *khráp* to make it more polite. Therefore, women say *mii jaan năi náe-nam măi khá.* While men say *mii jaan năi náe-nam măi khráp.* The first word, *mii*, means "have," and it is followed by *jaan*, which means "dish." The third word, *năi*, means "any" or "where," while *náe-nam* means "recommend." The last word, *măi*, indicates that this phrase is a question. Therefore, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "Do you have any recommended dishes?" Keep in mind that it is very common in the Thai language to leave the word for "I" in the phrase.

In my opinion, it is wise to go for the recommended dishes because you will find more interesting Thai dishes than you may find in the Thai restaurants in your own town. However, there is one more phrase that you will find useful. As Thai dishes are mostly spicy and hot. You may prefer non-spicy for the sake of your sensitive stomach. Women should say *mâi phèt*

ná khá, while men say *mâi phèt ná khráp*. This phrase means "Not spicy, please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Thai food has a reputation for being spicy. Many people find it delicious, but some say it is too spicy. It is wise to always ask whether it is a spicy dish, and if you don't like spicy food, make sure you mention your preference when you order the food.

Quick Tip Number 2

The portions in Thailand are not as large as in America. So Americans shouldn't be afraid to try many dishes in the restaurant.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14
Thai Restaurant: Table Etiquette

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

14

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. เชิญค่ะ
2. เชิญครับ
3. อร่อยไหมคะ
4. อร่อยไหมครับ
5. อร่อยค่ะ
6. อร่อยครับ

ENGLISH

1. Please. (female)
2. Please. (male)
3. Is it delicious? (female)
4. Is it delicious? (male)
5. Yes, it is delicious. (female)
6. Yes, it is delicious. (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. chooen khâ
2. chooen khráp
3. à-ràwy măi khá
4. à-ràwy măi khráp
5. à-ràwy khâ
6. à-ràwy khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
อร่อย	*à-ràwy*	delicious	Adjective
ไหม	*măi*	a particle indicating a yes/no question	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผู้หญิงกำลังเพลิดเพลินกับพิซซ่าที่อร่อย *phûu-yĭng gam-lang phlôoet-phlooen gàp phít-sâa thîi à-ràwy* "The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
ช่วยพูดอีกครั้งได้ไหม *chûuai phûut ìik khráng dâai măi.* "Could you say that one more time?"	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"
สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."
ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."

GRAMMAR

Table manners are a must wherever you go! In this lesson, we'll cover some basic table etiquette when sitting down for a meal in Thailand.

When it comes to mealtime, Thai people typically do not say anything formal to start things off. While table etiquette is somewhat crucial in Thai culture, saying something before a meal is not at all important. However, there is a chance that you will hear people say a few words before starting the meal. One of these is *chooen*, which means "please" as an invitation. As usual, we add *khâ* and *khráp* to make it more polite. Therefore, women may say *chooen khâ* while men may say *chooen khráp*. You may use this phrase as an invitation to start having a meal, take a seat, or come into the house.

Another phrase that you may hear during a meal is a question of whether or not you like the meal. To ask "Is the meal good?" in Thai, say *à-ràwy măi.* Don't forget to sound polite by adding *khâ* or *khráp* at the end of the phrase. Therefore, women say *à-ràwy măi khá.* while men say *à-ràwy măi khráp.* Let's break it down by syllable: *à-ràwy măi khá*. *à-ràwy măi khráp*.

The first word, *à-ràwy*, means "delicious," and is followed by *măi*, which indicates the question. *Khá* and *khráp* make the phrase more polite and formal. Together, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "Is it delicious?"

To respond to this question, you may say *à-ràwy khâ* or *à-ràwy khráp* with the meaning of "Yes, it is delicious." Now you may be wondering, what if it is not delicious? Well, it is important to remember that even though your meal is not delicious, you might not want to say it out loud. Thai people have a way to deal with this awkward situation. If your meal is not so good and someone asks what you think, you may politely say *à-ràwy khâ* or *à-ràwy khráp*. I know what you are thinking. Now you are wondering, are you asking me to tell a lie? Well, not really, because while you say it is delicious, your face will tell that it is not quite the truth. And that's a better way of saying "No, it is not delicious" than saying it out loud! And believe me, Thai people will understand that. And trust me, there is a huge chance that Thai people will ask you whether you like what you are eating!

There are a few things you might like to remember. Thai use both a fork and a spoon at almost every meal, and the spoon is not limited to just eating soup. Actually, the spoon is the major tableware for your meal. You use a spoon for rice, soup, an appetizer, the main course, and everything else. Your fork is only an accompanying tableware that helps you get your food into your spoon. Using your fork as the major tableware is considered not very polite in Thailand.

Another thing to remember is this: don't scoop a lot of food onto your plate. Take only some food at a time. When you finish what you have on your plate, you may take some more. If you take a lot of food onto your plate all at once, well, you might appear to be greedy in Thai culture. And that's not very nice.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip: Another Reason to Say How Wonderful the Food Is

It is okay not to say the food is delicious. But as I mentioned earlier, Thai people are very polite. What could happen is when you say the food is not delicious, Thai people might bring you a whole new meal set to compensate you. So it is wise to say the food is delicious with a hint telling them that you are not telling the truth.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15
Thai Restaurant: Getting the Bill

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
3 Romanization
4 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

15

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ขอโทษนะคะ
2. ขอโทษนะครับ
3. เช็คบิลด้วยค่ะ
4. เช็คบิลด้วยครับ
5. อร่อยมากค่ะ
6. อร่อยมากครับ
7. ใช้บัตรเครดิตได้ไหมคะ
8. ใช้บัตรเครดิตได้ไหมครับ
9. ขอบคุณค่ะ
10. ขอบคุณครับ

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me. (female)
2. Excuse me. (male)

CONT'D OVER

3. Check for my bill, please. (female)

4. Check for my bill, please. (male)

5. Very delicious. (female)

6. Very delicious. (male)

7. Can I use a credit card? (female)

8. Can I use a credit card? (for men)

9. Thank you. (female)

10. Thank you. (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. khăaw thôot ná khá

2. khăaw thôot ná khráp

3. chék bin dûuai khâ

4. chék bin dûuai khráp

5. à-ràwy mâak khâ

6. à-ràay mâak khráp

CONT'D OVER

7. chái bàt-khree-dìt dâai măi khá

8. chái bàt-khree-dìt dâai măi khráp

9. khàawp-khun khâ

10. khàawp-khun khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ขอโทษ	*khăaw-thôot*	Excuse me. / Sorry.	Expression
อร่อย	*à-ràwy*	delicious	Adjective
มาก	*mâak*	very	adverb
บัตรเครดิต	*bàt-khree-dìt*	credit card	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ผมขอโทษ *phŏm khăaw-thôot.* "I'm sorry."	ขอโทษครับ คุณรู้ไหมว่าสถานีตำรวจอยู่ที่ไหน *khăaw-thôot khráp, khun rúu măi wâa sà-thăa-nii-dtam-rùuat yùu thîi-năi.* "Excuse me, do you know where the police station is?"

ขอโทษค่ะ *khăaw-thôot khâ.* "Excuse me." (Use when you want to get someone's attention.)	ขอโทษค่ะ *khăaw-thôot khâ.* "Excuse me." (Use when you want to apologize.)
ผู้หญิงกำลังเพลิดเพลินกับพิซซ่าที่อร่อย *phûu-yĭng gam-lang phlôoet-phlooen gàp phít-sâa thîi à-ràwy* "The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."	ผมตื่นเต้นมากที่ได้เจอเธอเมื่อวาน *phŏm dtùuen-dtên mâak thîi dâai jooe thooe mûuea-waan* "I was very excited to see her yesterday."
ขอบคุณมากนะคะ *khàawp-khun mâak ná khá* "Thank you very much."	เด็กสาวชอบสุนัขมาก *dèk-săao châawp sù-nák mâak* "The young girl really likes the puppies."

ดิฉันสามารถจ่ายโดยบัตรเครดิตได้ไหมคะ
dì-chăn săa-mâat jàai dooi bàt-khee-dìt dâai măi khá

"Can I pay by a credit card?"

GRAMMAR

Now that you've finished your meal, you may ask for a bill from the waitstaff. In Thai, to say "Check, please," we say *chék bin dûuai*. As usual, we add *khâ* and *khráp* at the end of the phrase to make it more polite. Therefore, women say *chék bin dûuai khâ* and men say *chék bin dûuai khráp*. As you may notice, some of the words in this phrase are very close to the English words. That's because the Thai language sometimes borrows words from the English language. *Chék bin* is actually from "check" and "bill" in English but in a slightly different pronunciation. Therefore, the first word, *chék bin*, is actually "asking for bill," followed by *dûuai*, which means "all together," and we add *khâ* or *khráp* to make it more polite. This phrase is then equivalent to the English phrase "Check for my bill, please."

Now if you'd like to tell them how good the food is or if you're eating with someone and you want to let them know how good you feel the food is, you can say *à-ràwy mâak khâ* or *à-ràwy mâak khráp*. We've learned this phrase already in the previous lesson about table etiquette.

Now I added the word *mâak*, which means "very." As *khâ* and *khráp* indicate, *à-ràwy mâak khâ* is for women and *à-ràwy mâak khráp* is for men. Therefore, this phrase means "very delicious."

Don't forget to say "thank you." We have already learned this phrase in an earlier lesson. It's *khàawp-khun khâ* for women and *khàawp-khun khráp* for men.

In Thailand, it is not necessary to leave a tip for waitstaff. However, some small change is always a good encouragement for those who work in a service business. Some high-end restaurants might include a service charge already in your bill, so please look at your bill before you decide to leave a tip or some small change.

One last useful phrase has to do with credit cards. In Thai, women say *chái bàt-khree-dìt dâai mǎi khá.* While men say *chái bàt-khree-dìt dâai mǎi khráp.* The first word, *chái*, means "use," and is followed by *bàt*, which means "card." The third word is borrowed from the English word "credit," and it is followed by *dâai mǎi*, which means "can" as a question. We add *khá* and *khráp* to make this phrase more polite. Therefore, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "Can I use a credit card?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you are in a hotel restaurant or some fancy restaurant, it is safe to use a credit card. But if you are in some small restaurant down the street, you might want to think about it again before handing your credit card to the waitstaff. Like many other countries, fraud can occur anywhere, so be very careful.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16 Counting from One to Ten in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
3 Romanization
4 Vocabulary
5 Sample Sentences
6 Grammar
7 Cultural Insight

16

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. หนึ่ง
2. สอง
3. สาม
4. สี่
5. ห้า
6. หก
7. เจ็ด
8. แปด
9. เก้า
10. สิบ
11. หนึ่งคัน
12. หนึ่งคน
13. สามจาน
14. สองอัน

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. one car
12. one person
13. three dishes
14. two things

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. nùeng
2. săawng
3. săam
4. sìi
5. hâa
6. hòk
7. jèt
8. bpàaet
9. gâao
10. sìp
11. nùeng khan
12. nùeng khon
13. săam jaan
14. săawng an

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class

หนึ่ง	*nùeng*	one (1)	Noun
เก้า	*gâao*	nine (9)	Noun
แปด	*bpàaet*	eight (8)	Noun
เจ็ด	*jèt*	seven (7)	Noun
หก	*hòk*	six (6)	Noun
ห้า	*hâa*	five (5)	Verb
สี่	*sìi*	four (4)	Noun
สาม	*săam*	three (3)	Noun
สอง	*săawng*	two (2)	Noun
สิบ	*sìp*	ten (10)	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."	เก้าลบแปดเท่ากับหนึ่ง *gâao lóp bpàaet thâo gàp nùeng.* "Nine minus eight equals one."
เก้าลบแปดเท่ากับหนึ่ง *gâao lóp bpàaet thâo gàp nùeng.* "Nine minus eight equals one."	ผู้ชายคนนั้นดื่มเบียร์เจ็ดขวด *phûu-chaai khon nán dùuem biia jèt khùuat.* "That man drank seven bottles of beer."
แมวหกตัวกำลังเล่นกัน *maaeo hòk dtuua gam-lang lên gan.* "Six cats are playing together."	เขารออยู่ที่สนามบินห้าชั่วโมง *khăo raaw yùu thîi sà-năam-bin hâa chûua-moong.* "He waited five hours in the airport."

ดิฉันจะพักอยู่ที่กรุงเทพฯ สี่วัน *dì-chăn jà phák yùu thîi grung-thêep sìi wan.* "I'll stay in Bangkok for four days."	ผมอยากซื้อหนังสือสามเล่มนี้ *phŏm yàak súue năng-sŭue săam lêm níi* "I want to buy these three books."
ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."	พวกเขากินกับข้าวสิบอย่าง *phûuak-khăo kin gàp-khâao sìp yàang.* "They ate ten different kinds of food."

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward, as we're going to cover counting one through ten. Let's jump right in.

Thai	**"English"**
nùeng	"one"
săawng	"two"
săam	"three"
sìi	"four"
hâa	"five"
hòk	"six"
jèt	"seven"
bpàaet	"eight"
gâao	"nine"
sìp	"ten"

Counting in Thai is not complicated, as Thai has no singular or plural forms. However, we use classifiers in representing an object when counting instead of a noun. To make it easier to understand, let's look at an example.

The word for "car" is *rót*. However, to say "one car" in Thai, we say *nùeng khan*. The first word, *nùeng*, which means "one," is followed by *khan*, which is a classifier for "car." Therefore, this phrase means "one car."

In some cases, the noun and the classifier are the same word. For example, both the noun and the classifier for "person" is *khon*. To say "one person" in Thai, we say *nùeng khon*.

Thai has particular classifiers for each of every object. And because of this, I'm going to teach you a few more words that you will find very useful.

To say "two items," we say *sǎawng an*. The word *an* is the classifier of an "item." You may use this when you buy some souvenirs from a store.

Another useful classifier is "dish." To say "three dishes" is *sǎam jaan*. Of course, this phrase is very useful when you order food at the restaurant.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Using the wrong classifier could give Thai people a big question mark. It is such a difficult thing about the Thai language that even Thai people often get the classifier wrong. Don't be afraid to use the word *an* as a classifier for things when you don't know the right classifier. Thai people will correct you after they find out what you are trying to count. This is a good way to learn a new classifier.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17 Counting to One Hundred in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
3 English
5 Romanization
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences
11 Grammar
14 Cultural Insight

17

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. สิบเอ็ด
2. สิบสอง
3. สิบสาม
4. สิบสี่
5. สิบห้า
6. สิบหก
7. สิบเจ็ด
8. สิบแปด
9. สิบเก้า
10. ยี่สิบ
11. ยี่สิบเอ็ด
12. ยี่สิบสอง
13. ยี่สิบสาม
14. ยี่สิบสี่

CONT'D OVER

15. ยี่สิบห้า

16. ยี่สิบหก

17. ยี่สิบเจ็ด

18. ยี่สิบแปด

19. ยี่สิบเก้า

20. สามสิบ

21. สี่สิบ

22. ห้าสิบ

23. หกสิบ

24. เจ็ดสิบ

25. แปดสิบ

26. เก้าสิบ

27. หนึ่งร้อย

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. eleven
2. twelve
3. thirteen
4. fourteen
5. fifteen
6. sixteen
7. seventeen
8. eighteen
9. nineteen
10. twenty
11. twenty-one
12. twenty-two
13. twenty-three
14. twenty-four
15. twenty-five

CONT'D OVER

16. twenty-six

17. twenty-seven

18. twenty-eight

19. twenty-nine

20. thirty

21. forty

22. fifty

23. sixty

24. seventy

25. eighty

26. ninety

27. one hundred

ROMANIZATION

1. sìp-èt

2. sìp-sǎawng

CONT'D OVER

3. sìp-sǎam

4. sìp-sìi

5. sìp-hâa

6. sìp-hòk

7. sìp-jèt

8. sìp-bpàaet

9. sìp-gâao

10. yîi-sìp

11. yîi-sìp-èt

12. yîi-sìp-sǎawng

13. yîi-sìp-sǎam

14. yîi-sìp-sìi

15. yîi-sìp-hâa

16. yîi-sìp-hòk

17. yîi-sìp-jèt

CONT'D OVER

18. yîi-sìp-bpàaet

19. yîi-sìp-gâao

20. săam-sìp

21. sìi-sìp

22. hâa-sìp

23. hòk-sìp

24. jèt-sìp

25. bpàaet-sìp

26. gâao-sìp

27. nùeng-ráawy

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สิบเอ็ด	*sìp-èt*	eleven (11)	Noun
ยี่สิบสี่	*yîi- sìp-sìi*	twenty-four (24)	noun
ยี่สิบห้า	*yîi- sìp-hâa*	twenty-five (25)	noun
ยี่สิบเก้า	*yîi- sìp-gâao*	twenty-nine (29)	ีีnoun
สามสิบ	*sàam-sìp*	thirty (30)	noun

สี่สิบ	*sìi-sìp*	forty (40)	noun
ห้าสิบ	*hâa-sìp*	fifty (50)	noun
หกสิบ	*hòk-sìp*	sixty (60)	noun
เจ็ดสิบ	*jèt-sìp*	seventy (70)	noun
แปดสิบ	*bpàaet-sìp*	eighty (80)	noun
เก้าสิบ	*gâo-sìp*	ninety (90)	noun
ยี่สิบสาม	*yîi- sìp-săam*	twenty-three (23)	noun
ยี่สิบสอง	*yîi- sìp-săawng*	twenty-two (22)	Noun
สิบสอง	*sìp-săawng*	twelve (12)	Noun
สิบสาม	*sìp-săam*	thirteen (13)	Noun
สิบสี่	*sìp-sìi*	fourteen (14)	Noun
สิบห้า	*sìp-hâa*	fifteen (15)	Noun
สิบหก	*sìp-hòk*	sixteen (16)	Noun
สิบเจ็ด	*sìp-jèt*	seventeen (17)	Noun
สิบแปด	*sìp-bpàaet*	eighteen (18)	Noun
สิบเก้า	*sìp-gâao*	nineteen (19)	Noun
ยี่สิบ	*yîi-sìp*	twenty (20)	Noun
ยี่สิบเอ็ด	*yîi- sìp-èt*	twenty-one (21)	noun
หนึ่งร้อย	*nùeng-ráawy*	one hundred (100)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

เจอกันสิบเอ็ดโมง *jooe gan sìp-èt moong.* "Let's meet at eleven o'clock."	มียี่สิบสี่ชั่วโมงในหนึ่งวัน *mii yîi- sìp-sìi chûua-moong nai nùeng wan* "There are twenty-four hours in a day."
รถบัสคันนี้จุผู้โดยสารได้ 25 คน *rót-bát khan níi ju phûu-dooi-săan dâai yîi- sìp-hâa khon* "This bus holds twenty-five passengers."	หลานสาวของดิฉันหนักแค่ 29 กิโลกรัม *lăan-săao khăawn dì-chăn nàk khâe yîi- sìp-gâao gì-loo-gram* "My niece weighs only 29 Kilograms."
ปีนี้ดิฉันจะมีอายุครบสามสิบปี *bpii-níi dì-chăn jà mii aa-yú khróp săam-sìp bpii* "I will turn thirty this year."	คุณแม่ของดิฉันอายุสี่สิบปี *khun mâae khăawng dì-chăn aa-yú sìi-sìp bpii* "My mother is forty years old."
มีทหารห้าสิบนายอยู่ในสนามรบ *mii thá-hăan hâa-sìp naai yùu nai sà-năam-róp* "There are fifty soldiers in a battle field."	ตึกนั้นมีหกสิบชั้น *dtùek nán mii hòk-sìp chán* "That tower has sixty floors."
มีนักเรียนเจ็ดสิบคนอยู่ในหอประชุม *mii nàk-riian jèt-sìp khon yùu nai hăaw-bprà-chum* "There are seventy students in the auditorium."	คุณตาของผมอายุแปดสิบปี *khun-dtaa khăawng phŏm aa-yú bpàaet-sìp bpii.* "My maternal grandfather is eighty years old."
คุณย่าของดิฉันอายุเก้าสิบปี *khun yâa khăawng dì-chăn aa-yú gâo-sìp bpii* "My paternal grandmother is ninety years old."	ดิฉันมีเพียงแค่ยี่สิบสามดอลลาร์ในกระเป๋าสตางค์ *dì-chăn mii phiiang khâae yîi- sìp-săam dawn-lâa nai grà-bpăo sà-dtaang* "I only have twenty-three dollars in my wallet."

พี่สาวของดิฉันมีตุ๊กตายี่สิบสองตัว *phîi-săao khăawng dì-chăn miii dtúk-gà-dtaa yîi-sìp săawng dtuua* "My elder sister has twenty-two dolls."	ดิฉันมีรองเท้าสิบสองคู่ *dì-chăn mii raawng-tháao sìp-săawng khûu.* "I have twelve pairs of shoes."
ผมนั่งเครื่องบินสิบสามชั่วโมงมาจากอเมริกา *phŏm nâng khrûueang-bin sìp-săam chûua-moong maa jàak à-mee-rí-gaa.* "I sat on the airplane for thirteen hours from America."	คุณพ่อมีเสื้อนอกสิบสี่ตัว *khun-phâaw mii sûuea-nâawk sìp-sìi dtuua.* "Father has fourteen business suits."
ผมจะอยู่เมืองไทยนานสิบห้าวัน *phŏm jà yùu muueang-thai naan sìp-hâa wan.* "I will be in Thailand for fifteen days."	คนอเมริกันที่อายุสิบหกปีแล้วขับรถได้ *khon-à-mee-rí-gan thîi aa-yú sìp-hòk bpii láaeo khàp rót dâai* "Americans who are sixteen years old can drive cars."
สิบเจ็ดคูณสิบแปดเท่ากับสามร้อยหก *sìp-jèt khuun sìp-bpàaet thâo gàp săam-ráawy hòk.* "Seventeen times eighteen equals three-hundred six."	สิบเจ็ดคูณสิบแปดเท่ากับสามร้อยหก *sìp-jèt khuun sìp-bpàaet thâo gàp săam-ráawy hòk.* "Seventeen times eighteen equals three-hundred six."
มะนาวกิโลกรัมละสิบเก้าบาท *má-naao gì-loo-gram lá sìp-gâao bàat.* "Limes are nineteen baht per kilogram."	ห้องเรียนห้องนี้มีนักเรียนยี่สิบคน *hâwng-riian hâwng níi mii nák-riian yîi-sìp khon.* "There are twenty students in this classroom."

มีปากกายี่สิบเอ็ดด้ามอยู่บนโต๊ะ *mii bàak-gaa yîi- sìp-èt dâam yùu bon dtó* "There are twenty-one pens on the table."	บ้านหลังนี้มีอายุกว่าหนึ่งร้อยปี *bâan lăng níi mii aa-yú gwàa nùeng-ráawy bpii* "This house is over one hundred years old."

GRAMMAR

Today we're going to continue with counting as we cover eleven to one hundred.

Let's just quickly review one through ten.

Thai	**"English"**
nùeng	"one"
săawng	"two"
săam	"three"
sìi	"four"
hâa	"five"
hòk	"six"
jèt	"seven"
bpàaet	"eight"
gâao	"nine"
sìp	"ten"

Counting from one to ten has helped you learn the numbers already. But adding them up together to create larger numbers requires you to learn some rules.

The first rule is about the number one. When it comes at the last digit, the number "one" or

nùeng changes its name to *èt*.

The second rule is about the number two. From twenty to twenty-nine, the number "two" is not *săawng* but *yîi*.

Let's start with the numbers eleven to nineteen. The common form is the number "ten" followed by the number. For example, "eleven" is *sìp-èt*. It is the number "ten," which is *sìp*, followed by the number "one." But remember the first rule: the number "one" changes its name from *nùeng* to *èt* when it comes as the last digit. Therefore, "eleven" is *sìp-èt*.

Let's count from eleven to nineteen.

Thai	**"English"**
sìp-èt	"eleven"
sìp-săawng	"twelve"
sìp-săam	"thirteen"
sìp-sìi	"fourteen"
sìp-hâa	"fifteen"
sìp-hòk	"sixteen"
sìp-jèt	"seventeen"
sìp-bpàaet	"eighteen"
sìp-gâao	"nineteen"

Now let's get to the numbers twenty to twenty-nine. Keep in mind that the number "two" changes its name from *săawng* to *yîi* in this set of numbers. The common form of the numbers from twenty to ninety-nine is the number, followed by *sìp*, then the number again, if any. For example, the number "twenty" is *yîi-sìp*. It is *yîi* for "two" then followed by *sìp* or "ten," but since there is not any number following, we don't add any more words. Therefore, "twenty" is *yîi-sìp*.

How about "twenty-one?" It is *yîi-sìp-èt*. It is the number "two," which is *yîi,* followed by "ten," which is *sìp*, then the number "one," which is *èt*. Therefore, "twenty-one" is yîi-sìp-èt.

Now let's count to twenty-nine.

Thai	"English"
yîi-sìp-èt	"twenty-one"
yîi-sìp-sǎawng	"twenty-two"
yîi-sìp-sǎam	"twenty-three"
yîi-sìp-sìi	"twenty-four"
yîi-sìp-hâa	"twenty-five"
yîi-sìp-hòk	"twenty-six"
yîi-sìp-jèt	"twenty-seven"
yîi-sìp-bpàaet	"twenty-eight"
yîi-sìp-gâao	"twenty-nine"

Now from thirty to ninety-nine, we follow the same rules we learned earlier. Let's count.

Thai	"English"
sǎam-sìp	"thirty"
sìi-sìp	"forty"
hâa-sìp	"fifty"
hòk-sìp	"sixty"
jèt-sìp	"seventy"
bpàaet-sìp	"eighty"
gâao-sìp	"ninety"

Now let's get to the number one hundred. In Thai, "one hundred" is *nùeng-ráawy*. The first word, *nùeng*, is "one," followed by *ráawy,* which is "a hundred." So *nùeng-ráawy* is "one hundred."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Thais tend to shorten words: most Thais tend to omit the word *sìp* when counting numbers from 21-29, 31-39, 41-49, 51-59, 61-69, 71-79, 81-89, 91-99. For example, instead of saying *sìi-sìp-èt* which is "forty-one" in English, they would say *sìi-èt* or for *gâao-sìp-gâao* which is "ninety-nine" in English, they would omit the word *sìp* and say it as *gâao-gâao* instead. If you notice, they just say the number of the tens digit first and immediately followed by the number of the units digit. However, the numbers from 21-29 are exceptional, they say *yîip* instead of *săawng* for its tens digit. For example, "twenty-one" is *yîip-èt* not *săawng-èt* or "twenty-five" is *yîip-hâa* not *săawng-hâa*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18 How Much in Thai?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

18

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. เท่าไหร่คะ
2. เท่าไหร่ครับ
3. อันนี้ราคาเท่าไหร่คะ
4. อันนี้ราคาเท่าไหร่ครับ
5. อันนั้นราคาเท่าไหร่คะ
6. อันนั้นราคาเท่าไหร่ครับ

ENGLISH

1. How much? (female)
2. How much? (male)
3. How much is this? (female)
4. How much is this? (male)
5. How much is that? (female)
6. How much is that? (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. thâo-rài khá

2. thâo-rài khráp

3. an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài khá

4. an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp

5. an-nán raa-khaa thâo-rài khá

6. an-nán raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เท่าไหร่	*thâo-rài*	how much, how many	question
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
ราคา	*raa-khaa*	cost, price, to cost	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

นี่ราคาเท่าไหร่คะ *nîi raa-khaa thâo-rài khá.* "How much is this?"	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."

ช่วยลดราคาให้หน่อยได้ไหมคะ
chûuai lót raa-khaa hâi nàwy dâai măi khá.

"Could you please lower the price?"

GRAMMAR

This lesson covers a phrase for all of you shoppers out there, as we'll look at the phrase "How much?" Depending on your shopping habits, this just may be the most useful phrase we ever cover!

In Thai, "How much?" is *thâo-rài khá* for women, while men say *thâo-rài khráp.* The first word, *thâo*, means "equal," followed by *rài*, which we really can't translate but indicates a question. All together, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "How much?" While shopping, at a market, or at an eatery, depending on your spending habits, this may be an extremely high-frequency phrase!

The most rudimentary way of using "How much?" is pointing at something while saying *thâo-rài khá* or *thâo-rài khráp.* But let's try another phrase where you ask for a specific item. Let's start with the expression "How much is this?" which in Thai is *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài.* Don't forget to be polite by adding *khá* and *khráp*. Therefore, women say *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài khá* while men say *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp.* The first word, *an ni*, means "this," followed by *raa-khaa*, which means "price." This is followed by *thâo-rài*, which we just learned means

"How much," and we add *khá* or *khráp* to make this phrase more polite. All together, we literally translate this phrase as "This equals how much?" or is equivalent to the English phrase "How much is this?" This is a very common form of asking for the price.

If you want to ask "How much is that?" simply replace the words *an-níi* with *an-nán*. The words *an-nán* mean "that" as we learned in a previous lesson. Therefore, to ask "How much is that?" for women is *an-nán raa-khaa thâo-rài khá,* and men say *an-nán raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp.*

There is a chance you might hear Thai people say it slightly differently when asking for a price. Although *thâo-rài khá* is very common, people might say *raa-khaa thâo-rài khá* and *raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp* too. The meaning is pretty much the same except that we add the word *raa-khaa*, which means "price" in the phrase.

I remember when my French friend came to visit me in Bangkok years ago. I taught him to say this phrase before he went out shopping. He came back in the evening and told me that those people in the market gave him a lot of discounts just because they were so pleased to hear him speak Thai! See? A little bit of language can go such a long way!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You can use *thâo-rài khá* or *thâo-rài khráp* in almost every circumstance, such as in a restaurant, hotel, on the bus, theater, or any place you are expecting to pay.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19
Please Lower the Price in Thai

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#19

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ลดราคาหน่อยนะคะ
2. ลดราคาหน่อยนะครับ
3. แพงจัง

ENGLISH

1. Lower the price please. (female)
2. Lower the price please. (male)
3. Too expensive.

ROMANIZATION

1. lót raa-khaa nàwy ná khá
2. lót raa-khaa nàwy ná khráp
3. phaaeng jang

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ราคา	*raa-khaa*	cost, price, to cost	Noun

นะ	*ná*	particle used to soften speech	particle
แพง	*phaaeng*	expensive	Adjective
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ช่วยลดราคาให้หน่อยได้ไหมคะ *chûuai lót raa-khaa hâi nàwy dâai măi khá.* "Could you please lower the price?"	คุณเป็นคนที่ไหนนะครับ *khun bpen khon thîi-năi ná khráp.* "Where are you from, again?"
อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."	ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."
กระเป๋าสตางค์ใบนั้นแพงมากเลย *grá-bpăo-sà-dtaang bai nán phaaeng mâak looei* "That wallet is so expensive."	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."

สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."

GRAMMAR

The phrase we cover in this lesson is related to the phrase "How much?" which in Thai is *thâo-rài* We also introduced "How much is this?" which is *an-níi raa-khaa thâo-rài*, and "How much is that?" which is *an-nán raa-khaa thâo-rài.* Now, when you come to Thailand, one of the most interesting and fun things to do is haggle at the market! So when you're at the market and talking prices, there is another phrase that will come in very handy! That phrase is "Lower the price, please."

In Thai, to say "Lower the price, please" is lót raa-khaa nàwy ná. As always, you would want to sound polite when you say this, so don't forget to add *khá* and *khráp* at the end of the phrase. Therefore, women say *lót raa-khaa nàwy ná khá,* and men say lót raa-khaa nàwy ná khráp. The first word, *lót*, means "lower," followed by *raa-khaa*, which means "price." The third word, *nàwy*, means "little." The next word, *ná*, indicates that this is a request or begging, while we add *khá* or *khráp* to make it more polite. All together, we can literally translate this to English as "Lower the price, please."

Another phrase that we can use in combination with this is "Too expensive," which in Thai is *phaaeng jang*. The first word, *phaaeng*, means "expensive," followed by the word *jang*, which means nothing but is a word that makes the phrase sound smooth. As I mentioned earlier in previous lessons, Thai has so many little words that mean nothing much but serve to complete the phrase. So you might like to remember some of those words and use them in the right phrase.

Now, I don't want to be pessimistic about my country, but there is a chance that you might be asked to pay a greater price if you aren't Thai. This means that there is one price for Thai and another price for non-Thai. By speaking these phrases we just learned in this lesson, it will make Thai people feel more friendly toward you, and perhaps you can get even more of a discount than Thai people.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Always ask for a lower price when you are buying things at the market. If the price you get doesn't sound so promising, walk ahead a little bit, and then you may find another store selling the same item. Walking around is always a good idea to compare items and prices.

Quick Tip 2

One thing I always do when buying things for which I don't really know the standard price is to ask other buyers around the store. They give you an honest answer and maybe an idea of what they think about the price in this store. But make sure the seller is not around to hear your conversation!

ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20 Thai Currency

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

20

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. บาท

2. สตางค์

ENGLISH

1. baht (THB)

2. satang

ROMANIZATION

1. bàat

2. sà-dtaang

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
บาท	*bàat*	baht (THB)	noun
สตางค์	*sà-dtaang*	satang	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

เสื้อยืดสีชมพูตัวนั้นราคา 150 บาท *sûuea-yûuet sĭi-chom-phuu dtuua nán raa-khaa ráawy hâa-sìp bàat* "That pink T-shirt is 150 baht."	1 บาทมี 100 สตางค์ *nùeng bàat mii nùeng-ráawy sà-dtaang* "There are 100 satang in 1 baht."

GRAMMAR

In Thailand, the currency is *bàat* with denominations consisting of *sà-dtaang*. One hundred *sà-dtaang* equal one *bàat*. The foreign exchange rate is always fluctuating, so now it is roughly about thirty-two Thai *baht* to one U.S. dollar and roughly about the same amount to one hundred Japanese yen.

Thai currency has both paper bills and coins. For paper currency, we have bills for one thousand, five hundred, one hundred, fifty, and twenty *bàat*. For coins, we have ten, five, one, fifty, and twenty-five sà-dtaang. These are the most common bills and coins, but you may encounter some different forms of bills and coins such as a two-*bàat* coin or a ten-*bàat* bill that we use in the market but that are not very common anymore. Those are coins and bills that have been used in the past or coins and bills that are issued on a special occasion.

Now let's learn a little bit about the Thai bills and coins. On every bill and coin, you will see a picture of a man on the front. He can't be anybody but the world famous King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the present King of Thailand, who is not only the world's longest-reigning monarch but the most beloved King of Thailand. On the back of the bills and coins, there are a variety of images, such as an image of our great kings in the past, the royal palace, and royal temples. Some of them are must-visit spots for tourists.

Now what is a good amount of money to carry? I always suggest that people carry only a few thousand for a shopping trip. The cost of living in Thailand is not expensive considering the average cost of one meal is about one hundred *bàat* per person. You can get a Big Mac with a one hundred *bàat* bill. The cost of a taxi is about fifty *bàat* to two hundred *bàat* for a trip in Bangkok. Almost every large restaurant accepts credit cards. So a few thousand is more than enough. It is wise to carry small bills such as a twenty-*bàat* bill or a one hundred *bàat* bill rather than a big bill like one thousand.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The *sà-dtaang* doesn't play much of a role when you pay for things. You will encounter *sà-dtaang* only when you are in a grocery store, restaurant, or place where they calculate tax. And since the unit is so small, most people ignore *sà-dtaang*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21 Internet Cafés in Thailand

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#21

COPYRIGHT © 2012 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ขอใช้อินเตอร์เน็ทค่ะ
2. ขอใช้อินเตอร์เน็ทครับ
3. มีวายฟายไหมคะ
4. มีวายฟายไหมครับ
5. ขอยูสเซอร์เนมกับพาสเวิร์ดด้วยค่ะ
6. ขอยูสเซอร์เนมกับพาสเวิร์ดด้วยค่ะครับ

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to use the Internet please. (female)
2. I'd like to use the Internet please. (male)
3. Does this store have Wi-Fi? (female)
4. Does this store have Wi-Fi? (male)
5. Username and password please. (female)
6. Username and password please. (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. khăaw chái in-dtooe-nét khâ
2. khăaw chái in-dtooe-nét khráp
3. mii waai-faai măi khá
4. mii waai-faai măi khráp
5. khăaw yuu-sooe-neem gàp pháat-wòoet dûuai khâ
6. khăaw yuu-sooe-neem gàp pháat-wòoet dûuai khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ขอ	*khăaw*	to request	verb
ใช้	*chái*	to use	verb
อินเตอร์เน็ต	*in-dtooe-nét*	Internet	Noun
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."	ขอใช้คอมพิวเตอร์พกพาของคุณสักครู่ได้ไหม *khăaw chái khawm-phíu-dtôoe-phók-phaa khăawng khun sàk-khrûu dâai măi* "Can I use your laptop for a minute?"
ดิฉันชอบท่องอินเตอร์เน็ต *dì-chăn châawp thâawng in-dtooe-nét* "I like surfing the Internet."	อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuuen níi ná khá* "Don't forget to record tonight's news."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	สวัสดีครับ ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน *sà-wàt-dii khráp mâi-dâi jooe gan dtâng-naan* "Hello! Long time no see!"
ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."	ผมเป็นนักวิจัยครับ *phŏm bpen nák-wí-jai khráp* "I am a researcher."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! In Thai, "Internet café" is as same as the English word but with a slightly different pronunciation, *in-dtooe-nét-gaa-faae*. There are many Internet cafés located throughout Thai cities, so finding one shouldn't be a problem. In this lesson, I'll guide you through what you need to say in an Internet café.

The Internet café in Thailand is a very casual business. There are two major types of Internet cafés. The first one is a proper one where everything is very systematic and it operates as a coffee shop. You can get some good coffee along with the full service of the Internet and a computer. The second type is a very simple store with a lot of computers installed. Most of the time, this type of Internet café is cheaper than the first type, but it does not provide anything but a computer and the Internet. In my opinion, it would be wise to go to the first type of the

Internet café, as it is safer.

In Thai, the phrase for "I'd like to use the Internet" is *khăaw chái in-dtooe-nét khâ* for women, and men say *khăaw chái in-dtooe-nét khráp*. We can translate the first word, *khăaw*, as "asking for," followed by *chái*, which means "use." The third word, *in-dtooe-nét*, is the English word for "Internet," followed by *khâ* or *khráp* to make this phrase more polite. All together, this phrase is equivalent to the phrase "I'd like to use the Internet." All you have to do when you are in the Internet café is walk to the cashier and say this phrase.

Another system-critical question for all you laptop-packing world trekkers is "Does this store have Wi-Fi?" In Thai, women say *mii waai-faai măi khá,* and men say *mii waai-faai măi khráp.* The first word, *mii*, means "have," and "*waai-faai*" is the English word we borrow. *Măi* indicates a question, and *khá* or *khráp* makes it sounds more polite. All together, this phrase literally means "Have Wi-Fi?"

And finally, here is one more phrase that might prove useful: "Password and username please." In Thai, you may ask for a username and password by saying *khăaw yuu-sooe-neem gàp pháat-wòoet dûuai khâ* for women and men say *khăaw yuu-sooe-neem gàp pháat-wòoet dûuai khráp*. The first word, *khăaw*, means "asking for," followed by the English word "username." The third word, *gàp* means "and," and "password" is the same as the English word, followed by *dûuai*, which we add to make it smoother. We add *khâ* and *khráp* to make it more polite. Therefore, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "Password and username, please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Most hotels have Internet service provided for a small fee. It is safer to use the Internet at the hotel where you stay. Internet cafés are known for fraud and for hackers. If you really need to use the Internet, go for the proper one that has all services provided like a good coffee shop. This type of store usually has antivirus protection and a good server that protects you. Starbucks in Thailand does provide Internet service with a small fee too.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22 Riding the Thai Bus: Does This Bus Stop...?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

22

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. รถสายนี้ไปสยามเซ็นเตอร์หรือเปล่าคะ
2. รถสายนี้ไปสยามเซ็นเตอร์หรือเปล่าครับ
3. รถสายไหนไปสยามเซ็นเตอร์คะ
4. รถสายไหนไปสยามเซ็นเตอร์ครับ

ENGLISH

1. Will this bus go to Siam Center? (female)
2. Will this bus go to Siam Center? (male)
3. Which bus is going to Siam Center? (female)
4. Which bus is going to Siam Center? (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. rót săai níi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe rŭue bplào khá
2. rót săai níi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe rŭue bplào khráp
3. rót săai năi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe khá

CONT'D OVER

4. rót săai năi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ไป	*bpai*	to go	verb
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
นี้	*níi*	this	noun, pronoun, adjective
ไหน	*năi*	which	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ใครจะไปทะเลเสาร์อาทิตย์หน้าบ้าง *khrai jà bpai thá-lee săo aa-thít nâa bâang* "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"	ฉันไปโรงพยาบาลสัตว์มา *Chăn bpai roong-phá-yaa-baan-sàt maa.* "I went to the animal hospital."

เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์ *khăo bpai roong-riian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."	ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."
ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."	อย่าลืมดูข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem duu khàao khuuen níi ná khá.* "Don't forget to watch tonight's news."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."
นี่คือสร้อยที่คุณยายฉันให้มา *Nîi khuue sâauy thîi khun-yaai chăn hâi maa.* "This is the necklace that my grandmother gave me."	ดิฉันซื้อบ้านหลังนี้เมื่อสองปีก่อน *dì-chăn súue bâan lăng níi mûuea săawng bpii gàawn* "I bought this house two years ago."
อันนี้ภาษาไทยเรียกว่าอะไร *an-níi phaa-săa-thai rîiak wâa à-rai.* "What is this called in Thai?"	คุณจะกินอันไหน *Khun jà gin an-năi.* "Which one are you going to eat?"
ฉันควรใช้กุญแจดอกไหน *Chăn khuuan chái gun-jaae dàawk năi.* "Which key should I use?"	คุณชอบอันไหนมากที่สุด *khun châawp an năi mâak thîi-sùt* "Which one do you like best?"

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. However, before you get on the bus, you probably want to confirm whether the bus is going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking "Will this bus go to" and then add in a destination. In today's lesson, we'll use the shopping center Siam Center as a destination.

In Thai, you can simply say the destination without saying the word for "station" when you are taking a bus. So in Thai, "Will this bus go to Siam Center?" is *rót săai níi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe rŭue bplào.* Don't forget to add *khá* or *khráp* to make it more polite. Therefore, women say *rót săai níi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe rŭue bplào khá,* and men say *rót săai níi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe rŭue bplào khráp.* The first word, *rót*, means "bus," and is followed by *săai*, which means "route." The third word, *níi*, means "this." The fourth word, *bpai*, means "go." The next word, *sà-yăam sen-dtôoe*, is a famous shopping center in Bangkok. The following word, *rŭue*, means "or," and *bplào* means "no." It's a pretty long phrase, I know. Let's see what we have. We have "bus," "route," "this," "go," "Bangkok," "or," "no?" All together, this phrase means "This car routes to Siam Center or not?"

Although this phrase is useful in many circumstances, you may want to know a little in advance whether the bus you are about to take is going to the destination you want to go to. You may ask someone before you jump into the bus. Simply replace the word *níi* with *năi* to ask "Which bus is going to...?" That means that to ask "Which bus is going to Siam Center?" you should say *rót săai năi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe.* Don't forget to add *khá* or *khráp*. Therefore, women say *rót săai năi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe khá,* and men say *rót săai năi bpai sà-yăam sen-dtôoe khráp.*

Once you have the right bus, you need to know a few things know about riding the bus. The first thing is when to pay. In Thailand, once you get into the bus, the driver or the bus boy will ask you to pay. The bus boy or the driver will calculate the fee to take the bus. You simply tell your destination to the bus boy and he will tell you how much. Taking a bus in Thailand is not expensive if you are going within the same city. It is wise to be prepared by having some coins or small bills like a twenty-*baht* bill ready.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you have no idea which bus to take, ask Thai people at the bus stop. I really recommend you ask whether the bus is going to the destination where you want to go. Public transportation in Bangkok is very complicated.

ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23 Riding the Thai Bus: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

23

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ตั๋วไปสุราษฎร์ธานีค่ะ
2. ตั๋วไปสุราษฎร์ธานีครับ
3. ตั๋วไปสุราษฎร์ธานีสองใบค่ะ
4. ตั๋วไปสุราษฎร์ธานีสองใบครับ
5. ไปสุราษฎร์ธานีเท่าไหร่ค่ะ
6. ไปสุราษฎร์ธานีเท่าไหร่ครับ

ENGLISH

1. Ticket to Surat Thani, please. (female)
2. Ticket to Surat Thani, please. (male)
3. Two tickets to Surat Thani, please. (female)
4. Two tickets to Surat Thani, please. (male)
5. How much is it to Surat Thani? (female)
6. How much is it to Surat Thani? (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khâ
2. dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khráp
3. dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii săawng bai khâ
4. dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii săawng bai khráp
5. bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii thâo-rài khá
6. bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii thâo-rài khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ตั๋ว	*dtŭua*	ticket	noun
ไป	*bpai*	to go	verb
เท่าไหร่	*thâo-rài*	how much	adverb
สอง	*săawng*	two	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ซื้อตั๋วรถไฟหรือยัง *súue dtŭua rót-fai rŭue yang* "Have you bought a train ticket?"	**ฉันซื้อตั๋วเข้าชมคอนเสิร์ต** *Chăn súue dtŭua khâo-chom kaawn-sòoet.* "I bought a ticket to the concert."

ตั๋วหนังราคาเท่าไหร่ครับ *dtŭua-năng raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp.* "How much is a movie ticket?"	ใครจะไปทะเลเสาร์อาทิตย์หน้าบ้าง *khrai jà bpai thá-lee săo aa-thít nâa bâang* "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"
ฉันไปโรงพยาบาลสัตว์มา *Chăn bpai roong-phá-yaa-baan-sàt maa.* "I went to the animal hospital."	เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์ *khăo bpai roong-riian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."
ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."	ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."
นี่ราคาเท่าไหร่คะ *nîi raa-khaa thâo-rài khá.* "How much is this?"	ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."

GRAMMAR

When traveling long distances in Thailand, the bus can be a cheap way of getting there. In today's lesson, we're going to work on getting a ticket. We'll use *Surat Thani* as our destination. Let's say the city name once more, *sù-râat-thaa-nii*. This city is located in the Southern part of Thailand and is well known for its beautiful beaches and famous islands.

In Thai, "Ticket to Surat Thani, please" is *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khâ* for women. And men say *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khráp*. The first word, *dtŭua*, means "ticket," followed by *bpai*, which means "go." Therefore, *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khâ* and *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii khráp* mean "A ticket to Surat Thani, please."

Now, if you want to buy more than one ticket, for example if you wanted to buy two tickets, you can accomplish this by saying *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii săawng bai*. Again, we should add *khá* and *khráp* to make it sound polite. Therefore, women say *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii săawng bai khâ*, while men say *dtŭua bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii săawng bai khráp*. As you may notice, we add *săawng bai* in this phrase. The word *săawng* means "two," followed by *bpai*,

which is the classifier for "ticket." Therefore, *săawng bai* means "two tickets," and this phrase means "Two tickets to Surat Thani, please."

Bus tickets in Thailand are first come, first served, so you may sit anywhere available. However, some companies may provide you a service where you can select your seat right when you buy your ticket.

Now you might also need to ask "How much is it to your desired destination?" For this example, we'll use the same destination as above. In Thai, "How much is it to Surat Thani?" is *bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii thâo-rài khá* for women, while men say *bpai sù-râat-thaa-nii thâo-rài khráp*. This phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "How much is it to Surat Thani?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Surat Thani is a province located in the southern part of Thailand. It is known for its famous Samui Island and Pa-Ngan Island. These two islands are known among tourists because of not only their beautiful beaches but also the full moon parties held there.

ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24 Riding the Thai Train

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#24

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. รถไฟสายนี้ไปสถานีศาลาแดงหรือเปล่าคะ

2. รถไฟสายนี้ไปสถานีศาลาแดงหรือเปล่าครับ

ENGLISH

1. Will this train go to Sa La Daeng station? (female)

2. Will this train go to Sa La Daeng station? (male)

ROMANIZATION

1. rót-fai săai níi bpai sà-thăa-nii săa-laa-daaeng rŭue bplào khá

2. rót-fai săai níi bpai sà-thăa-nii săa-laa-daaeng rŭue bplào khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ไป	*bpai*	to go	verb
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle

ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle
สถานี	*sà-thăa-nii*	station	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ใครจะไปทะเลเสาร์อาทิตย์หน้าบ้าง *khrai jà bpai thá-lee săo aa-thít nâa bâang* "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"	ฉันไปโรงพยาบาลสัตว์มา *Chăn bpai roong-phá-yaa-baan-sàt maa.* "I went to the animal hospital."
เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์ *khăo bpai roong-riian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."	ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."
ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."	อย่าลืมดูข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ *yàa luuem duu khàao khuuen níi ná khá.* "Don't forget to watch tonight's news."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."

สถานีรถไฟหัวหินเป็นสถานีที่สวยมาก *sà-thăa-nii rót-fai hŭua-hin bpen sà-thăa-nii thîi sŭuai mâak* "Hua Hin railway station is very beautiful."	จากสถานีชิบุยะไปยังสถานีชินจุกุใช้เวลานานเท่าไหร่ *jàak sà-thăa-nii chí-bù-yá bpai yang sà-thăa-nii chin-jù-gù chái wee-laa naan thâo-rài* "How long does it take from Shibuya station to Shinjuku station?"

GRAMMAR

In Thailand, riding the rails is one of the best ways to get around. If you are traveling from one province to another, the train is probably the most efficient transportation. If you are traveling within Bangkok, the subway or the sky train are also the most recommended ways of traveling around the city.

Once on the platform, you may want to confirm the train you're about to board is heading the right way. So in Thai, "Will this train go to Sa La Daeng station?" is *rót-fai săai níi bpai sà-thăa-nii săa-laa-daaeng rŭue bplào khá.* As *khá* indicates, this phrase is for women. Men should say *rót-fai săai níi bpai sà-thăa-nii săa-laa-daaeng rŭue bplào khráp.* We already learned this phrase from the previous lesson about taking a bus. You can simply use the same phrase for train stations too. Just replace the word for "bus" with the words *rót-fai*, which mean "train," and you are good to go.

Like I mentioned earlier, you can take a train for a trip across the country. But if you are traveling within Bangkok, the capital city of Thailand, you may instead want to take a subway and sky train as it is quicker and you don't have to face the inevitable traffic jams.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Thai people use the words *rót-fai* for "train." However, there are a few types of trains in Thailand. There is the common rail train that travels from one province to another. Another type is called the "sky train" or "BTS," in which the electric train system is linked with the subway system in Bangkok only. The reason we call it "sky train" is because it is as high as a

two-story building.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25 Riding the Thai Train: What Type of Ticket?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

25

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ตั๋วไปกรุงเทพค่ะ
2. ตั๋วไปกรุงเทพครับ
3. ชั้นหนึ่งปรับอากาศค่ะ
4. ชั้นหนึ่งปรับอากาศครับ
5. ชั้นสองปรับอากาศค่ะ
6. ชั้นสองปรับอากาศครับ

ENGLISH

1. Ticket to Bangkok please. (female)
2. Ticket to Bangkok please. (male)
3. Air conditioned first-class. (female)
4. Air conditioned first-class. (male)
5. Air conditioned second-class. (female)
6. Air conditioned second-class. (male)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. dtŭua bpai grung-thêep khâ
2. dtŭua bpai grung-thêep khráp
3. chán-nùeng bpràp aa-gàat khâ
4. chán-nùeng bpràp aa-gàat khráp
5. chán-săawng bpràp aa-gàat khâ
6. chán-săawng bpràp aa-gàat khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ตั๋ว	*dtŭua*	ticket	noun
ไป	*bpai*	to go	verb
ชั้นหนึ่ง	*chán-nùeng*	first-class	adjective
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle

ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ซื้อตั๋วรถไฟหรือยัง *súue dtŭua rót-fai rŭue yang* "Have you bought a train ticket?"	**ฉันซื้อตั๋วเข้าชมคอนเสิร์ต** *Chăn súue dtŭua khâo-chom kaawn-sòoet.* "I bought a ticket to the concert."
ตั๋วหนังราคาเท่าไหร่ครับ *dtŭua-năng raa-khaa thâo-rài khráp.* "How much is a movie ticket?"	**ใครจะไปทะเลเสาร์อาทิตย์หน้าบ้าง** *khrai jà bpai thá-lee săo aa-thít nâa bâang* "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"
ฉันไปโรงพยาบาลสัตว์มา *Chăn bpai roong-phá-yaa-baan-sàt maa.* "I went to the animal hospital."	**เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์** *khăo bpai roong-riian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."
ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."	**ไปก่อนนะครับ** *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."
ที่นั่งชั้นหนึ่งราคาแพงมากเกินไป *thîi-nâng chán-nùeng raa-khaa phaaeng mâak gooen bpai* "First-class seats are way too expensive."	**เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ** *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."

ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."	สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"

ไม่เป็นไรครับ

mâi-bpen-rai khráp

"No problem."

GRAMMAR

In Thailand, riding the rails is one of the best ways to get around, especially for a long-distance destination. It is inexpensive and very reliable. Besides, you will get to see many places throughout the trip. In this lesson, we will learn what to say in Thai when buying a train ticket.

In Thailand, we can buy train tickets at the ticket gate window. We can accomplish this by asking "Ticket to [destination], please," where the destination is your desired destination. In today's lesson, we'll use *grung-thêep*, which is "Bangkok," as our destination.

In Thai, "Ticket to Bangkok, please" is *dtŭua bpai grung-thêep khâ* for women; men say *dtŭua bpai grung-thêep khráp*. The first word, *dtŭua*, means "ticket," and is followed by *bpai*, which means "go." *Grung-theep* are the Thai words for "Bangkok," the capital city of Thailand. We add *khâ* and *khráp* to make the phrase more polite. Therefore, this phrase literally means "Ticket to Bangkok, please."

Now, if you want to buy more than one ticket, for example if you wanted to buy four tickets, you can accomplish this by saying *dtŭua bpai grung-thêep sìi bai khâ* and *dtŭua bpai grung-thêep sìi bai khráp*. Again, we should add *khâ* and *khráp* to make it sound polite. You may notice that we also add *sìi bai* in this phrase. The word *sìi* means "four," followed by *bai*, which is the classifier for "ticket." Therefore, *sìi bai* means "four tickets," and this phrase means "Four tickets to Bangkok, please."

Now you might be saying that this phrase sounds very familiar. It is because you have already learned how to buy a ticket in a previous lesson. Buying a ticket for the bus or the train is exactly the same.

However, just the destination may not be enough, as there are several types of seats on

trains in Thailand. They are categorized by type of train, which is defined by the destination. Most of the long-haul routes, such as Bangkok to Chiang Mai, offer a Special Express Train that has an air-conditioned first-class day and night seat where you can turn your seat into a bed at night. The air-conditioned second-class day and night seat is similar to the first-class seat, except it is cheaper and a little less fancy.

Once we have established the destination and type of seat you'd like, it is time to purchase a ticket! In Thai, "air-conditioned first class" is *chán-nùeng bpràp aa-gàat*. The first word, *chán*, means "class," followed by *nùeng*, which means "first" or "one." So *chán-nùeng* means "first class." The next set of words is *bpràp aa-gàat*, which is translated into "air-conditioned." All together, *chán-nùeng bpràp aa-gàat* means "air-conditioned first class."

Now let's try for the second-class ticket, shall we? In Thai, "air-conditioned second class" is *chán-săawng bpràp aa-gàat*. The first word, *chán*, means "class," followed by *săawng*, which means "second" or "two." So *chán-săawng* means "second class." The next set of words is *bpràp aa-gàat*, which we translate as "air-conditioned." All together, *chán-săawng bpràp aa-gàat* means "air-conditioned second class."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are many types of trains that offer different types of seats or tickets. The most convenient now would be the Super Express Train with air-conditioned first-class day and night seats where you can turn your seat into a bed at night. First- and second-class seats on this train are air-conditioned. The rest of the day and night seats are cooled by a fan. Other types of seats or tickets are a normal couch chair, but you can also choose whether or not to be in an air-conditioned area.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26 Taking a Thai Taxi

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

26

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ไปจตุจักรค่ะ
2. ไปจตุจักรครับ
3. จอดตรงนี้ก็ได้ค่ะ
4. จอดตรงนี้ก็ได้ครับ

ENGLISH

1. Go to Chatujak, please. (women)
2. Go to Chatujak, please. (men)
3. Here is fine. (for women)
4. Here is fine. (for men)

ROMANIZATION

1. bpai jà-dtù-jàk khâ
2. bpai jà-dtù-jàk khráp
3. jàawt dtrong níi gâaw dâai khâ

CONT'D OVER

4. jàawt dtrong níi gâaw dâai khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ไป	*bpai*	to go	verb
ตรงนี้	*dtrong-níi*	here	adverb
ค่ะ	*khâ*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is female	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ใครจะไปทะเลเสาร์อาทิตย์หน้าบ้าง *khrai jà bpai thá-lee săo aa-thít nâa bâang* "Who is going to the beach next weekend?"	ฉันไปโรงพยาบาลสัตว์มา *Chăn bpai roong-phá-yaa-baan-sàt maa.* "I went to the animal hospital."

เขาไปโรงเรียนโดยรถเมล์ *khăo bpai roong-riian dooi rót-mee.* "He goes to school by bus."	ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."
ไปก่อนนะครับ *bpai gàawn ná khráp.* "I'm going now."	ดิฉันไม่เคยมาตรงนี้มาก่อน *dì-chăn mâi khooei maa dtrong-níi maa gàawn* "I haven't been here before."
เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ *jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ* "See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."	ขอบคุณมากค่ะ *khàawp-khun mâak khâ* "Thank you very much."
สบายดีไหมครับ *sà-baai-dii măi khráp* "How are you?"	ไม่เป็นไรครับ *mâi-bpen-rai khráp* "No problem."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover a phrase used to get you to your destination when taking a taxi. We will look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word "Go" followed by a destination. In today's lesson we'll use *Chatujak* as our destination. Chatujak is known as a weekend market in Bangkok that sells almost everything you can imagine. Let's take a look at what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Thai, "Go to Chatujak" is *bpai jà-dtù-jàk khâ* for women and men say *bpai jà-dtù-jàk khráp*. The word *bpai* simply means "Go" so this phrase literally means "Go to Chatujak, please."

This is the common way of expressing where you would like to go. Although the taxi driver would understand if you only say the location you'd like to go. However, saying the complete sentence is a good practice for language skill.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is "Here is fine." This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want.

In Thai, "Here is fine" is *jàawt dtrong níi gâaw dâai khâ* for women and men say *jàawt dtrong níi gâaw dâai khráp*. The first word *jàawt* means "Stop the car," followed by *dtrong níi* which means "here." The next words *gâaw dâai* simply mean "fine," and *khâ* or *khráp* is added to make the phrase more polite. Therefore, altogether this phrase literally means "Stop the care here is fine."

In Thailand, you are not expected to tip the driver but small change is always appreciated. Taxi fees in Thailand go by a meter. It always starts at 35 baht for the first two kilometers. If you travel only in Bangkok, it should be just a few hundred maximum. It is wise to have small bills prepared before you get in the taxi.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

If you travel to Thailand the first time, it is wise to ask your concierge at the hotel or any of your friends to write down the address for you in Thai, especially the address you are staying because the name of the location is sometimes very difficult to pronounce. If the taxi driver gets it wrong, you might end up somewhere else.

Quick Tip 2

You are expected to pay an extra fee beside the taxi fee if you are taking taxi from and to the airport. If the taxi driver suggests you to take an express way, you are also expected to pay for the fee. The fee for the express way is around 15 baht to 50 baht. If you are in hurry, the express way would be a good choice.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27 Where Can I Get...in Thailand?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

27

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ซื้อผลไม้ได้ที่ไหนคะ
2. ซื้อผลไม้ได้ที่ไหนครับ
3. ที่นี่ขายผ้าไหมหรือเปล่าคะ
4. ที่นี่ขายผ้าไหมหรือเปล่าครับ

ENGLISH

1. Where can I buy fruit? (women)
2. Where can I buy fruit? (men)
3. Do you sell silk here? (women)
4. Do you sell silk here? (men)

ROMANIZATION

1. súue phŏn-lá-máai dâai thîi-năi khá
2. súue phŏn-lá-máai dâai thîi-năi khráp
3. thîi nîi khăai phâa-măi rŭue bplào khá

CONT'D OVER

4. thîi nîi khăai phâa-măi rŭue bplào khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ได้	*dâai*	to be able to	auxiliary verb
ที่ไหน	*thîi-năi*	where	adverb
ซื้อ	*súue*	to buy	verb
ผลไม้	*phŏn-lá-máai*	fruit	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

วิศวกรคนนั้นพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้

wít-sà-wá-gaawn khon nán phûut pha-săa-ang-grìt dâai.

"That engineer can speak English."

ช่วยพูดช้าๆได้ไหม

chûuai phûut cháa-cháa dâai măi?

"Could you say that more slowly?"

คืนพรุ่งนี้คุณจะไปที่ไหน

khuuen phrûng-níi khun jà bpai thîi năi

"Where are you going tomorrow night?"

บ้านของคุณอยู่ที่ไหน

bâan khăawng khun yùu thîi-năi

"Where is your house?"

คราวหน้าคุณซื้ออาหารมาเยอะกว่านี้ดีไหม

khraao nâa khun súue aa-hăan maa yóe gwàa níi dii mái

"Why don't you buy more groceries next time?"

ดิฉันซื้อนาฬิกาข้อมือเป็นของขวัญวันเกิดให้กับน้องชายของดิฉัน

dì-chăn súue naa-lí-gaa khâaw-muue bpen khăawng-khwăn-wan-gòoet hâi gàp náawng-chaai khăawng dì-chăn

"I bought my younger brother a wrist-watch for his birthday."

ผลไม้โปรดของคุณคืออะไร

phŏn-lá-máai bpròot khăawng khun khuue à-rai

"What's your favorite fruit?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we will introduce you a phrase that will help you track down the specific something you're looking for. Today's phrase is "Where can I get/buy something." First we need something, so let's use the word *phŏn-lá-máai* which means "fruit."

In Thai, "Where can I get/buy fruit?" is *súue phŏn-lá-máai dâai thîi-năi khá*" for women, and men say *súue phŏn-lá-máai dâai thîi-năi khráp*. The first word *súue* means "to purchase," followed by *phŏn-lá-máai,* which means "fruit." The next word *dâai* means "to gain," followed by *thîi-năi* which means "where at." Altogether, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "Where can I buy fruit?"

Now to ask for a different item, we can just replace the word for fruit with any other word and the phrase works just fine.

Another phrase that will come in handy is to ask if they sell the item here. Let's try *phâa-măi* which means "silk." In Thai, to ask "Do you sell silk here?" is *thîi nîi khăai phâa-măi rŭue bplào khá* for woman, and men say *thîi nîi khăai phâa-măi rŭue bplào khráp*. The first word *thîi nîi* means "this place," followed by *khăai*, which means "to sell." The next word *phâa-măi* is "silk," and it's then followed by *rŭue*, meaning "or" and *bplào*, meaning "not." *Khá* and *khráp* are added to make the phrase more polite. Altogether, this phrase literally means "Here sell silk or not?"

This phrase will come in handy when you doubt if the store sells the item you are looking for. You can also use this phrase to ask if Thailand sells a specific item in general. Now you know how to form a question. To answer these kinds of question, we will cover it in the future lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Thailand has so many markets both day and night, week days or weekends. One of the most famous weekend markets is located in Bangkok: Chatujak market. You can buy almost everything you can imagine at this market. Using these phrases introduced in today's lesson will help you locate the item you are looking for easily in the Chatujak Market.

Quick Tip 2

If you stay in the hotel, it is better to ask for where to buy a specific item from the concierge than asking from a taxi driver. Taxi drivers in Thailand sometime represents some store so they might take you to the store where they can get some commission. This means you might end up paying more than you should.

ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28 Is There a... Near Here in Thailand?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

28

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. แถวนี้มีร้านขายเสื้อผ้าไหมคะ
2. แถวนี้มีร้านขายเสื้อผ้าไหมครับ
3. แถวนี้มีร้านอาหารไหมคะ
4. แถวนี้มีร้านอาหารไหมครับ

ENGLISH

1. Is there an apparel shop near here? (for women)
2. Is there an apparel shop near here? (for men)
3. Is there a restaurant near here? (for women)
4. Is there a restaurant near here? (for men)

ROMANIZATION

1. thăaeo níi mii ráan khăai sûuea-phâa măi khá
2. thăaeo níi mii ráan khăai sûuea-phâa măi khráp
3. thăaeo níi mii ráan-aa-hăan măi khá

CONT'D OVER

4. thăaeo níi mii ráan-aa-hăan măi khráp

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ร้านอาหาร	*ráan-aa-hăan*	restaurant	phrase
ร้านขายเสื้อผ้า	*ráan khăai sûuea-phâa*	apparel shop	noun
คะ	*khá*	a polite ending particle for female speakers for questions and requests	particle
ครับ	*khráp*	particle added at the end of the sentence or phrase in order to increase the level of politeness when the speaker is a male	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ร้านอาหารนี้ตกแต่งสวยงาม *ráan aa-hăan níi dtòk dtàaeng sŭuai ngaam* "This restaurant is decorated beautifully."	ในห้างมีแต่ร้านอาหารญี่ปุ่น *nai hâang mii dtàae ráan aa-hăan yîi-bpùn* "There are only japanese restaurants in the department store."

ร้านอาหารโปรดของฉันคือร้านเอ็มเค

ráan aa-hăan bpròot khăawng chăn khuue ráan em-khee

"My favorite restaurant is MK."

บรรยากาศของร้านอาหารดึงดูดลูกค้าได้หลายคนในระยะหลัง

ban-yaa-gàat khăawng ráan-aa-hăan dueng-dùut lûuk-kháa dâi lăai khon nai rá-yá lăng

"The atmosphere of the restaurant has drawn a lot of customers lately."

นั่นคือร้านอาหารของเพื่อนของดิฉัน

nân khuue ráan-aa-hăan khăawng phûuean khăawng chăn

"That's my friend's restaurant."

ดิฉันมาร้านขายเสื้อผ้าร้านนี้อาทิตย์ละสองครั้ง

dì-chăn maa ráan khăai sûuea-phâa ráan níi aa-thít lá săawng khráng

"I visit this apparel shop twice a week."

อย่าลืมดูข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ

yàa luuem duu khàao khuuen níi ná khá.

"Don't forget to watch tonight's news."

สบายดีไหมครับ

sà-baai-dii măi khráp

"How are you?"

ไม่เป็นไรครับ

mâi-bpen-rai khráp

"No problem."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we will introduce you to another useful phrase for the place where you can get that something specific. Today's phrase is "Is there a specific place near here?" First we need a place, so let's use the word *ráan khăai sûuea-phâa,* which means "Apparel shop." The word *ráan* means "store" or "shop," followed by *khăai* which means "to sell." The next word *sûuea-phâa* means "clothing." Altogether, *ráan khăai sûuea-phâa* means an "apparel shop."

Now, let's get to the phrase. In Thai, "Is there an apparel shop near here?" is *thăaeo níi mii ráan khăai sûuea-phâa măi khá*. This is for woman while men say *thăaeo níi mii ráan khăai sûuea-phâa măi khráp*. The first word *thăaeo níi* means "this area," followed by *mii* which

means "to have." The next word you already know the meaning *ráan khăai sûuea-phâa* means an "apparel shop," followed by *măi* which indicates this phrase is a question. *Khá* or *khráp* is added to make the phrase more polite. Altogether, this phrase literally means "This area has an apparel shop?"

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word for an apparel shop with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's try *ráan-aa-hăan* which in Thai means "restaurant". In Thai, "Is there any restaurant near here?" is *thăaeo níi mii ráan-aa-hăan măi khá* and *thăaeo níi mii ráan-aa-hăan măi khráp*. The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's *ráan-aa-hăan* which means "restaurant."

There are other words that might come in handy when you are in a foreign country. If you are looking for a supermarket, just replace the word in the phrase we just learned with "supermarket." It is very common to find that a Thai word is the same as the English word as the Thai language sometimes borrows words from the English language. Another word is the word for a convenience store. The most common word for the 24-hour convenience store is 7-11. It is a specific brand but you can just use it when you mean any 24-hour convenience store.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

To find a specific store for anything, simply put together the words as following "Shop+Sell +Item" which in Thai is *ráan+khăai+Specific Item*. It works well most of the time although there are some types of stores that have specific names. However, you can use this pattern to form a word for a type of store you are looking for as Thai people would understand what you mean anyway.

ThaiPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29 Thai Directions

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#29

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ตรงไป
2. เลี้ยวขวา
3. เลี้ยวซ้าย
4. ตรงไปแล้วเลี้ยวซ้าย
5. อยู่ทางขวา
6. อยู่ทางซ้าย

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right.
3. Turn left.
4. Go straight then turn left.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's on the left.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. dtrong bpai
2. líiao khwăa
3. líiao sáai
4. dtrong bpai láaeo líiao sáai
5. yùu thaang-khwăa
6. yùu thaang-sáai

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เลี้ยว	*líiao*	to turn	verb
ซ้าย	*sáai*	left	adjective, adverb
ขวา	*khwăa*	right	adjective, adverb
ตรงไป	*dtrong bpai*	to go straight	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ถ้าเลี้ยวซ้ายตรงนี้จะเจอทางตัน *thâa líiao sáai dtrong níi jà jooe thaang dtan* "If you turn left here, you will come to a dead end. "	**เลี้ยวซ้ายที่หัวมุมนั้น** *líiao sáai thîi hŭua-mum nán* "Turn left at that corner."

ดิฉันเจ็บมือซ้าย *dì-chăn jèp muue sáai* "My left hand hurts."	ตรงไป และเลี้ยวขวา *dtrong bpai láaeo líiao khwăa* "Go straight and turn right."
ผู้ชายที่อยู่ทางขวาสุดคือลุงของดิฉันเอง *phûu-chaai thîi yùu thaang-khwăa sùt khuue lung khăawng chăn eeng* "The guy on the extreme right is my uncle."	ถ้าคุณตรงไป ในที่สุดก็จะถึงที่ทำการไปรษณีย์ *thâa khun dtrong-bpai nai-thîi-sùt gâw jà thŭeng thîi-tham-gaan bprai-sà-nii* "If you go straight you will finally arrive at the post office."

ตรงไป และเลี้ยวขวา

dtrong bpai láaeo líiao khwăa

"Go straight and turn right."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll introduce you directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously we introduced, "Is there a place near here?" and "Where is there a something?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed understanding the answer? Today we're going to work on understanding what is said. So today we'll go over basic directions. First we have, "go straight."

In Thai, "Go straight" is *dtrong bpai*. The first word *dtrong* means "straight" followed by *bpai* which means "go." Altogether, *dtrong bpai* means "go straight." Pretty simple, hey?

Now we're going to work on turning. Let's try "Turn right"; in Thai, "turn right" is *líiao khwăa*. The first word *líiao* means "turn" while *khwăa* is, as you guess, means "right." So altogether *líiao khwăa* means "turn right."

Now you can say "turn right," it's easy to say "turn left." Simply replace the word *khwăa* which means "right" by "left" which is *sáai*. So in Thai "turn left" is *líiao sáai*.

Let's combine what we just learned into one phrase. How about to say "Go straight then turn left." You can accomplish this by saying *dtrong bpai láaeo líiao sáai*. As you may notice,

I added one word in the middle of two phrases we just learned. The word *láaeo* means "then." So this phrase is literally means "Go straight then turn left." Of course, you can do this with turning right to by saying *dtrong bpai láaeo líiao khwăa*.

The next phrase that comes in handy when asks for direction is "It's on the right" and "It's on the left." In Thai, "It's on the right" is *yùu thaang-khwăa*. The first word *yùu* means "at," followed by *thaang*, which means "way" or "direction." Combined together, *yùu thaang* means "It's on..." The last word *khwăa*, you already know the meaning of, which is "right." So altogether, this phrase is equivalent to the English phrase "It's on the right."

If you want to say "It's on the left," just replace the word "right" with "left" then you are good to go. In Thai, to say "It's on the left" is *yùu thaang-sáai*.

You probably noticed that I didn't add any *khâ* or *khráp* to make the phrase more polite. Well, you could if you want to be polite, but when asking for directions, it's not very common that the person who explains the directions to you would think about politeness as much as they think about how to explain to you correctly.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you ask for directions from Thai people on street, there is better chance that they will be able to explain to you in English than read the map for you. Thai people are not very good at reading maps but rather remembering directions by heart. One approach for getting directions is to tell them your destination, show them a map if you have one and ask them to point where you are then follow the map yourself.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30 Can You Take My Picture in Thailand?

CONTENTS

2 Thai
2 English
2 Romanization
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

30

COPYRIGHT © 2018 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THAI

1. ถ่ายรูปให้หน่อยได้ไหมคะ

2. หนึ่ง สอง สาม

ENGLISH

1. Can you take my picture?

2. one, two, three

ROMANIZATION

1. thàai rûup hâi nàwy dâai mă khá

2. nùeng săawng săam

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
หนึ่ง	*nùeng*	one	noun
สอง	*săawng*	two	noun
สาม	*săam*	three	noun
ได้ไหม	*dâai măi*	can you?	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ขอกาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย *khăaw gaa-faae nùeng thûuai.* "One coffee please."	ขอตั๋วไปพัทยาสองใบ *khăaw dtŭua bpai phát-thá-yaa săawng bai* "Two tickets to Pattaya please."
ผมอยากซื้อหนังสือสามเล่มนี้ *phŏm yàak súue năng-sŭue săam lêm níi* "I want to buy these three books."	คุณทานอาหารเผ็ดได้ไหมคะ *khun thaan aa-hăan phèt dâai măi khá.* "Can you eat spicy food?"

GRAMMAR

Thailand is full of beautiful scenery, and there are times when you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Thailand, "Can you take my picture?" is *thàai rûup hâi nàwy dâai mă khá* for women and *thàai rûup hâi nàwy dâai mă khráp* for men. The first word *thàai* means "take" as in taking a picture, the next word *rûup* means "picture." The third word *hâi nàwy* means "please do" and followed by *dâai măi* which means "can" as in asking a question. *Khá* and *khráp* are added to make the phrase more polite. Let's recap a little bit. We have *thàai rûup hâi nàwy dâai mă khá* or literally, "take" "picture" "please do" and "can?" as a question. Altogether, this phrase is equivalent to "Can you take picture?" or "Can you take my picture?"

You may realize that I didn't add "I" or "our" in this phrase. That's because this phrase itself in Thai already explains that you are asking someone to take your picture because you can't do it by yourself. That means you will be in the picture. Make sense?

In English, before someone takes a picture, the person taking the picture may say, "1, 2, 3. Cheese." In Thai, we say *nùeng săawng săam*. If you didn't skip any of the lessons in the past then you will realize that this phrase literally means "one, two, three." The first word *nùeng* means "one." *Săawng* means "two," and *săam* means "three."

So if you're taking the picture, you'll say this. And if you're having your picture taken, you'll hear this!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The rumor about having your camera stolen by the stranger you ask to take a picture for you is real in many places in Thailand. As in many other countries, always ask someone you know or you can trust such as government personnel or hotel personnel to hold your camera and take a picture for you.

ThaiPod101.com



	Intro
1	Thank You! in Thai
2	You're Welcome! in Thai
3	Please in Thai
4	Basic Thai Greetings
5	Parting Thai Greetings
6	Where's The Bathroom?
7	Can You Speak English?
8	I Don't Understand in Thai
9	Say It Again, Please in Thai
10	Apologies in Thai
11	Thai Restaurant—How Many People?
12	Thai Restaurant: Smoking or Non- smoking?
13	Thai Restaurant: At The Table
14	Thai Restaurant: Table Etiquette
15	Thai Restaurant: Getting the Bill
16	Counting from One to Ten in Thai
17	Counting to One Hundred in Thai
18	How Much in Thai?
19	Please Lower the Price in Thai
20	Thai Currency
21	Internet Cafés in Thailand
22	Riding the Thai Bus: Does This Bus Stop...?
23	Riding the Thai Bus: Getting a Ticket
24	Riding the Thai Train
25	Riding the Thai Train: WhatType of Ticket?
26	Taking a Thai Taxi
27	Where Can I Get... in Thailand?
28	Is There a... Near Here in Thailand?
29	Thai Directions
30	Can You Take My Picture in Thailand?

©2020 Innovative Language Learning, LLC (P)2020
Innovative Language Learning, LLC presented by ThaiPod101.com