

**Basic Language and  
Interactive Notes Folder**

**Thai**



**Lexical  
Group Series**

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## Conversation Essentials

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good morning - afternoon - evening: **sàwàtdii kráp/kâ\***

goodbye: **sàwàtdii kráp** Mr/Mrs/Miss/you: **kun**

bye-bye: **lah gòrn** see you later: **póp gan mài**

nice to meet you: **yin dii tii dâi rúujàk kun**

how are you?: **sàbah-i dii mǎi?**

fine, thanks: **sàbah-i dii kráp**

please: **garunah** excuse me/sorry: **kör tôht kráp**

thank you (very much): **kòrp kun (mahk) kráp**

never mind: **mâi bpehn rai**

are you...?: **kun bpehn ... châi mǎi ?**

yes (true): **châi** no (not true): **mâi châi**

I (don't) understand: **pôm<sup>1</sup>/chăn<sup>2</sup> (mâi) kâu jai**

I can't speak Thai: **pôm pûut pasăh Tai mâi dâi**

can you speak English?: **kun pûut pasăh Angrìt**

**dâi mǎi kráp?**

could you repeat that?: **pûut iik kráng, dâi mǎi ?**

could you speak more slowly?: **pûut cháh-cháh, dâi**

**mǎi kráp?**

how do you say/what is this called in Thai?:

**pahsăh Thai pûut wâh arai/ríak wâh arai?**

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is there ...? ... **mii mǎi kráp?**

yes: **mii** no: **mâi mii**

I would like ...: **pôm yàhk jà dâi...**

I (don't) like ...: **pôm (mâi) chòrp ...**

would you like ...?: **kun au ... kráp?**

yes, please: **au, kráp** no thanks: **mâi au, kráp**

could I have ..., please? : **kôr... dâi mǎi kráp?**

could you ...?: **kun ... dâi mǎi kráp?**

how much is this/that?: **an níi tâu rai, kráp?**

very/too expensive: **peehng mǎhk/geurn bpai**

good: **dii** better: **dii gwàh** best: **dii tii sùt**

bad: **mâi dii, yêeh** very bad: **mâi dii leuh-i**

more: **gwàh** less: **noi gwàh**

where is ...? : ... **yùu tii nǎi, kráp?**

where does this bus go to...?: **rót kan níi bpai nǎi?**

good luck!: **chòhk dii!**

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\*polite form: **kráp** for males, **ka** for females

Mid Lów Fálling High Rísing



a-u à-ù â-û á-ó ă-ǔ

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# **EurAsian Education Internal**

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# **Basic Language and Interactive Notes Folder**

# **Thai**

## **Lexical Group Series**



**Toon Senta**

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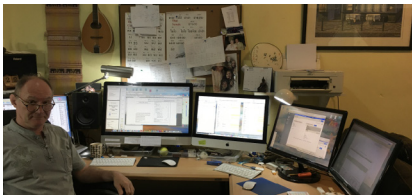
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## Preface

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Visiting or living in a new country provides many opportunities to expand your horizons, especially if you have a basic awareness of the local language. This booklet was drafted with the aim of facilitating interactions with Thai people in your own living version of the Thai language, at whatever level it might be!

A very basic introduction, simple coverage of essential grammar, word groups in lexical categories, these provide your skeleton of bare bones which you can stick together at will. The idea is that this booklet should be an interactive resource so that free spaces are liberally distributed throughout, allowing you to

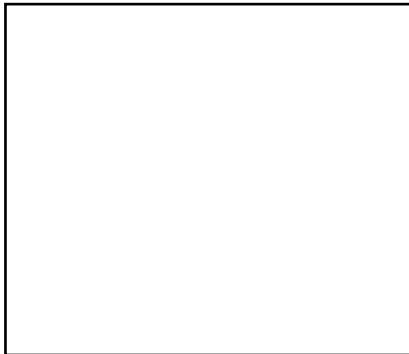


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make your own additions, observations and notes for continued reference. It is designed for use with the sister 'multi-lingual language course'.

Armed with the 'Thai' language drill folder I hope that you gain maximum enjoyment and success in delving into the Thai worlds which are of most interest to you personally, adding your own extra vocabulary and comments to help you achieve your own aims with the language.

Happy interacting!



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## Notes

# The Thai Language

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## a) History

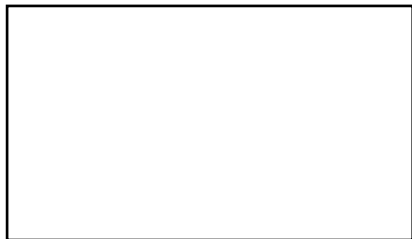
The language of Thailand belongs to the Kadai or Kam-Tai family, all members of which are derived from a common Proto-Tai, the probable place of origin being near the border of northern Vietnam and south-eastern China. In addition to Thailand itself, Tai languages are spoken in Laos, Assam, northern Burma (Shan), north Vietnam and Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi.

The first major kingdom of the Thai, established with Sukhothai as its capital in the thirteenth century, is thought to have had a spoken language resembling Proto-Thai in its



tonal structure. Basically with three tones, it was in use at the time of the creation of the writing system by King Ramkhamhaeng (1275-1317). The alphabet is based on Sanskrit, supplemented with tone marks, and since it has only undergone slight changes in the intervening period, Thais can in fact read writing that is hundreds of years old. The language predominantly consists of monosyllabic words, written from left to right and lacking separating spaces except at the ends of clauses or sentences. It is now generally accepted that Thai descended from the Sukhothai dialect with sound changes, or tonal splits, which eventually resulted in the present day 5 tones.

During the Ayutthaya period, large numbers of Sanskrit words, and a smaller number derived



from Pali, entered the language. Such loanwords offer a similarity to the role played by Latin and Greek forms in English, most finding use in technical vocabularies for government, religion and education. Intelligentsia and artisans introduced into the country from Angkor also imported with them numbers of Khmer words. Over the last few decades, new vocabulary has continued to be added due to the cultural influence of the west, and the United States in particular.

There are four basic dialects spoken in Thailand, with Central Thai as the official language of communication. Travellers to the North, North-East and South, however, will rapidly appreciate that dialects predominate in these regions. Even in the most remote village, however, you will be able to find individuals capable of communicating in Central Thai.





## b) Pronunciation

The following is a guide to the pronunciation of Thai words as given in the present booklet. The system followed is based on the authors' own attempt to make a consistent transliteration.

### Consonants

<b>b</b>	as in bore	<b>l</b>	as in loot
<b>bp</b>	soft <b>p</b>	<b>m</b>	as in mud
<b>ch</b>	as in chore	<b>n</b>	as in no
<b>d</b>	as in door	<b>ng</b>	as in (wi)ng
<b>dt</b>	soft <b>t</b>	<b>p</b>	as in pass
<b>f</b>	as in foot	<b>r</b>	as in route
<b>g</b>	as in get	<b>s</b>	as in saw
<b>h</b>	as in hat	<b>t</b>	as in toe
<b>j</b>	as in jazz	<b>w</b>	as in wait
<b>k</b>	as in cat	<b>y</b>	as in young

### Vowels

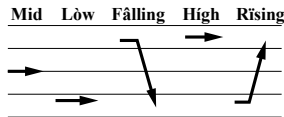
<b>a</b>	as in bat	<b>eu</b>	as in fur/err
<b>ah</b>	as in father	<b>i</b>	as in tin
<b>ah-i</b>	as in ah-ee	<b>ii</b>	as in tea
<b>ai</b>	as in eye	<b>oh</b>	as in toe
<b>au</b>	as in owl	<b>or</b>	as in awe
<b>eh</b>	as in face	<b>u</b>	as in book
<b>eeh</b>	as in air	<b>uu</b>	as in rude

In practice there is very little distinction between **r** and **l**. Remember also that an **l** at the end of a word is pronounced as an **n**, while **j**, **ch**, **s** and **d** become **t**, and **g** becomes **k**. In addition, **v** in Thai words is pronounced **w**.

### Thai Tones

The pitch at which a syllable is pronounced is an integral part of each word, determining meaning in fact as part of the spelling.

The five tones are: mid: **a, e, i, o, u**;  
 low: **à, è, ì, ò, ù** falling: **â, ê, î, ô, û**;  
 high: **á, é, ú, í, ó** and rising: **ǎ, ẽ, ỹ, õ, ǔ**



Eventually you should aim to be able to make correct usage of the tones although you can not allow this to put you off at the beginning - usually the context will make it clear what you are trying to say!

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## Grammar - Wayagon

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### a) Introduction

If you want to be able to speak Thai with any degree of natural fluency a long list of phrases for set situations is not of real practical help. You need to understand exactly what you are saying - within the limits set by your command of the tones! - and to make your own sentences from simple beginnings. To start, all you require is the basic grammar and how the sentence components are pieced together. Natural addition of single words to your active vocabulary, as you have an opportunity or necessity to use them, will then gradually increase the scope of your language ability.

The sentence structure is **subject-verb-object**, although the object may be placed first for emphasis, especially with a negative.

People Thai like (to) eat food Thai

**Kon Thai chôrp gin ah-hǎhn Thai**

Food English, people Thai not like (to eat)!

**Ah-hǎhn Angrit, Kon Thai mâi chôrp (gin)!**

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Examples of sentences to make with groups of words in the lexical dictionary for interchange practice are provided below. Here we should introduce a unique feature of the Thai language. In order to be polite, Thai people regularly end their sentences with a special single syllable, **kháp** (becomes **kháp** in normal conversation) if male and **khâ** (**khá** when used with a question) if female. With longer conversations it is not necessary with every sentence but for greetings it is wise to be make liberal use of these politeness unless with close friends. The same words employed alone denote agreement or simply acknowledgement in having listened.

Remember that the Thais are in fact a very polite nation overall and that they will appreciate restrained general behaviour on your part, including your controlling the level of your decibels in speech. Needless to say, anger in your voice will not be greatly appreciated, and will not help you attain the aim of enjoying a pleasant stay in the land of smiles. Therefore, along with your trusty 'folder', be armed with a ready grin and be prepared to make friends.

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## b) Parts of Speech

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NOUNS: **kam nahm**

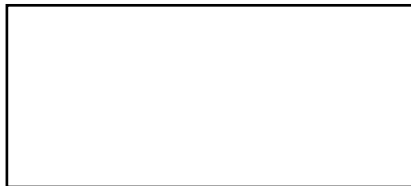
Nouns do not have separate single/plural forms, do not vary with their role in the sentence and do not take a definite or indefinite article.

If you wish to define a noun, use this or that:

**bâhn**: house      **bâhn nûi**: this house  
**bâhn nán**: that house

In order to express plurality, the Thai language makes extensive use of counters, the order being number - counter - noun

**pâu yǐng sǒrng kon** women two people  
**nǎngsǔur sǎhm lêhm** book(s) three flat things  
**3-nin no josei** three people its woman  
**5 satsu no hon** 5 books its book



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Nouns can be formed from adjectives and verbs of concept using **kwahm**, and from verbs of physical action with **gahn**

**rórn**: hot      **kwahm rórn**: heat  
**kwahm ráp pít chôrp**: responsibility  
**kwahm láp**: secret  
**kwahm sǎm-rèht**: success  
**bin**: to fly      **gahn bin**: flight  
**gahn sèuk-sǎh**: education  
**gahn deurn-tahng**: journey  
**gahn meurng**: politics



## Wayagon - Sàppa Nahm

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PRONOUNS: **kam sàppa nahm**

Personal pronouns: **kam sàppa nahm**  
**sàdechng kwahm bpen suàn-dtua**

I = me (male) **pǒm** (female) **chǎn, di-chǎn**

you: **kun** (polite): **tâhn**

(close friends/lovers): **teur**

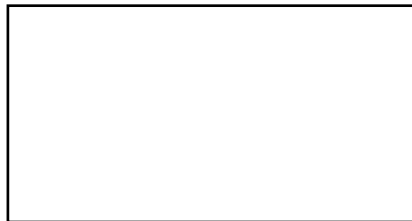
he/she = him/her: **kǎu** it: **man**

we = us: **rau** they = them: **kǎu**

Possessive pronouns: **kam sàppa nahm**  
**sàdechng kwahm bpehn jâu kǒrng**

Formed with one word for thing, **kǒrng**, and  
the personal pronoun

my: **kǒrng pǒm** his/her: **kǒrng kǎu**



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for me **samrap pom** with him **gap kao**  
for it **samrap man** with them **gap buak kao**

Demonstrative pronouns: **kam sàppa nahm**  
**sàhtít** are also demonstrative adjectives

this/these **(ti) nii**

that/those **(ti) nan**

that/those over there **(ti) nohn**



## Wayagon - Kam Kunnasàp

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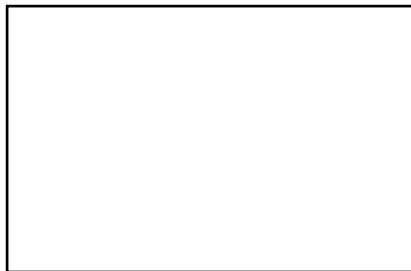
### ADJECTIVES: **kam kunnasàp**

Adjectives follow the noun independent of whether the .

she is a beautiful woman **kao pen puu ying suai**  
the beautiful woman is here  
**puu ying suai yuu nii**

Comparatives are formed with the word for more, **gwàh** (or less **nór-i gwàh**), and superlatives with that for most, **tii sùt**.

**yài - yài gwàh - yài tii sùt** large-larger-largest  
he is bigger than me **kău yài gwàh pǒm**

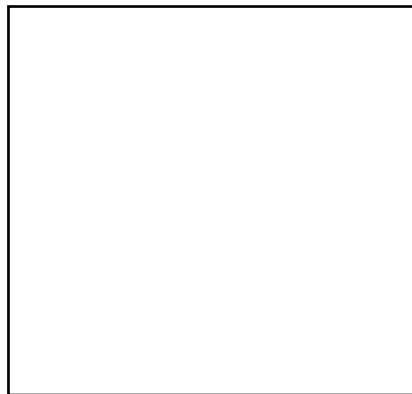


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When comparing with a previous status an alternative word for more, **keun**, can be applied  
**kău sǔng keun dĩau nii** he (is) taller now  
too ... : ... **geurn bpai** not... enough : **mâi por ...**

for as...as use 'same' **měurn**  
he is as big as me **kău yài měurn pǒm**

for -er...-er use 'more' **ying.... ying**  
the sooner the better **ying reh-u dâi ying dii**



### VERBS: kam gàriyah

Thai verbs do not vary their endings with the pronoun and there is no infinitive 'to'. A negative is formed with **mâi** before the verb

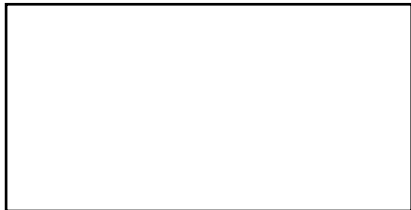
**gin** eat = to eat      **mâi gin** not eat / to not eat  
**bpehn** be = to be    **mâi bpehn** not be / to not be

There is no conjugation for past or future tenses and context is important. However, there are constructions for use to denote time of action.

For ongoing action **gamlang** is employed before the verb, especially if it is wished to stress that the action is being done now!, or **yùu** after the verb.

**pôm gamlang tam!** I am doing (it) now!

**pôm tam ngahn yùu!** I am working



For completed action in the simple past the word **léeh-u**, already, can be used at end of the sentence.

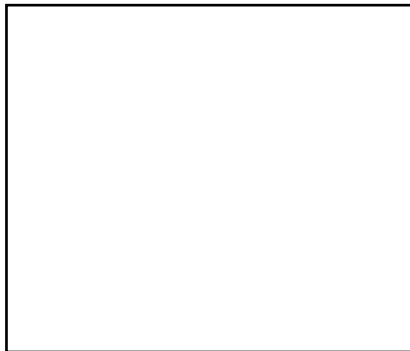
**kău tam léeh-u** he has done (it) already

The past tense can be expressed with **dâi** for can, before the verb, often with negative statements.

**kău mâi dâi tam** He could not do (it)

For future actions **ja** before the verb is used

**kău ja tam** he will do (it)



Important Verbs: To be and to have

To be for nouns is **bpehn**

**pǒm bpehn kon Angrit** I am an English person

However, it is not used with adjectives, which themselves act as verbs, and **bpehn** can also have other meanings, including 'to be able to'.

**kǎu lêhn gitah bpehn** he can play the guitar

**pǒm tahn ah-hǎhn Thai mâi bpehn**

I cannot eat Thai food (because too hot, perhaps)

For to have and be with the connotation of existence or there is, **mii** is the Thai equivalent

**pǒm mii nǎngsǔ** I have a book

**tii Meung Thai mii ah-hǎhn àròr-i**

In Thailand there is food delicious



Important Verbs: Modals - like, must, need, ought to, want, would like, and can, are placed before nouns or other verbs

Like/enjoy: **chôrp**

**Pǒm chôrp khun/** I like you/music


**Pǒm chôrp lêhn gitah** I like to play the guitar

Must: **dtông** **pǒm dtông bpai** I must go

Note that need before a noun is **dtông gahn**

**pǒm dtông gahn pótjanah nùgrom**

I need a dictionary



Want/would like: **yàhk (jà)**

**pǒm yàhk (jà) bpai** I would like to go

Note that want before a noun is **au** or **yàhk dâi**

**rau au/yàhk dâi bâhn** we want a house

Ought to/should: **nâh/khuan jà**

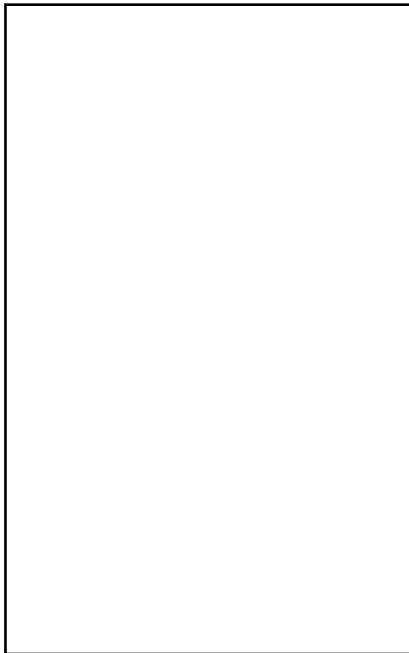
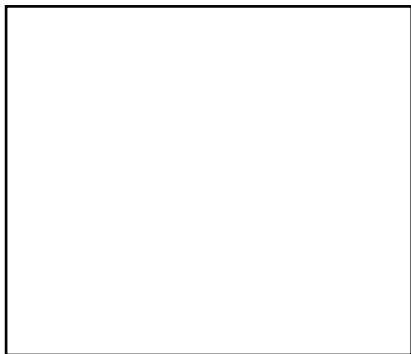
**kun nâh/khuan jà bpai** you should go

Can/be able to: **dâi/bpehn/wai** (end verb phrases)

**tahn mâi dâi** I am not able/allowed to eat

**kău wah-i nám mâi wăi**

He physically can not swim (too tired perhaps)





ADVERBS: **gàriyah wisèht**

Adverbs, often adjectives doubled, generally follow the verb **bpai rehu-rehu** go quickly

With time/probability, they usually precede the verb: ever: **keu-i** perhaps: **àht ja** (not) yet: **yang** rarely: **mâi kêr-i ja** usually: **tam-madah**

Others come at the end of the sentence: also: **dûai** only: **tâunán** often: **bòr-i bòr-i**



CONJUNCTION: **Conjunción**

Simple joining:

I have a coat and/or a hat

**Chan mii seur koht le/reu muak**

I have a coat but I do not have a hat

**Chan mii seur koht dteeh mai mii muak**

Explanations:

If/because I have money I can go

**Tah/pror mii ngeun samaht pai dai**

Although/even if/unless I have money I cannot go

**Meeh wah mii nger ngor pai mai dai**

I want to go. However, I have no money

**Pom yahk pai. Dteeh wah mii nger n**

I have (no) money. Therefore, I will (not) go

**Pom (mai) mii nger n. Dang nan pom ja pai (mai pai)**

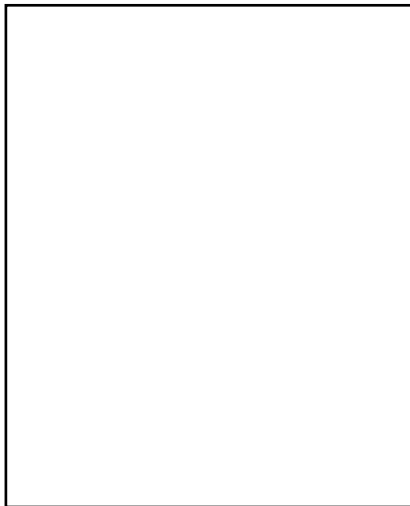
I can speak neither English nor Thai

**Pom mai samaht put passah Angkrit leh Thai**



### PREPOSITIONS: kam bùppàbòt

Thai prepositions are placed in front of a noun in order to specify the relationship with a verb, adjective, or other noun that precedes it.



### QUESTIONS: kam tǎhm

Questions can be formed using question words, generally at the end of sentences, or with tags

how?: **yàng-rai**      how much?: **tâu rài**

what?: **àrai**      which?: **an nǎi**

when?: **mêur rài**      who?: **krai**

where?: **tǐ nǎi**

why?: **tam-mai**      why not?: **tam-mai mâi**

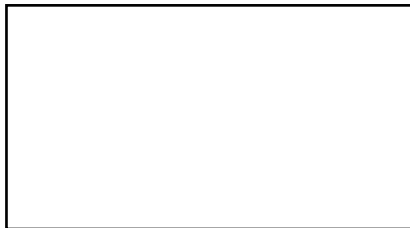
**mǎi**: makes a question

**ah-hǎhn àròr-i mǎi?** is the food delicious?

**àròr-i / mâi àròr-i** answer yes/no

**châi mǎi?** asks for confirmation

**bpehn kǒrng kun, châi mǎi?** its yours,  
isn't it? **châi / mâi châi** answer yes/no



## Wayagon - Kam Tăhm

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**rěu?** asks or?

**sabai dii rěu?**: are you well (or)?

**sabai dii/ mâi sabai**: yes, I am well/  
no, I am not well

**rěu pláu?** asks or not?

**yàhk (jà)bpai rěu pláu**

want to go or not?

**yàhk (jà)bpai /mâi yàhk (jà)bpai**  
yes/no

**léeh-u rěu yang?** asks already or not?

**tahn kâu léeh-u rěu yang?**  
eaten yet?



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# Basic English - Thai Lexical Group Dictionary

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Provided, in alphabetical order within groups, are English words and selected Thai equivalents for the various lexical categories:

adjectives: <b>kam kun na sàp:</b>	
general; colours; feelings; people; things:	26-35
adverbs: <b>kam gàriyah wí-sèht</b>	
condition; place; time:	36-39
conjunctions: <b>kam sǎn-than</b>	40
counters: <b>làksàrà-nahm</b>	41
nouns: <b>kam nahm:</b> animal; body;	
city/countryside; clothes; country; culture/society;	
education; food; geography; house; materials; people;	
possessions; time/numbers; weather	41-60
prepositions: <b>kam bùp pàbòt</b>	64
questions: <b>kam tǎhm</b>	65
verbs: <b>kam gàriyah</b>	66-74

The empty boxes are included for additional vocabulary/comments of your own.

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## Use it! Chái si!

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adjective: kam kunasàp

quantity and order: bporímahn lèh lamdàp

all: táng mòt another: iik any: báng

both: táng sǒrng different: dtàhng gan

each/every: tuk enough: por

a few/few: nór-i first: tǐi réehk

last: tǐi-léeh-u the last: suttai

less: nór-i gwàh a little nid nór-i

more: mâhk gwàh most: suan yai

much/many: mâhk, yeu

next: nâh no/not: mâi none: mâi mii

plural: pâh hǔu pót quite: p

same: mǔern gan

several: lǎh-i similar: èh-ga pót

singular: èh-ga pót some: báng

this/these: nǐi that/those: nán/nôhn

adjective modifiers

enough: por exceedingly: leurgeun

extremely: yang mahk so: ka-nàht nǐi

sufficiently: por sǒmkuan than: gwàh

too: geurn bpai very: mâhk, yeu

thing, object, matter:

sǐng kǒrng, wát-tù, rêurng

big: yài ↔ small: lék

clean: sà-àht ↔ dirty: sòkgà-bpròk

comfortable: sàbai-jai

complicated: yûng yâhk

convenient: sàduak

dangerous: andtarah-i ↔ safe: bplòrt-pai

dark: mêurt ↔ bright: sàwâhng

easy: ngàh-i ↔ difficult: yâhk, lâmbâhk

empty: wâhng ↔ full: dtehm

excellent: yôrt yîam ↔ awful: yêeh mâhk

expensive: peéhng ↔ cheap: tùuk

fast: reh-u ↔ slow: cháh

good: dii ↔ bad: mâi dii, yeéh

better: dii gwàh ↔ worse: yeéh gwàh

best: dii tii sùt ↔ worst: yeéh tii sùt

hard: kěehng ↔ soft: órn

heavy: nàk ↔ light: bau

high: sũung ↔ low: dtàm

(un)important: (mâi) sǎmkan

modern: tan-sàmǎi ↔

old-fashioned: lách-sàmǎi

near: glâi ↔ far: glai

(un)necessary: (mâi) jam bpen

new: mài ↔ old: gàu

noisy: nùak hũu, dang ↔ quiet: ngfap

open: bpèurt ↔ closed: bpit

popular: tii níyom

(im)possible: bpen bpai (mâi) dâi

practical: bpà tí bàt serious: jingjang

short: sǎn ↔ long: yah-u special: pí-sèht

tight: káp ↔ loose: lũam

useful: mii bprà-yòht

wet: bpiak ↔ dry: héehng

colours and design: sǐi lèh òrk bèehp

black: **dam** blond: **blon**

blue (sky): **nám-ngern (fáh)**

brown: **nám-dtahn**

checked: **lah-i máhkrùk** colourful: **sǐi sà**

dark ...: ... **kêm** green: **kiǎu** grey: **tau**

light ...: ... **òrn** orange: **sôm**

pale ...: ... **jèud long** pink: **chompuu**

plain: **rĭap (péun)** purple: **mûang**

red: **deehng** round: **trong glom**

square: **sii-liam** striped: **lah-i**

white: **kǎh-u** yellow: **lěurng**

feeling: **rúusèuk** -ing: **nah -**, **tam hai -**

afraid: **glua** angry: **gròht** bored: **bèur**

calm: **jai yen** certain: **nèehjai**

disappointed: **pìt wǎng**

enjoyable: **nam sanuk sanahm**

envious: **it-chǎh** excited: **dtèurn dtêhn**

experienced: **mii prasopgahn**

happy: **suk jai, dii jai, yin dii**

hungry: **hǐw kao** interested: **sǒn jai**

jealous: **hěung** lonely: **ngǎu**

painful: **jèhp bpùat** sad: **sâu**

satisfied: **por jai** sleepy: **ngûang norn**

surprised: **bpràlàht-jai**

thirsty: **hǐw nam** tired: **nèur-i**

people: **kon**

ambitious: **tayeur tayahn**

beautiful, pretty: **sũa-i** ↔ ugly: **nâh gliat**

blind: **dtah bòrt**

busy: **mâi-wâhng** ↔ free: **wâhng**

cute: **nâh rák** cynical: **yiát yahm**

deaf: **hũu nùak** divorced: **yâh ráhng**

drunk: **mau** ↔ sober: **ngiap kreum**

easy-going: **chorp sabai, ngai bpai?**

famous: **mii chêu-sĩang**

fat (obese): **ũan (ùap)** ↔ thin: **põrm**

greedy: **lõhp** handsome: **lòr**

healthy: **sùk-kapâhp dii** ↔

ill: **mâi sàbah-i**

honest: **sêu sàt** ↔ dishonest **mâi sêu sàt**

intelligent: **cha-lâht** ↔ stupid: **ngóh**

kind: **jai dii** ↔ cruel: **hòht ráh-i**

lazy: **kũi giat** ↔ hard-working: **kah-yan**

married: **dtèhng ngahn** ↔ single: **sòht**

old: **gèeh** ↔ young: **nùm, sãh-u**

optimistic: **nai ngeeh dii** ↔

pessimistic: **nai ngèeh ráh-i**

polite: **sùpâhp** ↔ rude: **mâi mii mah-ra-**

poor: **jon** ↔ rich: **rua-i** **yâht**

pragmatic: **nai tahng bpadtibat**

pretty: **ngahm** right: **tùuk** ↔ wrong: **pìt**

right-/left-handed: **chái meur kwãh/sáh-i**

selfish: **hèhn gèeh-dtua**

serious: **au-jing au-jang (jing-jang)**

shy: **ah-i** ↔ confident: **mân jai**

short: **dtĩa** ↔ tall: **sũung**

slim: **priau** ↔ stout: **nãh**

stingy: **kũi nĩau** ↔ generous: **jai dii**

successful: **mii samret**

weak: **òrn-eeh** ↔ strong: **kèehng reehng**

wise: **mii bpanyah** ↔

foolish: **ngóh klah-u**



taste and cooking: **chim léeh**  
**gahn bprung ah-hăhn**

bitter: **kôm** boiled: **dtôm** crispy: **k**  
delicious: **àròr-i** dry: **hêhng**  
fatty: **kăi man** fresh: **sòt** fried: **tôrt**  
frozen: **chèh kěhng** grilled: **yâhng**  
(medium)-rare: **mâi sùk**  
salty: **kehm** sour: **bpriâu**  
spicy: **pèht** sweet: **wăhn**  
tasty(less): **(mâi) mii rôht châht**  
tender: **nûm** tough: **kěhng**  
well-done: **sùk mâhk**

weather: **ah-gàht**

cold: **yen** ↔ hot: **rórn**  
cool: **năhu** ↔ warm: **óp ûn**  
cloudy: **mii meehk**  
fine: **dii, bpòrt bpròhng** humid: **chéurn**  
rainy: **mii fón** snowy: **mii himá**  
sunny: **dèeht òrk**  
windy: **mii lom reehng**

adverb: kam wí-sèhthow?: yàng-rai?

accidentally: **doh-i bang-eun**  
 actually: **téeh jing** almost: **gèurp**  
 alone: **kon diau** also: **dûay**  
 altogether: **táng mòt**  
 anyhow: **dtéeh yàhng dai**  
 anyway: **yang rai gô dtahm**  
 approximately: **doh-i bprâmahn**  
 at least: **yàng nói** badly: **yàng yeéh**  
 basically: **doh-i péun tăhn**  
 carefully: **rá-mát ráwang**  
 carelessly: **châhp chûai**  
 certainly: **nêh norn**  
 especially: **doh-i chà-pór yàng ying**  
 exactly: **yàhng nêh norn**

for example: **dtua yàhng chên**  
 fortunately: **chôhk dii**  
 generally: **doi túa bpai** gladly: **dtêhm jai**  
 hardly/barely: **teehp ja mâi/dtêm geehn**  
 in a hurry: **rûip tam** mostly: **súan mâhk**  
 naturally: **doh-i tamma-châht**  
 normally: **doh-i bpò-ka-dti**  
 of course: **nêh norn** only: **tâunán**  
 on purpose: **doh-i jing jai**  
 perhaps: **bahng tii, àhtjà** probably: **kongjà**  
 quickly: **rew rew**  
 really: **jing jing/rëur** slowly: **cháh cháh**  
 so: **dang nán** somehow: **gô dtahm tii**  
 together: **dúa-i gan**  
 totally: **sùt thii, tang mot**  
 unfortunately: **nah sia dai, chôhk ráh-i**  
 unwillingly: **mâi dtêhm jai**  
 usually: **pőkati, tam-madah**  
 well: **yang dii**

when: mœur ràì

after: **lǎng** afterwards: **pai lǎng**

again: **ìik (kráng)**

ago: **tíi leéh-u** already: **léeh-u**

always: **saměur** at last!: **nai tíi sùt**

before: **gòrn** early: **reh-u**

every time: **túk wehlah/kráng**

frequently: **bòr-i bòr-i**

immediately: **tan-tíi** just (now): **peung**

late: **sáh-i, cháh** later: **tíi lǎng**

never: **mái keu-i** now: **đǎu níi**

occasionally: **bahng kráng**

often: **bòr-i bòr-i** on time: **dtrong wehlah**

rarely: **mǎi bòr-i** recently: **mœur reh-u níi**

seldom: **nán kráng**

sometimes: **bahng kráng** soon: **reh-u níi**

still: **khana-níi** suddenly: **tan dai nǎn**

then: **wehlah nán** not yet: **yang**

where: tíi nǎi

anywhere: **túk hèehng**

away: **bpai tíi èurn** backwards: **yórn glàp**

downwards: **tíi lǎhng**

eastwards: **tahng tit dtàwan òrk**

everywhere: **túk tíi** forwards: **kâhng nâh**

here: **tíi níi** from -: **jàhk níi** to -: **tahng níi**

northwards: **tahng tit nêu-a**

nowhere: **mǎi mee tíi**

sideways: **dâhn kâhng**

somewhere: **tíi-nǎi sàk hèehng**

southwards: **tahng tit dtâi**

straight on: **dtrong bpai**

there: **tíi nân** over there: **tíi nôhn**

to/on the left: **tahng sáh-i**

to/on the right: **tahng kwǎh**

upwards: **tíi kâhng bon**

westwards: **tahng tit dtàwan dtòk**

conjunctions: kam sǎn-than

although: **méeh wâh** and: **léh**  
 as well as: **dtà-lòrt jon**  
 because: **prór wâh** but: **dtéeh wâh**  
 either...or...: **châi...chên gan.../ mâi...gôr...**  
 even if: **téung méeh wâh**  
 however: **yàhng rai gôr dtahm**  
 if: **tâh** in case of: **nai gòr ní tii**  
 in order to: **pêu tii jà** instead: **teehn tii**  
 neither...nor...: **mai châi...chên nán /**  
**mâi táng...léh** or: **rěur**  
 provided that: **hāk wā** since: **dtâng dtèeh**  
 thus, therefore: **dùng nàn, pror chà nán**  
 until: **grâtâng** while, whereas: **ka nà tii**

nouns: kam nahm

animals and plants: **sàt lēh bplùuk**  
 bird: **nók** cat: **mèeh-u**  
 cockroach: **maleehng sàhp** dog: **mǎh**  
 elephant: **cháhng** flower: **dòrk mái**  
 horse: **máh** human being: **manút**  
 Martian: **kon angkahn** mosquito: **yung**  
 pet/domestic animal: **sàt liang**  
 tree: **dtôn mái** wild animal: **sàt bpàh**

counters/classifiers: **lǎksàná-nahm**  
 animals, tables: **dtua** books: **lêhm**  
 newspapers: **cha-bàp** people: **kon**  
 pieces: **chin** pills: **mét** vehicles: **kan**  
 when in doubt: **an**

**kam nahm - rāhng gah-i lēh sêur pāh**

body and clothes: **rāhng gah-i lēh sêur pāh**

arm: **kěehn** back: **lāng** belt: **kěm kàt**

boot: **rorng táu bùut**

bra: **sêua chán nai sà-dtrii**

brain: **sàmǒrng** breast: **dtâu nom**

coat: **sêua klum** dress: **dtèehng gah-i**

ear: **hũu** eye: **táh** face: **nâh**

finger: **níu meur** foot: **táu**

glove: **tung meur** gut: **lam sâi**

hair: **pǒm** hand: **meur** hat/helmet: **mùak**

head: **sii-sà, hũa** heart: **hũa jai**

jacket: **sêur krum** leg: **kăh**

**kam nahm - rāhng gah-i lēh sêur pāh**

liver: **dtáp** mouth: **bpàhk**

muscle: **glāhm nêur** nose: **jà mùuk**

pajamas: **sêur gahng-gehng norn**

shirt: **sêur chéurt** shoes: **rorng táu**

skirt: **grà-bprohng** skin: **piew nàng**

stomach: **tórng** slipper: **rorng dtèeh**

socks: **tũng táu** suit: **chút dtèehng-dtua**

sweater: **sêur gan nâh-u**

swimsuit: **chút wâhi nám** tie: **nektai**

tights: **tũng nòrng** toe: **níu táu**

tooth: **fan** trousers: **gahng-gehng**

underwear: **chút chán nai**

**kam nahm - meurng lèh chonnabòt**

city and countryside: **meurng lèh chonnabòt**

address: **tîi yùu** apartment: **hôngng châu**

art-museum: **pípittápan sinlabpá**

bank: **tànakhahn** beach: **chah-i hàht**

bookshop: **ráhn nǎngseur**

border: **chah-i deehn** bridge: **sàpahn**

building: **ah-kahn** church: **bòht**

cinema: **rohng nǎng** coast: **fàng tàleh**

dept store: **hǎhng sàpàsǐn káh**

desert: **tàleh sah-i** embassy: **sàtáhn tûut**

escalator: **ban dai lêurn**

factory: **rohng ngahn** farm: **fahm**

field: **sanǎhm yâh**

fire-station: **sàtǎhnii dáp pleung**

floor (ground/2nd): **chán (lǎhng/sǒng)**

forest/jungle: **bpàh** garden: **suan**

high-rise: **dtèuk sǔng**

hospital: **rohng páyah bâhn**

hotel: **rohng reehm** house: **bâhn**

**kam nahm - meurng lèh chonnabòt**

island: **gòr** lake: **tàleh sàhp** land: **tîi din**

library: **hôngng sàmùt** lift: **lúif**

market: **dtà-làht** moon: **prá jan**

moonlight: **sěhng jan** mosque: **mat sa-yid**

mountain: **puu kǎu** museum: **pípittapan**

ocean: **máhásàmùt**

office: **sǎmnák-ngahn** park: **sǔan**

police station: **sàtǎh-nii dtam-rúat**

post office: **bprai sàonii**

restaurant: **ráhn ah-hàhn**

river: **měeh nǎhm** road: **tànón**

school: **rohng rian** sea: **tàleh**

shop: **ráhn káh** sky: **fáh/tórnng-fáh**

skyscraper: **dtèuk ráfáh** star: **dah-u**

suburb: **chahn meurng**

sun: **prá ahtít** sunlight: **sěhng ahtít**

swimming pool: **srá wâh-i nám**

temple: **wát** theatre: **rohng lakon**

tourist resort: **risort tórnng tíau**

town: **dtua meurng, ampeu, tambon**

town center: **jai glahng meurng**

town hall: **sǎhlah glahng jangwát**

university: **máhǎ wíttáyalai**

valley: **hùpkǎu** village: **mùu bâhn**

volcano: **puu-kǎu fai**

waterfall: **nám dtòk** zoo: **sǔan sàt**

country and language: **bpràtêht lêh pahsăh**

China: **jiin** England: **ang-grit**

France: **faràngsêht** Germany: **yeura-man**

India: **india** Italy: **italii** Japan: **yûi-bpùn**

Korea: **gaulii** Myanmar: **pamâh**

Russia: **ratsia** Thailand: **meurng thái**

Spain: **spehn** USA: **àmehrigah**

capital city: **meurng luang**

compatriot: **pêurn ruâm châht**

compass points: **kêhm tit**

north: **tít nêua** south: **tít dtâi**

east: **tít dtàwan òrk** west: **tít dtàwan dtòk**

north-east: **tít dtàwan òrk Chiang nêua**

south-west: **tít dtàwan dtòk Chiang dtâi**

continent: **towîip** equator: **sêhnsũun sùut**

foreigner: **kon dtàhng-châht, faràng**

foreign language:

**pahsăh dtàhng bprà-têht**

international organisation:

**ong gorn ràwàhng bprà-têht**

nation: **bpràtêht**

national anthem: **plehng châht**

national flag: **tong châht**

nationality: **săn-châht**

province: **jangwât** world: **lôhk**

culture and society: **watánahtam** lèh  
sǎng-kom

archaeology: **bohrah**n kadii  
architecture: **sàtǎh** bpàtayagam  
art: **sìn-labpà** bill: **bin** birth: **gahn** gèurt  
business: **túrágít** chess: **máhk** rùk  
cinema: **nǎng** community: **chum** chon  
company: **borisàt** competition: **kûu** kèehng  
concert: **kornseut**, **g** sàdehng don-dtrii  
cooking: **bprung** ah-hǎhn  
dancing: **dtèhn** ram death: **gahn** dtah-i  
education: **sèuk-sǎh**  
employment: **g** jǎhng ngahn  
entertainment: **kwahm** banteung  
environment: **sing** wèeht lórm  
example: **dtua** yǎhng  
exercise: **òrk** gamlang gah-i  
export: **sòng** òrk failure: **lóm** lèeh-u  
fate: **chòhk** chadtah film: **pǎhpàyon**  
fine art: **wijjisin** games: **geh**m  
geography: **puumisàht**

goods: **sǎnkáh** health: **sùk** ka pǎhp  
history: **bpràwàtsàht** import: **nam** kǎu  
industry: **ùtsǎh** hàgam  
information: **kòr** muun  
investment: **gahn** long tùn  
journal: **wahasǎhn** journey: **deun** tahng  
knowledge: **kwahm** rúu  
language: **pahsǎh** life: **chiiwít**  
magazine: **nídtáyà** sǎhn music: **don-dtrii**  
news: **káh-u** newspaper: **nǎngsèu** pim  
opportunity: **ohgàht** painting: **pǎhp** kían  
peace: **sà-ngòp** philosophy: **bpàtyah**  
photography: **rúup** tǎh-i  
politics: **gahn** meurng  
pollution: **sàpǎhp** wèeht lórm bpen pít  
poverty: **kwahm** yǎhk jon  
price: **rah-kah** problem: **bpán-hǎh**  
religion: **sàhtsànǎh** research: **gahn** wijai  
reservation: **gahn** jorng  
science: **wíttayahsàht** sculpture: **rúup** bpân  
singing: **róng** playng sport: **giilah**  
success: **sǎmrèht** theatre: **rohng** lakorn  
TV: **toh-ratát** TV program: **rah-i** gahn  
unemployment: **gahn** wǎhng ngahn  
war: **sóng-krahm**  
wealth: **kwahm** mǎngkǎng work: **ngahn**



disease and medicine: rôhk lèh yah

AIDS: rôhk èht allergy: rôhk péeh

anesthetic: yah salòp

antibiotics: yah-bpàdti chiiwaná

asthma: rôhk hôrp hèurt

arteriosclerosis: gahn sèurm kòrng lòrtlèrt

back-ache: bpùat lǎng

bronchitis: rôhk lòrt-lom àksèhp

cancer: rôhk marehng

chemotherapy: yah kehmií banbàt

cirrhosis: rôhk dtàp kèehng cold: wàt

cough: ai cough medicine: yah géeh ai

cure: ráksǎh hah-i kaht

diabetes: rôhk bau wǎhn

diagnosis: gahn wínitchǎi rôhk

ear-ache: bpùat hũu

fatal disease: rôhk tǔeng dtah-i

fever: kái heart attack: hũa jai wah-i

hay fever: kái jahm

head-ache: bpùat hũa

hepatitis: rôhk dtàp àksèhp

infection: gahn dtùd-dtòr

inflammation: pèeh àksèhp

influenza: kái wàtyài

injection: gahn chiid laxative: yah rábah-i

leprosy: rôhk réurn malaria: mahlahria

mental disease: rôhk hǎhng jít

operation: gahn pàh-dtát

painkillers: yah géeh bpùat

pill: yah méht prescription: bai sǎngyah

radiotherapy: rangsii banbàt

sneeze: jahm stroke: rôhk am mà-páht

sleeping pill: yah norn lǎp

stomach-ache: bpùat tórng

surgery: sǎnyagam symptom: ah-gahn

tablet: yah méht tooth-ache: bpùat fan

treatment: gahn ráksǎh

vaccine: wáksiin VD: rôhk gah-marôhk

food: ah-hähnbread: **kanöm bpang**breakfast: **ah-hähn cháu** butter: **neu-i**cake: **kànöm** cheese: **neu-i kěehng**condiments: **krêurng geehng**chilli: **prík** fish sauce: **nám bplah**garlic: **gràtiam** ginger: **kíng**herb: **sàmün prai** mint: **bài sàranêe**mustard: **mustard** pepper: **prík tai**salt: **gleur** soy sauce: **sii-iú**sugar: **náhm dtahn** vinegar: **náhm sôm**container: **pâhchaná** bag: **tung**bottle: **kùat** box: **klòrng**can: **grápöng** carton: **klòrng** jar: **tõh**pack: **chorng** pot: **gràbù k** wrap: **hòr**curry: **geehng** dessert: **kanöm**dinner: **ah-hähn yehn**drink: **dèurm**alcohol: **lâu** beer: **bia** coffee: **gahfeeh**lemonade: **nám ma nâu** milk: **nám nom**tea: **nám chah** water: **nám**mineral-: **nám rěeh** wine: **wain**egg: **kài** fat: **kái man** fibre: **yai ah-hähn**fish: **bplah** flour: **bpěehng**fruit: **põn-la-mái** - juice: **nám -**apple: **éehp pèurn** banana: **glúa-i**coconut: **mápráh-u** grape: **à-ngùn**guava: **fàràng** jackfruit: **kanün**lemon/lime: **mánah-u** lichee: **lín jii**longan: **lam yai** mango: **má-múang**mangosteen: **mang-kút**melon: **keehntaluup** nut: **túa** orange: **sôm**papaya: **málágor** peach: **pich**pineapple: **sàp-bpàrót**pomelo: **sôm oh** rambutan: **ngór**watermelon: **dteehng moh**honey: **náhm pèung** ice cream: **ai-sakriim**jam: **yam** lunch: **ah hähn tiang**meat: **néur** minced-: **néur bõt**beef: **néur wua** chicken: **gài** duck: **bpèht**lamb: **néur gěeh** pork: **mũu**menu: **rah-i gahn ah hähn, mehnuu**

noodle: **gûa-i dtíau**  
 nut: **tûa** almond: **al-morn**  
 cashew nut: **má-mûang himaphan**  
 chestnut: **gaulât** peanuts: **tûa lisong**  
 oil: **nám man** rice: **kâh-u**  
 salad: **sâlât pàk** sausages: **sâi gòrk**  
 sea-food: **ah-hähn ta-leh**  
 crab: **puu** lobster: **gûng lõrp dter**  
 octopus: **bplah mèurk yák**  
 oyster: **hõr-i-nang-rom** shellfish: **hõr-i**  
 shrimp: **gûng** squid: **plah mèurk**  
 soup: **chúp** tofu: **tdâu-hùú**  
 utensils: **krêurng ah-hähn**  
 bottle: **kùat** -opener: **tíi - bpèurt kùat**  
 bowl: **chahm** chopsticks: **dtà giap**  
 corkscrew: **lèhk kǎi-jùk kùat** cup: **tûa-i**  
 dish/plate: **jahn** fork: **sôm**  
 frying pan: **grátában** glass: **gêeh-u**  
 jar: **heyeürk** knife: **mîit** ladle: **grabuai**  
 peeler: **mîit bpork**  
 saucepan: **grátá** scissors: **gangai**  
 sieve: **gràchorn** turner, fish slice: **dtaliu**  
 spoon: **chórn** toothpick: **mâi jîm fan**  
 towel: **pâh** tissue: **grådàht- chamrá**  
 vegetables: **pàk**

asparagus: **nòr mái- faràng**  
 bamboo shoots: **nòr mái**  
 bean: **tûa** bell pepper: **prík yuàk**  
 cabbage: **pàk gálàm**  
 carrot: **hûa pàkgàht deehng**  
 cauliflower: **dòrk gálàm**  
 celery: **kêun cháí** corn: **kâh-u pôht**  
 cucumber: **dteehng gwa**  
 eggplant: **mákêur yah-u**  
 lettuce: **pàk gàht** mushroom: **hèht**  
 onion: **hûa hõrm** pea: **tûa**  
 potato: **man faràng** pumpkin: **fák torng**  
 radish: **hûa pàkgàht** spinach: **pàk kòm**  
 spring onion: **dtôn hõrm**  
 tomato: **mákêur têt**  
 watercress: **pàk ràchèht**  
 wheat: **kâh-u sǎhlii** yogurt: **yoh-gèrt**

house and furniture: **bâhn lèh feha-nijer**  
 air conditioner: **krêung bpràp-ah-gàht**  
 armchair: **gâu-îi táu kěehn**  
 ashtray: **tîi kia buri** balcony: **ra biang**  
 bathroom/toilet: **hôngng nám**  
 bathtub: **àhng àhp nám** bed: **dtiang norn**  
 bedside table: **dtóh kâhng dtiang**  
 bedroom: **hôngng norn** blanket: **pâh hòm**  
 bookcase: **dtôu năng sêur** carpet: **prom**  
 ceiling: **peh dan** chair: **gâu-îi**  
 chest of drawers: **dtôu línchák**  
 clock: **nahrigah** cooker: **dtau**  
 curtain: **mâhn** cushion: **bòr**  
 desk: **dtóh kĩa năng-seur** door: **bpràdtuu**  
 drawer: **línchák** fan: **pát lom**  
 freezer: **dtôu chêeh kěehng**  
 garden: **súan** guitar: **gii-tâh**  
 hair dryer: **tîi bpâu pòm** hall: **hôngng tohng**  
 iron: **kr rîit** ironing board: **tîi rorong rîit**  
 kitchen: **hôngng krua**  
 kitchen sink: **àhng lánhng jahn**  
 lamp: **kôhm fai** light: **sêehng fai**  
 lightbulb: **lôrd fai** loudspeaker: **lam pohng**  
 microwave: **dtau maikrohvéhp**  
 mirror: **gràjòk** ornament: **krêung bpràdàp**

painting: **jítagam**  
 piano: **bpiano** picture: **pâhp**  
 pillow: **mörn** pillowcase: **bpòrk mörn**  
 plug (electric): **bplàk (fai fáh)**  
 printer: **krêurng pim** radio: **wittàyú**  
 refridgerator: **dtôu yen** roof: **lăng-kah**  
 room: **hôngng** sheet: **pèehn**  
 shelf: **hîng** shower: **fàk bua**  
 sideboard: **dtôu gèhp chórñ sôrm**  
 socket: **dtôu ráp fai fáh**  
 sofa: **gâu-îi nuam** stairs: **ban dai**  
 storage cupboard: **dtôu gèhp kórng**  
 switch: **sa-wit** table: **dtóh**  
 tap: **górk nám** telephone: **toh-rasàp**  
 TV: **toh-ratát** toilet: **hôngng nám**  
 wall: **panăng** wallhanging: **kwěehn panăng**  
 wardrobe: **dtôu sêur pâh**  
 washbasin: **àhng lánhng nâh**  
 washing machine: **krêurng sák pâh**  
 window: **nâh dtàhng**

law and law court: gòt mǎh-i lèh sǎhn

attack: g johm dtii blackmail: blehkmeb

bribe: sǐnbon bribery: gahn gin sǐnbon

burglary: gahn lák kamoh-i

contract: nǎngsǔur sǎnyah

corruption: kor-rapchan

crime: âhchanâhgam

criminal: âhchanâhgot

divorce: gahn yàh ráhng

drug: yah pít gòtmǎh-i

drunken driving: mau léeh-u kàp

embezzlement: gahn yák yòrk

fine: kâh bpràp fraud: gahn lòrk luang

grievous bodily harm:

tam rah-i rǎhng gah-i sâh-hât

guilt: dtràh-bàhp innocence: k borisùt

judge: pûu pi pǎhksâh jury: kaná lúuk kún

kidnapping: gahn làkpâh dtua

marriage: gahn dtèehng ngahn

murder: gahn kâh dtagam prison: kúk

punishment: gahn long tóht rape: kòmkeùn

reckless driving: kàp rót doh-i pràmáht

robbery: johngam sentence: pràyòhk

speeding: gahn rêhng theft: gahn kamoh-i

witness: pa-yǎhn

materials and tools:

wátsàdù lèh kreúrng meur

made of: tam mah jáhk ...

air: ahgàht axe: kwǎhn brush: preehng-

chisel: siu clay: din nǎu cloth: pǎh

cotton: pǎh fâh-i drill: sàwǎhn gas: gáht

glass: gèeh-u glue: gah-u gold: gèeh-u

hammer: kórn ice: nám kèehng iron: lèhk

leather: nǎng liquid: kórng lèeh-u

metal: loha nail: dtà-bpuu needle: këm

oil: nám man paint: sii paper: gràdàht

plastic: plahs-dtic pliers: kiim

rope: cheúrK saw: lía-y

scissors: gangai screw: dtàbpuu-kuang

screwdriver: lèhk-kǎi kuang silk: mǎi

silver: ngerN solid: kórng kèehng

steel: lèhk gláh stone: hǐn string: cheúrK

tape: téhp gah-u thread: dâh-i

water: nám wood: mái wool: kǒn-gèeh

**kam nahm - kon lèh ah-chhíp**

people and occupation: **kon lèh ah-chhíp**  
 accountant: **nák bahnhcii**  
 actor: **nák sàdeehng** artist: **sínla bpín**  
 aunt: **bpâh** baby: **dèhk òrn**  
 boss: **jâu nahi** boy: **dèhk chah-i**  
 brother: **phûi<sup>1</sup>/nórng<sup>2</sup> chah-i**  
 business man: **nák túrágit** child: **dèhk**  
 chef/cook: **kon tam ah-hăhn**  
 civil servant: **kâh-râht gahn pon reuan**  
 clerk: **sèhmian** co-worker: **rúám ngán**  
 dad: **pôr** daughter: **lúuk sâh-u**  
 doctor: **mǒr** driver: **kon káp rót**  
 employer: **nah-i jâhng**  
 employee: **lúuk jâhng** enemy: **sàd-dtruu**  
 engineer: **wítsawá-gorn**  
 family: **krôrp kua** farmer: **chau-nah**  
 father: **pôr, bi dah** father-in-law: **pôr dtah**  
 female: **pêht yǐng** fiancé: **kûu mân**  
 friend: **pêurn** girl: **dèhk yǐng**  
 grandfather: **bpùu** grandmother: **yâh**

<sup>1</sup>older, <sup>2</sup>younger

**kam nahm - kon lèh ah-chhíp**

housewife: **mêeh-bâhn**  
 husband: **săhmii** laborer: **gammagorn**  
 lawyer: **tanah-i-kwahn** male: **pêht chah-i**  
 man: **pûu chah-i** mechanic: **châng**  
 monk: **prá** mother: **mêeh**  
 musician: **nák don-trii**  
 nobody: **mâi mii krai** nurse: **payahbahn**  
 office worker: **sămnák- ngahn**  
 policeman: **dtam-rúat** priest: **lúang pôr**  
 retired person: **kon kehsian**  
 sailor: **gàlah-sǐ reur** secretary: **lehkăh**  
 sister: **nák rórng** sister: **phûi<sup>1</sup>/nórng<sup>2</sup> sâh-u**  
 soldier: **tá-hăhn** somebody: **krai kon**  
 son: **lúuk chah-i** stepfather: **pôr liang**  
 student: **nák rian** teacher: **kruu**  
 tourist: **nák tóng tiao** uncle: **lung**  
 unemployed person: **kon wâhng-ngahn**  
 wife: **paráyah, mia** woman: **pûu-yǐng**

possessions : sáp sǒmbàt

address: tǐi yùu

alarm clock: nahligah bpùk

bag: tǔng (hand-) gràbpǎu tǔu

ballpoint pen: bpàhk gah lúuk lêurn

book: nǎng sǔur brief-case: grà-bpǎu

camera: glôrng tàh-i rûup

cigarette: burii - lighter: r

computer (laptop): (noht buk) computer

condom: tǔng yahng

cosmetics: krêung sǎm-ahng

credit card: bàt krehdít

dictionary: pótjanah núgrom

envelope: sorng jòt mǎh-i

jewellery: krêurng-bpràdáp

bracelet: gam lai-meur

brooch: kǎhm glàt ear-ring: dtàhng hũu

necklace: sôry kor ring: wêehn

engagement-: -mân/ dtèehng ngahn

job: ngahn key: gun-jeeh letter: jòt mǎh-i

lipstick: líp-sà-dtik luggage: gràbpǎu

map: pǎehn tǐi city map: -meurng

matches: mái kiit fai

mobile phone: meur tǔur

money: ngern, sàdtahng cash: ngern sòt

banknote: tanabàt coins: rǎan

currency: khah ngern dtah

name: chêur forename: chêur jing

namecard: nahm bàt

nickname: chêur lêhn

surname: nahm sakun

novel: nǎwáníyah-i

passport: nǎng sǔur deurng tahng

pen: bpàhk gah pencil: dín sǒr

perfume: nám hǒrm

purse: gràpǎu sàdtahng

razor (-blade): (bpai) miit gohn

receipt: bai sèht rǎp-ngern

reservation: g jorng secret: k láp

shampoo: yàh sàk póm soap: sabùu

spectacles: wêehn dtah stamp: su-dteehtm

suitcase/ luggage: grà-bpǎu dern tahng

tampon: kôh-tèehk ticket: dtua

toothbrush/paste: bpreehng/yah sǐi fan

torch: fai chǎh-i towel: pǎh

wallet: sorng tǐi umbrella: rôhm

washing powder: pǒngsák-fôrk

wristwatch: nahligah-kôh meur

religion and politics:

sàht-sànăh lēh gahn meurng

agnostic: **mâi-chêur rîang prá jâu**

atheist: **chêur mâi mii prá jâu**

ballot: **bàt long káneehn**

belief: **kwahm chêur**

Buddhism: **sàht-sanăh pút**

cabinet: **kánárát mondtrii**

Christianity: **sàht-sanăh kít**

colony: **âhnâh nikom**

communis-t/m: **lât tí-korm-miunít**

Confucianism: **lât tí korng kongjii**

congress: **rátsápâh**

conservative: **lât tí jahrîit níyom**

coup d'état: **rátpráhăh**

democracy: **bprâchah-típadtai**

demonstration: **gahn chumnum tahng**

devil: **piisàht** dictatorship: **ehkatípdtai**

election: **gahn lêurk dtâng**

god: **prá jâu** government: **ráttabahn**

heaven: **sàwăn** hell: **narók**

Hinduism: **sàht-sanăh hinduu**

independence: **kwahm pen ít-sàrà**

Islam: **sàht-sanăh ít salahm**

Judaism: **lât-tí yiu** judiciary: **dtúlâhgahn**

king: **nai luang, kasatri**

kingdom: **ah-nah jâk**

manifesto: **gahn prâgăht**

minister: **rátâmontrii** ministry: **grâsuang**

monarchy: **rátâsápah**

opinion poll: **bêehp samrúat kít hêhn**

paradise: **sùkahudii** parliament: **rátâsápah**

parliamentarian: **sâmâhchík rátâsápah**

political party: **pák-gahn meurng**

politician: **nák gahn meurng**

president: **bprâ tahnah tibordii**

prime minister: **nah-yók rátâmontrii**

propaganda: **gahn kôhsànah chuan chêur**

queen: **pra rahchinii**

republic: **săhtah ranárát**

referendum: **prachâh mádti**

revolution: **gahn pàdtiwát** riot: **jalâhjon**

socialism: **săngkom níyom**

social-democrat: **săngkom prachâh típdtai**

terrorism: **lât tí gor gahn ráhi**

vote: **lêurk, woht siang**



time and numbers: **weh-lah 16h beur**

century: **sòt-wát** decade: **tót-wát**

day: **wan** all/every day: **táng/ túk wan**

Sunday: **wan ahtít** Monday: **wan jan**

Tuesday: **wan angkahn**

Wednesday: **wan pút**

Thursday: **wan páréuhàt**

Friday: **wan sùk** Saturday: **wan sao**

morning: **dtorn cháo** afternoon: **dtorn bàì**

evening: **dtorn yen** night: **dtorn kâm**

today: **wan nîi** tonight: **keurn nîi**

yesterday/day before: **mêu-wahn nîi/seur**

tomorrow: **prûng nîi**

day after -: **mareun nîi**

future: **a-nah-kót** half: **krêung**

hour: **chûa mohng** minute: **nah tîi**

month: **deurn** last: **-tîi léeh-u** next -: **-nâh**

January: **mókgarah kom**

February: **gumpah pan**

March: **miinah kom** April: **mehsâh yon**

May: **préut-sàpah kom**

June: **mítùnah yon**

July: **gàrákgàdah kom**

August: **sing-hâh kom**

September: **ganyah yon**

October: **dtùlah kom**

November: **préut sàjigah yon**

December: **tanwah kom**

kam nahm - weh-lah leh beur

number: **beur** even - **kûu** odd- **kûi**

0: **sûun** 1: **nèung** 2: **sǒrng** 3: **sǎhm**

4: **sii** 5: **hâh** 6: **hòk** 7: **jèt** 8: **bpèeht**

9: **gâu** 10: **sip** 11: **sip-èt** 12: **sip-sǒrng**

13: **sip-sǎhm** 14: **sip-sii** 15: **sip-hâh**

16: **sip-hòk** 17: **sip-jèt** 18: **sip-bpèeht**

19: **sip-gâu** 20: **yîi-sip** 30: **sǎhm-sip**

40: **sii-sip** 50: **hâh-sip** 60: **hòk-sip**

70: **jèt-sip** 80: **bpèeht-sip** 90: **gâu-sip**

100: **rór-i** 500: **hâh rór-i** 1,000: **pan**

10<sup>5</sup>: **săen** 10<sup>6</sup>: **lâhn**

first: **tii nèung** second: **tii sǒrng**

once: **nèung kráng** twice: **sǒrng kráng**

3/4: **sǎhm nai sii** 4/5: **sii nai hâh**

20%: **rór-i la yîi-sip** 60%: **rór-i la hòk-sip**

past: **adiit** present: **bpàt jùban**

season: **réuduu** dry -: **-léehng** wet -: **-fǒn**

spring: **-bai mai plii** summer: **-rórñ**

autumn: **-bai mai rúang** winter: **-nǎhu**

second: **wí-nah-tii**

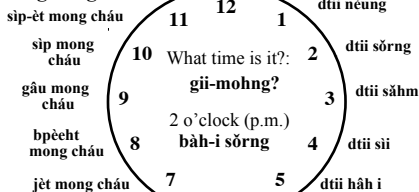
sunrise/set: **práah-tít kêun/dtòk**

time: **weh-lah** (on-): **dtrong weh-lah**

kam nahm - weh-lah leh beur

night: midnight: **tíang keurn**

**glahng keurn**



morning: **hòk mong cháu**

**dtorn cháu** midday: **tíang wan**

afternoon: **dtorn bâh-i**

**hâh tûm**



evening: **hòk mong yen**

week: **ah-tít** weekend: **sao ah-tít**

year: **bpîi** last: **-tîi léeh-u** next -: **-nâh**

transport: gahn kǒnsǒng

aeroplane: krêurŋ bin airport: sanǎhm bin

ambulance: rôt payahbahn

bicycle: jàkràyahn boat: reur léhk

bus: rôt meh - station: sàtǎhnii - stop: pah-i

car: rôt yon crossroads: sù yêehk

direction: tít tahng

distance: ráyá tahng harbour: tâh reur

helicopter: heli-kopteu

motorbike: rôt môrsai

railway: rahng rôt fai

railway station: sàtǎh-nii rôt fai

road: tànǒn ship: reur

traffic: gahn jàrǎhjon

- accident: ùbà-dtihèht

- jam: rôt dtit - lights: fai jàrǎhjon

- rules: got jàrǎhjon

train: rôt fai tram rôt rang

truck rôt ban-túk

underground: rôt fai dtâi din van: rôt dtúu

weather: ah-gàht - forecast: pá-yah-gon -

air pressure: kwahm got ah-gàht

cloud: mêhk fog: mòrk hail: lôuk-hèhp

ice: nám kěehng lightning: sǎi fáh

rain: fǒn snow: himá storm: pah-yú

sunshine: dèeht temperature: unna hapuum

thunder: fáh rórng

typhoon: páhyuu dtâifùn wind: lom

writing and punctuation:

**gahn kǎn** lèh wáat dtorn

accent: nèn sǎng alphabet: dtua àksón

capital letter: dtua pim yài

chapter: bôt tii colon: mahàp pàhk kúu

comma: jula pàhk

exclamation mark: krêurŋ mǎh-i àtrii

full stop: yut pàhk letter: dtua pim

paragraph: yòr nǎh parenthesis: wong lép

question mark: krêurŋ mǎh-i kam tǎhm

semi-colon: àt pàhk sentence: bpràyòhk

space: chòrng wǎhng word: kam

prepositions: kam búp pàbòt

above: **bon** across: **kâhm**  
 after: **lăng** against: **dtòr dtâhn** at: **tii**  
 among: **nai ráwàhng**  
 before: **gòrn** behind: **kâhng lăng**  
 below: **dtai, lâhng** beside: **kâhng**  
 between: **ràwàhng** during: **ràwàhng tii**  
 for: **săm-ràp** from: **jàhk** in: **nai**  
 in front of: **nah** inside: **bpai nai**  
 near: **glai** next to: **dtit gáp**  
 of: **kòrng** on: **bon** opposite: **dtrong kâhm**  
 out: **nòrk, òrk** outside: **kâhng nôrk**  
 since: **dtâng dtèeh** through: **pàhn**  
 to: **téung** toward: **pai tang** under: **dtâi**  
 until: **jongrátâng** with: **gáp**  
 without: **bpràht sàjàhk**

questions: kam tǎhm

how? **yàhng rai?** how long? **glai tâu rài?**  
 how many/much? **tâu rài?**  
 what? **àrai?** which (one)? **annǎi?**  
 when? **mêur rài?**  
 where? **tii nǎi?** where to: **pai tii nǎi?**  
 from where: **jàhk nǎi** who? **krai**  
 why? **tǎm mai?**  
 question general?? **mǎi?**

verb: kam gàriyah

agree: **dtòk long** answer: **dtòrp wâh**  
 arrive: **mah tẽung** ask: **tâhm** - for: **kor**  
 avoid: **liik liang** be: **bpehn** be born: **gèrt**  
 be called: **tùuk riâk** become: **glai bpen**  
 behave: **jà-mii** believe: **chêur**  
 borrow: **kõr yeurm** bring: **au ... mah**  
 buy: **seur** call: **riâk (wâh)**  
 can: **dâi** choose: **lêurk**

for past **dai** before the verb,  
 for future **ja** before the verb  
 for present continuous **gamlang** before  
 and/or **yùu** after the verb

clean: **tam sa-aht** close: **bpit**  
 come: **mah** - back: **glàp mah**  
 complain: **bòn** confirm: **yeurn yan**  
 congratulate: **kõr sà-deehng kwahm yin dii**  
 concentrate on: **fâk fâi**  
 cook: **bprung ahhâhn**  
 bake: **bpang** boil: **dtôm** fry: **tòrt/pàt**  
 grill: **yâhng** roast: **òp** steam: **neung**  
 cry (weep): **rórng-hâi** dance: **dtêhn ram**

decide: **dtàt-sǐn jai**

die: **dtah-i** discuss: **sǒn-tanah dtôh dtòrp**

divorce: **yàh** do: **tam** dream: **fǎn**

drink: **dèurm** drive: **kàp rót** dry: **hêhng**

eat: **gin, tahn** expect: **káht wâh**

explain: **àtí-bah-i** fall: **dtok** feel: **rúu-sèuk**

find: **jer, hǎh, póp** finish: **sèht, jóp**

forget: **leum** forgive: **yók toht hâi**

get: **au** get up: **yeun keun** give: **hâi**

go: **bpai** go back: **glàp (bpai)**

happen: **gèurt kêurn** hate: **gliat** have: **mii**

help: **chûa-i** hope to: **wǎng**

ignore: **mâi sài jai**

imagine: **jindtà- nahgahn**

improve: **dii kêun** include: **pragorn duai**

intend: **dtang jai** joke: **pûut lêhn**

know/ know how to: **rúu, rúu jàk, sâhp**

laugh: **hǎa rór** learn: **rian**

like: **chôrp** live: **yùu** listen: **fang**

look: **duu, morng** - after: **duu leeh**

- at: **duu tii** - for: **(morng) hǎh**

- forward to: **wang wah ja**

- like: **duu mǎurn**

lose: **hăh-i** (game) **pâh-i péeh**  
(lose way): **lǒng tahng** love: **rák**  
make: **tam** - a mistake: **kwahm pít**  
marry: **dtèhng ngahn** mean: **bpleeh**  
meet: **póp** must: **dtôrng**  
must not: **dtôrng mâi**  
need: **dtôrng gahn** open: **bpèurt**  
pay: **jài** play: **lêhn** perform: **kràtam**  
practice: **fèurk hàt** prepare: **dtriam**  
promise: **săn-yaa** pronounce: **ork sǎng**  
put: **sài ahng** -on: **sũam sài**  
rain: **fón dtok** read: **àhn**  
recommend: **nâe-nam**  
refuse: **bpàdtisèht** regret: **sǎ jai**

remember: **jam dâi**  
rent: **châu** repair: **sôrm** return: **glàp**  
rise (get up): **dtèun** run: **wīng**  
say: **bòrk wâh** search: **kón kôr muun**  
see: **hěhn** seem: **duu meurn** sell: **kâh-i**  
should: **kuan jà** sing: **rórng plehng**  
sleep: **norn lăp** smell: **glin** smile: **yím**  
smoke: **sùup** snow: **hímá dtok**  
speak: **pûut** start: **reurm** stop: **yùt**  
study: **rian** succeed: **kwahm sǎm-rèht**  
swim: **wâh-i nám**  
take:- **au** - off **tòrt òrk**  
- with **au ... bpai**

**kam gàriyah** - teach / write

teach: **sörn** telephone: **toh-rasàp**  
think: **kít** touch: **jàp**  
translate: **bpleeh** trust: **wâi jai**  
try: **payayahm, lorng duu**  
turn (l/r): **líau** (on): **bpèut** (off): **bpìt**  
understand: **kâu jai** use: **cháí**  
visit: **yîam, tíau** wait: **ror**  
walk: **deurn** wake (up): **plùk**  
want: **yàhk, dtorn gahn, au**  
wash: **láhng, sák pah, ahp-nám**  
win: **cha-ná** work: **tam ngahn**  
worry: **hùang** write: **kǎn**



## Proverbs Sùpahsìt

**thai example** - *translation*  
- english example

**au mápráu hua bpai kǎh-i sǎan** - *take coconuts go sell garden* - carry coals to Newcastle

**au meur súk hìip** - *stick hand cane press*  
- put one's foot in it

**au hũu bpai nah, au dtah bpai rǎi** - *take ears to paddy field, take eyes to plantation* - to turn a blind eye

**bpài hěn gràrôrk rêng gòhng nǎhmái** - *before see squirrel draw bow* - count one's chickens before they are hatched

**bpàhk bprahsai nám, jai chēuat kor** - *mouth speech water, mind cut throat* - honey tongue, heart of gall

**bpàhk wǎh dtah kà-yìp** - *mouth talk eyes wink* - practice what you preach

**bpit torng lǎng prá** - *apply gold leaf back Buddha* - do good by stealth

**bplah dtah-i nám dtêun** - *fish die water shallow* - a fish out of water

**cháh bpehn gahn, nahn bpehn kun** - *slow is achievement, long time is advantage* - haste makes waste

**cháhng peùrk gèrt nai bpàh** - *elephant white (taro) born in jungle* - a genius is born, not made

**chûa jèt tii, dii jèt hõn** - *bad seven times, good seven times* - every cloud has a silver lining

**dâi yàhng sĩa yàhng** - *get something, broken something* - can't make omelette without breaking eggs

**dtai prachót bpàhcháh** - *die irony cemetery* - cut off one's nose to spite one's face

**dtàt fai dtôn lom** - *cut off fire begin wind* - a stitch in time saves nine

**dtòk nám mâi lăi, dtòk fai mâi mâi** - *fall water not flow, fall fire not burn* - land on your feet

**duu nahng hai duu mêh** - *look girl, give look mother* - like mother, like daughter

**duu tit tahng lom** - *look at direction wind* - look before you leap

**fang hũu wái hũu** - *listen ear do ear* - take with a pinch of salt

**giriya bòrk dtraguun** - *manner tells birth* - manners maketh the man

**glàp bâan gào** - *return home old* - pass away

**grà-dtâh-i dtêun dtuum** - *rabbit startled by boom* - make a mountain out of a molehill

**jàp dâi, kah năng kah kău** - *catch can, clearly* - caught red-handed

**kâhng nôrk súksai kâhng nai bpehn prohng** - *outside glitters inside hollow* - all that glitters is not gold

**kâu meurng dtah liu, hâi liu dtah dtahm** - *enter town eye wink, give wink eye do* - when in Rome, do as the Romans do

**kii cháhng jap dtakadteehn** - *ride elephant catch grasshopper* - to use a sledgehammer to crack a nut

**kwăhn pàh sâhk** - *axe split wood* - call a spade a spade

**kon ngahm prór dtèehng** - *person pretty because dressed up* - fine feathers make fine birds

**lahng néur chòrp, lahng yah** - *some meat like, some medicine* - one man's meat is another man's poison

**lêhn gap sàhk, sàhk dtii hũa** - *play with pestle, pestle hit head* - familiarity breeds contempt

**lôhp mâhk lâhp hăh-i** - *greed much, windfall lost* - kill the goose that lays the golden eggs

**lúuk mái lòn mâi glai dtôn** - *fruit not fall far from tree* - like father, like son

**mâhk mor mâhk khwahm** - *many doctors, many cases* - too many cooks spoil the broth

**mâi dâi dúi mon, gôr ao dúi kahtăh** - *not can with prayer, also get with spell* - by hook or by crook

**mái gèeh dtăt yâhk** - *tree old bend hard* - hard to teach an old dog tricks

**mái glai fàng** - *tree near river-bank* - have one foot in the grave

**mâi mii muun fôr-i, mǎh mâi kii** - *not have rubbish, dog not defecate* - there is no smoke without fire

**meeh-u mâi yùu nũu râh reurng** - *cat not home mouse happy* - when the cat's away, the mice will play

**nahdtàhng mii hũu, bprà-dtuu mii chòrng** - *windows have ears, doors have holes* - walls have ears

**năhm yôrk au năhm bông** - *thorn prick use thorn take* - like cures like

**nám kêun hâi riiip dtàk** - *water rises, give hurry take* - make hay while the sun shines

**nám chiíyau yàh kwăhng reur** - *water turbulent don't steer boat* - don't paddle against the stream

**ngom kêm nai mahăhsàmùt** - *dive needle in ocean* - like looking for a needle in a haystack

**nĩ sěur bpà joràkêh** - *escape tiger; meet crocodile* - out of the frying-pan into the fire

**nók nór-i tam rang dtéeh por dtua** - *bird small make nest but enough body* - cut your coat according to your cloth

**pêurn gin hăh ngâh-i, pêurn dtah-i hăh yâhk** - *friend eat find easy, friend die find difficult* - friend in need is a friend indeed

**plah dtua diau yah-u mễhn môt táng kôrng** - *fish body one makes smelly whole catch* - one rotten apple spoils the whole barrel

**ram mâi dii, tôht bpiì tôht glornng** - *dance not good, blame flute blame drum* - a bad workman blames his tools

**riit lêurt jâhk bpuu** - *squeeze blood from a crab* - get blood from a stone

**rúu yàhng bpèt** - *know like duck* - Jack of all trades, master of none

**síp bía glâi meur** - *ten cowrie shells near hand* - a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush

**sỏrn jorakêh hâi wâh-i nám** - *teach crocodile swim* - teach grandmother to suck eggs

**tâu hũa ngu** - *old head snake* - dirty old man

**tii lỏrt dtah cháng, hằhng lỏrt dtah len** - *little escape eye elephant, big escape eye mite* - penny wise and pound foolish

**túp môr káo** - *smash rice pot* - take the bread out of one's mouth

**wan prá mâi mii hỏn diau** - *day holy not have happen once* - every dog has his day

**wâh dtèeh kảo, ì-nỏo bpen ehng** - *speak blame he, I-nao does himself* - pot calling the kettle black

**wua hăh-i lorm kork** - *cattle lost enclose stall* - its too late to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted

**yàh jàp plah sỏng meur** - *don't catch fish (with)two hands* - you cannot have your cake and eat it

**yàh ching suk gorn hahm** - *don't compete for ripe before almost ripe* - early ripe, early rotten

## sùpahsìt

**yàh dtii dton bpai gòrn kâi** - *don't beat before fever*: cross the bridge when you get to it

**yàh fun for-i hah dtakhehp** - *don't disturb rubbish looking for centipede* - let sleeping dogs lie

**yàh pàt wan bpràgan prûng** - *don't delay today insurance tomorrow* - never put off to tomorrow what can be done today

**yàh sǎh-u sai hâi gah gin** - *don't pull out intestines give crow eat* - to wash dirty linen in public

**ying tii diau, dâi nók sǒrng dtua** - *fire shot onlyone, can bird two bodies* - kill two birds with one stone

**yórm meeh-u kǎh-i** - *dye cat sell* - you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear

**yûn gêeh-u hǎh-i wahnnon** - *hand crystal give monkey* - cast pearls before swine

**banteúk - tîi yùu**

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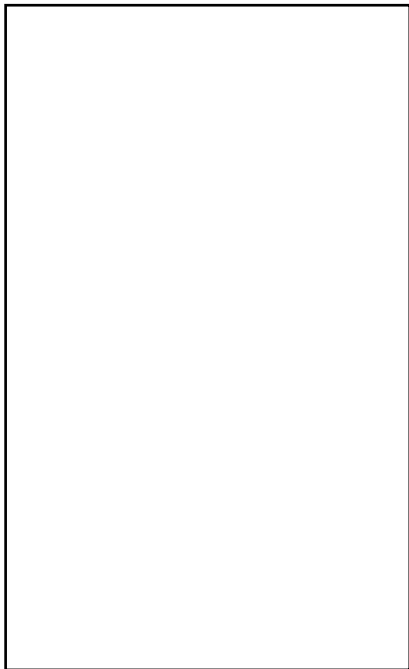
notes - addresses: **banteúk - tîi yùu**

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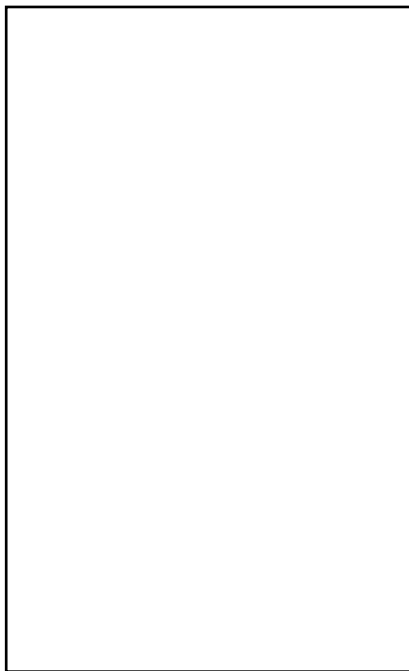
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**banteúk - tîi yùu**



**banteúk - tîi yùu**



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## Essential grammar Wayagorn jam bpehn

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### Pronouns: sàp pa nahm

I = me (male) **pǒm** (female) **chǎn, di-chǎn**  
you: **kun** (polite): **táhn** (lovers): **teur**  
he/she = him/her: **kǎu** it: **man**  
we = us: **rau** they = them: **kǎu**  
my **kǒrng pǒm** our **kǒrng rau**

### Adjectives: kam kun nasàp

big **yài** - bigger **yài gwáh** - biggest **yài tǐi sùt**

### Verbs: kam gàriyah

Do: **tam** Not: **mái** Not do: **mái tam**

Ongoing: **gamlang tam/ tam yùu**

Completed: **tam léeh-u**

Past: **dâi tam** Future: **ja tam**

Be: **bpehn** Have, there is: **mii**

Must: **dtôrng** Need: **dtôrng gahn**

Want/would like: **yàhk (jà)**

Like/enjoy: **chôrp**

Ought to/should: **nâh/khuan jà**

Can/be able to: **dâi/bpehn/wai**

Questions: **mǎi?**: makes a question

**châi mǎi?** asks for confirmation

**rêu?** asks 'or'? **rêu pláu?** asks 'or not'?

**léeh-u rêu yang?** asks 'already or not'?

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## Numbers Beur 0: sūn

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1: <b>nèung</b>	11: <b>sip-èt</b>	21: <b>yǐi-sip-èt</b>
2: <b>sǒrng</b>	12: <b>sip-sǒrng</b>	20: <b>yǐi-sip</b>
3: <b>sǎhm</b>	13: <b>sip-sǎhm</b>	30: <b>sǎhm-sip</b>
4: <b>sii</b>	14: <b>sip-sii</b>	40: <b>sii-sip</b>
5: <b>hâh</b>	15: <b>sip-hâh</b>	50: <b>hâh-sip</b>
6: <b>hòk</b>	16: <b>sip-hòk</b>	60: <b>hòk-sip</b>
7: <b>jèt</b>	17: <b>sip-jèt</b>	70: <b>jèt-sip</b>
8: <b>bpèeht</b>	18: <b>sip-bpèeht</b>	80: <b>bpèeht-sip</b>
9: <b>gâu</b>	19: <b>sip-gâu</b>	90: <b>gâu-sip</b>
10: <b>sip</b>	20: <b>yǐi-sip</b>	100: <b>rór-i</b>
		1,000: <b>pan</b>
		10 <sup>5</sup> : <b>sǎen</b>
		10 <sup>6</sup> : <b>lâhn</b>

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## Important signs Sanyalak sǎmkan

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อันตราย andtarah-i: Danger!

ห้ามเข้า hâhm kâu: No entry

ห้ามถ่ายรูป hâhm tàh-i rûup:

No photographs

ห้ามสูบบุหรี่ hâhm sùup : No smoking

ทางเข้า tahng kâu: entrance

ทางออก tahng òrk: exit


ทางออกฉุกเฉิน tahng òrk chùk cheurn:

emergency exit

ดึง deung: pull ผลัก plàk: push

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# **Drill Practice Makes It Easy**

**Thai Language Intro**

**Basic Grammar**

**Basic Vocabulary**

**Adjectives - Adverbs - Conjunctions**

**Nouns - Prepositions - Verbs**

**Surprise Yourself!**

