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LEVEL

4



Thai

Intermediate



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LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1

Thai Tea and a Date

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- 2 English
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1

THAI

1. พิม: คอफीแลนด์สวีตค๊ะ รับอะไรดีค๊ะ
2. ก้อง: ชาไทยหนึ่งแก้ว แล้วก็...เบอร์โทรด้วย ได้มัยจ๊ะ
3. พิม: ได้ค๊ะ 081 9995952 50 บาท จ๊ะ
4. ก้อง: โอ้โฮ ขอเบอร์โทร คิดตั้งค้ด้วยหรอจ๊ะ
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8. ก้อง: ขอบใจจ๊ะ แล้วจะโทรหานะ
9. พิม: จ้า แล้วคุยกันนะ

ENGLISH

1. PIM: Welcome to Coffeeland. What will you have?
2. GONG: One Thai tea, and also...your phone number?
3. PIM: Sure. It's 0819995952. That's 50 baht.
4. GONG: Wow! I ask for your number, and you charge money for it?

CONT'D OVER

5. PIM: No, it's just the price of the tea.
6. GONG: Oh right, I forgot. My name's Gong. What's your name?
7. PIM: My name's Pim. Here's your Thai tea.
8. GONG: Thanks. I'll call you.
9. PIM: OK. Talk to you later.

ROMANIZATION

1. PHIM: khaaw-fii-laaen sà-wàt-dii khâ. ráp à-rai dii khá.
2. GÂWNG: chaa-thai nùeng gâao láao gâaw... booe-thoo dâai mái já
3. PHIM: dâai khâ. sŭun bpàaet nueng gâao gâao gâao hâa gâao hâa sǎawng. hâa-sìp bàat já.
4. GÂWNG: ôo-hŏo. khǎaw booe-thoo khít dtang dûuai rŏoe já.
5. PHIM: bplào khâa chaa dtàang-hàak.
6. GÂWNG: ǎaw châi luuem bpai. chŭue gâwng. thooe chŭue à-rai já.
7. PHIM: chŭue phim. nŭi chaa-thai já.
8. GÂWNG: khàawp-jai já. láao jà thoo hǎa ná
9. PHIM: jâa. láao khui gan ná.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เธอ	<i>thooe</i>	you, she	pronoun
ต่างหาก	<i>dtàang-hàak</i>	separately	adverb
มัย	<i>mái</i>	informal yes/no question particle	particle
จ๊ะ	<i>jâ</i>	informal ending particle used with statements	particle
จ๊ะ	<i>jà</i>	informal ending particle used with questions	particle
เบอร์โทร	<i>booe-thoo</i>	phone number	noun
เรา	<i>rao</i>	I, we	pronoun
ชาไทย	<i>chaa-thai</i>	Thai tea	noun
ขอบใจ	<i>khàawp-jai</i>	Thanks.	Expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ฉันรักเธอ <i>chăn rák thooe.</i> "I love you."	ขาของเธอสวยมาก <i>khăa khăawng thooe sŭuai mâak</i> "Her legs are so beautiful."
แยกจ่ายต่างหาก <i>yâaek jài dtàang-hàak</i> "Separate the bill."	หิวมัยจ๊ะ <i>hŭu mái jâ</i> "Are you hungry?"

<p>ไม่หิวจะ <i>mâi hǐu jâ</i></p> <p>"I'm not hungry."</p>	<p>หิวมั๊ยจะ <i>hǐu mâi já</i></p> <p>"Are you hungry?"</p>
<p>สวัสดีจะนิด ไม่ได้เจอกันตั้งนาน สบายดีไหมจะ <i>sà-wàt-dii já nít. mâi dâi jooe-gan dtâng naan. sà-baaí dii mǎi já.</i></p> <p>"Hi Nid, long time no see. How are you?"</p>	<p>เบอร์โทรของคุณจำง่ายมาก <i>booe-thoo khǎawng khun jam ngâai mâak</i></p> <p>"Your phone number is very easy to remember."</p>
<p>ดนตรีทำให้เรารู้สึกดี <i>dton-dtrii tham hái rao rúu-sùek dii</i></p> <p>"Music makes us feel good."</p>	<p>ญาติของเราอยู่เมืองไทย <i>yâat khǎawng rao yùu muueang-thai</i></p> <p>"My relatives live in Thailand."</p>
<p>พี่สาวชอบชาไทยมากกว่าชาญี่ปุ่น <i>phii-sǎao cháawp chaa-thai mâak gwàa chaa-yii-bpùn</i></p> <p>"My older sister likes Thai tea better than Japanese tea."</p>	<p>ขอบใจ <i>khàawp-jai.</i></p> <p>"Thanks!"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. คิดตังค์ *khít-dtang*

This phrase means "to charge money." คิด *khít* is the verb "to think," and ตังค์ *dtang* means "money." So "thinking about money" implies considering how much to charge for something.

2. แล้วจะโทรหา *láaeo jà thoo-hǎa*

This is a phrase that means "I'll give you a call." แล้วจะ *láaeo jà* is used here to put the action sometime in the future. The two words put together have a meaning of "and then I will..." โทรหา *thoo-hǎa* means "to phone to." โทร *thoo* is short for โทรศัพท์ *thoo-rá-sàp*. It's just like

saying "phone" instead of the full word "telephone." *หา* *hǎa* is a verb that means "to look for," but when combined with "phone," it just gives a sense of "calling to" or "calling to make contact with." So the whole phrase put together is a pretty standard way to say, "I'll give you a call later."

3. ต่างหาก *dtàang-hàak*

This is an adverb which can mean "separately," "independently," or "on the contrary." It is used at the end of a statement to say that the statement coming before it was contrary or different from what was assumed earlier. For example, in the conversation we had the sentence:

1. เปล่า ค่าชาต่างหาก
bplào. khâa-chaa dtàang-hàak.
"No, it's just the price of the tea."

A more word-for-word translation would be something like, "No. On the contrary, it's the price of the tea."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Casual Sentence-ending Particles

ขอบใจจ้ะ แล้วจะโทรหานะ

khàawp-jai jâ. láaeo jà thoo-hǎa ná.

"Thanks. I'll call you."

The focus of this lesson is casual sentence-ending particles. Beginning students of Thai are taught to always end their sentences with the polite ending particles *ครับ* *khráp* for men or *ค่ะ* *khâ* for women. Without an ending particle, your speech will probably sound abrupt and impolite to a Thai listener. There does come a point, however, when always using these very polite particles will have an undesired effect of making you sound overly formal and a bit dorky to a Thai listener. This is especially the case if you are talking with friends who are the same age or younger than you. Another situation in which you might want to use more casual ending particles is if you are dating someone.

For these situations it might be better to use *จ้ะ* *jâ* and *จ้า* *já*. These two particles function in the same way as *ค่ะ* *khâ* and *ครับ* *khá*. Use the falling tone *จ้ะ* *jâ* to end statements. And use

the high tone จ๊ะ *já* to end questions. The casual particles จ๊ะ *jâ* and จ๊ะ *já* can be used by speakers of either gender. Let's look at an example from the conversation:

1. ชาไทยหนึ่งแก้ว แล้วก็...เบอร์โทร ได้มั๊ยจ๊ะ
chaa-thai nùeng gâaeo. láaeo gâaw...booe-thoo dâai mái já.
"One Thai tea, and also...your phone number?"

In this case, Gong is trying to be flirty with Pim so he's using the casual question ending particle จ๊ะ *já* even though it is the first time they're meeting.

You may also have noticed that he's not using the dictionary version of the yes/no question particle. In regular speech ไหม *mǎi* is very often changed to มั๊ย *mái*.

Another way to speak casually but not sound abrupt or rude is to end sentences with the particle นะ *ná*. We can see an example of this later in the conversation when Gong says:

1. ขอบใจจ๊ะ แล้วจะโทรหานะ
khàawp-jai já. láaeo jà thoo-hǎa ná.
"Thanks. I'll call you."

This is actually two sentences. The first one is a statement, so he ends it with the casual particle จ๊ะ *jâ* with a falling tone. The second sentence is also a statement, and for this he uses นะ *ná*. Its purpose is to make the statement sound softer. It is especially effective to use นะ *ná* with suggestions or when expressing your opinion in a situation where you are looking for agreement. For example you could say:

1. อยากกินมั๊ย อร่อยนะ
yàak gin mái. à-ràwy ná.
"Do you want to eat? It's delicious."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Types of Thai Tea

Thai iced tea is usually called ชาเย็น *chaa-yen*, which means "cold tea." It might also be

listed on a menu as ชาไทย *chaa-thai* ("Thai tea"), ชานม *chaa-nom* ("milk tea"), or ชานมเย็น *chaa-nom-yen* ("cold milk tea"). Thai iced tea is made from black tea leaves. It is poured over ice with sugar and sweetened condensed milk added. Additionally, evaporated milk or whole milk is poured on top right before serving to add a more creamy taste and appearance. Thai iced tea has a characteristic fragrance and orange color unlike any other variety of tea. The secret ingredients are crushed star anise and tamarind seed. The star anise provides the sweet fragrance, while the crushed tamarind seed imparts the distinctive orange coloring. Thai iced tea is popular all over Thailand, and it's also a favorite beverage at Thai restaurants around the world. Nowadays, many modern coffee shops also serve "frappe" versions of Thai iced tea by blending the tea with ice in a mixer.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #2

Facebooking in Thai

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2

THAI

1. (mobile phone rings)
2. พิม: ฮัลโหล สวัสดีค่ะ
3. ก้อง: เราก้องนะ พิมทำอะไรอยู่
4. พิม: ทำงานอยู่จ้า มีอะไรเล่าจะ
5. ก้อง: เราอยากถามว่าพิมชอบไปฟังเพลงที่ผับมั๊ย
6. พิม: ไม่ชอบเท่าไร เราชอบดูหนังมากกว่า
7. ก้อง: จั๊นไปดูหนังกับเรามั๊ยคืนนี้
8. พิม: เราขอโทษนะ เราต้องอ่านหนังสือนะ พรุ่งนี้มีสอบ
9. ก้อง: อ้อ เธอเรียนด้วยหรอ ไม่เป็นไรถ้าไม่ว่าง พิมมีเฟสบุ๊กมั๊ย
10. พิม: มี ชื่อเฟส Pim Love Enjoy
11. ก้อง: เดี่ยวแอดไปนะ รับแอดด้วยจ้ะ
12. พิม: ได้จ้ะ แล้วคุยกันในเฟส นะจ้ะ
13. ก้อง: จ้า แค่นี้ละ หวัดดีจ้ะ
14. พิม: จ้ะ หวัดดี

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (mobile phone rings)
2. PIM: Hello.
3. GONG: This is Gong. What are you doing, Pim?
4. PIM: I'm working. What's up?
5. GONG: I wanted to ask if you like going to listen to music at a pub.
6. PIM: I don't like it so much. I like to watch movies more.
7. GONG: Then, do you want to go see a movie with me tonight?
8. PIM: I'm sorry. I have to study. I have a test tomorrow.
9. GONG: Oh, you study too? That's OK if you aren't free. Do you have Facebook?
10. PIM: My Facebook name is Pim Love Enjoy
11. GONG: Just a minute, I'll add you. Accept it too, OK.
12. PIM: Sure. We'll chat on Facebook.
13. GONG: OK. That's all for now. Bye.
14. PIM: Bye.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (mobile phone rings)
2. PHIM: han-lǎo sà-wàt-dii khâ.
3. GÂWNG: rao gâwng ná. phim tham à-rai yùu
4. PHIM: tham-ngaang yùu jâa. mii à-rai rúe-bplào já.
5. GÂWNG: rao yàak thǎam wâa phim châawp bpai fang phleeng thǐi phàp mái.
6. PHIM: mâi châawp thào-rài. rao châawp duu nǎng mâak gwàa.
7. GÂWNG: ngán bpai duu nǎng gáp rao mái khuuen-níi.
8. PHIM: rao khǎaw-thòot ná. rao dtâwng àan nǎng-sǔue nâ. phrûng-níi mii sàawp.
9. GÂWNG: ǎaw thooe riian dûuai rǎoe. mâi bpen rai thâa mâi wâang. phim mii fees-búk mái.
10. PHIM: mii. chûue-fees phim looep en-jaawy.
11. GÂWNG: dǐiao àaet bpai ná. ráp àaet dûuai jâ.
12. PHIM: dâai jâ. láaeo khui gan nai fees ná jâ.
13. GÂWNG: jâa khâae níi ná. wàt-diii jâ.
14. PHIM: jâ. wàt-dii.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
หวัดดี	<i>wàt-dii</i>	Hello. / Hi.	Expression
แอด	<i>àaet</i>	to add someone on a social network	verb
ชื่อเฟส	<i>chûue-fees</i>	Facebook username	noun
สอบ	<i>sàawp</i>	to take a test	verb
อ่านหนังสือ	<i>àan nǎng-sǔue</i>	to read, to study	verb
คืนนี้	<i>khuen-nii</i>	tonight	adverb, noun
ฟังเพลง	<i>fang-phleeng</i>	listening to music	
ดูหนัง	<i>duu-nǎng</i>	watching movies	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

หวัดดี <i>wàt-dii.</i> "Hi!"	ขอชื่อเฟสเธอหน่อยสิ จะแอดไป <i>khǎaw chûue-fees thooe nàwy sí. jà àaet bpai.</i> "Can I have your Facebook username. I'll add you."
ขอชื่อเฟสเธอหน่อยสิ จะแอดไป <i>khǎaw chûue-fees thooe nàwy sí. jà àaet bpai.</i> "Can I have your Facebook username. I'll add you."	นักเรียนประถมศึกษาศอบผ่าน <i>nák-riian bprà-thǒm-sùek-sǎa sàawp-phàan</i> "The elementary school student passed the test."
ถ้าไม่อ่านหนังสือจะสอบไม่ผ่าน <i>tháa mâi àan nǎng-sǔue jà sàawp mâi phàan</i> "If you don't study, you won't pass the test."	คืนนี้มีดาวสว่างไสวเต็มท้องฟ้า <i>khuen-nii mii daao sà-wàang-sà-wǎi dtem tháawng-fáa.</i> "There are many bright stars tonight."

<p>ผู้คนจำนวนมากชอบฟังเพลงหลังเลิกงานที่ ับหรือไนท์คลับในซอยทองหล่อ</p> <p><i>phûu-khon jam-nuuan mâak châawp fang- phleeng lăng lôoek ngaan thîi phàp rûue ná- khlàp nai saawy thaawng-làaw</i></p> <p>"A lot of people love to listen to music after work at pubs or nightclubs in Soi Thonglor."</p>	<p>สยามพาลายเป็นที่ที่ยอดเยี่ยมสำหรับดูหน้ งในกรุงเทพฯ</p> <p>เพราะมีที่นั่งที่กว้างและจอหนังที่ใหญ่</p> <p><i>sà-yăam phaa-wá-lai bpen thîi thîi yâawt-yîiam săm-ràp gaan duu-năng nai grung-thêep phráw mii thîi-năng thîi gwâang láe jaaw năng thîi yài</i></p> <p>"The Siam Pavalai Royal Grand is a great place to watch movies in Bangkok because they have roomy seats and the screen is very large."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. มีอะไรสิเปล่า *mii à-rai rúe bplào*

This phrase can be a kind of casual way to ask "What's up?" มีอะไร *mii à-rai* means "there is something," and สิเปล่า *rúe bplào* means "or not." So it is a little like asking "So is something going on, or not?" In this phrase สิ *rúe* is used in place of the more formal written form หรือ *rûue*.

2. รับแอด *ráp àaet*

This is a very recent expression that relates to the digital world. รับ *ráp* is a verb that means "to take" or "to accept," and แอด *àaet* ("add") is a loanword from English. This expression is used in the context of adding somebody to your friends list in a social network such as Facebook. When somebody accepts a friend request from you, it is common to post a simple greeting on their wall such as:

- ขอบคุณที่รับแอด
khàawp-khun thîi ráp àaet
 "Thank you for adding me."

3. หวัดดีจ๊ะ *wàt-dii já*

This is a casual greeting. *หวัดดี wàt-dii* is just a shortened form of *สวัสดี sà-wàt-dii*. And *จ๊ะ já* is a casual polite ending particle used in place of *ครับ khráp* or *ค่ะ khâ*. You could think of *สวัสดีค่ะ sà-wàt-dii khâ* as "Hello" and *หวัดดีจ๊ะ wàt-dii já* as "Hi" or "Hey." You should not use *หวัดดีจ๊ะ wàt-dii já* when you meet someone for the first time. It is more appropriate for someone you are already familiar with.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using *ไม่...เท่าไร* *mâi...thâo-rài* to Mean "not much."

ไม่ชอบเท่าไร

mâi châawp thâo-rài.

"I don't like it that much."

The focus of this lesson is using *ไม่...เท่าไร* *mâi...thâo-rài* to mean "not much." The basic pattern is:

ไม่ mâi + Verb/Adjective + เท่าไร thâo-rài

The example from the conversation was:

1. *ไม่ชอบเท่าไร*
mâi châawp thâo-rài.
"I don't like it that much."

Usually, *เท่าไร thâo-rài* means "how much," but when the negative particle *ไม่ mâi* comes before it in the sentence, the meaning changes to "not much." This pattern is used often with the verb *ชอบ châawp* ("to like"), but it also works well with adjectives. Here are a couple examples:

1. *วันนี้อากาศไม่ร้อนเท่าไร*
wan-ní aa-gàat mâi ráawn thâo-rài
"The weather is not too hot today."

2. เขาไม่รวยเท่าไร
khǎo mâi ruuai thâo-rài.
"He's not really so wealthy."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Social Networking in Thailand

The use of social media networks is extremely popular in Thailand. In fact, a recent report showed that Bangkok had more Facebook users than any other city in the world. There were over eight million Facebook users registered in Bangkok, which represents over half of the total metropolitan population.

The number of users may be slightly inflated, however, due to a habit of Thai people to maintain more than one account. There could be many reasons for someone to have two or more Facebook accounts. Some Thai people keep multiple accounts in order to interact with multiple groups of friends. For example, they may have one account for only their close Thai friends, and another account for international friends and acquaintances. Or one account might be just for friends and family with a different account for work colleagues or university classmates. And finally, there are those people who keep a secret account to use for flirting online without their partner finding out.

Facebook is currently the most popular social networking platform in Thailand, but this was not always the case. As recently as 2010, Hi5 was the leading social network. But with the global dominance of Facebook, many Thai users soon switched to Facebook and stopped checking their Hi5 page.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #3

Planning a Date in Thailand

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3

THAI

1. (typing on a computer)
2. ก้อง: ขอบคุณที่รับแอดค่ะ
3. พิมพ์: ด้วยความยินดีจ้าาาา
4. ก้อง: ทำงานที่ร้านกาแฟทุกวันรีปาวจ๊ะ
5. พิมพ์: ปาวจ๊ะ เราทำเป็นงาน part-time ทำงานอาทิตย์ละ 2 วัน
6. ก้อง: ทำงานที่นั่นนานรียังจ๊ะ
7. พิมพ์: ยังไม่นาน เพิ่งทำได้ 3 อาทิตย์ ก็มีเธอเป็นลูกค้าคนแรกที่จีบเรา อีอิ
8. ก้อง: จิงหรร่า อีอิ
9. พิมพ์: จิงสิ
10. ก้อง: พิมพ์เชื่อเรื่องรักแรกพบรีปาวจ๊ะ
11. พิมพ์: ก็เชื่อว่าอาจจะเป็นไปได้ที่คนเราจะรู้สึกดีกับใครสักคนตั้งแต่แรกพบ
ก้องถามทำไมหรอ
12. ก้อง: ปาวหรอ เราแค่อยากทำความรู้จักพิมพ์มากขึ้น
13. พิมพ์: อ้อจ๊ะ

CONT'D OVER

14. ก้อง: พิมมีเวลาว่างไปทานข้าวกับเรามาัย
15. พิม: ไปสิ ฟุ้งนี้เราว่าง

ENGLISH

1. (typing on a computer)
2. GONG: Thank you for adding me.
3. PIM: You're welcome.
4. GONG: Do you work at the coffee shop every day?
5. PIM: No. I work there as a part-time job. I work two days a week.
6. GONG: Have you worked there long?
7. PIM: No, not long. I just started three weeks ago. And you're the first customer to hit on me. Haha.
8. GONG: Really? Haha.
9. PIM: Really.
10. GONG: Do you believe in love at first sight?
11. PIM: Well, I believe it's possible for people to feel good with somebody from the first meeting. Why do you ask?

CONT'D OVER

12. GONG: Oh, nothing. I just want to get to know you better.
13. PIM: Oh, OK.
14. GONG: When you have free time, would you like to go have dinner with me?
15. PIM: Yes. I'm free tomorrow.

ROMANIZATION

1. (typing on a computer)
2. GÂWNG: khàawp-khun thîi ráp aaet jâ.
3. PHIM: dûuai-khwaam-yin-dii jâaaaa.
4. GÂWNG: tham-ngaam thîi ráan gaa-faae thúk wan rúe bpàao já.
5. PHIM: bpàao jâ. rao tham bpen ngaam phaath-thaim. tham-ngan aa-thít lá sǎawng wan.
6. GÂWNG: tham-ngaam thîi-nân naan rúe yang já.
7. PHIM: yang mâi naan. phôm tham dâai sǎam aa-thít. gâaw mii thooe bpen lûuk-kháa khon râaek thîi jîip rao i-i.
8. GÂWNG: jing rǎaaa i-i.
9. PHIM: jing sì.

CONT'D OVER

10. GÂWNG: phim chûuea rûueang rák râaek phóp rúe bpàao já.
11. PHIM: gâaw chûuea wâa àat-jà bpen-bpai-dâai thîi khon rao já rúu-sùek dii gáp khrai sàk-khon dtâng-dtâae râaek phóp. gâwng thăam tham-mai răaw.
12. GÂWNG: bpàao ràawk. rao khâae yàak tham khwaam-rúu-jàk phim mâak khûen.
13. PHIM: ăaw já.
14. GÂWNG: phim mii wee-laa wâang bpai than khâao gáp rao mái.
15. PHIM: bpai sì. phrûng-níi rao wâang.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สักคน	<i>sàk-khon</i>	someone	pronoun
รักแรกพบ	<i>rák râaek phóp</i>	love at first sight	phrase
ป่าว	<i>bpàao</i>	no (casual spoken version)	particle
รู้สึก	<i>rúu-sùek</i>	to feel	Verb
ถาม	<i>thăam</i>	to ask	Verb
จีบ	<i>jìip</i>	to flirt	verb
เพิ่ง	<i>phôeng</i>	just now	auxilliary verb
หรือ	<i>rúe</i>	or	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>แค่ต้องการใครสักคนอยู่ข้างกัน <i>khâae dtâwng-gaan khrai sàk-khon yùu khâang gan</i></p> <p>"I just want somebody by my side."</p>	<p>เธอคือรักแรกพบของฉัน <i>thooe khuue rák râaek phóp khăawng chǎn</i></p> <p>"You're my love at first sight."</p>
<p>หนังสือของเธอรีป่าว <i>nǎng-sǔue khăawng thooe rúe bpàao</i></p> <p>"Is this your book or not?"</p>	<p>เด็กผู้ชายรู้สึกเศร้า <i>dèk-phúu-chaai rúu-sùek sǎo</i></p> <p>"The boy feels sad."</p>
<p>นักศึกษามหาวิทยาลัยกำลังถามคำถาม <i>nák-sùek-sǎa má-hǎa-wít-thá-yaa-lai gam-lang thǎam kham-thǎam</i></p> <p>"The university student is asking a question."</p>	<p>การจีบผู้หญิงมีหลายวิธี <i>gaan jìip phúu-yǐng mii lǎai wí-thii</i></p> <p>"There are many ways to flirt with women."</p>
<p>มีคนประมาณหนึ่งพันคนต่อแถวเพื่อซื้อไอแพดที่เพิ่งออกใหม่ <i>mii khon bprà-maan nùeng-phan khon dtàaw thǎaeo phúuea sùue ai-phàet thii phòeng àawk mài</i></p> <p>"There are about a thousand people queuing to buy newly released iPads."</p>	<p>พรุ่งนี้เธอจะพาฉันไปดูหนังรีเปลา <i>phrûng-níi thooe jà phaa chǎn bpaii duu nǎng rúe bplàao</i></p> <p>"Are you going to take me out to see a movie tomorrow, or not?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ด้วยความยินดี *dúuai khwaam-yin-dii*

This is a standard polite phrase that means "You're welcome." ด้วย *dúuai* means "with," and ความยินดี *khwaam-yin-dii* is a noun meaning "pleasure" or "gladness." So it is also similar to the English expression "With pleasure."

2. เป็นไปได้ *bpen bpai dâai*

This phrase means "to be possible." In a sentence, you will often see เป็นไปได้ *bpen bpai*

dâai followed by *ที่ thii* and then some statement. This pattern will give you "It's possible that..." To say the opposite, that something is impossible, the negative particle *ไม่ mâi* needs to get inserted in the middle of the phrase to make *เป็นไปได้ไม่ได้อัน bpen bpai mâi dâai* ("It's impossible").

3. ทำความรู้จัก *tham khwaam-rúu-jàk*

This means "to get to know." *ทำ tham* is the general verb "to do" or "to make." And *ความรู้จัก khwaam-rúu-jàk* is a compound word formed with two parts. *รู้จัก rúu-jàk* means "to know" or "to recognize," and *ความ khwaam* makes the word a noun. So *ความรู้จัก khwaam-rúu-jàk* then means "recognition" or "familiarity." This gives us the whole phrase *ทำความรู้จัก tham khwaam-rúu-jàk* meaning "to make familiar" or "to get to know."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using *แรก raaek* to Talk About "first" Things

ก็มีเธอเป็นลูกค้าคนแรกที่จีบเรา

gâaw mii thooe bpen lûuk-kháa khon raaek thii jiiip rao.

"And you're the first customer to hit on me."

The topic of this lesson is using *แรก raaek* to talk about "first" things. *แรก raaek* can be an adjective meaning "first," or it can be an adverb meaning "at first" or "before." *แรก raaek* is also used to create many compound words that relate to an "initial" or "first" thing. *แรก raaek* was used in two different ways in the conversation. The first example was when Pim said:

1. *ก็มีเธอเป็นลูกค้าคนแรกที่จีบเรา*
gâaw mii thooe bpen lûuk-kháa khon raaek thii jiiip rao.
"And you're the first customer to hit on me."

In this case, the key words are *ลูกค้าคนแรก lûuk-kháa khon raaek*, which means "the first customer." *แรก raaek* is being used as an adjective, and so it follows the noun. We need to use a classifier when attaching a description to a noun. In this case, the noun is *ลูกค้า lûuk-kháa* ("customer"), and since a customer is a human the classifier that goes with it is *คน khon* "person." So in general, the pattern would be:

Noun + Classifier + แรก *râaek*

A different example of this pattern would be the phrase:

1. รถคันแรก
rót khan râaek
"the first car"

The second example of แรก *râaek* from the conversation was in the sentence:

1. พิมพ์เชื่อเรื่องรักแรกพบสิป่าวจ๊ะ
phim chûuea rûueang rák râaek phóp rúe bpàao já.
"Do you believe in love at first sight?"

In this case, the words รักแรกพบ *rák râaek phóp* function as a noun phrase meaning "love at first sight," or more literally "love at first encounter." The first two words can also be used by themselves to make the expression รักแรก *rák râaek*, which means "puppy love."

An example of a compound word made with แรก *râaek* is แรกนา *râaek-naa*, meaning "ploughing ceremony." There is also แรกสู่น *râaek-rûn*, meaning "adolescent." Another noun is the word แรกเกิด *râaek-gòet*, meaning "infant" or "newborn." And finally, one of the most common words made with แรก *râaek* is ครั้งแรก *khráng-râaek*, which means "the first time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Thai Text-Speak

When texting or chatting online in Facebook or other social networks, there are many adaptations to standard written Thai. One thing you will see very often is 555, which means "LOL." When you say 555 *hâa-hâa-hâa* in Thai, it sounds like laughter. Another thing you might see a lot is the last letter of a word repeated many times. This is done for emphasis. Finally, you may have trouble at first reading and understanding many messages that your Thai friends write because of very loose adherence to dictionary spellings. Sometimes they will spell a word differently to reflect how it actually sounds in spoken language, such as ป่าว *bpàao* instead of เปล่า *bp lào* ("no"). In other cases, they may change the spelling just to be

cute or hip, such as นู้ *nǔu* instead of หนู *nǔu* ("I"). And finally, some words might be misspelled just in order to type faster. An example of this would be omitting a silent letter by typing จิ่ง *jing* instead of จริง *jing* ("real").

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #4

A Boatful of Thai Noodles

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

4

THAI

1. พิม: พี่รู้มั๊ยว่านี่เป็นครั้งแรกที่พิมมากินก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือ
2. ก้อง: จริงเหรอ จุ้นพี่จะแนะนำให้นะ พิมหิวมากมั๊ย
3. พิม: หิวหิว ร้านนี้มีอะไรอร่อยๆ บ้างคะ
4. ก้อง: พี่แนะนำ ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือต้มยำจะ ร้านนี้เขาทำอร่อยอร่อย พิมทานประจำ ถ้าน้องพิมหิวมากก็สั่งสองถ้วยเลยนะจ๊ะ เพราะถ้วยไม่ใหญ่
5. พิม: ค่ะ จุ้นพิมสั่งสองถ้วยเลย
6. ก้อง: น้องๆ สั่งอาหารครับ
7. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: ครับพี่ รับประทานอะไรดีครับ
8. ก้อง: พี่ขอ ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือต้มยำ 4 ถ้วย
9. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: ได้ครับ รับประทานอะไรดีครับ
10. ก้อง: น้องพิมจะดื่มอะไรดีจ๊ะ
11. พิม: ขอชามะนาวหนึ่งแก้วค่ะ
12. ก้อง: จุ้นพี่ขอเบียร์สิงห์หนึ่งขวด
13. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: ได้ครับ รอซักครู่ นะครับ

1. PIM: Do you know that this is the first time for me to eat boat noodles?
2. GONG: Really? Then, I'll make a suggestion. Are you very hungry?
3. PIM: So hungry! What does this place have that's really tasty?
4. GONG: I suggest the Tom Yam boat noodles. This shop makes it so delicious! I usually eat it. If you are very hungry, go ahead and order two bowls, because they aren't big.
5. PIM: OK, then I'll have two bowls.
6. GONG: Waiter! We'll order our food.
7. WAITER: Yes. What will you have?
8. GONG: Can I order four bowls of Tom Yam boat noodles?
9. WAITER: Yes. What would you like to drink?
10. GONG: What do you want to drink, Pim?
11. PIM: I'll have a glass of lemon tea.
12. GONG: And I'll have a bottle of Singha Beer.
13. WAITER: Yes. Please wait just a minute.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. PHIM: phii rúu mái wâa nii bpen khráng raaek thii phim maa gin gũuai-dtĩiao ruuea.
2. GÂWNG: jing rŕoe. ngán phii jà náe-nam hâi ná. phim hũu mâak mái.
3. PHIM: híu hũu. ráan níi mii à-rai à-ràwy à-ràwy bâang khá.
4. GÂWNG: phii náe-nam gũuai-dtĩiao ruuea dtôm-yam jâ. ráan níi khăo tham à-ráwy à-ràwy. phii maa thaan bprà-jam. thâa náawng phim hũu mâak gâaw sàng sảawng thũuai looei ná jâ. phráw thũuai mâi yâai.
5. PHIM: khâ. ngán phim sàng sảawng thũuai looei.
6. GÂWNG: náawng-náawng sàng aa-hảan khráp.
7. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN SÒOEP: khráp phii. ráp à-rai dii khráp.
8. GÂWNG: phii khảaw gũuai-dtĩiao ruuea dtôm-yam sii thũuai.
9. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN SÒOEP: dâai khráp. ráp khrũueang-dũuem à-rai dii khráp.
10. GÂWNG: náawng phim jà dũuem à-rai dii já.
11. PHIM: khảaw chaa-má-naao nũeng gâaeo khâ.
12. GÂWNG: ngán phii khảaw biia sảng nũeng khũuat
13. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN SÒOEP: dâai khráp. raaw sák-khrũu ná khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ชามะนาว	<i>chaa-má-naao</i>	lemon tea	noun
ต้มยำ	<i>dtôm-yam</i>	spicy soup	noun
อร่อย	<i>à-ràwy</i>	delicious	Adjective
หิว	<i>hǐu</i>	to be hungry	Verb
แนะนำ	<i>náe-nam</i>	to recommend	verb
สั่ง	<i>sàng</i>	to order	verb
เรือ	<i>ruuea</i>	boat	Noun
ถ้วย	<i>thûuai</i>	bowl	Noun
เครื่องดื่ม	<i>kh-rûueang-duuem</i>	beverage	noun
ก๋วยเตี๋ยว	<i>gǔuai-dtǐiao</i>	noodles	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>เธอไม่ชอบชามะนาว</p> <p><i>thoee mâi cháawp chaa-má-naao</i></p> <p>"She doesn't like lemon tea."</p>	<p>คนไทยชอบกลิ่นของชาในต้มยำ</p> <p><i>khon thai cháawp glin khǎawng khàa nai dtôm-yam</i></p> <p>"Thai people love the smell of galangal in spicy soups."</p>
<p>ผู้หญิงกำลังเพลิดเพลินกับพิซซ่าที่อร่อย</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng gam-lang phlôoet-phlooen gáp phít-sâa thîi à-ràwy</i></p> <p>"The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงหิว</p> <p>ผู้ชายที่หิวกำลังมองหาอาหารในตู้เย็น</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng hǐu. phûu-chaai thîi hǐu gam-lang maawng-hǎa aa-hǎan nai dtûu-yen.</i></p> <p>"The woman is hungry. The hungry man is looking for food in the refrigerator."</p>

<p>คุณแนะนำโรงแรมไหนคะ <i>khun náe-nam roong-raaem nǎi khá.</i></p> <p>"Which hotel do you recommend?"</p>	<p>นักท่องเที่ยวฝรั่งชอบสั่งผัดกะเพราหมู แต่เขาไม่ค่อยรู้จักแกงส้ม <i>nák-thâwng-thīiao fà-ràng chāawp sàng phàt-gà-phrao-mǔu dtàae kháo mâi khâwy rúu-jàk gaaeng-sôm</i></p> <p>"Western tourists like to order stir-fried holy basil with pork, but they don't really know about orange curry soup."</p>
<p>ถ้าฉันรู้ก่อนว่าจะมากันแค่สามคนจะได้ไม่สั่งอาหารเยอะแบบนี้ <i>thâa chǎn rúu gàawn wâa jà maa gan khâae sǎam khon jà dâai mâi sàng aa-hǎan yóe bàaep níi</i></p> <p>"If I knew that only three people could come I wouldn't have ordered this much food."</p>	<p>ฉันต้องนั่งเรือไปโรงเรียน <i>chǎn dtâwng nǎng ruuea bpai roong-riian</i></p> <p>"I have to take a boat to school."</p>
<p>ถ้วยว่างเปล่า <i>thúuai wâang bplào</i></p> <p>"The bowl is empty."</p>	<p>คุณเอาเครื่องดื่มอะไรพิเศษไหมคะ <i>khun ao khruueang-duuem à-rai phí-sèet mǎi khá</i></p> <p>"Would you like anything special to drink?"</p>
<p>เครื่องดื่มที่คุณชื่นชอบคืออะไร <i>krúueang-dùuem thii khun chûuen chāawp khuue à-rai.</i></p> <p>"What is your favorite beverage?"</p>	<p>คุณแม่ชอบกินก๋วยเตี๋ยวทุกวัน <i>khun-mâae chāawp gin gǔuai-dtīiao thúk-wan</i></p> <p>"Mother likes to eat noodles every day."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. รู้มั้ยว่า *rúu mái wâa*

This phrase is a casual way to ask "Do you know that...?" รู้ *rúu* is the more casual form of the verb "to know." มั้ย *mái* is the spoken form of the yes/no question particle. And ว่า *wâa* means

"that." This phrase must be followed by some statement in order to make sense.

2. รอสักครู่นะคะรับ *raaw sàk-khrûu ná khráp*

This is a polite way to say "Please wait a moment." รอ *raaw* is the verb "to wait," and สักครู่ *sàk-khrûu* means "awhile" or "a moment." You will often hear รอสักครู่นะคะรับ *raaw sàk-khrûu ná khráp* spoken by male staff or รอสักครู่นะคะ *raaw sàk-khrûu ná khá* spoken by female staff at restaurants, hotels, or shops.

3. ขอเบียร์สิงห์หนึ่งขวด *khǎaw biia sǐng nùeng khùuat*

This means "I'll have a bottle of Singha Beer." เบียร์สิงห์ *biia sǐng* or Singha Beer is one of the most common brands of beer served in Thailand. สิงห์ *sǐng* comes from the Sanskrit word *simha* meaning "lion," and despite the way it's written in English on the bottle, only the first syllable is pronounced in Thai. ขวด *khùuat* ("bottle") is the classifier for the noun "beer" because it happens to be served in a bottle in this example. If instead you wanted to order beer by the glass you could say:

1. ขอเบียร์สิงห์หนึ่งแก้ว
khǎaw biia sǐng nùeng gâaeo.
"I'll have a glass of Singha Beer."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Doubling Adjectives

หิวหิว

híu hǐu

"I'm so hungry."

The focus of this lesson is doubling adjectives. In Thai, adjectives can be doubled for emphasis. The first adjective can change to high tone regardless of its original tone. If the adjective has more than one syllable, then it is the last syllable that changes to high tone. The second adjective is pronounced as usual. The first example from the conversation was:

1. หิวหิว
híu híu
"I'm so hungry."

In this case, Pim was answering a question asked by Gong, who wanted to know if she was hungry. So instead of just answering with หิว *híu* ("I'm hungry."), she replied with หิวหิว *híu híu* to show that she was exceptionally hungry. Another example from the conversation was:

1. พี่แนะนำก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือต้มยำจ้ะ ร้านนี้เขาทำอร่อยอร่อย
phīi náe-nam gǔu-ai-dtǐiao ruuea dtôm-yam jâ. ráan níi khǎo tham à-ráwy à-ràwy.
"I recommend the spicy soup boat noodles. This restaurant makes them so tasty!"

The key words in this sentence are อร่อยอร่อย *à-ráwy à-ràwy* ("so tasty"). In this case, *อร่อย* *à-ràwy* is a two syllable word. Usually both syllable are low tone. However, when doubling it for emphasis we can change the last syllable to high tone the first time the word is said. Actually, there was an example from the conversation where *อร่อย* *à-ràwy* was doubled for emphasis without changing the tone. Pim asked:

1. ร้านนี้มีอะไรอร่อยๆ บ้างคะ
ráan níi mii à-rai à-ràwy à-ràwy bâang khá
"What is delicious at this restaurant?"

In this case, the tone of the first adjective in the pair is not changed. So there is added emphasis, but not as much as if the tone in the first adjective had been changed.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What Are Boat Noodles?

ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือ *gǔu-ai-dtǐiao-ruuea* or "boat noodles" get their name because they originated from noodles served on floating restaurants. The noodle boats would be docked along one of Bangkok's many canals. These days most of the canals in Bangkok have been replaced by roads. But there are still places where you can get authentic boat noodles served in a real

boat. Probably the most well-known area is the Rangsit canal on the northern outskirts of Bangkok. There you will find many floating boat restaurants still serving traditional boat noodles. The popularity of the dish has led to many land-locked restaurants serving "boat noodles" by following the old recipes. The standard boat noodle broth is made from a mix of pork blood, dried chilies, and other spices. Its a dark red color, and slightly sweet. The bowls are usually quite small, but cheap. It's not uncommon to eat three or more bowls for one meal.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #5

A Full-Service Thai Gas Station

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

5

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. PIM: Thank you for the delicious boat noodles.
3. GONG: No problem. Next time I'll take you to eat there again.
4. PIM: Great. I liked it.
5. GONG: It's like I'm nearly out of gas. Can I stop to fill up first?
6. PIM: Sure.
7. (motorbike engine stops)
8. PIM: I'll go buy something in the mini-mart.
9. GONG: OK. I'm going to add air to the tires too.
10. GAS PUMP ATTENDANT: How much do you want?
11. GONG: One hundred baht. Where is the air pump?
12. GAS PUMP ATTENDANT: It's on the right. Service is free.
13. GONG: Thanks a lot.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. PHIM: khàawp-khun sǎm-ràp gǔuai-dtǐiao-ruuea à-ràwy à-ràwy ná khá.
3. GĀWNG: mâi bpen rai jâ. khraao nâa phîi jà phaa maa thaan ìik ná.
4. PHIM: dii jang looei khâ. phim chāawp.
5. GĀWNG: mǔuean nám-man rôt phîi glâi jà môt. wáe dtoem nám-man gàawn dâai mái já.
6. PHIM: dâai looei jâ.
7. (sound effect - motorbike engine stops)
8. PHIM: phim wâa jà sǔue khǎawng nai mí-ní-mâat.
9. GĀWNG: jâ phîi wâa jà dtoem lom yaang dûuai. chooen náawng phim dtaam sà-baai ná nâ.
10. DÈK-BPĀM: dtoem thào-rài khráp.
11. GĀWNG: ráawy nùeng. náawng thîi-dtoem-lom yùu dtrong-nǎi.
12. DÈK-BPĀM: yùu thaang khwǎa-muue. baaw-rí-gaan frii khráp.
13. GĀWNG: khàawp-jai mâak náawng.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
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บริการฟรี	<i>baaw-rí-gaan frii</i>	free service	noun
ยาง	<i>yaang</i>	rubber, tire	noun
เติมลม	<i>dtooem lom</i>	to add air	verb
มินิมาร์ท	<i>mí-ní-mâat</i>	minimart	noun
คราวหน้า	<i>khraao-nâa</i>	next time	noun
สำหรับ	<i>săm-ràp</i>	for	adjective
เติม	<i>dtooem</i>	to add	verb
น้ำมัน	<i>nám-man</i>	oil	Noun
แวะ	<i>wáe</i>	to stop by	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>มีน้ำเปล่าบริการฟรี</p> <p><i>mii náam-bplào baaw-rí-gaan frii</i></p> <p>"There is free drinking water."</p>	<p>เฮอ...ยางแบนอีกแล้ว</p> <p><i>hooe...yaang baaen iik láaeo</i></p> <p>"Ugh...another flat tire!"</p>
<p>ช่างคนนั้นใจดีมาก เติมลมแล้วไม่คิดตั้งค์</p> <p><i>châang khon nán jai-dii mâak. dtooem lom láaeo mâi khít dtang.</i></p> <p>"That mechanic is kind. He doesn't charge for filling air."</p>	<p>เขาทำงานที่มินิมาร์ท</p> <p><i>khăo tham-ngaam thii mí-ní-mâat</i></p> <p>"He works in a minimart."</p>
<p>คราวหน้าฉันเลี้ยงเอง</p> <p><i>khraao-nâa chănn líang eeng</i></p> <p>"Next time I'll pay."</p>	<p>คุณมีแผนสำหรับพรุ่งนี้ไหม</p> <p><i>khun mii phăaen săm-ràp phrûng-níi mǎi</i></p> <p>"Do you have any plans for tomorrow?"</p>

<p>การศึกษาสำคัญมากสำหรับทุกคน <i>gaan-sùek-sǎa sǎm-khan mâak sǎm-ràp thúk-khon</i></p> <p>"Education is very important for everyone."</p>	<p>ดิฉันได้จองโต๊ะสำหรับสองคนไว้ตอนหกโมงเย็น <i>dì-chǎn dāai jaawng dtó sǎm-ràp sǎawng khon wái dtaawn hòk moong yen</i></p> <p>"I've reserved a table for two at 6 P.M."</p>
<p>คุณคือคนที่ใช่สำหรับผม <i>khun khuue khon thīi chāi sǎm-ràp phǒm.</i></p> <p>"You are the right one for me."</p>	<p>ดิฉันไม่เติมน้ำตาลลงในกาแฟของดิฉัน <i>dì-chǎn mâi dtooem nám-dtaan long nai gaa-faae khǎawng dì-chǎn</i></p> <p>"I don't add sugar to my coffee."</p>
<p>ปัจจุบันค่าน้ำมันรถแพงขึ้น <i>bpàt-jù-ban khāa nám-man-rót phaang khûen</i></p> <p>"These days the price of gasoline is going up."</p>	<p>ตอนนี้ราคาน้ำมันแพงมาก <i>dtaawn-nīi raa-khaa nám-man phaaeng mâak</i></p> <p>"The price of oil is very expensive now."</p>

เมื่อไหร่ที่คุณมีโอกาสไปเชียงใหม่ อย่าลืมแวะวัดพระธาตุดอยสุเทพ
mūuea-rài thīi khun mii oo-gàat bpai chiiang-mài yàa-luueem wáe wát-phrá-thâat-daawy-sù-thêep

"When you have a chance to go to Chiang Mai, don't forget to visit Phra That Doi Suthep Temple."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. พามาทาน *phaa maa thaan*

This phrase means "to take (someone) out to eat." พา *phaa* is a verb meaning "to take" used when saying that you are taking another person somewhere. มา *maa* is the verb "to come," and it is used in combination with other verbs to show the direction of an action in the direction towards the speaker. ทาน *thaan* is the polite form of the verb "to eat." So the most literal translation of the whole phrase would be "to take to come eat."

2. ใกล้จะหมด *glāi jà mòt*

This phrase means "nearly empty."

ใกล้ *glâi* means "near," and หมด *mòt* means "to be finished." So you can use ใกล้จะหมด *glâi jà mòt* to say that the fuel in your gas tank is "nearly finished." You could also use this phrase if you wanted to say that all of some food or beverage was almost gone.

3. เชิญ...ตามสบาย *chooen...dtaam sà-baai*

This is a fairly common phrase that means something like "go ahead" or "do as you wish." เชิญ *chooen* means "to invite," and it begins the phrase as if to say you are inviting the listener to take the action that follows. In this case, that action is ตามสบาย *dtaam sà-baai* ("be leisurely"). ตาม *dtaam* is the verb "to follow," and สบาย *sà-baai* means "comfortable." So the whole phrase is like saying "Please go ahead and proceed in a comfortable manner."

4. อยู่ทางขวามือ *yùu thaang khwǎa-muue*

This phrase means "It's on the right-hand side." อยู่ *yùu* is the form of the verb "to be" used to state that something exists in a certain location. ทาง *thaang* is the noun "side," and ขวามือ *khwǎa-muue* means "right-hand." So it's almost exactly the same as saying "on the right-hand side" in English. Of course you can also state the opposite with อยู่ทางซ้ายมือ *yùu thaang sáai-muue* ("on the left-hand side").

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using the Verb เต็ม *dtoem* to Talk About "filling."

แวะเติมน้ำมันก่อนได้มั้ยจ๊ะ

wáe dtoem nám-man gàawn dâai mái já.

"Can I stop and fill up with gas first?"

The focus of this lesson is using the verb เต็ม *dtoem* to talk about "filling." เต็ม *dtoem* is a verb that means "to fill" or "to add." It was used twice in the conversation. The first example was:

1. แวะเติมน้ำมันก่อนได้มั้ยจ๊ะ
wáe dtoem nám-man gàawn dâai mái já.
"Can I stop and fill up with gas first?"

The key words in this sentence are เต็มน้ำมัน *dtoem nám-man* ("fill up with gas"). So here

น้ำมัน *nám-man* is a noun that means "oil" or, in this case, "gasoline." You can see from this example that whatever noun follows เต็ม *dtooem* is the thing that does the filling. The second example from the conversation was:

1. *พี่ว่าจะเติมลมยางด้วย*
phîi wâa jà dtooem lom yaang dûuai.
"I want to fill the tires with air."

So here the key words are เต็มลม *dtooem lom* ("fill with air"). ลม *lom* is a noun that means "wind" or "air." There is another use of เต็ม *dtooem* that is very common. Many people in Thailand use prepaid service for their mobile phones. When adding money to a prepaid account, you can use the phrase เต็มเงิน *dtooem ngoen* ("add money"). For example:

1. *โทรออกไม่ได้ ลืมเติมเงิน*
thoo àawk mâi dâai. luum dtooem ngoen.
"I can't call out. I forgot to add money."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Thai Gas Stations

Most gas stations in Thailand are full-service. Gasoline is priced per liter. But it is customary to tell the pump attendant how much money you want to spend on gas rather than how many liters you want. It costs about 100 baht to fill a nearly empty tank of an average motorbike. There is usually an air filling station, and often a minimart. Sometimes there is a full coffee shop on the premise as well. A gas pump attendant is called เด็กปั๊ม *dèk-bpám* in Thai, which literally translates as "pump child." Gas station attendants tend to be young men, who have to stand around outside in the heat all day for a minimum wage.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #6

Something Smells Fishy at the Thai Market

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

6

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. GONG: Pim, do you want to stop by the market to buy some fruit to snack on?
3. PIM: Sure. What do you like to eat?
4. GONG: I like mango. And what do you like?
5. PIM: I like mango too. Especially sour mangoes, I really like those.
6. (motorbike stops)
7. GONG: We're here. Help me pick out the fruit.
8. PIM: Sure. Gong, the mangoes look really tasty.
9. GONG: Yes, they look delicious. Oh, look at this apple. It smells great. Go ahead and smell it.
10. PIM: I can't smell it. My nose is just filled with the stink from the fermented fish at the next stall.
11. GONG: Well then, just trust me. It smells really good to me. It should be really yummy.
12. SELLER: What will you get?
13. GONG: I'll take a half kilogram each of apples and mangoes.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. GÂWNG: náawng phim yàak wáe dtà-làat sùue phǒn-lá-máai wái than lên mái.
3. PHIM: khâ. phii gâwng châawp than à-rai.
4. GÂWNG: phii châawp má-mûuang jâ. láaeo náawng phim châawp à-rai já.
5. PHIM: châawp má-mûuang mǔuean-gan khâ. dooi-chà-pháw má-mûuang bprīiao phim châawp maak-maak.
6. (motorbike stops)
7. GÂWNG: thǔeng láaeo. dǐiao náawng phim chûuai phii lûueak phǒn-lá-máai ná.
8. PHIM: dâai khâ. phii gâwng má-mûuang sǔuai nâa-gin jang looei.
9. GÂWNG: jâ nâa-gin mâak looei. duu áep-bpôen lûuk nī sí. hǎawm mâak looei. náawng phim laawng dom duu sí.
10. PHIM: dom mâi dâai khâ. nai jà-mùuk phim mii dtàae glìn mǎn khǎawng bplaa-ráa jàak ráan khâang-khâang.
11. GÂWNG: ngán chûue phii ná. glìn man hǎawm. nâa-gin jing-jing.
12. MÂAE-KHÁA: jà ráp à-rai dii khâ.
13. GÂWNG: phǒm khǎaw áep-bpôen gáp má-mûuang yàang lá khrueng gi-loo khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เหม็น	<i>měn</i>	stinking, to stink	adjective, verb
ดม	<i>dom</i>	to smell	verb
หอม	<i>hǎawm</i>	fragrant	adjective
แอปเปิล	<i>áep-bpōen</i>	apple	Noun
กลิ่น	<i>glìn</i>	odor	noun
เปรี้ยว	<i>bprīiao</i>	sour	Adjective
ผลไม้	<i>phǒn-lá-máai</i>	fruit	Noun
โดยเฉพาะ	<i>dooi-chà-pháw</i>	especially, particularly	adverb
มะม่วง	<i>má-mûuang</i>	mango	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ฝรั่งส่วนใหญ่คิดว่ากลิ่นทุเรียนเหม็น</p> <p><i>fà-ràng sùuan yàai khít wâa glìn thú-riian měn</i></p> <p>"Most foreigners think the scent of durian is stinky."</p>	<p>ลองดมดูสิ</p> <p><i>laawng dom duu si</i></p> <p>"Smell this."</p>
<p>ดอกไม้ชุดนี้สวยมาก แต่ไม่หอมเท่าไร</p> <p><i>dàawk-máai cháaw níi sǔuai mâak. dtàae mâi hǎawm thâo-rài.</i></p> <p>"This bouquet of flowers is very beautiful, but it's not so fragrant."</p>	<p>ฉันชอบแอปเปิลโดยเฉพาะผลที่มีรสเปรี้ยว</p> <p><i>chǎn cháawp áep-bpōen dooi-chà-pháw phǒn thīi mīi rôt bprīiao</i></p> <p>"I like apples, especially sour ones."</p>

<p>พวกนักเรียนได้กลิ่น <i>phûuak nák-riian dáai glin</i></p> <p>"The students smell an odor."</p>	<p>เปรี้ยวครับ <i>bpríiao khráp</i></p> <p>"It's sour."</p>
<p>ผลไม้โปรดของคุณคืออะไร <i>phǒn-lá-máai bpròot khǎawng khun khuue à-rai</i></p> <p>"What's your favorite fruit?"</p>	<p>โดยเฉพาะช่วงฤดูร้อน อากาศในประเทศไทยจะร้อนมากกว่าปกติ <i>dooi-chà-pháw chúuang rúe-duu-ráawn aa-gàat nai bprà-thêet-thai jà ráawn gwàa bpà-gà-dti.</i></p> <p>"Especially in summer, the temperature in Thailand is hotter than usual."</p>
<p>มะม่วงเป็นผลไม้หน้าร้อน <i>má-mûuang bpen phǒn-lá-máai nâa-ráawn</i></p> <p>"Mango is a summer fruit."</p>	<p>ต้นมะม่วงมีมะม่วงห้าสิบเอ็ดลูก <i>dtôn má-mûuang mii má-mûuang hâa-sìp-èt lûuk</i></p> <p>"The mango tree has fifty-one mangoes."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ทานเล่น (*thaan lén*)

This phrase means "to snack." *ทาน* (*thaan*) is the polite form of the verb "to eat," and *เล่น* (*lén*) is the verb "to play." When *เล่น* (*lén*) follows other verbs, it conveys that an action was done in a playful or leisurely manner.

2. น่ากิน (*nâa-gin*)

This expression means "looks tasty" or "sounds tasty." *น่า* (*nâa*) can mean "worthy of" when we use it as a prefix to a verb. So in this case, food is "worth eating" if it "looks delicious" or "sounds delicious."

3. อย่างละครึ่งกิโล (*yàng lá khrûeng gí-loo*)

This phrase means "half a kilogram of each." *อย่าง* (*yàng*) can mean a "kind" or "type" of something. In the example from the conversation, they were two kinds of fruit. *ละ* (*lá*) means "per," and it follows the noun or pronoun, unlike in English. So "per type" is *อย่างละ* (*yàng lá*). *ครึ่ง* (*khrûeng*) is "half," and *กิโล* (*gí-loo*) is just the same as the English word "kilo."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking About Smells.

มันหอมมากเลย

man hǎawm mâak loei.

"It smells great."

The focus of this lesson is talking about smells. In English, we can use the word "smell" as a noun or a verb, but in Thai you have to use two different words. Furthermore, Thai has different words for describing pleasant and unpleasant smells. First, let's look at the noun that means a "smell" or "scent," which is กลิ่น (*glin*). We used it in a sentence in the conversation.

For Example:

1. ในจมูกพिमมีแต่กลิ่นเหม็นของปลาจากร้านข้างๆ
nai jà-mùuk phim mii dtàae glin mǎn khǎawng bplaa-ráa jàak ráan khâang-khâang.
"My nose is just filled with the stinky smell from the fermented fish at the next stall."

This sentence used กลิ่น (*glin*) as the noun "smell," and it also used the adjective เหม็น (*mǎn*), which means "stinky." Adjectives follow nouns in Thai, so together กลิ่นเหม็น (*glin mǎn*) means "stinky smell."

Next, we need to cover the verb "to smell." There are actually two different ways to say "to smell" depending on the exact meaning. If the meaning is "to perceive a scent," then use the verb ได้กลิ่น (*dâi-glin*), as in the next example.

For Example:

1. ฉันไม่ได้กลิ่นอะไร
chǎn mâi dâi-glin à-rai
"I don't smell anything."

If you want to use the verb "to smell" to describe the action of sniffing something to see what it smells like, then you must use the verb ดม (*dom*). Gong said an example of this in the conversation.

For Example:

1. น้องพิมลองดมดูซิ
náang phim laawng dom duu sí.
"Pim, go ahead and smell it."

We also mentioned that there are two completely different words that we use to express the ideas of "good smelling" and "bad smelling" or "fragrant" and "stinky." These two adjectives are หอม (*hǎawm*), meaning "fragrant," andเหม็น (*měn*), meaning "stinky." We already sawเหม็น (*měn*) in a previous example in the phrase กลิ่นเหม็น (*glìn měn*), which means "stinky smell." Here is an example of หอม (*hǎawm*) from a sentence that Gong says.

For Example:

1. ดูแอปเปิ้ลลูกนี้ซิ หอมมากเลย
duu áep-bpôen lûuk nîi sí. hǎawm mâak looei.
"Look at this apple. It smells great."

In this case, the adjective หอม (*hǎawm*) doesn't attach itself directly to any noun because the subject is understood from the first sentence. However, we could have just as easily included the pronoun "it" by saying มันหอมมากเลย (*man hǎawm mâak looei.*), meaning "It smells great."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What Is That Smell?

ปลาซ้า (*bp̄laa-ráa*) is a fermented fish sauce that originated in Northeast Thailand. It is mostly made from snakehead fish. After cleaning the fish and chopping them up into small pieces, they are mixed with salt and rice bran. This mixture is left to sit inside a large jar, which is covered by a wooden lid. It spends anywhere between three and twelve months fermenting.

The final result is a salty, brown sauce with a very strong odor. It is one of the main ingredients in the signature Northeastern dish ส้มตำ (*sôm-dtam*), meaning "spicy papaya salad." We also use ปลาซ้า (*bp̄laa-ráa*) to make many types of น้ำพริก (*náam-phrík*),

meaning "chili dip."

Fermentation is a process used in many cultures around the world as a way to preserve food. The high acidity in fermented foods stops bacteria from multiplying. Despite being safe to eat, fermented fish smells quite foul. And even Thai people recognize how stinky ปลาจู้ (bplaa-ráa) can be. In fact, there have been some cases in recent years where bags filled with ปลาจู้ (bplaa-ráa) have been thrown as stink bombs.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #7

From the Gulf of Thailand to the Shelves of the 7-Eleven

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 3 English
- 4 Romanization
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

7

THAI

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. ก้อง: พี่จะจอดรถที่เซเว่นซื้อขนม น้องพิมจะเข้าไปด้วยกันมั้ย
3. พิม: ค่ะ พิมก็เริ่มหิวแล้ว
4. (sound of motorbike stopping)
5. ก้อง: พี่จะกินปลาหมึกแห้ง น้องพิมจะกินอะไรดีจ๊ะ
6. พิม: อยากกินสาหร่ายค่ะ
7. ก้อง: สาหร่ายรสออริจินัลหรือรสเผ็ดจ๊ะ
8. พิม: รสออริจินัลค่ะ
9. ก้อง: น้องพิมจะซื้ออะไรเพิ่มอีกมั๊ยจ๊ะ
10. พิม: ไม่ค่ะ
11. ก้อง: งั้นเราก็ไปจ่ายตังค์กันนะ
12. พนักงาน: ทั้งหมด 59 บาท ใส่ถุงมั๊ยคะ
13. ก้อง: ครับ แต่ไม่รับใบเสร็จจ่ะครับ
14. (exiting the shop)

CONT'D OVER

15. พิม: พี่ก้อง นี่กระดาษอะไรคะ
16. ก้อง: ใ้ย จอดรถแป็บเดียวโดนใบสั่งเลยหรอเนี่ย

ENGLISH

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. GONG: I'm going to stop at 7-Eleven to buy snacks. Are you going to come in?
3. PIM: Yes. I'm getting hungry too.
4. (sound of motorbike stopping)
5. GONG: I'm going to eat dried squid. What will you eat?
6. PIM: I want to eat seaweed.
7. GONG: Original or spicy flavor seaweed?
8. PIM: Original flavor.
9. GONG: Are you going to get anything else?
10. PIM: No.
11. GONG: Then let's go pay.
12. EMPLOYEE: The total is fifty-nine baht. Would you like a bag?

CONT'D OVER

13. GONG: Yes, but I don't need a receipt.
14. (exiting the shop)
15. PIM: Gong, what's this paper?
16. GONG: Arrrgh! I park the bike for just a second, and I get a parking ticket!

ROMANIZATION

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. GÂWNG: phîi jà jàawt rôt thîi see-wên sùue khà-nǒm. náawng phim jà khào bpai dūuai gan mái.
3. PHIM: khâ. phim gâaw rôoem hǐu láaeo.
4. (sound of motorbike stopping)
5. GÂWNG: phîi jà gin bplaa-mùek hâaeng. náawng phim jà gin à-rai dii já.
6. PHIM: yàak gin sǎa-ràai khâ.
7. GÂWNG: sǎa-ràai rôt-aaw-rí-jì-nan rǔue rôt-phèt já.
8. PHIM: rôt-aaw-rí-jì-nan khâ.
9. GÂWNG: náawng phim jà sùue à-rai phòoem ìik mái já.
10. PHIM: mâi khâ.

CONT'D OVER

11. GĀWNG: ngán rao gāaw bpai jàai dtang gan ná.
12. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN: tháng-mòt hâa-sìp bàat. sài thǔng mái khâ.
13. GĀWNG: khráp. dtàae mâi ráp bai-sèt ná khráp.
14. (exiting the shop)
15. PHIM: phīi gāwng nīi grà-dàat à-rai khâ.
16. GĀWNG: óoi. jàawt rôt bpáep-diiao doon bai-sàng looei rǒoe nīa.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สาหร่าย	<i>sǎa-ràai</i>	seaweed	noun
รสเผ็ด	<i>rót-phèt</i>	spicy	adjective
จ่ายตังค์	<i>jàai-dtang</i>	to pay money	verb
ใบสั่ง	<i>bai-sàng</i>	ticket, order slip	noun
เซเว่น	<i>see-wên</i>	7-Eleven	noun
จอดรถ	<i>jàawt-rót</i>	to park a vehicle	verb
ใบเสร็จ	<i>bai-sèt</i>	receipt	Noun
แห้ง	<i>hâaeng</i>	to be dry, dried	verb, adjective
ปลาหมึก	<i>bplaa-mùek</i>	squid	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>อาฉันทำสาหร่ายแห้งขาย <i>aa chǎn tham sǎa-ràai hǎaeng khǎai</i></p> <p>"My uncle dries seaweed to sell."</p>	<p>โดยทั่วไปคนไทยชอบทานอาหารรสเผ็ด <i>dooi-thúua-bpai khon-thai chǎawp thaan aa-hǎan rôt-phèt</i></p> <p>"Generally Thai people like to have spicy food."</p>
<p>ผมจ่ายตังค์แล้วแต่พนักงานไม่ได้ให้ใบเสร็จ <i>phǒm jàai-dtang láaeo dtàae phá-nák-ngaan mǎi dǎi hǎi bai-sèt</i></p> <p>"I paid already, but the employee didn't give me a receipt."</p>	<p>ฉันจอดรถหน้าเซเว่น แล้วโดนใบสั่ง <i>chǎn jàawt-rót nǎa see-wên. láaeo doon bai-sàng</i></p> <p>"I parked in front of 7-Eleven, and I got a parking ticket."</p>
<p>ฉันจอดรถหน้าเซเว่น แล้วโดนใบสั่ง <i>chǎn jàawt-rót nǎa see-wên. láaeo doon bai-sàng</i></p> <p>"I parked in front of 7-Eleven, and I got a parking ticket."</p>	<p>ฉันจอดรถหน้าเซเว่น แล้วโดนใบสั่ง <i>chǎn jàawt-rót nǎa see-wên. láaeo doon bai-sàng</i></p> <p>"I parked in front of 7-Eleven, and I got a parking ticket."</p>
<p>เจ้าของที่ดินอยากตัดต้นไม้เพื่อจะสร้างที่จอดรถ <i>jǎo khǎawng thǐi-din yàak dtàt dtôn-máai phǔuea jà sǎang thǐi-jàawt-rót</i></p> <p>"The land owner wants to cut down the trees in order to build a parking lot."</p>	<p>นี่ครับ ใบเสร็จของคุณ <i>nǐi-khráp bai-sèt khǎawng khun.</i></p> <p>"Here you are, your receipt."</p>
<p>ผู้หญิงคนนั้นขายปลาแห้งในตลาด <i>phǔu-yǐng khon nán khǎai bplaa hǎaeng nai dtà-làat</i></p> <p>"That woman sells dried fish in the market."</p>	<p>ปลาหมึกกำลังว่ายน้ำอยู่ใกล้ๆ กับแนวปะการัง <i>bplaa-mùek gam-lang wǎai-náam yùu glái-glái gáp naaeo bpà-gaa-rang</i></p> <p>"The squid are swimming near the coral reef."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ใส่ถุงมั้ยคะ (*sài thǔng mái khá*)

This phrase is the question "Would you like it in a bag?" You may sometimes be asked this when buying something at a store. ใส่ (*sài*) is the verb "to put in," and ถุง (*thǔng*) means "bag." Since it is a yes/no question, you can reply by simply repeating the verb, either with or without the negative particle. So ใส่ (*sài*) would mean "Yes, put it in a bag." And ไม่ใส่ (*mái sài*) would mean "No. Don't put it in a bag."

2. จะซื้ออะไสเพิ่มอีกมั้ย (*jà sǔue à-rai phòoem iik mái*)

This phrase means "Are you going to buy anything else?" The key word in this phrase is เพิ่ม (*phòoem*), which means "added." In this sentence, อีก (*iik*) means "additional." So a word-for-word translation sounds a bit redundant in English: "Will you buy something added additionally?"

3. แป้บเดี๋ยว (*bpáaep-diiao*)

This phrase means "just a moment." If you want to tell somebody to "wait just a moment," you can use แป้บเดี๋ยว (*bpáaep-diiao*) by itself, or you can include the verb "to wait" by saying รอแป้บเดี๋ยว (*raaw bpáaep-diiao*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Compound Words That Begin With ใบ (*bai*).

ไม่รับใบเสีจนะครับ

mái ráp bai-sèt ná khráp.

"I don't need a receipt."

The focus of this lesson is compound words that begin with ใบ (*bai*). The most basic meaning of ใบ (*bai*) is the noun "leaf." We also use ใบ (*bai*) as a classifier for leaves and other small flat objects, such as slips of paper. There are also many compound nouns formed with ใบ (*bai*) that are examples of different types of slips of paper. Here is the first example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ไม่รับใบเสร็จจนะครับ
mâi ráp bai-sèt ná khráp.
"I don't need a receipt."

The key word here is ใบเสร็จ (*bai-sèt*), meaning "receipt." The other example from the conversation was in the following sentence.

For Example:

1. จอดรถแป็บเดี๋ยวจ้โดนใบสั่งเลยเหรอนี้ย
jàawt rôt bpáaep-diiao doon bai-sàng looei rōoe nīia.
"I park the bike for just a second, and I get a parking ticket!"

The key word here is ใบสั่ง (*bai-sàng*), which means "ticket" or "citation" in this context. สั่ง (*sang*) is the verb "to order," so บสั่ง (*bai-sàng*) can also mean an "order slip" in another context. And if we add ยา (*yaa*), meaning "medicine," to the end, we get ใบสั่งยา (*bai-sàng-yaa*), meaning "prescription." Here are several other compound nouns composed with ใบ (*bai*):

Thai	Romanization	English
ใบสั่ง	<i>bai-sàng</i>	"ticket," "citation"
ใบสั่งยา	<i>bai-sàng-yaa</i>	"prescription"
ใบเสร็จ	<i>bai-sèt</i>	"receipt"
ใบอนุญาตขับขี่	<i>bai-à-nú-yâat-khàp-khii</i>	"driver's license"
ใบเกิด	<i>bai-gòoet</i>	"birth certificate"
ใบเก็บเงิน	<i>bai-gèp-ngoen</i>	"invoice"
ใบทะเบียนสมรส	<i>bai-thá-biian-sǒm-rót</i>	"marriage certificate"
ใบสมัคร	<i>bai-sà-màk</i>	"application form"

ใบหย่า	<i>bai-yàa</i>	"divorce certificate"
ใบรับรองการฝากเงิน	<i>bai-ráp-raawng-gaan-fàak-ngoan</i>	"certificate of deposit"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Get Your Breath Mints Ready

The local convenience store in Thailand will have many snack foods that originate in the sea. Dried fish and squid snacks have been popular for a long time. The best selling brand is Taro fish snacks, which are thin strips of dried fish meat that come in several flavors such as original, spicy, and barbecue. While they might be tasty, you want to be sure to brush your teeth after eating any fish snacks, especially if you plan to meet anyone, because they do tend to leave you with bad breath.

Seaweed is another snack from the sea that has exploded in popularity in recent years. Most of the seaweed sold in Thailand is fried seaweed, and the most popular brand is Tao Kae Noi. The Tao Kae Noi success story became well-known in Thailand after the release of the 2012 film *วัยรุ่นพานล้าน* (*wai-rûn phaan láan*), meaning "The Billionaire." Aitthipat Kulapongvanich was only nineteen years old when he started the Tao Kae Noi company and began distributing his fried seaweed to 7-Eleven branches across the country. The movie follows his inspiring true life story as he goes from making money first selling virtual items in online video games to roasted chestnuts, and finally to the fried seaweed that made him such a big success.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #8

Waiting All Day to Pay for a Parking Ticket in Thailand

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

8

THAI

1. กู้: ที่นี่แหละ ญาติพี่ๆมาบ่อย เข้าไปหยิบบัตรคิวเลย
2. ก้อง: คนเยอะวะ ต้องรอนานม๊ยะเนี่ย
3. กู้: มึงได้คิวที่เท่าไรวะ
4. ก้อง: คิวที่ 85 วะ
5. กู้: แล้วถึงคิวที่เท่าไรแล้ววะ
6. ก้อง: ก็ไม่รู้วะ ต้องรอฟัง
7. เจ้าหน้าที่: (calling out to the whole room) คิวที่ 47
8. กู้: โห รอนานแน่เลยวะ หาที่นั่งกันดีกว่า ก้อง
9. ก้อง: กูไม่เคยโดนใบสั่งมาก่อนเลย มึงคิดว่าจะเสียเงินเท่าไรวะ
10. กู้: กูก็ไม่เคยโดน แต่พี่กูโดนบ่อย ไม่น่าจะเกิน 500
11. ก้อง: ก็ยังแพงอยู่นะสำหรับกู

ENGLISH

1. GO: This is the place. I've taken my older brother here often. Go in and take a queue slip.

CONT'D OVER

2. GONG: It's crowded! How long are we gonna have to wait?
3. GO: What number did you get in the queue?
4. GONG: Number 85.
5. GO: And what's the queue at now?
6. GONG: Well, I don't know. You have to wait and listen.
7. OFFICER: (calling out to the whole room) Number 47.
8. GO: Aww! We have to wait a long time for sure! We better find a seat.
9. GONG: I've never gotten a ticket before. How much money do you think it will cost?
10. GO: I never got one either. But my brother gets them often. It shouldn't be more than five hundred.
11. GONG: That's still expensive for me.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÔO: thîi nîi làe. guu phaa phîi guu maa bàwyy. khôo bpai yìp bàt khiu looei.
2. GÂWNG: khon yóe wâ. dtâwng raaw naan mái wá nîia.
3. GÔO: mueng dâai khiu thîi thâo-rài wá.

CONT'D OVER

4. GĀWNG: khiu thīi bpàaet-sìp-hâa wâ.
5. GŌO: láaeo thŭeng khiu thīi thāo-rài láaeo wá.
6. GĀWNG: gâaw mâi rúu wâ. dtâwng raaw hâi fang.
7. JĀO-NĀA-THĪI: (calling out to the whole room) khiu thīi sīi-sìp-jèt.
8. GŌO: hŏo raaw naan nâae looei wâ. hăa thīi-nâng gan dii gwàa gâwng
9. GĀWNG: guu mâi khooei doon bai-sàng maa gàawn looei. mueng khìt wâa jà sĭia-ngoeng thāo-rài wá.
10. GŌO: guu gâaw mâi khooei doon. dtâae phĭi guu doon bàwy. mâi nâa jà gooen hâa-ráawy
11. GĀWNG: gâaw yang phaaeng yùu ná sǎm-ràp guu.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
บ่อย	<i>bàwy</i>	often, frequently	adverb
โดน	<i>doon</i>	indicates passive voice	verb
บัตรคิว	<i>bàt-khiu</i>	queue slip	noun
คิว	<i>khiu</i>	queue	noun
มีง	<i>mueng</i>	you (impolite)	pronoun
กู	<i>guu</i>	I (impolite)	pronoun

หยิบ	<i>yìp</i>	to take	Verb
สำหรับ	<i>sǎm-ràp</i>	for	adjective
ใบสั่ง	<i>bai-sàng</i>	ticket, order slip	noun
วะ	<i>wá</i>	impolite ending particle	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ผมกินผักกวมบ่อย</p> <p><i>phǒm gin phàt-phàk-ruuam bàawy</i></p> <p>"I often eat stir-fried mixed vegetables."</p>	<p>ฉันจอดรถหน้าเซเว่น แล้วโดนใบสั่ง</p> <p><i>chǎn jàawt-rót nâa see-wên. láaeo doon bai-sàng</i></p> <p>"I parked in front of 7-Eleven, and I got a parking ticket."</p>
<p>คนไทยมักจะใช้ยาหม่องตราเสือเมื่อโดนแมลงกัดต่อย</p> <p><i>khon thai mák jà cháí yaa-màwng dtraa sǔuea mǔuea doon má-laaeng gát dtàwy</i></p> <p>"Thai people always use Tiger Balm for insect bites."</p>	<p>กรุณาหยิบบัตรคิวแล้วนั่งรอค่ะ</p> <p><i>gà-rú-naa yìp bàt-khiu láaeo nǎng raaw khâ</i></p> <p>"Please take a queue slip and sit down to wait."</p>
<p>คิวยาวขนาดนี้จะได้กินมัยเนี่ย</p> <p><i>khiu yaaò khà-nàat nī jà dâai gin mái nīia</i></p> <p>"With a wait this long, are we gonna be able to eat!"</p>	<p>มึงพูดอะไรวะ กูไม่ได้ยิน</p> <p><i>mueng phûut à-rai wá. guu mâi dâi yin.</i></p> <p>"What did you say? I didn't hear."</p>
<p>มึงพูดอะไรวะ กูไม่ได้ยิน</p> <p><i>mueng phûut à-rai wá. guu mâi dâi yin.</i></p> <p>"What did you say? I didn't hear."</p>	<p>ผู้คนกำลังหยิบลูกสตรอเบอร์รี่</p> <p><i>phûu-khon gam-lang yìp lûuk-sà-dtraaw-booe-rīi</i></p> <p>"The people are taking the strawberries."</p>

<p>คุณมีแผนสำหรับพรุ่งนี้ไหม <i>khun mii phǎaen sǎm-ràp phrûng-níi mǎi</i></p> <p>"Do you have any plans for tomorrow?"</p>	<p>การศึกษาสำคัญมากสำหรับทุกคน <i>gaan-sùek-sǎa sǎm-khan mâak sǎm-ràp thúk-khon</i></p> <p>"Education is very important for everyone."</p>
<p>ดิฉันได้จองโต๊ะสำหรับสองคนไว้ตอนหกโมงเย็น <i>dì-chǎn dǎai jaawng dtó sǎm-ràp sǎawng khon wái dtaawn hòk moong yen</i></p> <p>"I've reserved a table for two at 6 P.M."</p>	<p>คุณคือคนที่ใช่สำหรับผม <i>khun khuue khon thii chǎi sǎm-ràp phǒm.</i></p> <p>"You are the right one for me."</p>
<p>ฉันจอดรถหน้าเซเว่น แล้วโดนใบสั่ง <i>chǎn jàawt-rót nǎa see-wên. láaeo doon bai-sàng</i></p> <p>"I parked in front of 7-Eleven, and I got a parking ticket."</p>	<p>มีงพูดอะไรวะ กูไม่ได้ยิน <i>mueng phûut à-rai wá. guu mâi dâi yin.</i></p> <p>"What did you say? I didn't hear."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ได้คิวที่เท่าไร (dǎai khiu thii thǎo-rài)

This phrase means "What number did you get in the queue?" คิว (*khiu*) is just an English loanword, "queue." ได้ (*dǎai*) means "did get" in this sentence. And ที่เท่าไร (*thii thǎo-rài*) means "at how much" or "at which (numbered) position."

2. ดีกว่า (dii gwàa)

This expression literally means "better than"; however, we often use it without having two things to compare. When ดีกว่า (*dii gwàa*) follows an action, the result is a suggestion to do that action. This is just like saying "You had better..." in English.

3. เสียเงิน (sǐia ngoen)

This phrase means "to waste money." You can use it to express that you had to spend money on something that you would rather not have had to spend it on. เสีย (*sǐia*) can mean "to spoil" or "to be wasted," and เงิน (*ngoen*) is "money."

4. ไม่น่าจะเกิน (*mâi nâa jà gooen*)

This phrase means "It shouldn't be more than..." เกิน (*gooten*) is a verb meaning "to exceed." And น่าจะ (*nâa jà*) means "will likely..." or "it should..." The negative particle ไม่น่า (*mâi*) goes in front of the whole statement to say that "It's not likely to exceed..."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using โดน (*doon*) to Indicate the Passive Voice.

กูไม่เคยโดนใบสั่งมาก่อนเลย

guu mâi khooei doon bai-sàng maa gàawn looei.

"I never got a ticket before."

The focus of this lesson is using โดน (*doon*) to indicate the passive voice. We can use โดน (*doon*) as an auxiliary verb to say that the subject had the action done to them. The example from the conversation was กูไม่เคยโดนใบสั่งมาก่อนเลย (*guu mâi khooei doon bai-sàng maa gàawn looei.*), meaning "I never got a ticket before."

In this particular case, there isn't actually another verb present. So the meaning of โดน (*doon*) is a little bit closer to "have got." Here is an example that illustrates the passive voice more strictly.

For Example:

1. ที่บ้านโดนมดกัดบ่อยๆ
thîi bâan doon mót gát bàwy-bàwy.
"I often get bitten by ants at home."

So in this case, the keywords are โดนมดกัด (*doon mót gát*), meaning "to get bitten by ants." There is another word that we can use instead of โดน (*doon*) to show the passive voice in this manner. We could have written the sentence using ถูก (*thùuk*), and the meaning would be the same.

For Example:

1. ที่บ้านถูกมดกัดบ่อยๆ
thii bâan thùuk mót gàt bàwy-bàwy.
"I often get bit by ants at home."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Why You Should Bring Cash When Driving in Thailand

Thai traffic police sit in little booths next to many major intersections. Sometimes they just manually operate the traffic lights from inside their booth. Other times they are out in the street directing traffic with hand gestures and whistles. When not focused on getting traffic to run smoothly, the traffic police do the opposite: setting up traps around corners to stop unsuspecting motorists. Sometimes they are checking for proper vehicle registration, and other times they are out to stop motorbike riders who aren't wearing helmets. When stopped by the traffic police, they are notorious for asking for cash on the spot for traffic violations rather than writing out a proper ticket. The one time you might get a proper ticket is if you parked illegally. If this happens, you will have to go to the traffic police headquarters in person and pay the fine after waiting in line.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #9

A Few Good Thai Men

CONTENTS

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- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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9

THAI

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. กู้: กูซั๊กจะหิวแล้ว พวกเราอรอมานานเท่าไรแล้ววะเนี่ย
3. ก້อง: กูว่าพวกเราอรอมาซั๊กชั่วโมงนึงได้แล้ววะ กูก็เริ่มหิวแล้วเหมือนกัน ไปหาไรกินกันเหอะ
4. กู้: ไข่ก້อง กูเลือกร้านนี้
5. ก້อง: แล้วแต่มีงเลยวะ
6. (motorbike stops at a noodle shop)
7. กู้: กูได้ยินมาว่าไข่ต้มไปจับใบตำใบแดง มีงรู้มั๊ยว่ามันจับได้อะไร
8. ก້อง: มันจับได้ใบตำวะ มันดีใจแทบตายที่ไม่ต้องไปเป็นทหาร
9. กู้: แล้วอีเตยจับได้ไรวะ กูล่ะลึนแทน
10. ก້อง: อีเตยยังไม่ได้จับเลยวะ แต่มันบอกกูว่ามันโคตรอยากได้ใบแดง
11. กู้: แน่นอนอยู่แล้ว
มันอยากไปเป็นทหารเพราะมันอยากอยู่ใกล้พวกผู้ชาย

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)
2. GO: I'm getting hungry. How long were we waiting?
3. GONG: I think we were waiting at least an hour. I'm getting hungry too. Let's get something to eat.
4. GO: I say we eat at this place.
5. GONG: OK, up to you.
6. (motorbike stops at a noodle shop)
7. GO: I heard that Tam went to pick in the draft lottery. Do you know what he chose?
8. GONG: He got a black card. He's really glad he doesn't have to go be a soldier.
9. GO: And what did Toei pick? I'm really excited.
10. GONG: Toei didn't pick yet. But he told me that he really wants to pick a red card.
11. GO: Of course. He wants to be a soldier so he can be surrounded by men.

ROMANIZATION

1. (sound of riding on a motorbike)

CONT'D OVER

2. GÔO: guu chák jà hǐu láaeo. phûuak-rao raaw maa naan thâo-rài láaeo wá nǐa.
3. GÂWNG: guu wâa phûuak-rao raaw maa sák chûua-moong nueng dâai láaeo wâ. guu gâaw rôoem hǐu láaeo mǔuean-gan bpai hǎa rai gin gan hòe.
4. GÔO: âi gâwng guu lûueak ráan nǐi.
5. GÂWNG: láaeo dtàae mueng looei wâ.
6. (motorbike stops at a noodle shop)
7. GÔO: guu dâai-yin maa wâa âi dtâm bpai jàp bai-dam bai-daaeng. mueng rúu mái wâa man jàp dâai à-rai.
8. GÂWNG: man jàp dâai bai-dam wâ. man dii-jai thâaep-dtaai thǐi mâi dtâwng bpai bpen thá-hǎan.
9. GÔO: láaeo ii dtooei jàp dâai rai wá. guu lâ lún-thaaen.
10. GÂWNG: ii dtooei yang mâi dâi jàp looei wâ. dtàae man bàawk guu wâa man khòot yàak dâai bai-daaeng.
11. GÔO: nâae-naawn yùu láaeo. man yàak bpai bpen thá-hǎan phráw man yàak yùu glâi phûuak phûu-chaai.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พวกผู้ชาย	<i>phûuak-phûu-chaai</i>	men	noun

โคตร	<i>khôot</i>	very (impolite form)	adverb
ลุ้นแทน	<i>lún-thaaen</i>	feel excited on someone's behalf	phrase
ทหาร	<i>thá-hǎan</i>	soldier	Noun
แทบตาย	<i>thâaep-dtaai</i>	very, extremely	adverb
ไอ้	<i>âi</i>	impolite prefix to male names	noun
เลือก	<i>lûueak</i>	to choose	verb
อี	<i>ii</i>	impolite prefix to female names	noun
พวกเรา	<i>pûuak-rao</i>	we	pronoun
มัน	<i>man</i>	it	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>พวกผู้ชายเห็นแก่ตัว</p> <p><i>phûuak-phûu-chaai hěn gâae dtuua</i></p> <p>"Men are selfish."</p>	<p>เบื่อโคตร</p> <p><i>bùuea khôot</i></p> <p>"I'm really bored."</p>
<p>เห็นแล้วลุ้นแทนเลย</p> <p><i>hěn láaeo lún-thaaen looei</i></p> <p>"I saw it, and felt excited for him."</p>	<p>ทหารเก็บของใช้ไว้ในกระเป๋าสีเขียว</p> <p><i>thá-hǎan gèp khǎawng-chái wái nai grà-bpǎo sǐ-khǐiao</i></p> <p>"The soldier kept his equipment in the green bag."</p>

<p>ฉันทำงานเหนื่อยแทบตาย แต่ไม่ได้ใช้เงิน <i>chǎn tham-nga-an nùeai thâaep-dtaai. dtàae mâi dâi cháai ngoen.</i></p> <p>"I work until I'm very tired, but haven't spent any money."</p>	<p>ไอ้แดงโดนเมียทิ้ง <i>âi daaeng doon miia thǐng</i></p> <p>"Daeng got dumped by his wife."</p>
<p>ผู้ชายกำลังเลือกหลอดไฟ <i>phûu-chaai gam-lang lûueak làawt-fai</i></p> <p>"The man is choosing a light bulb."</p>	<p>อีเบนส์ไปไหน <i>ii ben bpai nǎi</i></p> <p>"Where did Benz go?"</p>
<p>พวกเราจะไปภูเก็ตพรุ่งนี้ <i>pûuak-rao jà bpai phuu-gèt phrûng-níi.</i></p> <p>"We will go to Phuket tomorrow."</p>	<p>นี่คือแหวนแต่งงานของดิฉันค่ะ มันเป็นของที่มีค่ามากที่สุดในชีวิตของดิฉัน <i>nîi khuue wǎaen-dtâeng-nga-an khǎawng dì-chǎn kǎ. man bpen khǎawng thîi mii khâa mâak thîi sùt nai chii-wít khǎawng dì-chǎn</i></p> <p>"This is my wedding ring. It's the most precious thing in my life."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ไปหาไรกินกันเหอะ (*bpai hǎa rai gin gan hòe*)

This is a very casual way to say "Let's go find something to eat." ไปหา (*bpai hǎa*) are the two verbs "to go" and "to look for." ไร (*rai*) is an abbreviated form of *อะไร (à-rai)*, which can be the question "What?" but in this case is the pronoun "something." The next two words, กินกัน (*gin gan*), mean "to eat together." And the final word, เหอะ (*hòe*), makes the statement a command or suggestion. เหอะ (*hòe*) is a spoken variation of *เถอะ (thòe)*, which means the same thing.

2. แล้วแต่มีง (*lǎaeo dtàae mueng*)

This is kind of a rude way to say "It's up to you." Placing แล้วแต่ (*lǎaeo dtàae*) before any noun or pronoun means "it's up to..." or "it depends upon..." มีง (*mueng*) is a rude form of the pronoun "you." If said to a stranger, it is very offensive. But it's often used among close friends,

especially males.

3. ไปจับใบดำใบแดง (*bpai jàp bai-dam bai-daaeng*)

This is an expression that refers to the Thai military draft lottery. ใบดำ (*bai-dam*) means "black card," and ใบแดง (*bai-daaeng*) means "red card." จับ (*jàp*) is the verb "to grab," so the entire saying means "to go pick a black or red card." Picking a black card means one is free from military duty, while picking a red card means one has to serve in the army for two years.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Impolite Prefixes อี (*ii*) and ไฉ้ (*âi*) With Names.

แล้วอีเตยจับได้ไรวะ

láao ii-dtooei jàp dâai rai wá.

"And what did Toei pick?"

The focus of this lesson is using the impolite prefixes อี (*ii*) and ไฉ้ (*âi*) with names. These two words can go before someone's name, a little bit like "Mr." or "Ms.," but the big difference is that they make you sound more rude instead of sounding more polite. Despite this, or maybe even because of it, อี (*ii*) and ไฉ้ (*âi*) are used all the time among close friends and family. You wouldn't want to use these words with a stranger or someone older than yourself; otherwise, it would come across as very insulting.

We use อี (*ii*) before female names, and we use ไฉ้ (*âi*) before male names. Here is one example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. กูได้ยินมาว่าไฉ้ตั้มไปจับใบดำใบแดง
guu dâi-yin maa wâa âi-dtâm bpai jàp bai-dam bai-daaeng
"I heard that Tam went to pick a black or red card."

In this case, Go is speaking to Gong about a male friend of theirs who is the same age. So he can use the prefix ไฉ้ (*âi*) without it having a malicious tone. Here is another example from the conversation using อี (*ii*).

For Example:

1. แล้วอีเตยจับได้ไรวะ
láaeo ii-dtooei jàp dâai rai wá
"And what did Toei pick?"

In this case, their friend Toei is technically male, but they use the female prefix *อี (ii)* with his name because Toei is either gay or a ladyboy. So he is considered a "she" in their minds.

We can also use *อี (ii)* and *ไอ้ (âi)* as a prefix before many different words to form insulting titles. For example, *บ้า (bâa)* means "crazy." So, if you called someone *อีบ้า (ii-bâa)*, it will come across as a very harsh insult telling them they are crazy. Another example is the term *ไอ้ควาย (âi-khwaai)*, which is a little bit like calling someone a "stupid idiot." *ควาย (khwaai)*, *meaning* "water buffalo," are considered very stupid animals. This is one of the most rude things you can call someone, so please don't go around saying it. But you might hear someone use it in a movie or TV show, and now you'll know what they mean.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do You Have to Join the Thai Military?

Thailand has a draft lottery system. Young men twenty-one years of age are required to pick a card out of a bag. If they pick a black card, they do not need to serve in the military. If they pick a red card, then they must undergo two years of military training and could be called upon for disaster relief, protecting Thailand's borders, or other military activities. Additionally, men and women can volunteer to join the Army, Navy, or Air Force. If they wish to join the officers' corps, then they must first pass an exam. The Air Force is the most difficult branch to get into.

The recent history of the military in Thailand is very complex, with many coups having taken place since the end of the absolute monarchy in 1932.

There is a sort of power struggle and rivalry that exists between the army and the police. The army is viewed as leaning toward the "Yellow Shirt" supporters of the monarchy, while the police are viewed as leaning more toward the "Red Shirt" supporters of ousted ex-Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #10

Pretty Can be a Noun in Thailand

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

10

THAI

1. กู้: มึงเห็นผู้หญิงคนนั้นปะ กูแอบมองมานานละ แต่ไม่กล้าจับ
2. ก้อง: มึงก็เข้าไปทำความรู้จักกับเค้าสิ
3. กู้: กูไม่กล้าเนี่ยหว่า มึงช่วยกูหน่อยสิ
4. ก้อง: มึงจะกลัวอะไร
แค่ถามชื่อหรือทำอะไรก็ได้ให้เค้ารู้ว่ามึงแอบชอบเค้าอยู่
5. กู้: กูจะพูดยังไงดีมั้ง “เธอน่ารักดีนะ ทำงานเป็นพริตตี้เหรอ”
6. ก้อง: มันดูเวอร์ไป กูว่าถามแค่ชื่อเค้าก็พอ

ENGLISH

1. GO: Do you see that girl? I've been watching her for a while but don't have the courage to hit on her.
2. GONG: So go introduce yourself.
3. GO: I'm not brave enough. Help me out.
4. GONG: What are you afraid of? Just ask her name, or ask her anything so she'll know you like her.
5. GO: How about if I say "You're really cute. You work as a promotional model, right?"

CONT'D OVER

6. GONG: That's going over the top. You should just ask her name. That's enough.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÔO: mueng hěn phûu-yǐng khon nán bpá. guu àaep maawng maa naan lá. dtàae mâi glâa jiiip
2. GÂWNG: mueng gâaw khôo bpai tham khwaam-rúu-jàk gáp khôo sì.
3. GÔO: guu mâi glâa nǐi wàa. mueng chûuai guu nàwy sí.
4. GÂWNG: mueng jà gluua à-rai. khâae thăam chûue rǔue tham à-rai gâaw dâai hâi khôo rúu wâa mueng àaep châawp khôo yùu.
5. GÔO: guu jà phûut yang ngǐi dii mái “thooe nâa-rák dii ná. tham-ngaam bpen phrít-dtǐi rǒoe”.
6. GÂWNG: man duu wôoe bpai. guu wâa thăam khâae chûue khôo gâaw phaaw.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พริตตี้	<i>phrít-dtǐi</i>	promotional model	noun
กล้า	<i>glâa</i>	bold, courageous	adjective
แอบ	<i>àaep</i>	to hide, to be covert	verb
ปะ	<i>bpá</i>	casual question yes/ no particle	particle

เวอร์	<i>wóoe</i>	going overboard, overreacting, overly	adverb
น่ารัก	<i>nâa-rák</i>	cute	adjective
กลัว	<i>gluua</i>	afraid	Adjective
มอง	<i>maawng</i>	to look	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>เขาอยากเสริมจมูกเพราะอยากได้งานเป็นพ ริตตี้</p> <p><i>khǎo yàak sǒoem jà-mùuk phráw yàak dâai ngaan bpen phrít-dtîi</i></p> <p>"She wants to get a nose job because she wants to get work as a promotional model."</p>	<p>คุณมีนากล้ากระโดดจากต้นไม้สูง</p> <p><i>khun mii-naa glâa grà-dòot jàak dtôn-máai sǔung</i></p> <p>"Ms. Meena is brave to jump off a tall tree."</p>
<p>ฉันแอบรักเขามานาน</p> <p><i>chǎn àaep rák khǎo maa naan</i></p> <p>"I've had a secret crush on him for a long time."</p>	<p>ใช้ได้ปะ</p> <p><i>cháai dâai bpá</i></p> <p>"Can you use it?"</p>
<p>ผู้ชายคนนั้นน่ารักเวอร์</p> <p><i>phûu-chaai khon nán nâa-rák wóoe</i></p> <p>"That guy is way too cute."</p>	<p>เด็กผู้ชายคนนั้นชอบเล่นกับลูกแมวที่น่ารัก</p> <p><i>dèk-phûu-chaai khon nán cháawp lèn gáp lûuk- maaeo thîi nâa-rák</i></p> <p>"That boy likes to play with the cute kittens."</p>

<p>ผู้หญิงที่รู้สึกหวาดกลัวกำลังปกป้องลูกของเธอ</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng thîi rúu-sùek wàat-gluua gam-lang bpòk-bpâwng lúuk khăawng thooe</i></p> <p>"The scared woman is protecting her baby."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงหิว</p> <p>ผู้ชายที่หิวกำลังมองหาอาหารในตู้เย็น</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng hǐu. phûu-chaai thîi hǐu gam-lang maawng-hăa aa-hăan nai dtúu-yen.</i></p> <p>"The woman is hungry. The hungry man is looking for food in the refrigerator."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ช่วย...หน่อย (*chûuai...nàwy*)

We use this pattern often for making polite requests. *ช่วย* (*chûuai*) is the verb "to help," and *หน่อย* (*nàwy*) means "a little." It makes the request more humble. In the conversation, the speaker was just asking for help, but if you want to ask for help doing something specific, you can place the action between *ช่วย* (*chûuai*) and *หน่อย* (*nàwy*). For example, someone might say *ช่วยเปิดประตูหน่อย* (*chûuai bpòet bprà-dtuu nàwy*), meaning "Help by opening the door."

2. มันดูเวอร์รี่ไป (*man duu wôoe bpai*)

This is an expression that means "That's going overboard" or "That's taking things too far." The key word here is *เวอร์รี่* (*wôoe*), which is an abbreviated form of the English loanword *โอเวอร์รี่* (*oo-wôoe*), meaning "over." You can use *โอเวอร์รี่* (*oo-wôoe*) or just *เวอร์รี่* (*wôoe*) any time you want to say someone is "overacting," "overdoing it," or "over exaggerating." In our sample phrase, *มัน* (*man*) is the pronoun "it." And *ดู* (*duu*) is the verb "to look," but in this case it more generally means "to appear" or "to give the impression." Finally, we use *ไป* (*bpai*) at the end of the phrase to mean "too much."

3. ทำความรู้จัก (*tham khwaam-rúu-jàk*)

This phrase means "to get to know." *รู้จัก* (*rúu-jàk*) is the verb "to know" or "to be familiar with." *ความ* (*khwaam*) is a prefix that turns the verb into a noun, so that *ทำความรู้จัก* *khwaam-rúu-jàk* means "familiarity" or "knowing." And finally, *ทำ* (*tham*) is the verb "to do" or "to make." So that makes the whole phrase the action "making familiarity" or "getting to know."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using แอบ (àaep) With Verbs to Say an Action Is Done in Secret.

ดูแอบมองมานานละ แต่ไม่กล้าจับ

guu àaep maawng maa naan lá. dtàae mâi glâa jìip.

"I've been watching her for a while, but I don't have the courage to hit on her."

The focus of this lesson is using แอบ (àaep) with verbs to say an action is done in secret. By itself, แอบ (àaep) is a verb meaning "to hide" or "to sneak." You can place it before another verb to say that something is being done on the sly and away from the eyes of others. Here is the first example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ดูแอบมองมานานละ แต่ไม่กล้าจับ

guu àaep maawng maa naan lá. dtàae mâi glâa jìip

"I've been watching her for a while, but I don't have the courage to hit on her."

The key words here are แอบมอง (àaep maawng). The meaning of มอง (maawng) is "to look at." So แอบมอง (àaep maawng) can mean "to look at in secret" or "to watch without being known." Here is another example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. แค่ถามชื่อหรือทำอะไรก็ได้ให้เค้ารู้ว่ามึงแอบชอบเค้าอยู่

khâae thăam chûue rŭue tham à-rai gâaw dâai hâi kháo rúu wâa mueng àaep châawp kháo yùu.

"Just ask her name or do whatever so that she'll know you like her."

In this case, the key words are แอบชอบ (àaep châawp), which can mean "to secretly like" or "to like while hiding your feelings."

Another phrase you might hear sometime is แอบฟัง (àaep fang), which means "to listen in secret" or "to eavesdrop." Similarly, you can use แอบดู (àaep duu) to say "to peek at."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Just How Pretty Are the Girls in Thailand?

A female product presenter model is called a *พรีตตี้* (*phrít-dtīi*), meaning "pretty," in Thailand. In a sense, it is a fitting job title because they are basically paid to stand around and look pretty. But it is not enough just to have natural beauty. This is because the modern ideal of female beauty in Thai society doesn't match up with the DNA that most Thais are born with. The two most important physical traits to have are pale white skin and a thin, prominently ridged nose. There are many products available for whitening the skin, and the nose can, of course, be reshaped through surgery.

These days, the pressure for unnatural beauty has most pretties getting Botox and other types of injections. These procedures can be costly when done by a proper medical professional, so many pretties have turned to dangerous unlicensed "bag doctors" *หมอกระเป๋า* (*măaw-grà-bpǎo*). These underground procedures sometimes backfire, with shoddy results that leave the pretty looking far less pretty than she was originally. Sometimes it can even be deadly. In October 2012, a pretty in Bangkok made headlines for all the wrong reasons after she died following a botched filler injection to the buttocks from a "bag doctor."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #11

Every Thai Girl's Dream Job

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11

THAI

1. กู้: มึงจำผู้หญิงคนนั้นที่กูจีบได้มั้ยะ
2. ก้อง: เออจำได้ คุยกับเค้ารียัง
3. กู้: กูได้เบอร์เค้าแล้ว ก็เลยได้คุยกันบ้าง
4. ก้อง: เยี่ยมไปเลยเพื่อน ต้องอย่างนี้ซิวะ
5. กู้: ความจริงเธอไม่ใช่พริตตี้ เธอเป็นแอร์โฮสเตส
6. ก้อง: จริงหรอ งั้นก็คนจีบเยอะซั้วร์
7. กู้: กูเลยคิดว่ากูต้องทำอะไรสักอย่างเพื่อให้เค้าสนใจ
8. ก้อง: พาเค้าไปกินข้าวริมแม่น้ำสิ เค้าจะประทับใจมึงซั้วร์

ENGLISH

1. GO: Do you remember that girl I was hitting on?
2. GONG: Uh, yeah. I remember. Did you talk with her?
3. GO: I got her number, so we got to talk a little.
4. GONG: Great job, my friend! This is how you gotta do it.
5. GO: Actually, she's not a promotional model. She's an air hostess.

CONT'D OVER

6. GONG: Really? Then, many people must flirt with her for sure.
7. GO: So I thought I must do something to get her interested in me.
8. GONG: Take her to eat dinner by the side of the river. She will be impressed by you for sure.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÔO: mueng jam phûu-yǐng khon nán thǐi guu jǐip dâai mái wá.
2. GÂWNG: ooe jam-dâai. khui gáp khǎo rúe yang.
3. GÔO: guu dâai booe kháo láaeo. gâaw looei dâai khui gan bâang.
4. GÂWNG: yǐiam bpai looei phûuean. dtâwng yàang-nǐi sí wá.
5. GÔO: khwaam-jing thooe mâi châi phrít-dtǐi. thooe bpen aae-hóos-dtèet.
6. GÂWNG: jing rǎoe. ngán gâaw khon jǐip yóe chuua.
7. GÔO: guu looei khít wâa guu dtâwng tham à-rai sàk-yàang phûuea hâi kháo sǎn-jai.
8. GÂWNG: phaa kháo bpai gin khâao rim mâae-náam sì. kháo jà bprà-tháp-jai mueng chuua.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
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ริมแม่น้ำ	<i>rim mâae-náam</i>	riverside	noun
ชั่ววู	<i>chuaa</i>	surely, certainly	adverb
แอร์โฮสเตส	<i>aae-hóos-dtèet</i>	flight attendant	noun
ประทับใจ	<i>bprà-tháp-jai</i>	to impress, to be impressive	verb
สนใจ	<i>sǒn-jai</i>	to be interested	verb
จำได้	<i>jam dâai</i>	to remember	Verb
เธอ	<i>thooe</i>	you, she	pronoun
เยี่ยม	<i>yíiam</i>	great	adjective
ความจริง	<i>khwaam-jing</i>	reality, truth, fact	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>เมื่อคืนนี้พวกเรากินข้าวที่ร้านอาหารที่อยู่ริมแม่น้ำ</p> <p><i>mûuea-khuuen-níi pûuak-rao gin khâao thîi ráan-aa-hăan thîi yùu rim mâae-náam</i></p> <p>"Last night we ate at a restaurant on the riverside."</p>	<p>น้องสาวมั่นใจว่าจะได้เป็นแอร์โฮสเตสชั่ววู</p> <p><i>náawng-săao mân-jai wâa jà dâai bpen aae-hóos-dtèet chuaa</i></p> <p>"My younger sister is confident that she can certainly be a flight attendant."</p>
<p>ถ้าอยากเป็นแอร์โฮสเตสต้องเรียนภาษาอังกฤษให้เก่ง</p> <p><i>thâa yàak bpen aae-hóos-dtèet dtâwng riian phaa-săa ang-grít hâi gèng</i></p> <p>"If you want to be a flight attendant you need to study English well."</p>	<p>โครงการฝนหลวงเป็นหนึ่งในโครงการที่น่าประทับใจที่สุดในหลวง</p> <p><i>khroong-gaan fǒn-lũuang bpen nùeng nai khroong-gaan thîi nâa bprà-tháp-jai thîi sùt khăawng nai-lũuang</i></p> <p>"The royal rainmaking technique is one of the most spectacular projects of His Majesty the King."</p>

<p>ชายหาดในประเทศไทยสร้างความประทับใจให้กับนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติมาก</p> <p><i>chaai-hàat nai bprà-thêet sâang khwaam-bprà-tháp-jai hâi gáp nák-thâwng-thîiao chaao-dtàang-châat mâak.</i></p> <p>"Beaches in Thailand impress foreign visitors very much."</p>	<p>เขาสนใจการสื่อสารของปลาวาฬ</p> <p><i>khăo sǎn-jai gaan-sùue-săan khăawng bplaa-waan</i></p> <p>"He's interested in the communication of whales."</p>
<p>ลิงที่รู้สึกสนใจกำลังมองเข้าไปในกล้องถ่ายรูป</p> <p><i>ling thîi rúu-sùek sǎn-jai gam-lang maawng khâo-bpai nai glâwng-thâai-rûup</i></p> <p>"The interested monkey is looking into the camera."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงจำหมายเลขได้</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng jam mǎai-lêek dâai</i></p> <p>"The woman remembered the number."</p>
<p>ฉันรักเธอ</p> <p><i>chǎn rák thooe.</i></p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>ขาของเธอสวยมาก</p> <p><i>khăa khăawng thooe sũuai mâak</i></p> <p>"Her legs are so beautiful."</p>
<p>ผมคิดว่านั่นเป็นการแสดงที่เยี่ยม</p> <p><i>phǎm khít-wâa nân bpen gaan-sà-daaeng thîi yîiam</i></p> <p>"I think that was a great show."</p>	<p>ฉันเชื่อว่าเป็นความจริง</p> <p><i>chǎn chûuea wâa bpen khwaam-jing</i></p> <p>"I believe that it is true."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. จำ...ได้มั๊ย (*jam...dâai mái*)

We use this pattern to ask "Do you remember...?" จำได้ (*jam-dâi*) is the regular form of the verb "to remember." However, if you want to ask whether somebody remembers a particular thing, then the object goes in the middle between จำ (*jam*) and ได้ (*dâi*). Finally, the statement gets turned into a yes/no question by the inclusion of the question particle มั๊ย (*mái*). In this case,

ม้าย (mái) is the spoken form replacing the written version ไหม (mǎi).

2. เยี่ยมไปเลยเพื่อน (yīiam bpai looei phûuean)

This phrase means "That's great buddy!" เยี่ยม (yīiam) means "great" or "excellent." ไปเลย (bpai looei) just adds more emphasis to this phrase. It is like adding "so much so" to the statement. And เพื่อน (phûuean) is the noun "friend." Another way to translate this might be "Wow friend! That's so awesome!"

3. ทำอะไรสักอย่าง (tham à-rai sàk-yàang)

This phrase means "to do something." In this case, ทำอะไร (tham à-rai) is the phrase "do something." And สักอย่าง (sàk-yàang) means "anything" or "one thing." So the whole phrase is like saying "to do any one thing."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Loanword ชัวร์ (chuaa) Meaning "Sure."

งั้นก็คนจีบเยอะชัวร์

ngán gâaw khon jìip yóe chuaa.

"Then many people must flirt with her for sure."

The focus of this lesson is using the loanword ชัวร์ (chuaa), meaning "sure." In Thai, we use ชัวร์ (chuaa) as an adverb at the end of a sentence to mean "for sure" or "certainly." Here is the first example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. งั้นก็คนจีบเยอะชัวร์

ngán gâaw khon jìip yóe chuaa.

"Then many people must flirt with her for sure."

In this sentence, จีบ (jìip) is the verb "to flirt" or "to hit on," and เยอะ (yóe) means "many." Another way to translate the sentence could be "She must certainly get hit on by a lot of guys." Gong said the second example of ชัวร์ (chuaa) in the conversation.

For Example:

1. เธอจะประทับใจมึงชั่ว
thooe jà bprà-tháp-jai mueng chuua.
"She'll be impressed by you for sure."

In this sentence, ประทับใจ (*bprà-tháp-jai*) is an adjective that functions like a verb, meaning "to be impressed." And มึง (*mueng*) is the impolite form of the pronoun "you." Another way to translate this sentence would be "She'll certainly be impressed by you."

Basically, you can just attach ชัวร์ (*chuua*) to the end of any statement to say that you are certain about it. While this loanword has become popular to use for this purpose, there is still the native Thai word แน่ใจ (*nâae-naawn*) that means the same thing. So we could also have said the previous sample sentence as เธอจะประทับใจมึงแน่ใจ (*thooe jà bprà-tháp-jai mueng nâae-naawn.*), meaning "She'll certainly be impressed by you."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Fly (and Work in) the Friendly Thai Skies

It is every Thai girl's dream job to be a flight attendant. People view it as a glamorous job. You get to travel and have to look beautiful in a flight attendant's uniform. Thailand is an international air hub. Suvarnabhumi International Airport in Bangkok is the sixteenth-busiest airport in the world, with around fifty million passengers per year. There are many airlines that recruit staff from Thailand. Besides the national carrier Thai Airways, Middle East-based Emirates Airways and Qatar Airways both hire Thai staff on a regular basis. There are also many new opportunities for flight attendant jobs with the increase in low-cost airlines; in particular, Thai Air Asia now covers many routes both inside Thailand and across the region.

The competition for these jobs is very strong. First of all, successful candidates must fulfill height and weight requirements. They should be proficient in English. And if they are able to speak another language such as Chinese, Japanese, or Korean, it could be a big advantage for them. Flight attendants are the face of an airline, so having a pretty face and a fair complexion will also give someone a better chance to land a flight attendant job. In the case of Thai Airways, who you know might be just as important as how much you know. As is typical with many old, established Thai companies, your family name and social status can

greatly increase your chances of getting your foot in the door.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #12

Is There Really Snow in Thailand?

CONTENTS

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

12

THAI

1. (sound of mobile phone ringing)
2. พิม: ฮัลโล พี่ก้องหายไปแล้วนะ ไม่โทรหาตั้งหลายวัน ไปทำอะไรมาคะ
3. ก้อง: พี่ก็ไปช่วยไอ้ไก่ เพื่อนพี่จับหญิงนะจ๊ะ
4. พิม: ดีจัง แล้วพี่ก็จับสำเร็จมั๊ยคะ
5. ก้อง: สำเร็จซีจ๊ะ ฝีมือพี่หายห่วง เออพี่จำได้ว่าพิมปวดหลัง หายปวดรึยังจ๊ะ
6. พิม: หายแล้วค่ะ รู้สึกดีขึ้นเยอะเลย
7. ก้อง: ดีจัง งั้นวันเสาร์เราไปดริมเวิลด์กันนะ
8. พิม: จริงหรือ พิมอยากไปเล่นหิมะที่เมืองหิมะมากๆ

ENGLISH

1. (sound of mobile phone ringing)
2. PIM: Hello. Hey, you totally disappeared. You didn't call for many days. What have you been doing?
3. GONG: I was helping Go. My friend is trying to pick up a girl.
4. PIM: Good. Well, was Go successful?

CONT'D OVER

5. GONG: Yeah, he did it. My skill got rid of his worry. Oh, I remember you hurt your back. Did the pain go away yet?
6. PIM: It's gone. I feel much better.
7. GONG: Good. Then, on Saturday let's go to Dreamworld.
8. PIM: Really? I want to play with snow in the Snow Town so much.

ROMANIZATION

1. (sound of mobile phone ringing)
2. PHIM: han-loo. phĩ gâwng hăai bpai looei ná. mâi thoo hăa dtâng lăai wan. bpai tham à-rai maa khá.
3. GÂWNG: phĩ gâaw bpai chûuai âi gôo. phûuean phĩ jìip yǐng nâ jâ.
4. PHIM: dii jang. láaeo phĩ gôo jìip sǎm-rèt mái khá.
5. GÂWNG: sǎm-rèt sí jâ. fĩ-muue phĩ hăai hùuang. ooe phĩ jam-dâai wâa phim bpùuat lǎng. hăai bpùuat rúe yang já.
6. PHIM: hăai láaeo khâ. rúu-sùek dii khûen yóe looei.
7. GÂWNG: dii jâ. ngán wan-sǎo rao bpai driim-wooen gan ná.
8. PHIM: jing rǒoe. phim yàak bpai lên hì-má thĩ muueang hì-má mâak-mâak.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ปวดหลัง	<i>bpùuat-lǎng</i>	have a backache	verb
ฝีมือ	<i>fii-muue</i>	skill, ability	noun
หญิง	<i>yǐng</i>	female	noun
โทรหา	<i>thoo-hǎa</i>	to call on the phone	verb
หาย	<i>hǎai</i>	to be lost, to disappear, to be cured	verb
ช่วย	<i>chûuai</i>	to help	Verb
หิมะ	<i>hì-má</i>	snow	Noun
สำเร็จ	<i>sǎm-rèt</i>	to succeed, to accomplish, to complete	verb
ห่วง	<i>hùuang</i>	to worry	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>วันนี้นั่งทำงานทั้งวันรู้สึกปวดหลัง</p> <p><i>wan-níi nǎng tham-ngaan thǎng-wan rúu-sùek bpùuat lǎng</i></p> <p>"Today I sat at work all day long, and my back feels sore."</p>	<p>มีฝีมือในการทำอาหาร</p> <p><i>mii fii-muue nai gaan-tham-aa-hǎan</i></p> <p>"I have skill at cooking."</p>
<p>การจีบผู้หญิงมีหลายวิธี</p> <p><i>gaan jìp phûu-yǐng mii lǎai wí-thii</i></p> <p>"There are many ways to flirt with women."</p>	<p>อย่าลืมโทรหาคุณแม่่อวยพรในวันเกิด</p> <p><i>yàa luuem thoo hǎa nkhun-mâae uuai-phaawn nai wan-gòoet</i></p> <p>"Don't forget to call mother to wish her well on her birthday."</p>

<p>ดิฉันทำกุญแจรถหาย <i>dì-chǎn tham gun-jaae rót hǎai</i></p> <p>"I lost my car key."</p>	<p>พวกลูกชายกำลังช่วยแม่ของพวกเขา <i>phûuak lûuk-chaai gam-lang chûuai mâae khǎawng phûuak-khǎo</i></p> <p>"The sons are helping their mother."</p>
<p>หิมะกำลังตกลงในป่า <i>hì-má gam-lang dtòk-long nai bpàa</i></p> <p>"The snow is falling in the woods."</p>	<p>งานต่างๆจะสำเร็จได้ด้วยความพยายาม <i>ngaan dtàang-dtàng jà sǎm-rèt dâai dûuai khwaam phá-yaa-yaam</i></p> <p>"Any task will be accomplished with effort."</p>
<p>คุณไม่ต้องห่วงหรอก <i>khun mâi dtâwng hùuang ràawk</i></p> <p>"You really don't need to worry."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ไม่โทรหาตั้งหลายวัน (*mâi thoo-hǎa dtâng lǎai wan*)

This means "You didn't call for many days." โทรหา (*thoo-hǎa*) is two verbs put together that mean "to phone." And the negative particle, ไม่ (*mâi*), before the verb changes this to "did not phone." ตั้ง (*dtâng*) means "as many as." We use it before an amount to signal that the speaker considers the amount a large one. And finally, หลายวัน (*lǎai wan*) means "many days." Another way to translate this phrase would be "You haven't phoned in so many days."

2. ไปทำอะไรมา (*bpai tham à-rai maa*)

This phrase means "What have you been doing?" The two verbs ไป (*bpai*), meaning "to go," and มา (*maa*), meaning "to come," act as a pair. We use the pattern ไป...มา (*bpai...maa*) to express the idea that someone went and did something and has now come back. You could put an action in the middle, but in this case, a question is being asked. ทำอะไร (*tham à-rai*) means "What did you do?" So, the whole phrase gives us "What did you go and do?" or "What have you been up to?"

3. จับสำเริงมัย (*jiip sǎm-rèt mái*)

This phrase is asking "Was your flirting successful?" *จีบ (jìip)* is a verb that means "to flirt" or "to hit on." *สำเร็จ (sǎm-rèt)* is another verb that means "to achieve" or "to succeed." And *มั๊ย (mái)* is the spoken form of the yes/no question particle. So, we use the whole phrase *จีบสำเร็จมั๊ย (jìip sǎm-rèt mái)* like "Did you have any luck?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Verb *หาย (hǎai)* to Talk About Things

Disappearing.

พี่ก็องหายไปแล้วนะ

phīi gāwng hǎai bpai looei ná.

"Hey, you totally disappeared."

The focus of this lesson is using the verb *หาย (hǎai)* to talk about things disappearing. *หาย hǎai* is a verb that can mean "to be lost" or "to disappear." But it can also mean "to heal" or "to recover." These two different meanings are actually related concepts as you will soon see. First, let's look at an example from the conversation where *หาย (hǎai)* meant "to disappear."

For Example:

1. พี่ก็องหายไปแล้วนะ
phīi gāwng hǎai bpai looei ná.
"Hey, you totally disappeared."

In this sentence, we combined *หาย (hǎai)* with the verb *ไป (bpai)*, meaning "to go," to express the idea that the person "went off and disappeared" somewhere away from the speaker. Here is the second example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ฝีมือพี่หายห่วง
fīi-muue phīi hǎai hūuang.
"My skill got rid of his worry."

In this sentence, Gong is telling Pim about how he helped his friend. ฝีมือ (fii-muue) is a noun meaning "skill" or "ability." We used พี่ (phii) as the pronoun "I" since Gong is older than his listener, which makes ฝีมือพี่ (fii-muue phii) mean "my skill." ห่วง (húuang) is an adjective that means "worried." We can see that in this instance หาย (hăai) has to mean "to heal" instead of "to disappear." This is because of the word order of the subject and the verb. Since the subject is ฝีมือพี่ (fii-muue phii), meaning ("my skill"), if we took หาย hăai to mean "to disappear," then the subject and verb together would give us ฝีมือพี่หาย (fii-muue phii hăai), meaning "My skill disappeared." But that's not quite what we want to say. Instead, we should take หาย (hăai) to mean "to cure" to have the whole sentence give us "my skill cured his worry." This meaning is still connected to "disappear" in a sense if we consider that the way to cure your friend of worry was to make the worry disappear. The final example of หาย (hăai) from the conversation also carries a similar meaning of being cured by having disappeared. In the conversation, Gong asked Pim about her backache.

For Example:

1. หายปวดศีรษะยังจ๊ะ
hăai bpùat rúe yang já.
"Did your ache go away yet?"

Another way we could have translated this sentence is "Are you cured of your ache yet?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Where to Find the Snow in Thailand

Dream World is a large amusement park located on the outskirts of Bangkok. One of the big attractions is a large hall filled with artificial snow called Snow Town. The hall is decorated inside with a Christmas theme. There are giant candy canes, Christmas trees with lights, big snowmen, and statues of reindeer. The temperature in Snow Town is kept at -5 degrees Celsius, or about 23 degrees Fahrenheit. They have winter coats available for visitors to wear while they walk around and play with the snow in Snow Town. No doubt visitors from New York, Chicago, Moscow, or Berlin will not be too impressed by Snow Town, but for many Thai people, it is the only chance they ever have to experience snow or freezing temperatures without leaving the country. There is, however, one other place they can go, and that is the

Snow Dome located inside Chiang Mai Zoo. The Snow Dome may actually be more fun for children because it is a more wide-open space with room to play in the snow and even go sledding on a tube. For those interested, the Snow Dome entrance fee is an extra 150 baht for adults and 100 baht for children above the regular zoo entrance cost.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #13

Goatees Are Only for the Bad Guys in Thailand

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

13

THAI

1. พิม: วันนี้ลืมโกนหนวดหรือคะ
2. ก้อง: เปล่าค่ะ เครื่องโกนหนวดเสีย ต้องซื้อใหม่
3. พิม: ถ้าพี่จะไปร้านเครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า ให้พิมไปด้วยได้มั๊ย
4. ก้อง: น้องพิมจะซื้ออะไรค่ะ
5. พิม: เครื่องหนีบผมค่ะ
6. ก้อง: ผมน้องพิมก็ตรงอยู่แล้วนะ พี่ว่าไม่ต้องใช้ก็ได้
7. พิม: อ้อพิมใช้ของพี่สาวนะคะ พิมเลยอยากได้เป็นของตัวเอง
8. ก้อง: งั้นก็ไปกันเถอะ พี่จะซื้อให้เอง

ENGLISH

1. PIM: Did you forget to shave today?
2. GONG: No. My electric razor is broken. I have to buy a new one.
3. PIM: If you're going to go to the electronics shop, can I come with?
4. GONG: What are you going to buy?
5. PIM: A hair-straightening iron.

CONT'D OVER

6. GONG: Your hair is already straight. I don't think you need to use one.
7. PIM: Oh, I'm using my older sister's. I want to have my own.
8. GONG: Well then, let's go. I'll buy it for you myself.

ROMANIZATION

1. PHIM: wan-níi luuem goon nùuat rǒe khá.
2. GÂWNG: bplào já. khrûeang-goon-nùuat sǐa. dtâwng sùue mài.
3. PHIM: thâa phîi jà bpai ráan-khrûeang-chái-fai-fáa hâi phim bpai dûuai mái.
4. GÂWNG: náawng phim jà sùue à-rai já.
5. PHIM: khrûeang-nìip-phǒm khâ.
6. GÂWNG: phǒm náawng phim gâaw dtrong yùu láaeo ná. phîi wâa mài dtâwng cháí gâaw dâai.
7. PHIM: ăaw phim cháí khăawng phîi-săao ná khâ. phim looei yàak dâai bpen khăawng dtuua-eeng.
8. GÂWNG: ngán gâaw bpai gan thòe. phîi jà sùue hâi eeng.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
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เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า	<i>khrûueang-chái-fai-fáa</i>	electronic appliance	noun
เครื่องหนีบผม	<i>khrûueang-nìip-phǒm</i>	hair straightening iron	noun
ตรง	<i>dtrong</i>	straight	adjective, adverb
เถอะ	<i>thòe</i>	let's	particle
โกน	<i>goon</i>	to shave	verb
ลืม	<i>luuem</i>	to forget	verb
หนวด	<i>nùuat</i>	mustache	Noun
เครื่องโกนหนวด	<i>khrûueang-groon-nùuat</i>	electric razor	noun
เสีย	<i>sǐia</i>	to lose, to pay (money), broken, rotten	Verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>จะไปร้านเครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า ไปกันไหม</p> <p><i>phii jà bpai ráan-khrûueang-chái-fai-fáa. bpai gan mǎi.</i></p> <p>"I'm going to the electronics shop. You want to come with?"</p>	<p>ที่ห้างเครื่องหนีบผมลดราคาสามสิบเปอร์เซ็นต์</p> <p><i>thii háang khrûueang-nìip-phǒm lót raa-khaa sǎam-sip bpooe-sen</i></p> <p>"At the mall, hair straightening irons are discounted thirty percent."</p>
<p>ตรงไป และเลี้ยวขวา</p> <p><i>dtrong bpai láaeo líiao khwǎa</i></p> <p>"Go straight and turn right."</p>	<p>ไปหาอะไรทานกันเถอะ</p> <p><i>bpai háa à-rai than gan thòe</i></p> <p>"Let's go find something to eat."</p>

<p>ผมต้องโกนหนวดใช้เครื่องโกนหนวดโกนหนวดทุกเช้าก่อนออกไปทำงาน</p> <p><i>phǒm dtāwng goon nùuat cháí khrúueang-goon-nùuat thúk cháao gàawn àawk bpai tham-ngaán</i></p> <p>"I need to shave my mustache with an electric razor every morning before going to work."</p>	<p>อย่าลืมบันทึกข่าวคืนนี้นะคะ</p> <p><i>yàa luuem ban-thúek khàao khuen níi ná khá</i></p> <p>"Don't forget to record tonight's news."</p>
<p>ผมต้องโกนหนวดใช้เครื่องโกนหนวดโกนหนวดทุกเช้าก่อนออกไปทำงาน</p> <p><i>phǒm dtāwng goon nùuat cháí khrúueang-goon-nùuat thúk cháao gàawn àawk bpai tham-ngaán</i></p> <p>"I need to shave my mustache with an electric razor every morning before going to work."</p>	<p>ผมต้องโกนหนวดใช้เครื่องโกนหนวดโกนหนวดทุกเช้าก่อนออกไปทำงาน</p> <p><i>phǒm dtāwng goon nùuat cháí khrúueang-goon-nùuat thúk cháao gàawn àawk bpai tham-ngaán</i></p> <p>"I need to shave my mustache with an electric razor every morning before going to work."</p>
<p>รถมอเตอร์ไซด์เสียอีกแล้ว เงิงจัง</p> <p><i>rót-maaw-dtooe-sai sǐia iik láaeo. seng jang.</i></p> <p>"My motorbike is dead again. It's so annoying!"</p>	<p>นักพนันกำลังเสียไพ่</p> <p><i>nák-phá-nan gam-lang sǐia pháí</i></p> <p>"The player is losing the card game."</p>
<p>วันนี้คุณพอลเสียเงินค่าอาหารไปเยอะ</p> <p><i>wan-níi khun phaawo sǐia ngoen khâa aa-hǎan bpai yóe</i></p> <p>"Today Mr. Paul pays a lot of money for food."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ต้องซื้อใหม่ (*dtāwng sùue mài*)

This phrase means "have to buy it new." ต้อง (*dtāawng*) means "must," and ซื้อ (*sùue*) is the verb "to buy." Finally, ใหม่ (*mài*) is the adjective "new," but in this case it follows a verb, so it functions as the adverb "again." So we can also understand the whole phrase as "I have to go

buy one again."

2. พี่ว่าไม่ต้องใช้ก็ได้ (*phîi wâa mâi dtâwng cháí gâaw dâai*)

This phrase means "I think you don't need to use it." พี่ (*phîi*) means "elder sibling," but in this case we're using it as the personal pronoun "I." ว่า (*wâa*) literally means "to say," but here we use it more to mean "to think" since the speaker is giving his or her own opinion on something. ไม่ต้องใช้ (*mâi dtâwng chai*) is a verb phrase meaning "don't need to use," and finally, ก็ได้ (*gâaw dâai*) gives a sense of "it's OK" or "it's all right." So then we can understand the entire sentence as "I think that it's OK if you don't use it."

3. เป็นของตัวเอง (*bpen khăawng dtuua-eeng*)

This phrase means "it's mine." เป็น (*bpen*) is the verb "to be," and we use ของ (*khăawng*) to indicate possession of some item. Then ตัวเอง (*dtuua-eeng*) means "myself." So the whole phrase then means "one that belongs to me."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Compound Nouns Formed Using เครื่อง (*khŕueang*).

เครื่องโกนหนวดเสีย

khŕueang-goon-nùuat sĭa.

"My electric razor is broken."

The focus of this lesson is compound nouns formed using เครื่อง (*khŕueang*). The word เครื่อง (*khŕueang*) is a noun that means "machine." We can also use it as a classifier for machines, engines, and electronic devices. In addition, we used เครื่อง (*khŕueang*) as a prefix to construct many compound nouns. Most of these compound nouns describe some type of machine or electronic device. One example from the conversation was เครื่องโกนหนวด (*khŕueang-goon-nùuat*), which means "electric razor." โกน (*goon*) is the verb "to shave," and หนวด (*nùuat*) is "mustache." So you can see that the compound noun เครื่องโกนหนวด (*khŕueang-goon-nùuat*) describes a "mustache-shaving machine."

Another example of a compound noun starting with เครื่อง (*khŕueang*) is เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า (*khŕueang-chái-fai-fáa*), which means "electronic device." ใช้ (*chai*) is the verb "to use," and

ไฟฟ้า (*fai-fáa*) is the noun "electricity." So here we see that เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า (*kh-rúueang-chái-fai-fáa*) describes an "electricity-using device."

The final example from the conversation was the compound noun เครื่องหนีบผม (*kh-rúueang-niip-phǒm*), which means hair-straightening iron. หนีบ (*niip*) is a verb that means "to pinch" or "to clip," and ผม (*phǒm*) means "hair." So, in this case, เครื่องหนีบผม (*kh-rúueang-niip-phǒm*) describes a "hair-pinching device," which is a better description of how one uses a hair-straightening iron rather than what the end result of using it will be.

There are some compound nouns made with เครื่อง (*kh-rúueang*) that don't actually describe any machine or device. One example of this is the word เครื่องดื่ม (*kh-rúueang dùuem*), which means "beverage."

Here is a list of more compound nouns that we form with เครื่อง (*kh-rúueang*).

For Example:

Thai	Romanization	English
เครื่องโกนหนวด	<i>kh-rúueang-goon-núuat</i>	"electric shaver"
เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า	<i>kh-rúueang-chái-fai-fáa</i>	"electronic device"
เครื่องหนีบผม	<i>kh-rúueang-niip-phǒm</i>	"hair-straightening iron"
เครื่องดูดฝุ่น	<i>kh-rúueang-dùut-fùn</i>	"vacuum cleaner"
เครื่องต้มกาแฟ	<i>kh-rúueang-dtôm-gaa-faae</i>	"percolator"
เครื่องตรวจฟัง	<i>kh-rúueang-dtrúuat-fang</i>	"stethoscope"
เครื่องตัดหญ้า	<i>kh-rúueang-dtát-yáa</i>	"lawn mower"
เครื่องเตรียมอาหาร	<i>kh-rúueang-dtriam-aa-hǎan</i>	"food processor"
เครื่องแต่งหน้า	<i>kh-rúueang-dtàeng-nâa</i>	"cosmetics"
เครื่องถ่ายเอกสาร	<i>kh-rúueang-thàai-èek-gà-sǎan</i>	"photocopier"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Personal Grooming Habits in Thailand

Thai people have particular attitudes about shaving facial and body hair that you might not expect. Thai men tend to not have much facial hair to begin with. Many would have trouble growing out a thick beard even if they wanted to, and it's very uncommon for Thai men to grow out facial hair of any sort. Sometimes musicians or artist types will grow out a mustache. But in general, Thais have the idea that men with facial hair look untrustworthy. For example, in TV dramas, the bad guy characters are the ones with facial hair.

Thai women tend to have much less body hair than European women. It is normal for Thai women to remove their underarm hair but to leave their leg hair as it is. You may be surprised to hear that the majority of Thai women don't shave their legs, but the fact is there is really no reason for them to do so. They tend to have very fine body hair that goes unnoticed unless you are really looking close up.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #14

I'm Dying to Eat Some Great Thai Food!

CONTENTS

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

14

THAI

1. พิม: เดินมาตั้งนานแล้ว เหนื่อยจะตาย หิวด้วย
2. ก้อง: พี่ก็หิวจะตายอยู่แล้ว ยังไม่ได้กินอะไรเลย
3. พิม: ไปกินที่ศูนย์อาหารกันนะ
4. ก้อง: แลกคูปองเท่าไรดีจ๊ะ
5. พิม: 120 บาท ก็พอค่ะ พิมว่าจะทานข้าวมันไก่
6. ก้อง: พี่ก็ว่าจะทานเหมือนกัน
7. พิม: หยุดก่อนค่ะ หยุดก่อน ดูรองเท้าคู่นั้นสิ เเร็ดจะตาย
8. ก้อง: เดี่ยวๆ น้องพิม ทานข้าวก่อนนะ ค่อยไปดู
9. พิม: ค่ะ ทานข้าวก่อนก็ได้

ENGLISH

1. PIM: We've been walking for a long time. I'm so tired and hungry too.
2. GONG: I'm so hungry too. I haven't eaten anything yet.
3. PIM: Let's go eat at the food court.
4. GONG: How much should I get in coupons?

CONT'D OVER

5. PIM: One hundred and twenty baht is enough. I think I'll eat chicken and rice.
6. GONG: I think I'll eat the same.
7. PIM: Stop! Look at that pair of shoes. They're so fabulous!
8. GONG: Wait, Pim. Let's eat first. You can go look afterward.
9. PIM: OK, we can eat first.

ROMANIZATION

1. PHIM: dooen maa dtâng naan láaeo. nùueai jà dtaai. hǐu dǔuai.
2. GÂWNG: phǐi gâaw hǐu jà dtaai yùu láaeo. yang mâi dâi gin à-rai looei.
3. PHIM: bpai gin thǐi sǔun aa-hǎan gan ná.
4. GÂWNG: lâaek khuu-bpaawng thâo-rài dii já.
5. PHIM: ráawy yǐi-sìp bàat gâaw phaaw khâ. phim wâa jà thaan khâao-man-gài.
6. GÂWNG: phǐi gâaw wâa jà thaan mǔuean gan.
7. PHIM: yùt gàawn khâ. yùt gàawn. duu raawng-tháo khǐu nán sí. rôoet jà dtaai.
8. GÂWNG: dǐiao-dǐiao náawng phim. thaan khâao gàawn ná. khâawy bpai duu.

CONT'D OVER

9. PHIM: khâ. thaan khâao gàawn gàaw dâai.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
คูปอง	<i>khuu-bpaawng</i>	coupon	noun
ข้าวมันไก่	<i>khâao-man-gài</i>	chicken with rice	noun
เจ็ด	<i>rôoet</i>	fabulous	adjective
ค่อย	<i>khâawy</i>	gradually, carefully, softly	adverb
เหนื่อย	<i>nùueai</i>	to be tired	adjective
เดิน	<i>dooen</i>	to walk	verb
ศูนย์อาหาร	<i>sŭun-aa-hăan</i>	food court	noun
แลกเปลี่ยน	<i>lâaek</i>	to exchange, to change, to swap	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ทำไมศูนย์อาหารทุกที่ที่ต้องใช้คูปองแทนเงินสด</p> <p><i>tham-mai sŭun-aa-hăan thŭk thîi dtâwng chái khuu-bpaawng thaaen ngoen sòt.</i></p> <p>"Why does every food court need to use coupons instead of cash."</p>	<p>เอาข้าวมันไก่เหมือนเดิมไหมคะ</p> <p><i>ao khâao-man-gài mŭuean dooem măi khá</i></p> <p>"Do you want chicken with rice as usual?"</p>
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<p>เสื้อตัวนั้นเวีดมาก <i>súuea dtuua nán rôoet mâak</i></p> <p>"That shirt is fabulous!"</p>	<p>เขาค่อยๆ เดินในร้านขายเครื่องลายคราม <i>khăo khâaw-khâawy dooen nai ráan khăai khrúueang-laai-khraam</i></p> <p>"He carefully walked in the shop selling Chinaware."</p>
<p>ดิฉันเหนื่อยค่ะ <i>dì-chăn nùueai khâ</i></p> <p>"I'm tired."</p>	<p>แรดกำลังเดินอยู่ในทุ่งหญ้า <i>râet gam-lang dooen yùu nai thûng-yâa</i></p> <p>"The black rhinoceros is walking in the grassland."</p>
<p>ทำไมศูนย์อาหารทุกที่ต้องใช้คูปองแทนเงินสด <i>tham-mai sũun-aa-hăan thúk thii dtâwng cháí khuu-bpaawng thaaen ngoen sòt.</i></p> <p>"Why does every food court need to use coupons instead of cash."</p>	<p>ฉันแลกเงินบาทเป็นเงินดอลลาร์ <i>chăn lâaek ngoen bàat bpen ngoen dawn-lâa</i></p> <p>"I exchanged Thai baht to US dollars."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ตั้งนานแล้ว (*dtâng naan láaeo*)

This phrase means "since a long time." ตั้ง (*dtâng*) means "as much as." We use it to show that the amount or measurement following it is considered to be large. นานแล้ว (*naan láaeo*) means "for a long time already." So, in this case, the whole phrase means "it's been such a long time."

2. เดี๋ยวๆ (*dīiao-dīiao*)

This is an expression that means "wait just a minute" or "hold on one second." You can say เดี๋ยวๆ (*dīiao-dīiao*) when you want somebody to briefly stop what he or she is doing or to stop him or her from what he or she was about to begin doing.

3. เริ่ดจะตาย (*rôoet jà dtaai*)

This phrase means something like "That's so fabulous!" เริ่ด (*róet*) is an adjective that can mean "fabulous" or "fantastic." It is used almost exclusively by women. จะตาย (*jà dtaai*) literally means "will die." We use it after adjectives to give extra emphasis. So the whole phrase could be taken to mean "Wow, that's so fabulous, I'm going to die!"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Adding Emphasis to Adjectives or Adverbs With จะตาย (*jà dtaai*).

เดินมาตั้งนานแล้ว เหนื่อยจะตาย

dooen maa dtâng naan láaeo. nùueai já dtaai.

"We've been walking for a long time. I'm so tired!"

The focus of this lesson is adding emphasis to adjectives or adverbs with จะตาย (*jà dtaai*). We usually use จะ (*jà*) to indicate the future tense, much like the word "will" in English. ตาย (*dtaai*) is the verb "to die." So the literal meaning of จะตาย (*jà dtaai*) is "I'm going to die," but this is an expression that should never be taken literally. Most often, we use จะตาย (*jà dtaai*) after adjectives that imply a negative quality in order to amplify and exaggerate the negativity. In the conversation we had an example.

For Example:

1. เดินมาตั้งนานแล้ว เหนื่อยจะตาย

dooen maa dtâng naan láaeo. nùueai já dtaai.

"We've been walking for a long time. I'm so tired!"

เหนื่อย (*nùueai*) means "tired" or "exhausted." So, to give extra emphasis to how tired the speaker is, he or she can say เหนื่อยจะตาย (*nùueai já dtaai*), which is a bit like saying "I'm dying of exhaustion!" Another example from the conversation was in the following sentence.

For Example:

1. พี่ก็หิวจะตายอยู่แล้ว
phǐi gâaw hǐu jà dtaai yùu láaeo.
"I'm so hungry too!"

In this case, หิว (*hǐu*) means "hungry," so หิวจะตาย (*hǐu jà dtaai*) is a bit like saying "I'm starving!"

We do not always use จะตาย (*jà dtaai*) with negative descriptions. Sometimes we can just use it to add emphasis to a positive quality too. An example of this from the conversation was the following sentence.

For Example:

1. ดูรองเท้าคู่นั้นซี เรียดจะตาย
duu raawng-tháo khûu nán sí. rôoet jà dtaai.
"Look at that pair of shoes. They're so fabulous!"

In the example above, เรียด (*rôoet*) is an adjective that female speakers use that means "fabulous." So เรียดจะตาย (*rôoet jà dtaai*) just indicates that the shoes are extraordinarily fabulous. Sometimes Thai speakers will also use จะตาย (*jà dtaai*) after a positive sounding quality in a sarcastic manner. For example, if your friend pointed to an ugly outfit and asked you whether it was beautiful, you could say สวยจะตาย (*sǔuai jà dtaai*), meaning "It's so beautiful I'm going to die," even though you are really telling them you think it's ugly. The speaker's tone of voice should give them away if they are speaking sarcastically, just as it would in English.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Go to the Thai Mall Not to Shop...But Eat!

Most shopping malls in Thailand have a food court. Some larger shopping centers will have more than one. Food courts tend to be on either the lowest floor of the shopping mall or on one of the higher floors. At almost every food court you can not pay directly with cash. Instead,

you have to stop at a booth to exchange cash for either paper coupons or a magnetic card that records the amount of money you put on it. It's always a good idea to exchange more cash for coupons than you think you'll use if you aren't quite sure how much you'll spend. You can always trade in the leftover coupons for cash after you are finished dining.

The variety of food available varies widely among different food courts. Most food courts will have a selection of standard Thai food, such as curries served with rice, noodles, chicken with rice, papaya salad, etc. Some food courts will have a booth serving vegetarian food. But if there isn't a designated vegetarian booth, it might be difficult to find vegetarian dishes at the other booths. Sometimes the curry and rice booths will serve one or two cooked dishes that contain egg but no meat, so that is also a possibility for vegetarians who don't mind eggs.

Food courts are popular because the food is usually much cheaper than what is available at all the other restaurants in the mall. So if you are not going out of your way to impress a date, the food court is a very sensible option when you want to get a quick meal before catching a movie. If you want to check out a nice big food court with lots of dining options, head to the sixth floor of the MBK shopping center. It has everything from mango with sticky rice to shark's fin soup.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #15

A New Thai Eating Tradition

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

15

THAI

1. พิม: พี่ก้องดูเค้กมะพร้าวสีคะ น่ารักจัง
2. ก้อง: จ๊ะ
3. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: รับประทานอะไรดีคะ
4. ก้อง: เอาเค้กมะพร้าวหนึ่งชิ้น กาแฟลาเต้เย็นหนึ่ง น้องพิมเอาอะไรจ๊ะ
5. พิม: ลาเต้เย็นเป็นสองแก้วคะ
6. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: เสิร์ฟที่โต๊ะนะคะ
7. ก้อง: นั่งตรงนี้ก็ดีนะ
8. พนักงานเสิร์ฟ: เค้กมะพร้าวกับลาเต้เย็นได้แล้วคะ
9. ก้อง: โอโห สั่งป๊อบมาป๊อบ
10. พิม: หยุดก่อน อย่าเพิ่งกินคะ ยังไม่ได้ถ่ายรูปเลย
11. ก้อง: ถ่ายสิ แล้วจะอัฟโหลดลงเฟสบุคให้
12. พิม: ค่ะ
13. ก้อง: ยืมทำไมจ๊ะ
14. พิม: อัฟโหลดรูปป๊อบเพื่อนก็กดไลค์ป๊อบ

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. PIM: Look at the coconut cake. It looks so yummy.
2. GONG: Yep.
3. WAITRESS: What will you have?
4. GONG: I'll have one piece of coconut cake and one iced café latte. What do you want, Pim?
5. PIM: Make it two iced café lattes.
6. WAITRESS: I'll serve you at your table.
7. GONG: This is a good place to sit.
8. WAITRESS: Here's your coconut cake and iced lattes.
9. GONG: Wow! We just ordered, and it came already.
10. PIM: Stop! Don't start eating. I didn't take a photo yet.
11. GONG: Go ahead and take it. And I'll upload it to Facebook for you.
12. PIM: OK.
13. GONG: Why are you smiling?
14. PIM: As soon as the picture was uploaded, a friend clicked "like."

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. PHIM: phîi gâwng duu khéek má-práao sì khâ. nâa-gin jang.
2. GÂWNG: jâ.
3. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN-SÒOEP: ráp à-rai dii khá.
4. GÂWNG: ao khéek má-phráao nùeng chin gaa-faae laa-dtêe yen nùeng.
náawng phim ao à-rai já.
5. PHIM: laa-dtêe yen bpen sǎawng gâaeo khâ.
6. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN-SÒOEP: sòoep thîi dtó ná khá.
7. GÂWNG: nâng dtrong-níi gâaw dii ná.
8. PHÁ-NÁK-
NGAAN-SÒOEP: khéek má-phráao gáp laa-dtêe yen dâai láaeo khâ.
9. GÂWNG: oo-hǎo. sàng bpúp maa bpáp.
10. PHIM: yùt gàawn. yàa phòoeng gin khâ. yang mâi dâi thài rûup looei.
11. GÂWNG: thài sì. láaeo jà àp-lòot long fees-bùk hâi.
12. PHIM: khâ.
13. GÂWNG: yím tham-mai já.
14. PHIM: àp-lòot rûup bpúp phûuean gâaw gòt lai bpáp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
อัปโหลด	<i>àp-lòot</i>	to upload	verb
หยุด	<i>yùt</i>	to stop	verb
เค้ก	<i>khéek</i>	cake	noun
มะพร้าว	<i>má-phráao</i>	coconut	noun
กาแฟลาเต้	<i>gaa-faae-laa-dtêe</i>	cafe latte	noun
ตรงนี้	<i>dtrong-níi</i>	here	adverb
สั่ง	<i>sàng</i>	to order	verb
ถ่ายรูป	<i>thài-rûup</i>	to take a picture	verb
กด	<i>gòt</i>	to press	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>อัปโหลดรูปให้หน่อย</p> <p><i>àp-lòot rûup hâi nàawy</i></p> <p>"Upload the photos for me."</p>	<p>อุณหภูมิเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างรวดเร็วหลังจากที่ฝนหยุดตก</p> <p><i>un-hà-phuum phòoem khûen yàang rûuat-reo lǎng-jàak thîi fǒn yùt dtòk</i></p> <p>"The temperature increased rapidly after the rain stopped."</p>
<p>สิงโตหยุดนิ่ง และเริ่มเดินต่อ</p> <p><i>sǐng-dtoo yùt-níng lée rôoem dooen dtàaw</i></p> <p>"The lion pauses and then continues walking."</p>	<p>เค้กก้อนนี้มี 3 ชั้น</p> <p><i>khéek gâawn níi mii sǎam chán</i></p> <p>"This cake has 3 layers."</p>

<p>มะพร้าวมีเยอะที่ภาคใต้ <i>má-phráao mii yóe thii pháak-dtái</i></p> <p>"There are a lot of coconuts in the South."</p>	<p>กาแฟเต๋เย็นหนึ่งแก้วครับ <i>gaa-faae-laa-dtêe yen nùeng gâaeo khráp</i></p> <p>"One cafe latte please."</p>
<p>ดิฉันไม่เคยมาตรงนี้มาก่อน <i>dì-chǎn mâi khoeei maa dtrong-níi maa gàawn</i></p> <p>"I haven't been here before."</p>	<p>นักท่องเที่ยวฝรั่งชอบสั่งผัดกะเพราหมู แต่เขาไม่ค่อยรู้จักแกงส้ม <i>nák-thâwng-thíiao fà-ràng châawp sàng phàt-gà-phrao-mǔu dtàae khǎo mâi khâwy rúu-jàk gaaeng-sôm</i></p> <p>"Western tourists like to order stir-fried holy basil with pork, but they don't really know about orange curry soup."</p>
<p>ถ้าฉันรู้ก่อนว่าจะมากันแค่สามคนจะได้ไม่สั่งอาหารเยอะแบบนี้ <i>thâa chǎn rúu gàawn wâa jà maa gan khâae sǎam khon jà dâai mâi sàng aa-hǎan yóe bàaepp níi</i></p> <p>"If I knew that only three people could come I wouldn't have ordered this much food."</p>	<p>ดิฉันชอบถ่ายรูป <i>dì-chǎn châawp thàai rûup</i></p> <p>"I like taking pictures."</p>

พนักงานออฟฟิศกดปุ่ม
phá-nák-ngaán áawp-fít gòt bpùm

"The office worker presses the button."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. น่ากินจัง (*nâa-gin jang*)

This phrase means "it looks tasty" or "it sounds delicious." น่ากิน (*nâa-gin*) means "It's worth eating." This could be based on sight, smell, or just a description of the food in question. So the exact translation may depend on the context, but in general, "it sounds delicious" is what's

intended.

2. เอา...หนึ่งชิ้น (*ao...nùeng chin*)

We use this pattern for asking for "one piece" of something. เอา (*ao*) is the verb "to take," and หนึ่งชิ้น (*nùeng chin*) means "one piece." ชิ้น (*chin*) is a classifier for anything that has been cut into pieces, such as slices of cake, pie, and fruit. So for example, if you wanted one piece of sliced up mango, you could say the following sentence.

For Example:

1. เอามะม่วงหนึ่งชิ้น
ao má-mûuang nùeng chin
"I'll take a piece of mango."

3. ลาเต้เย็นเป็นสองแก้วค่ะ (*laa-dtêe yen bpen sǎawng gâaeo khâ*)

This means "Make that two cups of iced latte." ลาเต้เย็น (*laa-dtêe yen*) is the noun "iced cafe latte." They are served in a tall cup or glass, so แก้ว (*gâaeo*), meaning "glass," is the classifier used to count them. This phrase uses the verb "to be," เป็น (*bpen*), after the noun and before the amount. So the literal translation would be "The iced lattes are two glasses." But what we mean here is that the order for lattes is now two glasses instead of one.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Pattern ...ปุ๊บ (bpúp)...ปั๊บ (bpáp) to Say That One Thing Follows Right After Another.

โอโห สั่งปุ๊บมาปั๊บ

oo-hǎo. sàng bpúp maa bpáp.

"Wow! We just ordered, and it came already."

The focus of this lesson is using the pattern ...ปุ๊บ (bpúp)...ปั๊บ (bpáp) to say that one thing follows right after another. This pattern is really fun to use, and if you can find instances to work it naturally into a conversation, your Thai friends will be quite impressed. This pattern links two statements together and indicates that as soon as the first statement happens then the second will follow right after. The basic pattern is:

Statement A + สั่ง (bpúp) + Statement B + รับประทาน (bpáp)

Here is one example we had from the conversation.

For Example:

1. โอโห สั่งรับประทานมา

oo-hoo. sàng bpúp maa bpáp.

"Wow! We just ordered, and it came already."

In the sentence above, สั่ง (*sàng*) is the verb "to order," and มา (*maa*) is the verb "to come." In this instance, each statement was made up of a single verb since the nouns were obvious from the context of the conversation and not needed. Here is the second example we had of this pattern from the conversation.

For Example:

1. อัปโหลดรูปภาพเพื่อนก็กดไลค์

àp-lòot rûup bpúp phûuean gâaw gòt lai bpáp.

"As soon as the pictures uploaded, a friend clicked 'like.'"

This is a good example to show how we typically use this pattern. It expresses surprise from the speaker on how quickly the second action follows after the first action. She isn't surprised that somebody liked the picture she posted on Facebook, but she is surprised that somebody clicked "like" before she even had a chance to put her phone down and eat a bite of the cake.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You Should Take a Picture of That Before You Eat It!

These days it seems that just about everyone has a mobile phone equipped with a camera. And many of those are smartphones capable of uploading images to the Internet instantly. With the explosion of high-tech phones and social networking platforms such as Facebook, many Thai people are increasingly forming a habit of taking photos of their food before starting to eat. This is a phenomenon that is certainly not limited only to Thai people, but having delicious Thai food to photograph certainly helps. Aside from dinner food, cakes and sweets also make good photo subjects. Thailand has no shortage of coffee shops, most of

which serve a nice selection of cakes and pies that will make anyone on your friend list jealous. Latte art has also made inroads to Thai cafés. And it would be such a shame to just start drinking your coffee without first snapping a photo of the barista's artwork to share with the world.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #16

The Thai Chili That Isn't a Chili

CONTENTS

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

16

THAI

1. ก้อง: เมื่อที่ตอนพิมถ่ายรูปเค้ก ทำให้พี่യാารู้ว่า
ก่อนพวกเราจะมิกล้องบนมือถือ เขาทำอะไรก่อนกิน
2. พิม: เขาอาจจะนั่งวาดภาพไว้โชว์เพื่อนล่ะมัง
3. ก้อง: คิดได้ยังัย ฮ่า ฮ่า พี่ก็คิดว่าชาวบ้านสมัยอยุธยาจะพูดว่า
หยุดห้ามกิน ยังไม่ได้วาดรูปน้ำพริกเลย
เหมือนที่น้องพิมห้ามไม่ให้พี่กินเค้กเพราะยังไม่ได้ถ่ายรูป
4. พิม: เออ เรื่องพริกเนี่ย พิมสงสัยมานานแล้วละ
ว่าทำไมถึงเรียกพริกไทยว่า พริกไทย จริงๆ
เราก็ใช้พริกอย่างอื่นมากกว่าพริกไทย
5. ก้อง: จริงๆ พริกมาจากอเมริกาได้ เมื่อก่อนในไทยมีแต่พริกไทย
6. พิม: อ้อเข้าใจแล้ว

ENGLISH

1. GONG: Just before, you took a photo of the cake. It makes me wonder,
before we had mobile phone cameras, what did people do before
they ate?
2. PIM: Maybe they sat and drew pictures to show to their friends.

CONT'D OVER

3. GONG: How did you come up with that? Ha ha. I can just imagine villagers in the Ayutthaya era saying "Stop, don't eat. I didn't paint a picture of the chili dip yet," just like how you didn't let me eat the coconut cake before taking a photo of it.
4. PIM: Umm, speaking of chili, I've wondered for a long time, why is black pepper called "Thai chili"? Actually, we use other kinds of chili peppers more than black pepper.
5. GONG: Chilies really come from South America. Before that we only had black pepper in Thailand.
6. PIM: Oh, I get it.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÂWNG: mûuea-gîi dtâwn phim thài rûp khéek tham hâi phîi yàak rúu wâa. gâawn phûuak-rao jà mii glâwng bon muue-thûue khăo tham à-rai gâawn gin.
2. PHIM: khăo àat-jà nâng wâat phâap wái choo phûean lâ máng.
3. GÂWNG: khít dâai yang ngai. hâa hâa. phîi gâaw khít wâa chaa0-bân sà-măi à-yút-thá-yaa jà phûut wâa. yùt hâam gin. yang mâi dâi wâat rûp nâam-phrîk looei. mûuean thîi náawng phim hâam mâi hâi phîi gin khéek phráw yang mâi dâi thài rûp.
4. PHIM: ooe rûueang phrîk nîia. phim sǒng-săi maa naan láaeo lâ wâa tham-mai thûeng rîiak phrîk-thai wâa phrîk-thai. jing-jing rao gâaw cháik phrîk yàang ùuen mâak gwàa phrîk-thai.

CONT'D OVER

5. GĀWNG: jing-jing phrík maa jàak à-mee-rí-gaa dtâi. mûuea-gàawn nai thai mii dtàae phrík-thai.
6. PHIM: ăaw khâo-jai láaeo.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พริกไทย	<i>phrík-thai</i>	pepper, peppercorn	noun
สงสัย	<i>sǒng-sǎi</i>	to wonder, to suspect	verb
ถ่ายรูป	<i>thàai-rûup</i>	to take a picture	verb
เมื่อกี้	<i>mûuea-gîi</i>	a moment ago	adverb
กล้อง	<i>glâwng</i>	camera	Noun
มือถือ	<i>muue-thũue</i>	cell phone	noun
วาดภาพ	<i>wâat-phâap</i>	to draw a picture	verb
ชาวบ้าน	<i>chaao-bâan</i>	villager	noun
สมัยอยุธยา	<i>sà-mǎi à-yú-thá-yaa</i>	the Ayutthaya Period	noun
น้ำพริก	<i>nám-phrík</i>	chili paste	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>กินราดหน้าต้องใส่พริกไทย เพื่อเพิ่มความหอม</p> <p><i>gin raat-naa dtâwng sài phrík thai phûuea phôoem khwaam-hăawm</i></p> <p>"When you eat raat-naa noodles you have to add pepper to add fragrance."</p>	<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กที่เรารู้ <i>faaen rao châawp tham dtuua náa-sǒng-sǎi. àaep mii gík rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>
<p>ดิฉันชอบถ่ายรูป</p> <p><i>dì-chǎn châawp thàai rûup</i></p> <p>"I like taking pictures."</p>	<p>เมื่อก็พูดอะไรนะคะ</p> <p><i>mûuea-gîi phûut à-rai ná khá</i></p> <p>"What did you just say?"</p>
<p>ลิงที่รู้สึกสนใจกำลังมองเข้าไปในกล้องถ่าย รูป</p> <p><i>ling thîi rúu-sùek sǒn-jai gam-lang maawng khâo- bpai nai glâwng-thàai-rûup</i></p> <p>"The interested monkey is looking into the camera."</p>	<p>ลูกสาวกำลังรับโทรศัพท์มือถือ</p> <p><i>lûuk-sǎao gam-lang ráp thoo-rá-sàp-muue-thûue</i></p> <p>"The daughter is answering the mobile phone."</p>
<p>ศิลปินกำลังวาดภาพ</p> <p><i>sîn-lá-bpin gam-lang wâat phâap</i></p> <p>"The artist is drawing a picture."</p>	<p>ชาวบ้านแห่กันมาดูรถคันใหม่ของเขา</p> <p><i>chaaao-bâan hàae gan maa duu rôt khan mài khăawng khǎo</i></p> <p>"The villagers gathered together to look at his new car."</p>
<p>ผู้หญิงสมัยอยุธยาต้องออกรบ</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng sà-mǎi à-yú-thá-yaa dtâwng àawk róp</i></p> <p>"Women in the Ayutthaya Period had to do battle."</p>	<p>น้ำพริกถ้วยนี้เผ็ดเกินไป</p> <p><i>nám-phrík thûuai níi phèt gooen-bpai</i></p> <p>"This bowl of chili sauce is too spicy."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ละมั้ง (*lâ máng*)

This phrase means "perhaps." In a sentence, ละมั้ง (*lâ máng*) can come at the end of a statement to indicate that the speaker thinks the statement might be true. A lot of time, we use ละมั้ง (*lâ máng*) when the speaker wants to give his or her opinion on something that he or she isn't 100 percent sure about. So adding this phrase to the end of the statement tells the listener that the statement is "maybe" or "perhaps" true.

2. คิดได้ยังไง (*khít dâai yang-ngai*)

This phrase means "How can you think of that?" คิด (*khít*) is the verb "to think," and ได้ (*dâai*) is an auxiliary verb meaning "can do." Then the last part, ยังไง (*yang-ngai*), means "how." So the whole thing means "How can you think of that?" or "How did you come up with that?" This is a good phrase to use when you are very surprised by someone's imagination.

3. สงสัย...ว่า (*sǎng-sǎi...wâa*)

This is a phrase that we use to show that we are "wondering about" or "suspecting" something. สงสัย (*sǎng-sǎi*) is a verb meaning "to doubt," "to wonder," or "to suspect." ว่า (*wâa*) is a connecting word used like "that" in English. We would follow สงสัยว่า (*sǎng-sǎi wâa*) with some statement that we're wondering about or suspicious of to say "I suspect that..." or "I'm wondering whether it's the case that..."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using เมื่อก่อน (*mûuea-gàawn*) and เมื่อกี้ (*mûuea-gii*) to Talk About different Levels of the Past.

เมื่อก่อนในไทยมีแต่พริกไทย

mûuea-gàawn nai thai mii dtàae phrik-thai.

"In former times, we only had black pepper in Thailand."

The focus of this lesson is using เมื่อก่อน (*mûuea-gàawn*) and เมื่อกี้ (*mûuea-gii*) to talk about different levels of the past. In Thai, we do not need to modify the forms of verbs to show different tenses such as the past or future. Instead, we will add other words to the sentence that indicate when something happened. Two phrases that we can use to refer to an event in the past are เมื่อก่อน (*mûuea-gàawn*) and เมื่อกี้ (*mûuea-gii*). The difference between these

two is that **เมื่อก่อน** (*mûuea-gàawn*) indicates something that happened in a relatively more distant past, while **เมื่อกี้** (*mûuea-gîi*) indicates an action that took place very recently, usually that same day.

เมื่อ (*mûuea*) means "when" or "at the time of," and **ก่อน** (*gàawn*) means "before." Usually, we use **เมื่อก่อน** (*mûuea-gàawn*) to talk about an action that happened "in earlier times." This could be a few years ago or hundreds of years ago. The exact amount of time is relative, but by using **เมื่อก่อน** (*mûuea-gàawn*), the speaker indicates that he or she considers it to be a long time ago. Here is an example we had from the conversation.

For Example:

1. **เมื่อก่อนในไทยมีแต่พริกไทย**
mûuea-gàawn nai thai mii dtàae phrík-thai.
"In former times, we only had black pepper in Thailand."

In contrast to this, **เมื่อกี้** (*mûuea-gîi*) usually indicates that an action took place just a moment ago. However, we can also use it to refer to some action that took place earlier in the same day if the speaker considers that it was not long ago. Here is the example we saw in the conversation.

For Example:

1. **เมื่อกี้ตอนพิมพ์รูปเค้ก...**
mûuea-gîi dtâwn phim thàai rûup khéek...
"Just before, when you took a picture of the cake..."

In this example, the action took place just a short moment ago, so the speaker uses **เมื่อกี้** (*mûuea-gîi*). An alternative spelling and pronunciation to **เมื่อกี้** (*mûuea-gîi*) is **เมื่อกี๊** (*mûuea-gíi*). So, the previous example could also have been written as **เมื่อกี๊ตอนพิมพ์รูปเค้ก...** (*mûuea-gíi dtâwn phim thàai rûup khéek...*), meaning "Just before when you took a picture of the cake..."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Evolution of Thai

Cuisine

Thai cuisine has evolved over the centuries. In olden times, food was prepared by baking, grilling, and boiling. Before contact with Europeans, black pepper was the primary spice used to add heat to dishes. Thai meals have always been based around rice, with fish and vegetables forming the bulk of the dishes served to go with rice.

Over time, Thai cuisine was influenced by Indian and Chinese cooking styles. The main influences from China were stir-frying, deep-frying, and the introduction of noodles. The influence from India was the use of various spices in curries. Later on, the Portuguese brought chili peppers from the New World, which are now a huge part of Thai cooking. It's almost hard to believe that hundreds of years ago Thai food had no chili peppers at all.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #17

Retirement Planning the Thai Way

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

17

THAI

1. พิม: สมมุติว่าในอนาคตเราได้แต่งงานกัน พี่ก้องอยากมีลูกกี่คนคะ
2. ก้อง: 5 คนจ้ะ
3. พิม: โห แล้วเราจะจ่ายค่าเล่าเรียนไหวหรือคะ
4. ก้อง: อาจะยากหน่อยตอนเราเลี้ยงดูพวกเขา แต่จะดีกับเราตอนแก่แน่ะ จะมีลูกๆ หลายคนดูแลเรา
5. พิม: แต่สมมุติว่าเรามีแต่ลูกผู้ชาย แล้วทุกคนบวชเป็นพระแล้วไม่ได้ทำงานล่ะคะ
6. ก้อง: เราจะโชคร้ายขนาดนั้นเลยหรือ ใครจะมีลูกชายบวชเป็นพระตั้ง 5 รูปในครอบครัวเดียว
7. พิม: พิมพูดเล่นนะ เพราะพิมคิดว่าเราจะมีแต่ลูกสาว
8. ก้อง: อ้อ น้องพิมล้อเล่นอีก ไข่ม้ายจ๊ะ

ENGLISH

1. PIM: Suppose that we got married in the future. How many kids would you want to have?
2. GONG: Five.

CONT'D OVER

3. PIM: Whoa! And we'd be able to afford their education?

4. GONG: It might be a little difficult when taking care of them. But it would be good for us when we get old. We'll have many children to look after us.

5. PIM: But suppose we had only sons, and all of them became monks and didn't work?

6. GONG: We're going to be unlucky like that, huh? Who would have as many as five sons become monks in a single family?

7. PIM: Right, I'm just kidding because I think we'll have only daughters.

8. GONG: Oh, you're just kidding again, right?

ROMANIZATION

1. PHIM: sǒm-mút wâa nai à-naa-khót rao dâai dtàeng-ngaán gan. phîi gâwng yàak mii lûuk gii khon khá.

2. GÂWNG: hâa khon jâ.

3. PHIM: hǒo. láaeo rao jà jâai khâa-lâo-riian wǎai rǒoe khá.

4. GÂWNG: àat-jà yâak nàwy dtaawn rao líang duu phûuak-khǎo. dtàae jà dii gáp rao dtaawn gàae ná. jà mii lûuk-lûuk lǎai khon duu-lae rao.

5. PHIM: dtàae sǒm-mút wâa rao mii dtàae lûuk phûu-chaai. láaeo thúk-khon bùuat bpen phrá. láaeo mâi dâi tham-ngaán lâ khá.

CONT'D OVER

6. GĀWNG: rao jà chōok-ráai khà-nàat nán looei rōoe. khrai jà mii lûuk-chaai bûuat bpen phrá dtâng hâa rûup nai kh râawp-khruua diiao.
7. PHIM: phim phûut lên ná. phráw phim khít wâa rao jà mii dtàae lûuk-săao.
8. GĀWNG: ăaw. náawng phim láaw-lên ìik. châi mái já.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
อนาคต	<i>à-naa-khót</i>	future	noun
สมมุติ	<i>sǒm-mút</i>	to suppose, to presume	verb
แต่งงาน	<i>dtàeng-ngaán</i>	to marry	verb
ค่าเล่าเรียน	<i>khâa-lâo-riian</i>	tuition fee	noun
ไหว	<i>wăi</i>	to be physically able, to be capable	verb, adverb
เลี้ยง	<i>líang</i>	to take care of, to provide for, to give a treat	verb
โชคร้าย	<i>chōok-ráai</i>	bad luck	noun
แก่	<i>gàae</i>	old, elderly	adjective
พระ	<i>phrá</i>	monk, Buddha image	noun
ลูกสาว	<i>lûuk-săao</i>	daughter	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>เธอน่าจะมีอนาคตที่สดใสเพราะมีประวัติการ เรียนที่ดีมาก</p> <p><i>thooe nâa-jà mii à-naa-khót thii sòt-sǎi phráw mii bprà-wát gaan-riian thii dii mâak</i></p> <p>"She probably has a bright future owing to her great educational background."</p>	<p>สมมุติว่ามีเวลาว่าง เธออยากไปเที่ยวที่ไหน</p> <p><i>sôm-mút wâa mii wee-laa wâang. thooe yàak bpai thiiao thii-nǎi.</i></p> <p>"Assuming that you had free time, where would you like to travel to?"</p>
<p>หลานของเราจะแต่งงานในวันที่หกกันยายน</p> <p><i>lǎan khǎawng raojà dtàeng-ngaana nain wan thii hòk gan-yaa-yon</i></p> <p>"My nephew will get married on September 6."</p>	<p>พ่อแม่จ่ายค่าเล่าเรียนให้มาเรียนหนังสือ ไม่ใช่มาเที่ยว</p> <p><i>phâaw mâae jàai khâa-lâo-riian hâi maa riian nǎng-sǔue. mâi châi maa thiiao.</i></p> <p>"Dad and Mom paid for your tuition for you to study, not for you to have fun."</p>
<p>ผมเดินไม่ไหวแล้ว</p> <p><i>phǒm dooen mâi wǎi láaeo.</i></p> <p>"I can't walk anymore."</p>	<p>คราวหน้าฉันเลี้ยงเอง</p> <p><i>khraao-nâa chǎn líang eeng</i></p> <p>"Next time I'll pay."</p>
<p>ดิฉันได้ยินว่ามีมหาเศรษฐีจะเลี้ยงสมรสให้คู่ นั้น</p> <p><i>dì-chǎn dâi-yin wâa mii má-hǎa-sèet-thii jà líiang sôm-rót hâi khûu nán</i></p> <p>"I heard there's a multimillionaire who is going to throw a wedding party for that couple."</p>	<p>โชคร้ายทำกระเป๋าตังค์หาย ไม่มีตังค์กินข้าว</p> <p><i>chòok-ráai tham grà-bpǎo sà-dtàang hǎai. mâi mii dtang gin khâao.</i></p> <p>"I had bad luck and lost my wallet. Now I don't have money to eat."</p>
<p>ผมแก่กว่าแม่ของคุณสิบปี</p> <p><i>phǒm gàae gwàa mâae khǎawng khun sîp bpîi</i></p> <p>"I'm ten years older than your mother."</p>	<p>ตื่นตั้งแต่เช้าทำอาหารมาใส่บาตร พระก็ไม่มาซักที</p> <p><i>dtùuen dtâng-dtâae cháao tham-aa-hǎan maa sài bàat. phrá gǎaw mâi maa sák-thii.</i></p> <p>"I woke up early and cooked food to offer as alms, but no monks came."</p>

<p>แม่กำลังโทรศัพท์หาลูกสาวของเธอ <i>mâae gam-lang thoo-rá-sàp hǎa lúuk-sǎao khǎawng-thooe</i></p> <p>"The mother is calling her daughter."</p>	<p>แม่กำลังอ่านให้ลูกสาวของเธอฟัง <i>mâae gam-lang àan hǎi lúuk-sǎao khǎawng thooe fang</i></p> <p>"The mother is reading to her daughter."</p>
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<p>ลูกสาวของคุณอายุกี่ขวบ <i>lúuk-sǎao khǎawng khun aa-yú gii khùuap</i></p> <p>"How old is your daughter?"</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. บวชเป็นพระ (*bùuat bpen phrá*)

This phrase means "to ordain to be a monk." บวช (*bùuat*) is a verb meaning "to ordain," and เป็น (*bpen*) is the verb "to be." พระ (*phrá*) can mean either "monk" or "Buddha image," but in this case it is obvious from the context that we mean "monk." We can also shorten the phrase down to just บวชพระ (*bùuat phrá*).

2. เราจะโชคร้ายขนาดนั้นเลยหรอ (*rao já chòok ráai khà-nàat nán looei rǒoe*)

This expression means "We are going to be so unlucky like that, huh?" One of the keywords in this sentence is โชคร้าย (*chòok ráai*), which means "bad luck" or "misfortune." Another key expression is ขนาดนั้น (*khà-nàat nán*), which means "to that degree" or "to that extent." We add เลย (*looei*) to give extra emphasis, and we put หรอ (*rǒoe*) at the end to add a sense of doubt, as in "Really?" or "Is that so?"

3. ล้อเล่น/พูดเล่น (*láaw-lên/phúut-lên*)

Both of these expressions mean "to tease" or "to joke." เล่น (*lên*) is the verb "to play." When we place it right after other verbs, it gives the meaning of carrying out the action in a non-serious manner. You can use ล้อเล่น (*láaw-lên*) or พูดเล่น (*phúut-lên*) whenever you want to let someone know that you were "only joking" or "just kidding."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using สมมุติ (*sǒm-mút*) to Mean "Suppose" or "Presume."

สมมุติว่าในอนาคตเราจะได้แต่งงานกัน พี่ก็อยากมีลูกกี่คนคะ

sǒm-mút wâa nai à-naa-khót rao dâai dtàeng-ngaang gan. phǐi gâwng yàak mii lûuk gii khon khá.

"Suppose that we got married in the future. How many kids would you want to have?"

The focus of this lesson is using สมมุติ (*sǒm-mút*) to mean "suppose" or "presume." สมมุติ (*sǒm-mút*) is a verb that means "to assume," "to suppose," or "to imagine." In a sentence, it will usually appear at the beginning, and it will be followed by ว่า (*wâa*), meaning "that." In addition, we generally use สมมุติ (*sǒm-mút*) when there are two statements that link together. However, it appears before the first statement only. You can think of the pattern like this: สมมุติว่า (*sǒm-mút wâa*) meaning "assuming that" + Sentence A + Sentence B

Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. สมมุติว่าในอนาคตเราจะได้แต่งงานกัน พี่ก็อยากมีลูกกี่คนคะ
sǒm-mút wâa nai à-naa-khót rao dâai dtàeng-ngaang gan. phǐi gâwng yàak mii lûuk gii khon khá.
"Suppose that we got married in the future. How many kids would you want to have?"

In this case, we see that the second sentence is a question that the speaker asks in dependence upon the assumption set up in the first sentence. This is very common, but when we use สมมุติ (*sǒm-mút*), the second sentence does not need to always be a question. We could have simply made a statement in the second sentence by saying something like the following sentence.

For Example:

1. สมมุติว่าในอนาคตเราจะได้แต่งงานกัน พี่มอยากมีลูกห้าคน
sǒm-mút wâa nai à-naa-khót rao dâai dtàeng-ngaang gan. phim yàak mii lûuk hâa khon.
"Supposing that we got married in the future, I would want to have five kids."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Where Does the Thai Paycheck Go?

In Thai culture, children are expected to help support their parents once the children are of working age. It is common for Thai workers to send a portion of their salary each month to their parents. Some retired parents might not really need much money if they own their own home and lead a simple village lifestyle, but there is still an expectation for their working children to send back a little money each month. The firstborn child is often responsible for helping put their younger siblings through school. So being the firstborn child can really be more of a burden than a blessing.

Every year many Thai people travel abroad to work overseas to be able to earn a higher income than they could if they stayed in Thailand. Much of the money earned by Thais working overseas is sent back to their family members in Thailand. Common jobs for overseas Thai workers are construction jobs in Middle East countries and working in Thai restaurants in Europe, North America, or Japan.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #18

Thai Kids Sing the Strangest Songs

CONTENTS

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

18

THAI

1. พิม: เค้กมะพร้าวอร่อยมาก
2. ก้อง: อืมอร่อย แต่พี่ชอบพายเชอร์รี่มากที่สุด
3. พิม: อ้อชอบเชอร์รี่เหรอ "ไอแอมเชอร์รี่จี้จี้หัวใจ"
4. ก้องและพิม: "ไอแอมตกบันไดหัวใจจี้จี้"
5. ก้อง: ฮ่าๆ พี่สงสัยว่าใครแต่งเพลงนี้ มันสื่อถึงอะไร
6. พิม: ไม่รู้เหมือนกันค่ะ ตอนเป็นเด็กก็ร้องไปตามเพื่อนๆ
7. ก้อง: สงสัยเพลงนี้จะเกิดขึ้นหลังจากชั่วโมงเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษแน่ๆ
8. พิม: ค่ะ สงสัยเด็กเดินร้องเพลงนี้ออกมาจากห้องเรียน แล้วเพื่อนๆ ก็จำและร้องต่อๆ กันมา

ENGLISH

1. PIM: The coconut cake is delicious.
2. GONG: Yeah, it's good. But I like cherry pie the best.
3. PIM: Oh, you like cherry, huh? "I am Cherry, tickle my heart."
4. GONG AND PIM: "I fall down the stairs, my heart dips in poo."

CONT'D OVER

5. GONG: Haha. I wonder who came up with this song. What does it even mean?
6. PIM: I don't know either. When I was a kid, I learned to sing it from my friends.
7. GONG: I bet this song came about after English class.
8. PIM: Yeah, I wonder whether the children sang this song as they walked out of the classroom, and their friends remembered it and kept singing afterward.

ROMANIZATION

1. PHIM: khéek má-phráao à-ràwy mâak
2. GÂWNG: uuem à-ràwy. dtàae phîi châawp phaai chooe-rîi mâak thîi-sùt.
3. PHIM: ăaw châawp chooe-rîi rŏoe. ai aaem chooe-rîi ják-gà-jîi hŭua-jai
4. GÂWNG LÁE ai aaem dtòk ban-dai hŭua-jai jîm khîi.
PHIM:
5. GÂWNG: hâa-hâa phîi sŏng-săi wâa khrai dtàeng-phleeng níi. man sŭue thŭeng à-rai.
6. PHIM: mâi rúu mŭuean gan khâ. dtaawn bpen dèk gâaw ráawng bpai dtaam phŭuean-phŭuean
7. GÂWNG: sŏng-săi phleeng níi jà gòoet khŭen lăng-jàak chŭua-moong riian wí-chaa phaa-săa-ang-grìt nâae-nâae.

CONT'D OVER

<p>ฝนกำลังตกลงบนถนน <i>fǒn gam-lang dtòk long bon thà-nǒn</i></p> <p>"The rain is falling on the street."</p>	<p>เขาไม่มาตามนัดเพราะเขาตกบันไดตอนนี้อยู่โรงพยาบาล <i>khǎo mâi maa dtaam nát phráw khǎo dtòk ban-dai. dtaawn-níi yùu roong-phá-yaa-baan.</i></p> <p>"He didn't come to the appointment because he fell on some stairs. Now he's in the hospital."</p>
<p>อย่าเอานิ้วมาจิ้มเอวนะมันจี้กจ <i>yàa ao níu maa jīm eeo ná man ják-gà-jīi</i></p> <p>"Don't poke me in the waist with your finger. It's ticklish."</p>	<p>ปวดขี้จ้งเลย <i>bpùuat khīi jang looei.</i></p> <p>"I really need to take a dump!"</p>
<p>บอยด์ โกสิยพงษ์ไม่เพียงแต่เป็นนักร้องเท่านั้น เขายังเป็นนักแต่งเพลงที่มีพรสวรรค์อีกด้วย <i>baawy goo-sì-yá-phoong mâi phīiang dtàae bpen nák-ráawng thāo-nán khǎo yang bpen nák-dtèng-phleeng tīi mīi phaawn-sà-wǎn ìik dùuai</i></p> <p>"Boyd Kosiyabong is not only a singer but also a very talented song writer."</p>	<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กก็แปลก <i>faaen rao chāawp tham dtuua nāa-sǒng-sǎi. àaep mīi gīk rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. อืม (*uuem*)

This is simply a very informal way of saying "yes." Answering with อืม (*uuem*) would be like saying "uh-huh" or "yeah" in English. This would usually sound too casual or rude to use with a stranger or someone with a higher social rank than yourself.

2. มันสื่อถึงอะไร (*man sùue thǔeng à-rai*)

This phrase means "What does that convey?" สื่อ (*sùue*) is a verb that means "to convey," "to communicate," or "to impart." ถึง (*thǔeng*) means "to," and อะไร (*à-rai*) is the question "What?"

So then the word-for-word translation gives us "It conveys to what?" but it might be better understood as "What's that supposed to mean?"

3. หลังจากชั่วโมงเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ (*lǎng-jàak chûua-moong-riian wí-chaa phaa-sǎa-ang-grit*)

This phrase means "after the English lesson." หลังจาก (*lǎng-jàak*) is a preposition meaning "after." ชั่วโมงเรียน (*chûua-moong-riian*) means "class hour" or "lesson," and วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ (*wí-chaa phaa-sǎa-ang-grit*) means "English subject."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Verb สงสัย (*sǒng-sǎi*) to "Wonder" About Something.

พี่สงสัยว่าใครแต่งเพลงนี้

phī sǒng-sǎi wāa khrai dtàeng-phleeng ní.

"I wonder who came up with this song."

The focus of this lesson is using the verb สงสัย (*sǒng-sǎi*) to "wonder" about something. The verb สงสัย (*sǒng-sǎi*) can mean "to wonder," "to doubt," or "to suspect." We can use สงสัย (*sǒng-sǎi*) with or without the connecting particle ว่า (*wāa*), meaning "that." One example from the conversation was the following sentence.

For Example:

1. พี่สงสัยว่าใครแต่งเพลงนี้
phī sǒng-sǎi wāa khrai dtàeng-phleeng ní.
"I wonder who came up with this song."

In this example, the second half of the sentence gives us a question that the subject is wondering about. When we use it like this, the subject doesn't have any idea what the answer to the question should be. The second example from the conversation was a little different.

For Example:

1. สงสัยเพลงนี้จะเกิดขึ้นหลังจากชั่วโมงเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษแน่ๆ
sǒng-sǎi phleeng níi jà gòet khûen lǎng-jàak chûua-moong riian wí-chaá phaa-sǎa-ang-grít nâae-nâae.
"I suspect this song came about after English class, surely."

Here the speaker is not wondering about a question, but instead he or she is telling the listener his or her opinion on what he or she believes could likely be true. So in this case, it's better to translate สงสัย (*sǒng-sǎi*) as "to suspect."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Does That Thai Song Make Sense?

There are many playground songs or chants that get handed down year after year to Thai schoolchildren by their peers. The rhyming structures of these chants are different than in English songs. We like to have words at the ends of lines rhyme with each other, but Thai songs tend to use more internal rhyming, where rhyming words will all be placed next to each other. If you are from the United States, you probably remember the song "Miss Susie had a Steamboat." Thai playground rhymes are similar to songs such as "Miss Susie" in two ways. First, there are many variations of the song, and secondly, the words don't make much sense.

If you think about it, these songs were made up on the spot by children and then spread organically over time and distance. So as they moved from one region of the country to another, it's easy for new lines to get added or existing lines of the song to be forgotten. Also since little kids are the composers of these songs, they aren't always the most logical. For example, one popular Thai rhyme starts out like this:

รถไฟจะไปโคราช ตดดังป๊าด ถึงราชบุรี ตดอีกทีถึงบริษัท บริษัทป๊าๆ เป้อๆ...
rót-fai jà bpai khoo-râat. dtòt dang bpáat thǔeng râat-bù-rii. dtòt iik thii thǔeng baaw-rí-sàt. baaw-rí-sàt bpâm-bpâm bpǒoe-bpǒoe...

"The train will go to Khorat. It toots a loud fart on reaching Ratburi. It farts again at the company. The company is stupid and clumsy."

Putting aside the adolescent humor, this rhyme simply makes no sense because Khorat is located to the east of Bangkok, but Ratburi is west of Bangkok. So there aren't even any trains

that would pass through Ratburi on the way to Khorat. But they still get passed on year after year so that most Thai adults are still familiar with these songs from their childhood.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #19

Don't Forget your Socks if You Go Bowling in Thailand

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

19

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. PIM: Gong, it's your turn to bowl.
3. GONG: I'm going to show you how to do it like a pro.
4. (sound of a ball knocking down pins)
5. PIM: Great job! You got eight pins. But the two pins that are left are really hard to knock down with one shot.
6. GONG: It's not so hard. Watch me.
7. PIM: Hey! The machine knocked one of the pins over.
8. GONG: I'm gonna roll now.
9. (sound of a ball knocking over a pin)
10. GONG: Yay! I got a spare. I'm the best!
11. PIM: You're not that good! You had help. If the machine helped knock over pins for me too, I'd have as many points as you.
12. GONG: If you think you're good, shall we go at it another round?
13. PIM: Sure.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. PHIM: phîi gâwng khâ. dtaa phîi khâ.
3. GÂWNG: mâ. phîi jà choo hâi duu wâa muue aa-chîip khăo tham gan yang-ngai.
4. (sound of a ball knocking down pins)
5. PHIM: gèeng mâak looei khâ. dâai bpàaet phin. dtàae iik sảawng phin thîi lủuea yâak mâak thîi jà yoon khráng diiao lóm.
6. GÂWNG: mâi yâak sả-nàwy. dỉiao duu phîi.
7. PHIM: hỏo. khủueang tham hâi phin lóm bpai nủeng phin.
8. GÂWNG: yoon láaeo náa.
9. (sound of a ball knocking over a pin)
10. GÂWNG: yẻe. phỉi dâai sả-bpaae. phỉi gẻeng thỉi-sủt.
11. PHIM: mâi gẻng sả-nàwy. phỉi mii dtuua-chủuai. thâa khủueang chủuai lóm phin hâi phim dủuai phim gảaw jà dâai khá-naaen thâo gảp phỉi.
12. GÂWNG: thâa náawng phim khít wâa gẻeng rao maa sủu gan iik sảk rảawp mái.
13. PHIM: dâai loei.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
เท่ากับ	<i>thâo-gàp</i>	to be equal to, to be comparable	verb
โยน	<i>yoon</i>	to throw, to pitch, to toss	verb
มืออาชีพ	<i>muue-aa-chiip</i>	professional	adjective
ตา	<i>dtaa</i>	a turn, a time	noun
คะแนน	<i>khá-naaen</i>	points	noun
ล้ม	<i>lóm</i>	to topple, to collapse	Noun
เดี๋ยวนะ	<i>dǐiao</i>	in a moment	adverb
เครื่อง	<i>khŕûueang</i>	machine, tool, equipment	noun
สู้	<i>sùu</i>	to fight, to rally	verb
เก่ง	<i>gèng</i>	clever, skillful	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ห้าคุณศูนย์เท่ากับศูนย์</p> <p><i>hâa khuun sŭun thâo gâp sŭun.</i></p> <p>"Five times zero equals zero."</p>	<p>นาระชอบโยนหินลงในแม่น้ำ</p> <p><i>naa-rá châawp yoon hĭn long nai mâae-náam</i></p> <p>"Nara likes to throw rocks into the river."</p>
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<p>โดยทั่วไปแล้วการถ่ายรูปพาสปอร์ตจะให้ช่าง กล้องมืออาชีพที่ร้านถ่ายรูปเป็นคนถ่าย</p> <p><i>dooi thûua-bpai láaeo gaan-thàai-rûup phàat-sà- bpàawt jà hâi cháang glâwng muue-aa-chîip tîi ráan thàai-rûup bpen khon thàai.</i></p> <p>"It is common to have passport photos taken by professional photographers at photography shops."</p>	<p>ถึงตาเธอแล้ว</p> <p><i>thǔeng dtaa thooe láaeo</i></p> <p>"It's your turn already."</p>
<p>เครื่องนับคะแนนเสียเลย</p> <p>นับคะแนนผิดๆถูกๆ</p> <p><i>kh-rûueang nâp khâ-naaen sîia looei. nâp khâ- naaen phît-phît thûuk-thûuk</i></p> <p>"The voting machine is broken. It's recording the votes wrongly."</p>	<p>ต้นไม้ล้มเพราะพายุ</p> <p><i>dtôn khâ-nǔn lóm phráw phaa-yú</i></p> <p>"The jackfruit tree toppled from the storm."</p>
<p>เดี๋ยว รอแป๊บหนึ่ง ข้าวยังไม่เสร็จ</p> <p><i>díiao. raaw bàaeep nùeng. khâao yang mâi sèt.</i></p> <p>"Just a moment. Wait a little bit. The rice isn't finished yet."</p>	<p>ลูกค้ากำลังจ่ายที่เครื่องคิดเงิน</p> <p><i>lûuk-kháa gam-lang jàai thîi kh-rûueang-khít- ngoen</i></p> <p>"The customer is paying at the register."</p>
<p>เครื่องเล่นดีวีดีเครื่องนี้ราคาสี่พันบาท</p> <p><i>kh-rûueang-lên-dii-wii-dii kh-rûueang níi raa-khaa sii- phan bàat.</i></p> <p>"This DVD player costs four thousand baht."</p>	<p>สมชายต่อสู้กับความยากจน</p> <p><i>sôm-chaai dtàaw-sûu gâp khwaam yâak-jon</i></p> <p>"Somchai struggles with poverty."</p>
<p>เพื่อนของฉันรักษาความลับเก่ง</p> <p><i>phûuean khǎwng chǎn rák-sǎa khwaam-láp gèng</i></p> <p>"My friend is good at keeping secrets."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. พี่จะโชว์ให้คุณดู (*phii jà choo hâi duu*)

This phrase means "I will show you." พี่ (*phi*) is a word that means "elder sibling," but in this case, we can use it as the pronoun "I." โชว์ (*choo*) is just the verb "to show" taken from English. ให้คุณดู (*hâi duu*) is an expression made up of two verbs that mean "so that it can be seen." So, the full meaning is something like "I will show for you to see it."

2. เขา (*khǎo*)

This is usually a pronoun that means "he" or "she." However, we can also use เขา (*khǎo*) as the first-person pronoun "I." When we use it as a first-person pronoun, เขา (*khǎo*) indicates informality between the speakers. It comes across as cute sounding. A counterpart for เขา (*khǎo*) used in this way is ตัวเอง (*dtuua-eeng*) for "you."

3. ที่เหลือ (*thii lǔuea*)

This phrase means "the remaining" or "the leftover." เหลือ (*lǔuea*) is the verb "to remain," so ที่เหลือ (*thii lǔuea*) would be "that which remains."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) to De-Emphasize.

ไม่ยากซะหน่อย

mái yâak sá-nàwy.

"It's not so hard."

The focus of this lesson is using ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) to de-emphasize. In casual speech, you can add ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) to the end of a sentence in order to make a point of de-emphasizing something. Very often, you will use ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) after negative statements to mean "not so much." If this is the case, the negative particle ไม่ (*mái*) will be followed by an adjective or verb, and then that is followed by ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*). Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ไม่ยากซะหน่อย
mâi yâak sá-nàwy.
"It's not so hard."

In the example above, ยาก (*yâak*) is the verb "to be difficult." When we add the negative particle, the phrase ไม่ยาก (*mâi yâak*) means "It's not difficult." Then we can add ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) to downplay the difficulty even more so that ไม่ยากซะหน่อย (*mâi yâak sá-nàwy*) is like saying "It's really not so difficult." Here is another example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ไม่เก่งซะหน่อย
mâi gèng sá-nàwy.
"You're not that good!"

In this example, เก่ง (*gèng*) is an adjective that means "clever" or "skillful." With the negative particle added, the phrase ไม่เก่ง (*mâi gèng*) means "not skillful." We can further downplay the adjective by adding ซะหน่อย (*sá-nàwy*) to the end of the sentence. That gives us ไม่เก่งซะหน่อย (*mâi gèng sá-nàwy*), which is like saying "You're really not all that skillful."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

One-Stop Entertainment in Thailand

Bowling has become a fairly popular indoor leisure activity in Thai cities. Bowling alleys can be found at many large shopping malls, where they are often grouped with the cinema. This is because the largest movie theater chain, Major Cineplex, also runs the largest chain of bowling alleys, Major Bowl. In many locations, karaoke rooms are combined with bowling lanes and cinemas, all in the same spot.

Bowling alleys in Thailand have a hip, modern atmosphere to attract young people. Lots of bowling alleys use black lights for a glow-in-the-dark effect with fluorescent-colored balls. There is usually loud pop or dance music played at the bowling alley to create a fun

atmosphere; some alleys even have live DJs.

Since Thailand has a hot climate, and so many people wear sandals or flip-flops, a lot of times people show up at the bowling alley without any socks. But this is not a problem, because in addition to renting shoes, almost every bowling alley in Thailand sells cheap athletic socks. Many bowling alleys also have a full menu of Thai and Western food as well as beer and other drinks available. A group of friends can begin the night with food and bowling, and then they can continue having fun at the karaoke or cinema.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #20

The Secret Lives of Thais

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

20

THAI

1. พิมพ์: เย่ๆ สไตร์ค์เป็นครั้งที่สองแล้ว ตาพี่
2. (sound of a mobile phone ringing)
3. ก້อง: แป๊บบิ่ง ฮัลโหล ว่าไงไ้
4. ไ้: กูมาหาแฟนที่สนามบิน แต่กูหาเค้าไม่เจอ
5. ก້อง: โทรหาเค้ารียัง
6. ไ้: กูโทรแล้วแต่ไม่มีคนรับสาย
7. ก້อง: เครื่องบินลงจอดตรงเวลา รีเปล่า อย่าเพิ่งกังวลไป
8. ไ้: เธอบอกว่าเครื่องลงจอดตรงเวลา แต่เธอหายไปไหนก็ไม่วู้
เมื่อคืนกูก็นอนไม่หลับเพราะเป็นห่วงเค้ามาก
9. ก້อง: หืม แปลกๆนะ สงสัยเค้ามีก๊ิกรีเปล่า
10. ไ้: กูก็คิดเหมือนกัน จะทำยังงัยดีล่ะ
11. ก້อง: คิดไม่ออก
แกคงทำอะไรไม่ได้ในตอนนี้นอกจากรอให้เค้าติดต่อกลับมา
12. ไ้: มึงพูดถูก กูคงต้องรอ จั๊นแค่นี้ก่อนนะ ขอบใจมากเพื่อน
13. ก້อง: อืมไม่เป็นไร

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. PIM: Yay! I got a second strike. It's your turn.
3. (sound of a mobile phone ringing)
4. GONG: Just a minute. Hello. What's up, Go?
5. GO: I went to meet my girlfriend at the airport. But I looked and couldn't find her.
6. GONG: Did you call her?
7. GO: I called already, but nobody answered.
8. GONG: Did her plane land on time? Don't start worrying.
9. GO: She told me her plane landed on time, but she just disappeared. Last night I couldn't sleep because I was so worried about her.
10. GONG: Hmm...It's strange. I wonder whether she has a secret lover?
11. GO: I was thinking the same thing. What should I do?
12. GONG: I can't think of anything. There might not be anything you can do, besides wait for her to contact you.
13. GO: You're right. I just have to wait. Well, that's all. Thanks a lot, friend.
14. GONG: Yeah, no problem.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. PHIM: yêe-yêe. sà-dtrai bpen khráng thîi sǎawng láaeo. dtaa phîi.
3. (sound of a mobile phone ringing)
4. GÂWNG: bpáaep-nueng. han-lǎo. wâa ngai gôo.
5. GÔO: guu maa hǎa faaen thîi sà-nǎam-bin. dtàae guu hǎa faaen mâi jooe.
6. GÂWNG: thoo hǎa khaó rúe yang.
7. GÔO: guu thoo láaeo dtàae mâi mii khon ráp sǎai.
8. GÂWNG: khrûeang-bin long jàawt dtrong wee-laa rúe bplào. yàa phòeng gang-won bpai.
9. GÔO: thooe bàawk wâa khrûeang long jàawt dtrong wee-laa. dtàae thooe hǎai bpai nǎi gâaw mâi rúu. mûuea-khuuen guu gâaw naawn mâi lǎp phráw bpen hûuang khaó mâak.
10. GÂWNG: hûuem. bplàaek-bplàaek ná. sǎng-sǎi khaó mii gík rúe bplào.
11. GÔO: guu gâaw khít mǔuean-gan. jà tham yang-ngai dii lâ.
12. GÂWNG: khít mâi àawk. gaae khong tham à-rai mâi dâai nai dtaawn-níi nâawk-jàak raaw hâi khaó dtìt dtàaw glǎp maa.
13. GÔO: mueng phûut thùuk. guu khong dtâwng raaw. ngán khâae níi gàawn ná. khàawp-jai mâak phûuean.

CONT'D OVER

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
สนามบิน	<i>sà-năam-bin</i>	airport	noun
หา	<i>hăa</i>	to look for	verb
แฟน	<i>faen</i>	boyfriend, girlfriend	noun
หาย	<i>hăai</i>	to be lost, to disappear, to be cured	verb
เจอ	<i>jooe</i>	to meet	verb
รับสาย	<i>ráp-săai</i>	to answer the telephone	verb
เครื่องบิน	<i>khŕûueang-bin</i>	airplane	noun
กิ๊ก	<i>gík</i>	casual lover	noun
ลงจอด	<i>long-jàawt</i>	to land	verb
กังวล	<i>gang-won</i>	to worry	Verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>เขารออยู่ที่สนามบินห้าชั่วโมง</p> <p><i>khăo raaw yùu thîi sà-năam-bin hăa chûua-moong.</i></p> <p>"He waited five hours in the airport."</p>	<p>นกกาคุ้ยเขี่ยหาอาหาร</p> <p><i>nók-gaa khúi-khîia hăa aa-hăan</i></p> <p>"The black crow is looking for something to eat."</p>
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<p>แฟนเธอหล่อมาก <i>faaen thooe làaw mâak</i></p> <p>"Her boyfriend is very handsome."</p>	<p>ดิฉันทำกุญแจรถหาย <i>dì-chăn tham gun-jaae rót hăai</i></p> <p>"I lost my car key."</p>
<p>เจอกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ สวัสดีค่ะ <i>jooe gan mài phrûng-níi sà-wàt-dii khâ</i></p> <p>"See you again tomorrow. Good-bye."</p>	<p>โทรไปตั้งหลายครั้งทำไมเธอไม่รับสายฉันเลย <i>thoo bpai dtâng lăai khráng tham-mai thooe mâi ráp-săai chăn looei</i></p> <p>"I called many times. How come you didn't answer the phone at all."</p>
<p>ผมนั่งเครื่องบินสิบสามชั่วโมงมาจากอเมริกา <i>phǒm nâng khrûeang-bin sîp-săam chúua-moong maa jàak à-mee-rí-gaa.</i></p> <p>"I sat on the airplane for thirteen hours from America."</p>	<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กที่เรารู้ <i>faaen rao châawp tham dtuua nâa-sǒng-săi. àaep mii gík rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>
<p>เด็กๆจะชอบดูเวลาเครื่องบินลงจอด <i>dèk-dèk jà châawp duu wee-laa khrûeang-bin long-jàawt</i></p> <p>"The kids will like watching the planes land."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงกำลังรู้สึกกังวลเกี่ยวกับใบแจ้งหนี้ <i>phûu-yǐng rúu-sùek gang-won gíao-gàp bpai jâaeng nîi</i></p> <p>"The woman is worried about the bill."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. แป๊บหนึ่ง (*bpáaep-nueng*)

This phrase is a casual way to say "just a second." If you want to tell someone to "just wait a second," you can do so by using แป๊บหนึ่ง (*bpáaep-nueng*).

2. ไม่มีคนรับสาย (*mâi mii khon ráp-săai*)

This phrase means "nobody answered." ไม่มีคน (mâi mii khon) literally means "there is no person," and รับสาย (ráp-sǎai) means "to pick up the line." If you call and nobody on the other end picks up the phone, you can say ไม่มีคนรับสาย (mâi mii khon ráp-sǎai).

3. ตรงเวลา (dtrong wee-laa)

This expression means "right on time." ตรง (dtrong) means "straight," and เวลา (wee-laa) is "time." Because of this expression, ตรงเวลา (dtrong wee-laa), many Thai speakers will say "at a straight time" when they mean to say "right on time" in English.

4. หายไปไหนก็ไม่รู้ (hǎai bpai nǎi gâaw mâi rúu)

This phrase means "I don't know where it disappeared to." หาย (hǎai) is the verb "to disappear" or "to vanish," and ไปไหน (bpai nǎi) is a question meaning "Where did it go?" ก็ (gâaw) functions as a connecting word like "well" or "so," and ไม่รู้ (mâi rúu) means "I don't know." So we can understand the entire phrase as "Where did it disappear to? Well, I don't know."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ไม่ (Mâi) Between Two Verbs to Show That the First Verb Was an Unsuccessful Action.

ดูมหาแฟนที่สนามบิน แต่ดูหาเค้าไม่เจอ

guu maa hǎa faaen thii sà-nǎam-bin. dtàae guu hǎa khóo mâi joe.

"I went to see my girlfriend at the airport. But I looked and couldn't find her."

The focus of this lesson is using ไม่ (mâi) between two verbs to show that the first verb was an unsuccessful action. We use this pattern when the two verbs are usually logically connected in a natural order. For example, the verb "to lie down" would come before the verb "to sleep" when you describe a natural timeline of events. However, if you lie down but are unsuccessful in falling asleep, we can say นอนไม่หลับ (naawn mâi làp), meaning "I laid down, but couldn't sleep."

As you can see, the negative particle ไม่ (mâi) makes it so that the second action doesn't take place, which implies that the first action was carried out unsuccessfully or in vain. Here is one example that we had from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ฎมาหาแฟนที่สนามบิน แต่ฎหาเค้าไม่เจอ
guu maa hǎa faaen thǐi sà-nǎam-bin. dtàae guu hǎa kháo mâi jooe.
"I went to see my girlfriend at the airport. But I looked and couldn't find her."

In the example above, *หา (hǎa)* is the verb "to look for," and *เจอ (jooe)* is the verb "to meet" or "to find." So we can see that the speaker's attempt to look for his girlfriend was unsuccessful. Also, in this example, you can see that an object follows the verb by using the phrase *หาเค้า (hǎa kháo)* to mean "to look for her." This pattern is fine to use with or without objects attached to the verbs. It is more common for the second verb to not include a subject or an object because both of these should be fairly obvious from the first part of the sentence. *หา (hǎa)*, meaning "to look for," and *เจอ (jooe)*, meaning "to find," are very typical verbs to see used in this pattern because of their natural relation to each other. Here are some other common expressions that follow this pattern.

For Example:

1. มองไม่เห็น
maawng mâi hǎn
"to look at but not see"
2. คิดไม่ออก
khít mâi àawk
"to think about but be unable to express"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Having a Little Something Extra on the Side in Thailand

In Thai dating culture, a *กิ๊ก (gík)* is someone who is more than a friend but less than a girlfriend or boyfriend. Or, in other words, a *gík* is a casual lover whom you keep secret from your significant other. Married and unmarried people can both have a *gík*. For someone to be considered a *gík*, you'd have to already be in a serious relationship with someone else.

It is common for both men and women to have a *gík*. In 2012, a survey conducted by the condom manufacturer Durex made headlines by announcing that fifty-four percent of Thai men and fifty-nine percent of Thai women admitted to cheating on their spouse or partner. However, many Thai people are critical of the surveys methods and findings. The idea of a secret lover is widespread in popular culture. Many pop music videos follow a plot where the girl character is brokenhearted because she finds out that her man was cheating on her. But just because having a *gík* seems common doesn't mean that it's totally acceptable behavior. Despite the high rates of cheating partners being reported, most Thai people would get very upset if they found out that their partner was the one doing the cheating.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #21 A Thai Gossip Session

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- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

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THAI

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. พิม: ใครโทรมาคะ พี่ก้อง
3. ก้อง: อ้อ ไอ้โก้ แฟนใหม่มันหายไป มันก็เลยกังวลว่าเค้ามีกิ๊กรีเปลา
4. พิม: ขอโทษที่ต้องพูดตรงๆ นะคะ ผู้หญิงทั้งสวยและฉลาดขนาดนั้น พิมยังแปลกใจอยู่ว่าเธอยอมเป็นแฟนพี่โก้ได้อย่างไร
5. ก้อง: พี่ก็สงสัยอยู่เหมือนกัน
อาจเป็นไปได้ที่เขามีแฟนอยู่แล้วแต่ไอ้โก้มันแหละที่เป็นกิ๊ก
6. พิม: ไอ้ ที่พี่พูดก็อาจจะถูก พิมเห็นเรื่องแบบนี้ในมิวสิควีดีโอ
7. ก้อง: เพลงอะไร
8. พิม: (singing) “เธอมีใครแอบซ่อนในใจรีเปลา ไอ้...เย่.....”
9. ก้อง: ฮ่าๆ เออแล้วโบว์ลิ่งละ พิมยังคิดว่าจะชนะพี่ได้อยูรีเปลา
หรือว่าจะยอมแพ้
10. พิม: พิมจะไม่หยุดเล่นจนกว่าพิมจะเอาชนะพี่ก้องได้ แต่วันนี้มันดีกแล้ว
11. ก้อง: จ๊ะ พิมจะลองดูอีกครั้งก็ได้อาทิตย์หน้า

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)
2. PIM: Who was that calling, Gong?
3. GONG: Oh, it was Go. His new girlfriend disappeared. And so he was worried she might have a lover on the side.
4. PIM: Sorry for speaking so bluntly, but I'm still surprised that such a pretty and smart girl ever agreed to be Go's girlfriend.
5. GONG: I wondered the same thing too. It's possible she has a boyfriend already, and Go is in fact her fling on the side.
6. PIM: Oh, you could be right. I saw a story like this in a music video.
7. GONG: What song?
8. PIM: (singing) "Are you hiding someone in your heart? Oh...yeah..."
9. GONG: Ha ha. Umm, what about bowling? Do you still think you can beat me? Or are you going to give up?
10. PIM: I won't stop playing until I beat you. But for today it's getting late already.
11. GONG: OK. You can try again next week.

ROMANIZATION

1. (sounds of a bowling alley)

CONT'D OVER

2. PHIM: khrai thoo maa khá phii gâwng.
3. GÂWNG: ăaw. âi gôo. faaen mài man hăai bpai. man gâaw looei gang-won wâa kháo mii gík rúe bplào.
4. PHIM: khăaw-thôot thii dtâwng phûut dtrong-dtrong ná khá. phûu-yǐng tháang sũuai láe chà-làat khà-nàat nán phim yang bplàaek-jai yùu wâa thooe yaawm bpen faaen phii gôo dâai yang-ngai.
5. GÂWNG: phii gâaw sǒng-săi yùu mǔuean-gan. àat-jà bpen bpai dâai thii khăo mii faaen yùu láaeo dtàae âi gôo nân làe thii bpen gík.
6. PHIM: ôo. thii phii phûut gâaw àat-jà thùuk. phim hěn rûueang bàaeep níi nai miiu-sìk-wii-dii-oo.
7. GÂWNG: phleeng à-rai.
8. PHIM: (singing) thooe mii khrai àaeep-sâawn nai jai rúe bplào ôo...yêe...
9. GÂWNG: hâa-hâa. ooe láaeo boo-lǐng lá. phim yang khít wâa jà chá-ná phii dâai rúe bplào. rǔue wâa jà yaawm pháae.
10. PHIM: phim jà mâi yùt lên jon gwàa phim jà ao chá-ná phii gâwng dâai. dtàae wan-níi man dùek láaeo.
11. GÂWNG: jâ. phim jà laawng duu ìik khráng gâaw dâai aa-thít nâa.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
แพ้	<i>pháae</i>	to be defeated	verb

กังวล	<i>gang-won</i>	to worry	Verb
กิ๊ก	<i>gík</i>	casual lover	noun
ยอม	<i>yaawm</i>	to give in, to allow	verb
เรื่อง	<i>rúueang</i>	story, topic	Noun
แปลกใจ	<i>bplàaek-jai</i>	to be surprised	verb
แฟน	<i>faaen</i>	boyfriend, girlfriend	noun
สงสัย	<i>sǒng-sǎi</i>	to wonder, to suspect	verb
ซ่อน	<i>sâawn</i>	to hide	verb
มิวสิควีดีโอ	<i>miiu-sik-wii-dii-oo</i>	music video	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ฝ่ายอักษะแพ้สงครามโลกครั้งที่ 2</p> <p><i>fàai àk-sà pháae sǒng-khraam lôok khráng thii sǎawng</i></p> <p>"The Axis powers were defeated in World War II."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงกำลังรู้สึกกังวลเกี่ยวกับใบแจ้งหนี้</p> <p><i>phûu-yǐng rúu-sùek gang-won giò-gàp bpai jâaeng nii</i></p> <p>"The woman is worried about the bill."</p>
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<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กที่เรารู้เปล่า <i>faaen rao cháawp tham dtuua nâa-sǒng-sǎi. àaep mii gík rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>	<p>เขาริเริ่มโครงการที่มีชื่อว่า "ไม่มีทางยอมแพ้" เพื่อช่วยเหลือเหยื่อผู้ประสบภัยสึนามิในป ระเทศญี่ปุ่น <i>khǎo rí-rôem khroong-gaan thii mii chûue wâa "mâi mii thaang yaawm pháae" phûuea chûuai- lûuea yùuea phûu-bprà-sòp-phai sùe-naa-mí nai bprà-théet yii-bpùn</i></p> <p>"He initiated the project called "Never Give Up" to help victims of the tsunami in Japan."</p>
<p>ความสามารถของสตรีไทยเริ่มเป็นที่ยอมรับ กันมากขึ้น <i>khwaam-sǎa-mâat khǎawng sà-dtrii thai rôoem bpen thii yaawm-ráp gan mâak khûen</i></p> <p>"The ability of Thai women becomes more accepted."</p>	<p>หนังเรื่องนี้น่ากลัวมาก <i>nǎng rûueang níi nâa-gluua mâak</i></p> <p>"This movie is very scary."</p>
<p>คุณพ่อเล่าเรื่องแปลกให้ฉันฟัง <i>khun-phâaw láo rûueang bplàaek hâi chǎn fang</i></p> <p>"My father told me a strange story."</p>	<p>เขาเป็นคนไม่มีระเบียบ จึงไม่น่าแปลกใจเลยที่ข้าวของบนโต๊ะทำงาน ของเขาถึงได้กระจัดกระจายแบบนั้น <i>khǎo bpen khon mâi mii rá-bìiap jueng mâi nâa bplàaek jai looei thii khâao-khǎawng bon dtó tham-ngaan khǎawng khǎo thûeng dâai grà-jàt- grà-jaai bàaep nán</i></p> <p>"He is an undisciplined guy, so it's no wonder that his things are scattered on his desk in that way."</p>

<p>แฟนเธอหล่อมาก <i>faaen thooe làaw mâak</i></p> <p>"Her boyfriend is very handsome."</p>	<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กก็รีเปล่า <i>faaen rao châawp tham dtuua nâa-sǒng-sǎi. àaep mii gík rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>
<p>ใครเอากุญแจรถไปซ่อนรีเปล่าพื้ หาไม่เจอ <i>khrai ao gun-jaae rót bpai sâawn rúe bplào. phii hǎa mâi jooe.</i></p> <p>"Did somebody hide my car keys? I can't find them."</p>	<p>ผู้ชายคนนั้นนั่งทำท่าเหมือนกำลังถ่ายมิวสิควีดีโออยู่ <i>phûu-chaai khon nán nâng tham thâa mũuean gam-lang thàai miiu-sik-wii-dii-oo yùu</i></p> <p>"That man is sitting there posing like he's in the middle of filming a music video."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ขอโทษที่ต้องพูดตรงๆ (*khǎaw-thôot thii dtâwng phûut dtrong-dtrong*)

This phrase means "I'm sorry that I must speak so directly." ขอโทษ (*khǎaw-thôot*) is "I'm sorry," and พูดตรงๆ (*phûut dtrong-dtrong*) means "to speak directly" or "to say it straight forward." If you really want to tell someone what's on your mind, but you are worried they might get offended, you can say ขอโทษที่ต้องพูดตรงๆ (*khǎaw-thôot thii dtâwng phûut dtrong-dtrong*) before your statement as a way of telling him or her "I'm sorry to be so blunt..."

2. อาจเป็นไปได้ (*àat bpen-bpai-dâai*)

This phrase means "It's possible." อาจ (*àat*) means "could" or "might," and เป็นไปได้ (*bpen-bpai-dâai*) is the verb "to be possible." You can use this phrase at the beginning of a sentence followed by ว่า (*wâa*) and some statement in order to say "It might be possible that..."

3. นั่นแหละ (*nân làe*)

This phrase means "That's it!" or "Quite so." We can use this phrase in casual speaking either to express agreement or to draw attention to an object or idea. We can say นั่นแหละ (*nân làe*) just by itself as an answer, or it can appear within a sentence, followed by a more

detailed description of the object being pointed out. Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. แต่ไอ้ไก่นั้นแหละที่เป็นกิ๊ก
dtàae ài gôo nân làe thii bpen gík.
"But Go, it's him who is the lover on the side."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ขอม (yaawm) With Verbs to Show "Giving In."

พิมยังแปลกใจอยู่ว่าเธอขอมเป็นแฟนพี่ไก้ได้ยังไง

phim yang bplàaek-jai yùu wâa thooe yaawm bpen faaen phii gôo dâai yang-ngai.

"I'm still surprised that she ever agreed to be Go's girlfriend."

The focus of this lesson is using ขอม (yaawm) with verbs to show "giving in." ขอม (yaawm) is a verb that has many meanings including "to give in," "to surrender," "to allow," "to agree," "to consent," and "to submit." We often pair ขอม (yaawm) with other verbs to show that an action is done with an attitude of resignation or yielding to the will of another. When paired with another verb, ขอม (yaawm) should come first. Here is one example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. พิมยังแปลกใจอยู่ว่าเธอขอมเป็นแฟนพี่ไก้ได้ยังไง
phim yang bplàaek-jai yùu wâa thooe yaawm bpen faaen phii gôo dâai yang-ngai.
"I'm still surprised that she ever agreed to be Go's girlfriend."

In this example, we paired ขอม (yaawm) with the verb เป็น (bpen) "to be." If we also include the object of the verb, the phrase becomes ขอมเป็นแฟน (yaawm bpen faaen), meaning "agreed to be a girlfriend." The implication is that Go's girlfriend is too good for him. She might have had many choices, but Go was persistent, and she finally gave in and agreed to be his girlfriend. Here is the next example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ผมยังคิดว่าชนะพี่ได้อยู่หรือเปล่า หรือว่าจะยอมแพ้
phim yang khít wâa jà chá-ná phii dâai rúe bplào. rŭue wâa jà yaawm pháae.
"Do you still think you can beat me? Or are you going to give up?"

In the example above, we paired ยอม (yaawm) with the verb แพ้ (pháae), which means "to be defeated." So together, ยอมแพ้ (yaawm pháae) means "to give in to defeat" or "to accept defeat." There are many different verbs that can follow ยอม (yaawm). Basically, we can use any action that is done with a sense of "giving up." Take this sentence as another example.

For Example:

1. ฉันพยายามลดน้ำหนักอยู่ แต่เมื่อวานยอมกินเค้ก
chǎn phá-yaa-yaam lót nám-nàk yùu. dtàae múuea-waan yaawm gin khéek.
"I'm trying to lose weight, but yesterday I gave in and ate some cake."

In the example above, กิน (gin) is the verb "to eat," so the phrase ยอมกิน (yaawm gin) means "to give in and eat."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Are You Ready for Thai Karaoke?

With the rise of YouTube, pop music videos are more popular than ever in Thailand. A common format for music videos is to feature a short mini-drama that plays for a couple of minutes before the song kicks in. Then at a certain point, the song might break for a moment while the action in the drama on screen reaches a climax. Immediately following the climax, the song will cut back in with another chorus that punctuates the drama. Sometimes several songs from the same album will each be released with a video, and a single storyline continues through the group of videos.

The most common plots in pop music videos are a love triangle or cheating partner. If you were to form your opinion of Thai culture based strictly off pop music videos, you'd be forgiven for believing that nobody can be trusted in a love relationship.

Karaoke is very popular in Thailand, so many songs will have a separate version of the music video made for karaoke. Thai karaoke videos usually have the lyrics running along the screen in both Thai writing and phonetic Roman script. The phonetic system used in music videos is often inconsistent and terribly inadequate for representing the full range of sounds in the Thai language. You'll find that many people refer to any Thai written in a Roman script as "karaoke Thai" regardless of whether it's found in a video, menu, on a sign, or sent as a message.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #22

Feed the Hungry Hippos at the Thai Zoo

CONTENTS

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

22

THAI

1. ก้อง: น้องพิมอยากให้อาหารฮิปโปมั๊ย
2. พิม: ค่ะ พิมไม่เคยให้อาหารฮิปโปมาก่อนเลย
3. ก้อง: ง่ายๆ ฮิปโปจะอ้าปากแล้วน้องพิมก็โยนอาหารลงไปปากมัน
4. พิม: ฮู ฮิปโปตัวใหญ่เท่ากับช้างเลย
5. ก้อง: น้องพิมดูซิ ฟันฮิปโปใหญ่มาก
6. พิม: จริงๆ พิมเคยได้ยินว่าฮิปโปอันตรายเท่ากับจระเข้เลยนะ
7. ก้อง: จริงหรือ พี่คิดว่าฮิปโปกินแต่พืช
8. พิม: ถ้าคนใส่เสื้อสีส้มฮิปโปคงคิดว่าเป็นแครอทยักษ์มั้ง

ENGLISH

1. GONG: Do you want to feed the hippos?
2. PIM: Sure. I've never fed a hippo before.
3. GONG: It's easy. The hippo will open its mouth, and you toss food down into its mouth.
4. PIM: Ooo... The hippo is as big as an elephant.

CONT'D OVER

5. GONG: Look, Pim! The hippo's teeth are huge.
6. PIM: Actually, I heard that hippos are as dangerous as crocodiles.
7. GONG: Really? I thought hippos only ate plants.
8. PIM: If a person is wearing an orange shirt, the hippo might think he or she is a giant carrot.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÂWNG: náawng phim yàak hâi aa-hăan híp-bpoo mái.
2. PHIM: khâ. phim mâi khooei hâi aa-hăan híp-bpoo maa gàawn looei.
3. GÂWNG: ngâai-ngâai. híp-bpoo jà âa bpàak láaeo náawng phim gâaw yoon aa-hăan long bpai nai bpàak man.
4. PHIM: huu. híp-bpoo dtuua yài thâo-gàp cháang looei.
5. GÂWNG: náawng phim duu sì. fan híp-bpoo yài mâak.
6. PHIM: jìng-jìng. phim khooei dâai-yin wâa híp-bpoo an-dtà-raai thâo-gàp jaaw-rá-khêe looei ná.
7. GÂWNG: jìng rŏoe. phĩ khít wâa híp-bpoo gin dtàae phũuet.
8. PHIM: thâa khon sài sũuea sũ-sôm híp-bpoo khong khít wâa bpen khaae-ràwt yák máng.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พืช	<i>phûuet</i>	plants, vegetation	noun
ให้อาหาร	<i>hâi aa-hăan</i>	to feed	verb
อ้า	<i>âa</i>	to spread out	verb
ฮิปโป	<i>híp-bpoo</i>	hippo	noun
อันตราย	<i>an-dtà-raai</i>	dangerous, danger	adjective, noun
ปาก	<i>bpàak</i>	mouth	noun
โยน	<i>yoon</i>	to throw, to pitch, to toss	verb
เท่ากับ	<i>thâo-gàp</i>	to be equal to, to be comparable	verb
จระเข้	<i>jaaw-rá-khêe</i>	crocodile, alligator	Noun
ช้าง	<i>cháang</i>	elephant	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ยาแผนปัจจุบันจำนวนมากทำมาจากพืชที่พบในป่าฝน</p> <p>"Many modern medicines come from plants found in the rain forest."</p>	<p>ไปสวนสัตว์ให้อาหารยีราฟและฮิปโปสนุกมาก</p> <p><i>bpai sŭuan-sàt hâi aa-hăan yii-ráap láe híp-bpoo sà-nùk mâak</i></p> <p>"Going to the zoo to feed the giraffe and hippo is a lot of fun."</p>
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<p>นั่งอ้าปากกว้างเดี๋ยวมแมลงก็บินเข้าไปในปาก</p> <p><i>nâng âa bpàak gwâang dǐiao má-laaeng gâaw bin khâo bpai nai bpàak</i></p> <p>"If you sit there with your mouth wide open a bug will go flying into it."</p>	<p>ไปสวนสัตว์ให้อาหารยีราฟและฮิปโปสนุกมาก</p> <p><i>bpai sǔuan-sàt hâi aa-hăan yii-ráap láe híp-bpoo sà-nùk máak</i></p> <p>"Going to the zoo to feed the giraffe and hippo is a lot of fun."</p>
<p>หน้าที่ของทหารอันตราย</p> <p><i>nâa-thii khăawng thá-hăan an-dtà-raai</i></p> <p>"The duty of a soldier is dangerous."</p>	<p>ผู้หญิงมีปากกว้าง</p> <p><i>hǔu-ning mǐi bpak gwang</i></p> <p>"The woman has a big mouth."</p>
<p>นาระชอบโยนหินลงในแม่น้ำ</p> <p><i>naa-rá cháawp yoon hǐn long nai mâae-náam</i></p> <p>"Nara likes to throw rocks into the river."</p>	<p>ห้าคูณศูนย์เท่ากับศูนย์</p> <p><i>hâa khuun sǔun thâo gap sǔun.</i></p> <p>"Five times zero equals zero."</p>
<p>จระเข้กำลังเคลื่อนไหวย่างช้าๆ ผ่านน้ำ</p> <p><i>jaaw-rá-khêe gam-lang khǐuean-wǎi yàang cháa-cháa phàan náam</i></p> <p>"The alligators are slowly moving through the water."</p>	<p>ช้างคือสัตว์ประจำชาติของประเทศไทย</p> <p><i>cháang khuue sàt bprà-jam-châat khăawng bprà-thêet-thai</i></p> <p>"The elephant is the national animal of Thailand."</p>
<p>ลูกช้างกำลังเล่นเปื้อนเปรอะเปื้อนมอมแมมอยู่ในสวนสัตว์</p> <p><i>lúuk-cháang gam-lang lén bpròe-bpúuean maawm-maaem yùu nai sǔuan-sàt</i></p> <p>"The baby elephant is playing with dirt in a zoo."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ฮิปโปคงคิดว่า (*híp-bpoo khong khít wâa*)

This phrase means "The hippo may think that..." คง (*khong*) is an auxiliary verb that means "may" or "probably." คิดว่า (*khít wâa*) means "to think that..." It is not so often that you'll be talking about what hippos are thinking, so you can easily just change the subject to

something else.

For Example:

1. พวกเขาคงคิดว่า...
phûuak-khǎo khong khít wǎa...
"They probably think that..."

2. แครอทยักษ์ (*khaae-ràwt yák*)

This means "giant carrot." Of course, แครอท (*khaae-ràwt*) is a loanword from English. ยักษ์ (*yák*) is usually a noun referring to a kind of large demon or "giant," but we can also use it as an adjective to describe other nouns as being "giant" or "gigantic."

3. ไม่เคย...มาก่อนเลย (*mâi khooei...maa gàawn looei*)

We use this pattern to say "I've never...before at all." เคย (*khooei*) is an adverb meaning "ever." Adding the negative particle ไม่ (*mâi*) to the form of เคย (*khooei*) changes the meaning to "never." You can follow this with some statement that describes an action or state of being. Then at the end comes มาก่อน (*maa gàawn*), meaning "before" or "previously," and เลย (*looei*), which we add for extra emphasis to mean "at all." Here is an example of a full sentence from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ผมไม่เคยให้อาหารฮิปโปมาก่อนเลย
phim mâi khooei hâi aa-hǎan híp-bpoo maa gàawn looei.
"I've never fed a hippo before."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Pattern Noun 1 + Adjective + เท่ากับ (*thâo-gàp*)

Noun 2 to Compare Two Nouns Equally.

ฮิปโปตัวใหญ่เท่ากับช้างเลย

híp-bpoo dtuua yài thâo-gàp cháang looei.

"The hippo is as big as an elephant."

The focus of this lesson is using the pattern Noun 1 + adjective + เท่ากับ (*thâo-gàp*) Noun 2 to compare two nouns equally. เท่ากับ (*thâo-gàp*) is a verb that means "to be equal to" or "to be comparable to." We can compare two nouns with each other by attaching เท่ากับ (*thâo-gàp*) to the end of some adjective. This adjective will come after the first noun, and it describes a quality that the two nouns are comparable or equal to each other in. Here is one example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ฮิปโปตัวใหญ่เท่ากับช้างเลย
híp-bpoo dtuua yài thâo-gàp cháang looei.
"The hippo is as big as an elephant."

In this example, the two nouns are ฮิปโป (*híp-bpoo*), meaning "hippo," and ช้าง (*cháang*), meaning "elephant." The adjective is ใหญ่ (*yài*), which means "big." ตัว (*dtuua*), meaning "body," is included after the noun "hippo" just to specify which aspect of the hippo we are considering.

There was another example of this pattern using เท่ากับ (*thâo-gàp*) that we had in the conversation.

For Example:

1. ผมเคยได้ยินว่าฮิปโปอันตรายเท่ากับจระเข้เลยนะ
phim khooei dâai-yin wâa híp-bpoo an-dtà-raai thâo-gàp jaaw-rá-khêe looei ná.
"I heard that hippos are as dangerous as crocodiles."

In the example above, the two nouns being compared are ฮิปโป (*híp-bpoo*), meaning "hippo," and จระเข้ (*jaaw-rá-khêe*), meaning "crocodile." The adjective that we used to compare them is อันตราย (*an-dtà-raai*), meaning "dangerous." The key part of the sentence is the phrase ฮิปโปอันตรายเท่ากับจระเข้ (*híp-bpoo an-dtà-raai thâo-gàp jaaw-rá-khêe*), which we can understand as "the hippo is dangerous equally to a crocodile" or "the hippo is as dangerous as a crocodile."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Can You Feed the Animals at the Thai Zoo?

Feeding animals is a big part of the total experience of visiting the zoo in Thailand. Some common animals that you might be able to feed are elephants and giraffes. You can pay extra money for some fruit that these animals like to eat and then hand it directly to the animal. This is usually a big photo opportunity for zoo visitors. At the Chiang Mai Zoo, visitors can also feed hippos. You can reach right over the wall and drop chunks of carrot and sweet potato into the open mouths of the hippos as they swim in their water pool. They get so close that, if you wanted to, there is nothing stopping you from reaching straight down and having a hippo chomp down on your hand. When certain animals get so much of their food from the zoo visitors, it's not entirely clear how the zoo personnel keep track of how much each animal is eating per day. But the animals certainly are not complaining.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #23

Not Your Average Thai Office Job

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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THAI

1. ก้อง: ยิปโปทานอาหารตลอดวันเลยรีเปล่าครับ
2. พนักงานสวนสัตว์: ใช่ครับ พวกมันกินมานานาน 4 ชั่วโมงแล้วและก็จะกินต่อไปเรื่อยๆ
เมื่อมีคนโยนอาหารให้
3. พิม: น่าสนุกนะคะ ทำงานในสวนสัตว์
4. พนักงานสวนสัตว์: ครับ ผมมีความสุขมาก ผมทำงานที่นี่มา 6 ปีแล้วครับ
5. ก้อง: ทำงานยากมั๊ยครับ
6. พนักงานสวนสัตว์: ไม่หรอกครับ สัตว์ทุกตัวเป็นเพื่อนผม ผมมีความสุขมาก
แค่ผมต้องทำงานทุกวันอาทิตย์เพราะเป็นวันที่มีนักท่องเที่ยวมากที่สุด
บางครั้งต้องทำงานตอนกลางคืนด้วย
7. พิม: ใช๋ ใช๋
พิมเดาว่าการทำงานในสวนสัตว์น่าจะต่างจากการทำงานในสำนักงาน
ที่ปิดทำการตอนเย็นและเปิดทำการอีกครั้งในวันถัดไป
สัตว์ต้องการการดูแลตลอดเวลา
8. พนักงานสวนสัตว์: ใช่ครับ

ENGLISH

1. GONG: Do the hippos eat all day long?

CONT'D OVER

2. ZOO WORKER: That's right. They've been eating for four hours already, and they'll keep eating whenever someone throws food to them.
3. PIM: It looks fun, working at the zoo.
4. ZOO WORKER: Yes, I'm really happy. I've worked here for six years.
5. GONG: Is the work difficult?
6. ZOO WORKER: It's not so difficult. All the animals are my friends. I'm really happy. The only thing is I have to work every Sunday, because it's the day most visitors come. Sometimes I have to work at night too.
7. PIM: Oh, right. I guess working at a zoo must be different from working at an office where you can close up in the evening and open up again the next day. The animals always need to be taken care of.
8. ZOO WORKER: That's right.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÂWNG: híp-bpoo than aa-hãan dtà-làawt wan looei rúe bplào khráp.
2. PHÁ-NÁK-NGAAN SŨUAN-SÀT: châi khráp. phûuak-man gin maa naan sii chûua-moong láaeo láe gâaw jà gin dtàaw bpai rûueai-rûueai mûuea mii khon yoon aa-hãan hâi.
3. PHIM: nâa sà-nùk ná khá. tham-ngaán nai sŭuan-sàt.

CONT'D OVER

4. PHÁ-NÁK-NGAAN SŪUAN-SÀT: khráp phǒm mii khwaam-sùk mâak. phǒm tham-ngaán thîi-nîi maa hòk bpîi láaeo khráp.
5. GĀWNG: tham-ngaán yâak mái khráp.
6. PHÁ-NÁK-NGAAN SŪUAN-SÀT: mâi ràawk khráp. sàt thúk dtuua bpen phûuean phǒm phǒm mii khwaam-sùk mâak. khâae phǒm dtâwng tham-ngaán thúk wán-aa-thít phráw bpen wan thîi mii nák-thâwng-thîiao mâak thîi-sùt. baang khráng dtâwng tham-ngaán dtaawn glaang-khuuen dûuai.
7. PHIM: ôo châi. phim dao wâa gaan-tham-ngaán nai sŭuan-sàt nâa jà dtàang jàak gaan-tham-ngaán nai sǎm-nák-ngaán thîi bpìt tham-ngaán dtaawn-yen láe bpòet tham-ngaán ìik khráng nai wan thàt-bpai. sàt dtâwng-gaan gaan-duu-lae dt`-làawt wee-laa.
8. PHÁ-NÁK-NGAAN SŪUAN-SÀT: châi khráp.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
พวกมัน	<i>phûuak-man</i>	they	pronoun
ต่อไป	<i>dtàaw-bpai</i>	next, later	adverb
ตลอดวัน	<i>dtà-làawt-wan</i>	all day long	adverb
วันอาทิตย์	<i>wan-aa-thít</i>	Sunday	noun
เรื่อยๆ	<i>rûueai-rûueai</i>	unhurriedly, leisurely	adverb

โยน	<i>yoon</i>	to throw, to pitch, to toss	verb
สวนสัตว์	<i>sǔuan-sàt</i>	zoo	noun
นักท่องเที่ยว	<i>nák-thâwng-thīiao</i>	tourist	noun
ความสุข	<i>khwaam-sùk</i>	happiness	noun
สำนักงาน	<i>sǎm-nák-ngaam</i>	office	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ม้าลายกำลังถูคอของพวกมัน</p> <p><i>máa-laai gam-lang thǔu khaaw khǎawng phǔuak-man</i></p> <p>"The zebras are rubbing their necks."</p>	<p>วิรัตน์ไม่อยากจะทำพวกโปรเจกใหญ่ๆอีกต่อไปแล้ว</p> <p><i>wí-rát mâi yàak jà duu-laae bproo-jèk yài-yài iik dtàaw bpai láaeo</i></p> <p>"Virat doesn't want to take care of big projects anymore."</p>
<p>ดิฉันไม่อยากพักที่นี่อีกต่อไปแล้ว</p> <p><i>dì-chǎn mâi yàak pháak thīi-nīi iik dtàaw bpai láaeo.</i></p> <p>"I don't want to stay here anymore."</p>	<p>นั่งทำงานตลอดวันปวดหลังจะตาย</p> <p><i>nāng tham-ngaam dtà-làawt-wan bpùuat lǎng jà dtaai</i></p> <p>"I sat and worked all day long, and now my back hurts so much!"</p>
<p>วันอาทิตย์หน้าดิฉันไม่ว่างค่ะ</p> <p><i>wan aa-thít nǎa dì-chǎn mâi wāang khā</i></p> <p>"I will not be free on next Sunday."</p>	<p>ทำไปเรื่อยๆเดี๋ยวก็เสร็จ ไม่ต้องรีบ</p> <p><i>tham bpai rǔueai-rǔueai dīiao gāaw sèt. mâi dtâwng rīp</i></p> <p>"Take your time doing it. You don't need to hurry."</p>

<p>นาระชอบโยนหินลงในแม่น้ำ <i>naa-rá cháawp yoon hǐn long nai mâae-náam</i></p> <p>"Nara likes to throw rocks into the river."</p>	<p>ยีราฟกำลังแทะเล็มใบไม้จากต้นไม้ในสวนสัตว์ <i>yii-ráap gam-lang tháe-lem bai-máai jàak dtôn-máai nai sũuan-sàt</i></p> <p>"The giraffes are eating leaves from a tree in a zoo."</p>
<p>ดิฉันเป็นนักท่องเที่ยว <i>dì-chǎn bpen nák-thâwng-thīiao.</i></p> <p>"I am a tourist."</p>	<p>ตั้งแต่เขาทำงานที่ใหม่ เขาดูมีความสุขมากขึ้น <i>dtâng-dtàae khǎo tham-ngaán thīi mài khǎo duu mii khwaam-sùk mâak khûen.</i></p> <p>"Since he works at the new place, he seems to be happier."</p>

ผู้หญิงกำลังทำงานที่สำนักงาน
phûu-yǐng gam-lang tham-ngaán thīi sǎm-nák-ngaán

"The woman is working at the office."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. น่าสนุก (*nâa sà-nùk*)

This phrase means "It sounds like fun." น่า (*nâa*) can act as an auxiliary verb that comes before verbs or adjectives to mean "it should be." So we can place this before สนุก (*sà-nùk*), meaning "to be enjoyable," and the whole phrase then means "It should be enjoyable" or "That sounds like fun."

2. ตอนกลางคืน (*dtaawn glaang-khuuen*)

This phrase means "in the middle of the night." ตอน (*dtaawn*) means "when" or "at the time," and กลางคืน (*glaang-khuuen*) means "nighttime" or "middle of the night." A similarly constructed phrase is ตอนกลางวัน (*dtaawn glaang-wan*), which means "in the middle of the day" or "in the daytime."

3. น่าจะต่างจาก (*nâa jà dtàang jàak*)

This phrase means "It should be different from." น่าจะ (*nâa jà*) is an auxiliary verb meaning "it should be." ต่าง (*dtàang*) means "to be different," and จาก (*jàak*) is the preposition "from." If the subject is included in the sentence, it should come first, and then น่าจะต่างจาก (*nâa jà dtàang jàak*) will be followed by an object that the subject is being compared to. Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. การทำงานในสวนสัตว์น่าจะต่างจากการทำงานในสำนักงาน
gaan-tham-ngaana nai sũuan-sàt nâa jà dtàang jàak gaan-tham-ngaana nai sãm-nák-ngaana
"Working at the zoo must be different from working in an office."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Pattern Verb + มา (*maa*) + Time Expression + แล้ว (*láaeo*) to Show Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

พวกมันกินมานาน 4 ชั่วโมงแล้ว

phũuak-man gin maa naan sii chúua-moong láaeo.

"They have been eating for four hours already."

The focus of this lesson is using the pattern verb + มา (*maa*) + time expression + แล้ว (*láaeo*) to show present perfect continuous tense. An example of the present perfect continuous tense in English is the sentence "I have been walking for twenty minutes." It describes an action that began at a certain point in the past, has continued for a specified duration, and continues still in the present moment. Besides the verb, the key part of the phrase will be the time expression.

In Thai, a present perfect sentence will have the verb มา (*maa*), meaning "to come," following the main verb. Its function is to show that the action began in the past and has now "come" into the present. This will be followed by the time expression and แล้ว (*láaeo*), meaning "already." The purpose of แล้ว (*láaeo*) is to specify that the amount of time expressed has "already" taken place, and therefore the action began in the past. Here is one example we had in the conversation.

For Example:

1. พวกมันกินมานานาน 4 ชั่วโมงแล้ว
phûuak-man gin maa naan sii chûua-moong láaeo.
"They have been eating for four hours already."

In this example, we have the verb กิน (*gin*), meaning "to eat," followed by มา (*maa*) and the time expression 4 ชั่วโมง (*sii chûua-moong*), meaning "four hours," with แล้ว (*láaeo*) at the end. This means the action "eating" has come to be going on for four hours already. Here is another example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ผมทำงานที่นี่มา 6 ปีแล้วครับ
phǒm tham-ngaán thîi-nîi maa hòk bpii láaeo khráp.
"I have worked here for six years."

In this example, the verb is ทำงาน *tham-ngaán* ("to work") and the time expression is 6 ปี *hòk bpii* ("six years"). This sentence also includes the proposition ที่นี่ *thîi-nîi* ("here"), but the main part of the sentence is ทำงาน...มา 6 ปีแล้ว (*tham-ngaán...maa hòk bpii láaeo*), meaning "have worked for six years already."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Work Schedules in Thailand

Thai work schedules are not the same as in other countries. Most Thai workers end up working more hours per week than workers in Western countries. While it is common in many other countries to work about eight hours a day for five days a week, in Thailand many employees work six days a week. In this case, they will usually work Monday to Saturday, with only Sunday as a day off. Some Thai workers have it slightly better and Saturday is only a half day of work. On the other hand, some are worse off and only have two days off per month. The types of jobs that might only give two days off per month include restaurant workers, factory workers, and cleaning staff.

Salary is typically paid monthly in Thailand. The starting salary for a Thai office worker may be as low as 7,000 or 8,000 baht depending on the position. University professors may only make about 20,000 baht per month, while doctors and engineers might earn between 30,000 and 40,000 baht per month. To put that in perspective, even most doctors are earning less than \$20,000 per year.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #24

You Don't Have a Chance With That Beautiful Thai Girl!

CONTENTS

- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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THAI

1. ก้อง: น้องพิมอยากดูเสือมั้ยจ๊ะ
2. พิม: อืมเราเดินมาทั้งวันแล้ว พิมเหนื่อยจังเลย
3. ก้อง: จะไม่เป็นไร เอาไว้เรามาดูคราวหน้าก็ได้
4. พิม: พี่ก้อง ดูชุดที่ผู้หญิงคนนั้นใส่สิ สวยจัง
5. ก้อง: น้องพิมชอบชุดแบบนี้หรือจ๊ะ พี่จะจำไว้
ครั้งหน้าพี่ไปเดินซื้อของที่ห้างจะซื้อมาฝาก
6. พิม: พี่ก้อง มองนานขนาดนี้จะถ่ายรูปเก็บไว้ดูเลยมั้ย
แค่ให้มองชุดที่เธอใส่มิใช่มองคนใส่นะคะ
7. ก้อง: ฮ่าๆ อย่างหึงไปเลย พี่คงจับเธอไม่ได้หรอก
8. พิม: เพราะเธอสวยเกินไปสำหรับพี่ใช่ไหมคะ
9. ก้อง: เปล่า เพราะเธอเป็นดีต่างหาก
น้องพิมไม่เห็นทอมที่กำลังซื้อไอศกรีมหรือ เขาเป็นแฟนกัน
10. พิม: ไอ้ พี่ก้องพูดถูก

ENGLISH

1. GONG: Do you want to see the tigers?

CONT'D OVER

2. PIM: Um, we've been walking all day. I'm so tired.
3. GONG: OK. No problem. We'll save it for the next visit.
4. PIM: Gong, look at the dress that girl is wearing. It's beautiful.
5. GONG: You like that style, huh? I'll remember it. The next time I go shopping at the mall I'll get one for you.
6. PIM: Gong, if you're going to stare this long, why don't you take a photo? I just told you to look at the dress, not to stare at the girl wearing it.
7. GONG: Ha ha. Don't get too jealous. I wouldn't have a chance with her.
8. PIM: Because she's too beautiful for you, right?
9. GONG: No. Because she's a lesbian. Don't you see the tomboy who is buying ice cream? They're a couple.
10. PIM: Oh, you're right.

ROMANIZATION

1. GÂWNG: náawng phim yàak duu sŭuea máí já.
2. PHIM: uuem rao dooen maa tháang wan láaeo. phim nùueai jang looei.
3. GÂWNG: já. mâi-bpen-rai. ao wái rao maa duu khraao nâa gâaw dâai.
4. PHIM: phŭi gâawng duu chŭt thŭi phŭu-yŭng khon nán sài sí. sŭuai jang.

CONT'D OVER

5. **GÂWNG:** náawng phim châawp chùt bàae p nîi rŏoe já. phîi jà jam-wái. khráng-nâa phîi bpai dooen sùue khăawng thîi hâang jà sùue maa fàak.
6. **PHIM:** phîi gâawng maawng naan khà-nàat nîi jà thàai rûup gèp wái duu looei mái. khâae hâi maawng chùt thîi thooe sài. mâi châi maawng khon sài ná khá.
7. **GÂWNG:** hâa-hâa. yàa hûeng bpai looei. phîi khong jîip thooe mâi dâai ràawk.
8. **PHIM:** phráw thooe sŭuai gooen bpai sǎm-ràp phîi châi mái khá.
9. **GÂWNG:** bplào. phráw thooe bpen dîi dtàang-hàak. náawng phim mâi hěn thaawm thîi gam-lang sùue ai-sà-khriim rŏoe. khǎo bpen faaen gan.
10. **PHIM:** ôo. phîi gâawng phûut thùuk.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
整天	<i>tháng-wan</i>	all day long	adverb
เอาไว้	<i>ao-wái</i>	to keep	verb
เสือ	<i>sŭuea</i>	tiger	noun
ต่างหาก	<i>dtàang-hàak</i>	separately	adverb
คราวหน้า	<i>khraao-nâa</i>	next time	noun
จำไว้	<i>jam-wái</i>	to remember	verb

ห้าง	<i>hâang</i>	shopping mall, department store	noun
เก็บไว้	<i>gèp-wái</i>	to keep	verb
หึง	<i>hǔeng</i>	to be jealous	verb
เหนื่อย	<i>nùueai</i>	to be tired	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ที่ที่ทำงานของเธอทุกคนกินเล่นทั้งวัน</p> <p><i>thīi thīi-tham-ngaang khǎawng thooe thúk-khon gin-lên tháang wan</i></p> <p>"Everyone at her office snacks all day long."</p>	<p>เอาไว้ในตู้เย็นสิครับ</p> <p><i>ao-wái nai dtúu-yen sì khráp</i></p> <p>"Keep it in the refrigerator."</p>
<p>เสือสำรวจบริเวณโดยรอบท่อนไม้</p> <p><i>sǔuea sǎm-rúuat baaw-rí-ween dooi-ráawp tháwn-mái</i></p> <p>"The tiger snoops around the wood."</p>	<p>แยกจ่ายต่างหาก</p> <p><i>yáaek jàai dtàang-hàak</i></p> <p>"Separate the bill."</p>
<p>คราวหน้าฉันเลี้ยงเอง</p> <p><i>khraao-nâa chǎn líang eeng</i></p> <p>"Next time I'll pay."</p>	<p>ไม่โกรธแต่จะจำไว้</p> <p><i>mái gròt dtàae jà jam-wái</i></p> <p>"I'm not angry, but I won't forget it."</p>
<p>ดิฉันจะไปห้างตอนบ่าย</p> <p><i>dī-chǎn jà bpai hâang dtaawn-bàai</i></p> <p>"I'm going to the shopping mall in the afternoon."</p>	<p>เอาเบียร์ที่ซื้อ เก็บไว้ในตู้เย็นให้หน่อย</p> <p><i>ao biia thīi sùue gèp-wái nai dtúu-yen hâi nàwy.</i></p> <p>"Take the beer we bought and put it in the fridge please."</p>

<p>ที่รักไม่ต้องหึง เขาเป็นญาติของเรา <i>thî-rák mâi dtâwng hŭeng. khǎo bpen yâat khǎawng rao.</i></p> <p>"You not need to get jealous, honey. She's my cousin."</p>	<p>ดิฉันเหนื่อยค่ะ <i>dì-chǎn nùueai khâ</i></p> <p>"I'm tired."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ซื้อมาฝาก (*súue maa fàak*)

This phrase means "bought as a souvenir." ซื้อ (*súue*) is the verb "to buy." It is followed by the verb มา (*maa*) ("to come") in order to show that the action is moving in a direction toward the speaker. ฝาก (*fàak*) is a verb that means "to deposit" or "to leave somebody something." ซื้อมาฝาก (*súue maa fàak*) is the usual way to say that something was "bought as a souvenir." You can also use the term ของฝาก (*khǎawng-fàak*), which is a noun that means "souvenir."

2. ขนาดนี้ (*khà-nàat níi*)

This phrase means "to this degree" or "to this amount." ขนาด (*kà-nàat*) is a noun that means "size," "dimension," or "magnitude." And นี้ (*níi*) is the comparative adjective meaning "this." So ขนาดนี้ (*khà-nàat níi*) can follow something to describe it as being "this amount." Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. มองนานขนาดนี้จะถ่ายรูปเก็บไว้ดูเลยมัย
maawng naan khà-nàat níi jà thàai rûup gèp wái duu looei mái.
 "If you're going to stare this long, why don't you take a photo?"

3. เพราะเธอสวยเกินไปสำหรับพี่ (*phráw thooe sŭuai goen bpai sǎm-ràp phîi*)

This sentence means "Because she's too pretty for you." There are two pronouns in this sentence: เธอ (*thooe*) and พี่ (*phîi*), which mean "her" and "you" respectively in this case based on the context. In other contexts, however, it's possible for เธอ (*thooe*) to mean "you"

and พี่ (phîi) to mean "I." สวย (sŭuai) is the adjective "beautiful," and เกินไป (gooen bpai) is an adverb that means "exceedingly" or "too much." Another important word in this sentence is สำหรับ (săm-ràp), which means "for."

4. ต่างหาก (dtàang-hàak)

This is an expression that means "separately" or "independently." ต่างหาก (dtàang-hàak) is an adverb that should go at the end of a sentence. We use it to say that one object or idea is "separate" or "different" from another object or a previously held idea. Here is an example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. เพราะเธอเป็นดี๊ต่างหาก

phráw thooe bpen dīi dtàang-hàak.

"It's because she's a lesbian (which is not what you had thought)."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ไว้ (wái) With Verbs to Show Something "Stored" or "Kept."

เอาไว้เรามาดูคราวหน้าก็ได้

ao wái rao maa duu khraao nâa gâaw dâai.

"We'll save it for the next visit."

The focus of this lesson is using ไว้ (wái) with verbs to show something "stored" or "kept." The verb ไว้ (wái) means "to keep," "to save," or "to store." We can use it following other verbs to show that the action is done in a way that preserves or keeps something in a certain state of being. Here is one example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. เอาไว้เรามาดูคราวหน้าก็ได้

ao wái rao maa duu khraao nâa gâaw dâai.

"We'll save it for the next visit."

In the example above, ไว้ (*wái*) follows the verb เอา (*ao*), meaning "to take." So the combined phrase เอาไว้ (*ao wái*) means "to take and keep" or "to save." Here is another example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. พี่จะจำไว้
phǐi jà jam wái.
"I'll remember it."

In this example, ไว้ (*wái*) follows the verb จำ (*jam*), meaning "to remember." So the whole phrase จำไว้ (*jam wái*) means "to keep and remember" or "to keep it in memory." The last example from the conversation was the following sentence.

For Example:

1. มองนานขนาดนี้จะถ่ายรูปเก็บไว้ดูเลยมัย
maawng naan khà-nàat níi jà thàai rûup gèp wái duu looei mái.
"If you're going to stare this long, why don't you take a photo?"

In this example, ไว้ (*wái*) follows the verb เก็บ (*gèp*), meaning "to collect" or "to gather." So the whole phrase เก็บไว้ (*gèp wái*) means "to collect and keep" or "to gather up and store." In the sentence above, the context of the surrounding words was the phrase ถ่ายรูปเก็บไว้ดู (*thàai rûup gèp wái duu*), which means "to take a photo and keep it collected to look at."

There are many other verbs that can be paired up with ไว้ *wái*. For example, you can use the verb เปิด *bpòoet* ("to open"), as in the phrase เปิดประตูไว้ (*bpòoet bprà-dtuu wái*), meaning "keep the door opened."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Couples of All Kinds Are Accepted in Thailand

Thailand is a very tolerant and accepting country when it comes to gays and lesbians. Many people have heard that Thailand has many "ladyboys," but if you pay attention, you will

probably notice even more lesbian couples than ladyboys in Bangkok and other Thai cities. Most lesbian couples in Thailand are made up of a "dee" and a "tom." *ดี้* (*dii*) comes from the English word "lady," and it refers to a feminine lesbian who dresses and acts like a typical woman. *ตอม* (*thawm*) comes from the English word "tomboy," and it refers to a butch lesbian who cuts her hair short and dresses and acts more like a man. It would be very unusual to see a lesbian couple made up of two toms in Thailand. Toms are expected to take care of their lady and pay the bill when going out to dinner and such just as a man would be. Within the past ten years or so, it has become increasingly more popular for young women to date a tom instead of a guy. The general consensus is that toms tend to be strictly lesbian, but dees are usually thought of as bisexual. Some dees may decide to try out a relationship with a tom because they have had a bad experience with men who didn't treat them well. Since a tom is also a woman, toms are supposed to understand the needs of women better than men do.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #25 Be My Thai Valentine!

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- 2 Thai
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 5 Vocabulary
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- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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THAI

1. พิม: พี่ก้อง มาทำอะไรที่นี่คะ
2. ก้อง: ที่นี่ร้านกาแฟใช่ไหม้ะ พี่ก็มาดื่มกาแฟนะซี
3. พิม: จ้าๆ ลาเต้เย็นเหมือนเดิมนะคะ
4. ก้อง: ไซ้จ๊ะ (phone rings) ขอโทษนะ พี่ขอรับโทรศัพท์ก่อน
5. พิม: ไปรับเถอะคะ
6. ก้อง: ไซ้ครับ ไซ้ วันเสาร์ตอนเย็น ครับ บาย
7. พิม: ใครโทรมาคะ
8. ก้อง: อืม ไม่มีใครหรอกจ๊ะ
9. พิม: พี่มีอะไรปิดบังผมรีเปล่า หรือพี่มีกิ๊ก อย่าโกหกผมนะ
10. ก้อง: พี่ไม่ได้โกหก
11. พิม: นี่กาแฟของพี่ได้แล้วคะ เอากลับไปดื่มที่บ้านเถอะ
12. ก้อง: น้องพื้กำลังเข้าใจผิดนะ ร้านดอกไม้โทรมาเรื่องพี่สั่งดอกไม้เอาไว้ พี่ไม่อยากบอกเพราะพี่ซื้อดอกไม้เป็นของขวัญวาเลนไทน์ให้
13. พิม: ขอโทษนะคะ พี่นั่งก่อนเถอะ แล้วค่อยคุยกัน

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. PIM: Gong, what are you doing here?
2. GONG: This is a coffee shop, right? So I came to drink some coffee.
3. PIM: Yeah, the usual iced latte?
4. GONG: Right. (phone rings) Sorry. Can I take this call first?
5. PIM: Answer it.
6. GONG: Yes....yes...Saturday evening...OK...bye.
7. PIM: Who called?
8. GONG: Um...It was nobody really.
9. PIM: Are you hiding something from me? Or you have a secret lover? Don't lie to me.
10. GONG: I didn't lie.
11. PIM: Here's your coffee. Go drink it at home!
12. GONG: You misunderstand. The flower shop called about the flowers I ordered. I didn't want to tell you because I bought the flowers as a Valentine's gift for you.
13. PIM: I'm sorry. Sit down and chat with me.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. PHIM: phîi gâwng maa tham à-rai thîi-nîi khá.

2. GÂWNG: thîi-nîi ráan-gaa-faae châi mái já. phîi gâaw maa dùuem gaa-faae ná sí.

3. PHIM: jâa-jâa. laa-dtêe yen mŭuean-dooem ná khá.

4. GÂWNG: châi já. (phone rings) khăaw-thôot ná. phîi khăaw ráp thoo-rá-sàp gàawn.

5. PHIM: bpai ráp thòe khâ.

6. GÂWNG: châi khráp...châi...wan-săo dtaawn-yen...khráp...baai.

7. PHIM: khrai thoo-maa khá.

8. GÂWNG: uuem...mâi mii khrai ràawk já.

9. PHIM: phîi mii à-rai bpìt-bang phim rúe bplào. rŭue phîi mii gík. yàa goo-hòk phim ná.

10. GÂWNG: phîi mâi dâi goo-hòk.

11. PHIM: nîi gaa-faae khăawng phîi dâai láaeo khâ. ao glàp bpai dùuem thîi bân thòe.

12. GÂWNG: náawng phim gam-lang khâo-jai phìt ná. ráan-dàawk-máai thoo-maa rŭueang thîi phîi sàng dàawk-máai ao wái. phîi mâi yàak bàawk phráw phîi sŭue dàawk-máai bpen khăawng-khwăn waa-leen-thai hâi.

CONT'D OVER

13. PHIM:

khăaw-thôot ná khá. phii nâng gàawn thòe. láaeo khâawy khui gan.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ตอนเย็น	<i>dtaawn-yen</i>	evening	noun
ปิดบัง	<i>bpit-bpang</i>	to hide, to conceal	verb
วันเสาร์	<i>wan-săo</i>	Saturday	noun
ของขวัญ	<i>khăawng-khwǎn</i>	gift	Noun
กิ๊ก	<i>gík</i>	casual lover	noun
โกหก	<i>goo-hòk</i>	to lie	verb
เข้าใจผิด	<i>khâo-jai-phit</i>	misunderstand	verb
วาเลนไทน์	<i>waa-leen-thai</i>	Valentine's Day	noun
ร้านขายดอกไม้	<i>râan-khăai-dàawk-máai</i>	flower shop	noun
ค่อย	<i>khâawy</i>	gradually, carefully, softly	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>แล้วเจอกันตอนเย็น</p> <p><i>láaeo jà jooe gan dtaawn-yen</i></p> <p>"So we'll meet in the evening."</p>	<p>เธอมีอะไรปิดบังฉันรึเปล่า</p> <p><i>thooe mii à-rai bpit-bpang chǎn rúe bplào</i></p> <p>"Are you hiding something from me?"</p>
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<p>วันเสาร์เป็นวันที่เราชอบมากที่สุด <i>wan-sǎ bpen wan thîi rao chǎawp mâak thîi sùt</i></p> <p>"Saturday is my favorite day."</p>	<p>คุณพ่อให้ของขวัญที่พิเศษสุดกับฉันในวันเกิด <i>khun-phāaw hâi khǎawng-khwaan thîi phî-sèet sùt gáp chǎn nai wan-gòet</i></p> <p>"My father gave me a special present for my birthday."</p>
<p>แฟนเราชอบทำตัวน่าสงสัย แอบมีกิ๊กที่ลับ <i>faaen rao chǎawp tham dtuua nǎa-sǒng-sǎi. àaep mii gík rúe bplào.</i></p> <p>"My girlfriend acts suspicious. Does she have a secret lover that she's hiding?"</p>	<p>ถ้าอย่างนั้นก็พิสูจน์สิว่าเธอไม่ได้โกหกฉัน <i>thǎa yàang nán gǎaw phî-sùt sì wǎa thooe mâi dǎai goo-hòk chǎn</i></p> <p>"Then prove that you didn't lied to me."</p>
<p>เธอกำลังเข้าใจผิด พี่กับเขาไม่ได้มีอะไรกัน <i>thoe gam-lang khǎo-jai phít. phîi gáp khǎo mâi dǎi mii à-rai gan.</i></p> <p>"You misunderstand. I don't have anything going on with her."</p>	<p>แฟนฉันซื้อสร้อยคอให้เป็นของขวัญวันวาเลนไทน์ <i>faaen chǎn sùue sǎawy-khaaw hâi bpen khǎawng-khwan wan waa-leen-thai</i></p> <p>"My boyfriend bought me a necklace for a Valentine's Day gift."</p>
<p>เขาทำงานที่ร้านขายดอกไม้ <i>khǎo tham-ngaan thîi ráan-khǎai-dàawk-máai</i></p> <p>"She works at a flower shop."</p>	<p>เขาค่อยๆ เดินในร้านขายเครื่องลายคราม <i>khǎo khǎaw-khǎawy dooen nai ráan khǎai khrûueang-laai-khraam</i></p> <p>"He carefully walked in the shop selling Chinaware."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. เหมือนเดิม (*mǔuean-dooem*)

This is a phrase that means "the same as before." เหมือน (*mǔuean*) means "alike" or "the same," and เดิม (*dooem*) means "as before." We can use เหมือนเดิม (*mǔuean-dooem*) as an adverb to describe something having the same quality that it had before. For example, you

can compliment a woman by telling her ថែស្វាយអេអឹងទេម (thoee sŭuai mŭuean-dooem), meaning "You're beautiful as always."

We often use អេអឹងទេម (mŭuean-dooem) to describe a product or service requested by a repeat customer. In this sense, we can also translate it as "the usual." Here is the example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. តាទើបឃើញអេអឹងទេមនេះ
laa-dtée yen mŭuean-dooem ná khá.
"The usual iced latte?"

2. ឯងអ្នកគ្រប់គ្នា (mâi mii khrai ràawk)

This phrase means "there's nobody." គ្រប់គ្នា (khrai) can be the question word "who" but it also can be the pronoun "anybody." So adding the negative particle ឯង (mâi) and the verb អ្នក (mii), meaning "to have," gives us "there isn't anybody" or "there's nobody." គ្រប់គ្នា (ràawk) can come at the end of a negative statement to soften it or to give the statement less importance. In the example from the conversation, Gong was obviously talking to somebody on the phone, but he wanted to downplay their importance so he said the following sentence.

For Example:

1. ឯងអ្នកគ្រប់គ្នាទេ
uuem...mâi mii khrai ràawk já.
"Umm... It was nobody really."

3. យកទៅផឹកនៅផ្ទះ (ao glàp bpai dùuem thii bâan)

This phrase means "take it home to drink." Here, we actually have four verbs all in a row: យកទៅផឹក (ao glàp bpai dùuem), which are "to take," "to return," "to go," and "to drink." And this is followed by the prepositional phrase នៅផ្ទះ (thii bâan), meaning "at home."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ទេ (thòe) at the End of Statements to Make

Commands or Suggestions.

ไปรับเดอคะ

pai ráp thòe khâ.

"Go answer it."

The focus of this lesson is using เออ (thòe) at the end of statements to make commands or suggestions. เออ (thòe) is a particle that we place at the end of sentences that functions just as "let's" that we place at the beginning of a sentence in English. It signals a suggestion to the listener to do the action that came before it in the sentence. The one difference between เออ (thòe) and "let's" is that when we begin a sentence with "let's," it makes a suggestion for the speaker and listener to carry out an action together, but we can use เออ (thòe) at the end of a sentence in Thai to make a suggestion for an action done together or just by the listener only. In the examples from the conversation, we use เออ (thòe) to give suggestions to the listener to perform an action alone. Here is the first example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ไปรับเดอคะ
pai ráp thòe khâ.
"Go answer it."

In this example, รับ (ráp) is the verb "to receive," which we use here to mean answering a phone call. Therefore, รับเดอ (ráp thòe) gives us a command "answer it." Here is another example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. เอากลับไปดื่มที่บ้านเดอ
ao glàp bpai dùuem thîi bâan thòe.
"Take it to go drink at home!"

In this case, the speaker was angry, so เออ (thòe) turns the sentence into a command.

Finally, we had one more example from the conversation.

For Example:

1. ฟั่งนั้งกอนเถอฮ
phĩ nãng gàawn thòe.
"Have a seat."

In the sentence above, the speaker has calmed down now, and we use *เถอฮ (thòe)* to turn the sentence into a suggestion. In casual speech, we can pronounce *เถอฮ (thòe)* as *เหอฮ (hòe)* instead. So, the previous sentence could also have been the following.

For Example:

1. ฟั่งนั้งกอนเหอฮ
phĩ nãng gàawn hòe.
"Have a seat."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How Do They Celebrate Valentine's Day in Thailand?

Valentine's Day is a relatively recent phenomena in Thailand. It's celebrated quite informally by many people as a day for lovers, much like in many other countries. Men or women may buy small gifts for their loved one such as chocolates or red roses. It's a popular night to go out for a dinner date to a nice restaurant. It is also apparently a popular day for teens to lose their virginity. It seems boys can be more successful at talking their girlfriends into going all the way with Valentine's Day used as an excuse for their partner to "prove their love." Every year, it seems there are news stories about attempts by the authorities to prevent teens from visiting dark karaoke rooms and pay-by-the-hour hotels on Valentine's Day. It is also a popular day for Thai couples to officially have their marriages registered. The most popular place to have a marriage registered is one district of Bangkok called บ้านรัก (bãan-rák), *meaning* "love village."



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- 3 Planning a Date in Thailand
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