

# Drill Practice Makes It Easy

Thai Language Intro

Basic Grammar

Basic Vocabulary

Adjectives - Adverbs - Conjunctions

Nouns - Prepositions - Verbs

## Surprise Yourself!

Bar Code

Thai

Basic Language Folder

AP  
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## Basic Language and Interactive Notes Folder

# Thai

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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 rúuják kun**

how are you?: **sàbah-i dii mǎi?**

fine, thanks: **sàbah-i dii kráp**

please: **garunah** excuse me/sorry: **kõr 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 pasǎh Tai mâi dâi**

can you speak English?: **kun pûut pasǎh Angrit**

**dâi mǎi kráp?**

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

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

**mǎi kráp?**

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

**pahsǎh Thai pûut wǎh arai/ríak wǎh 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?: **kõr... dâi mǎi kráp?**

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

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

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

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

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

more: **gwǎh** less: **noi gwǎh**

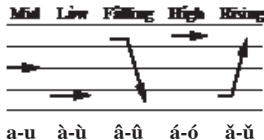
where is ....? : ... **yùu tii nǎi, kráp?**

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

good luck!: **chòhk dii!**

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



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# **Basic Language and Interactive Notes Folder**

# **Thai**

**Lexical Group Series**



**Malcolm A Moore Ph.D.**

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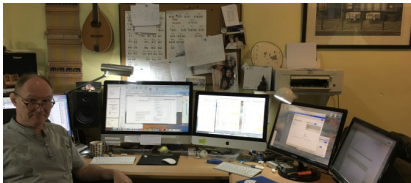
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## Preface

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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 make your own observations and notes for

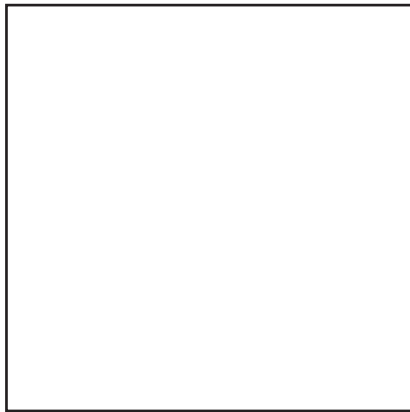


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continued reference.

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 notes, vocabulary and whatever in the spaces provided.

Happy interacting! Malcolm Moore



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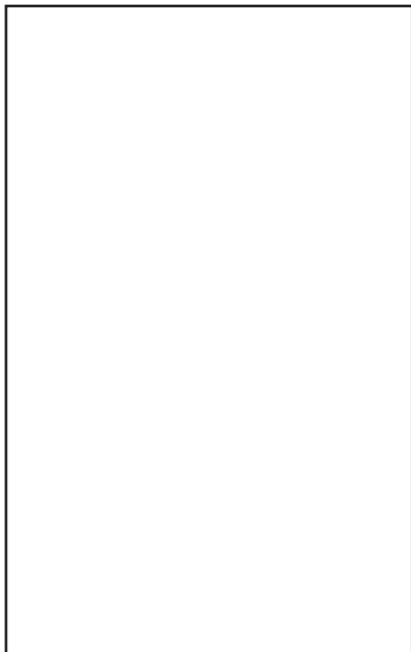
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# The Thai Language

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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.

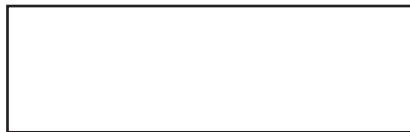
During the Ayutthaya period, large numbers of Sanskrit words, and a smaller number derived from Pali, entered the language. Such loanwords offer a similarity to the role played by Latin and Greek forms in English, most finding use in technical vocabularies for government, religion and education. Intelligentsia 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) The Alphabet and Pronunciation**

Since the earliest alphabet was borrowed from the Khmers and King Ramkhamhaeng also kept symbols for Sanskrit sounds for use in Indic loan words while also creating new symbols for the Thai sounds not accommodated, as well as for the tones, the resemblance to the original Sanskrit is limited. It is also one reason for the apparent duplications, with several symbols for the same consonant (a total of 44 but only 21 separate sounds).

The division into high, mid and low groups to indicate tone in spelling is an additional complication, but this need only be mastered if you really wish to understand the actual working of the alphabet to render the tonal component readable. It is a mammoth task! The vowels offer novelty in that they can be written before, above, below, or around their consonant, as well as in the 'standard' following position.



The vowels, arranged around the consonant **or** (อ) and the consonants, listed in the order found in Thai dictionaries and with their class and given names, will hopefully give you an idea of the complications you are missing!

The Vowels: Sarà		
<b>a</b>	อะ/อ๊	<b>eh-u</b> เอะ
<b>ah</b>	อา	<b>au</b> เอา
<b>ah-i</b>	อาย	<b>ia</b> เอี้ย
<b>am</b>	อำ	<b>iau</b> เอี้ยว
<b>ah-u</b>	อาว	<b>eh-au</b> เอือ
<b>i</b>	อิ	<b>ii-a</b> เอือย
<b>iu</b>	อิว	<b>eeh</b> แอ
<b>ii</b>	อี	<b>eeh-i</b> แออิ
<b>eu</b>	อี	<b>eeh-u</b> แอว
<b>eur</b>	อี	<b>oh</b> โอ
<b>u</b>	อุ	<b>oh-i</b> โอຍ
<b>u-y</b>	อุย	<b>ai</b> โอ/ไอ
<b>uu</b>	อู	<b>ah-i</b> โอຍ
<b>eh</b>	เอ	<b>or</b> ออ
<b>eu-i</b>	เอย	<b>or-i</b> ออຍ
<b>eh-u</b>	เอว	<b>u-a</b> อว
		<b>ua-i</b> อวຍ

The Consonants: **Payanchana**

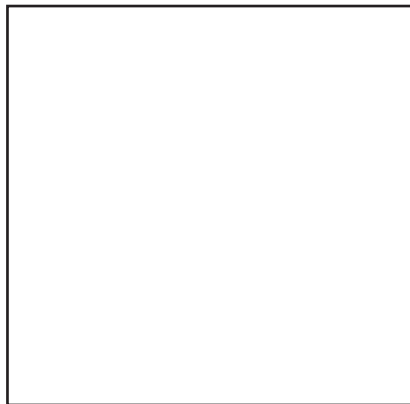
Script	Class	Phonetic Name	Initial/Final
ก	M	<b>gor gàì</b> /chicken	<b>g/k</b>
ข	H	<b>kór kài</b> /egg	<b>k/k</b>
ช	H	<b>kór kúat</b> /bottle	<b>k/k</b>
ค	L	<b>kor kwai</b> /buffalo	<b>k/k</b>
ศ	L	<b>kor kon</b> /person	<b>k/k</b>
ฆ	L	<b>kor ra-kahng</b> /bell	<b>k/k</b>
ง	L	<b>ngor nguu</b> /snake	<b>ng/ng</b>
จ	M	<b>jor jahn</b> /plate	<b>j/t</b>
ฉ	H	<b>chǒr ching</b> /cymbals	<b>ch/t</b>
ช	L	<b>chor cháhng</b> /elephant	<b>ch/t</b>
ซ	L	<b>sor sôh</b> /chain	<b>s/t</b>
ฌ	L	<b>chor ka-cheur</b> /tree	<b>ch/t</b>
ญ	L	<b>yor yǐng</b> /female	<b>y/n</b>
ฎ	M	<b>dor cha-dah</b> /head-dress	<b>d/t</b>
ฏ	M	<b>dtor bpà-dtāk</b> /lance	<b>dt/t</b>
ฐ	M	<b>tǒr tǎhn</b> /chest	<b>t/t</b>
ฑ	L	<b>tor mon-toh</b> /princess	<b>t/t</b>
ฒ	L	<b>tor pūu-tāu</b> /old man	<b>t/t</b>

Pahsǎh Tháii - Dtua akson/Ork sǎng

ณ	L	<b>nor nehn</b> /child monk	<b>n/n</b>
ด	M	<b>dor dèhk</b> /child	<b>d/t</b>
ต	M	<b>dtor dtàu</b> /turtle	<b>dt/t</b>
ถ	H	<b>tǒr tǔng</b> /bag	<b>t/t</b>
ท	L	<b>tor tahǎhn</b> /soldier	<b>t/t</b>
ธง	L	<b>tor tohng</b> /flag	<b>t/t</b>
น	L	<b>nor nǔu</b> /mouse	<b>n/n</b>
ใบ	M	<b>bor bai-mái</b> /leaf	<b>b/p</b>
ปล	M	<b>bpor bplah</b> /fish	<b>bp/p</b>
ผึ้ง	H	<b>pǒr pêung</b> /bee	<b>p/p</b>
ฝา	H	<b>fǒr fǎh</b> /lid	<b>f/--</b>
พ	L	<b>por pahn</b> /chalice	<b>p/p</b>
ฟัน	L	<b>for fan</b> /teeth	<b>f/f</b>
เรือ	L	<b>por sǎm-pau</b> /ship-junk	<b>p/p</b>
ม้า	L	<b>mor máh</b> /horse	<b>m/m</b>
ยักษ์	L	<b>yor yák</b> /giant	<b>y/y</b>
เรือ	L	<b>ror reur</b> /boat	<b>r/n</b>
ลิง	L	<b>lor ling</b> /monkey	<b>l/n</b>
ฤๅ	L	<b>lor léu</b> /hermit	<b>l/--</b>
วง	l	<b>wor wěehn</b> /ring	<b>w/u</b>

Pahsǎh Tháii - dtua akson/ork sǎng

ศาล	h	<b>sǒr sǎhlah</b> /veranda	<b>s/t</b>
ช	h	<b>sǒr reusii</b> /hermit	<b>s/t</b>
เสือ	h	<b>sǒr sěur</b> /tiger	<b>s/t</b>
ห	h	<b>hǒr hiiip</b> /box	<b>h/--</b>
พ	l	<b>lor jùlah</b> /kite	<b>l/n</b>
อ	m	<b>or ahng</b> /bowl	<b>aw/aw</b>
ฮ	l	<b>hor nókhûuk</b> /owl	<b>h/--</b>



Three other elements which are commonly used are the **mái dtai kuu** ๓, which shortens the vowel, the **mái yamók** ๓, meaning that the preceding word should be repeated and the **galan** ๓ above the letter, meaning that it is not pronounced.

In addition there are tone marks:

**mái-èhk** ๓, **-toh** ๓, **-dtrii** ๓, **-jàdtáwáh** ๓

In the present dictionary, entries are only given in Roman script, although hopefully you might wish to progress to reading and writing Thai in its own script in the future. You will find that Thai is not 100% phonetic but it is certainly more predictable than English in this respect!



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.

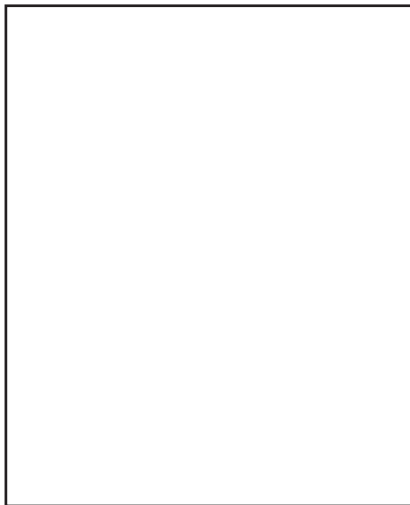
### Consonants

<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

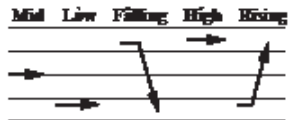
In practice there is very little distinction between **r** and **l**. Remember also that an **l** at the end of a word is pronounced as an **n**, while **j**, **ch**, **s** and **d** become **t**, and **g** becomes **k**. In addition, **v** in Thai words is pronounced **w**.



### 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.

There are five tones in the Thai language:



These are represented as: 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, ɛ̃, ỹ, ǒ, 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!



---

## Grammar

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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)!**

---

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.

---

## b) Parts of Speech

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 nîi**: this house  
**bâhn nán**: that house

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

**pâu yǐng sǒrng kon** women two people  
**nǎngsǔr sǎhm lêhm** book(s) three flat things

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  
**bin**: to fly      **gahn bin**: flight

PRONOUNS: **sàppa nahm**

personal pronouns: **sàdeehng 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: **sàdeehng kwahm bpehn**  
**jâu kǒrng**

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

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

our: **kǒrng rau** whose?: **kǒrng krai?**



ADJECTIVES: **kam kun nasàp**

Follow the noun. Comparatives formed with more, **gwàh** (or less **nór-i gwàh**), and superlatives with most, **tîi sùt**.

**yài - yài gwàh - yài tîi sùt** large-larger-largest

he is bigger than me **kǎu yài gwàh pǒm**

When comparing with a previous status an alternative word for more, **keun**, can be applied

**kǎu sǔung keun đǎu ní** he (is) taller now

too ... : ... **geurn bpai** not... enough : **mâi por ...**

for as...as use 'same' **měurn**

he is as big as me **kǎu yài mǎurn pǒm**

for -er...-er use 'more' **yìng... yìng**

the sooner the better **yìng reh-u dâi yìng dii**

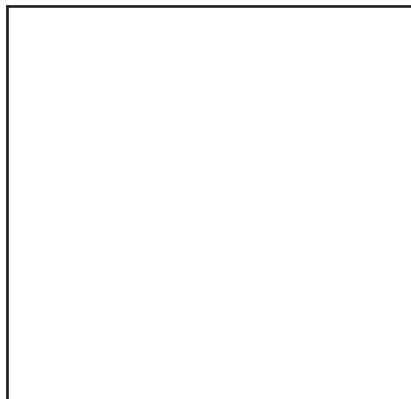


iv) ADVERBS: **gàriyah wisèht**

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

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

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





v) 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

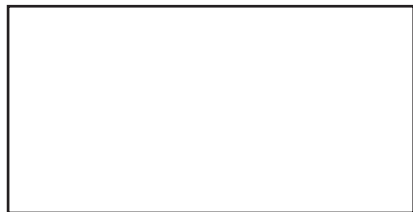
**gin** eat = to eat      **mâi gin** not eat / to not eat  
**bpehn** be = to be    **mâi bpehn** not be / to not be

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.

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

**pǒm 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.

**kǎu 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. **kǎu mâi dâi tam** He could not do (it)

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

**kǎu 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 nǎngsǔu** I have a book

**tii Meung Thai mii ah-hǎhn àròr-i**

In Thailand there is food delicious



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

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

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

**pǒm dtôrng 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



Like/enjoy: **chôrp**

**Pôm chôrp lên gítah** I like to play the guitar

Ought to/should: **nâh/khuan jà**

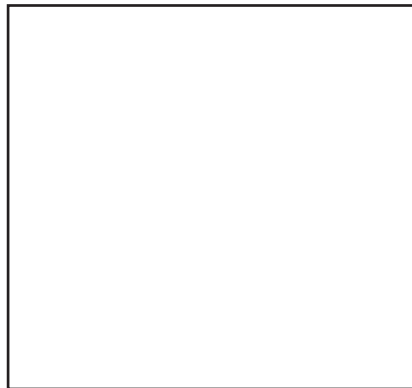
**kun nâh/khuan jà bpai** you should go

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)



vi) QUESTIONS: **kam tăhm**

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 năi**

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

where?: **tii năi**      why?: **tam-mai**

**măi:** makes a question

**ah-hăhn àròr-i măi?** is the food delicious?

**àròr-i / măi àròr-i** answer yes/no

**châi măi?** asks for confirmation

**bpehn kǒrng kun, châi măi?** its yours,

isn't it? **châi /măi châi** answer yes/no

**rěu?** asks or?

**sabai dîi rěu?** are you well (or)?

**sabai dîi/ măi sabai:** yes, I am well/

no, I am not well



## Wayagon - Kam Tăhm

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**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?

**tahn léeh-u/yang** already/not 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>làksàná-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: tii réehk

last: tii-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

plural: pâh hũu pót same: mǎurn gan

several: lâh-i similar: èh-ga pót

so: ka-nàht nii some: báng than: gwàh

this/these: nii that/those: nán/nôhn

too: geurn bpai very: mâhk, yeu

things, object, matter: sǐng kǒng

big: yài ↔ small: lék

clean: sà-àht ↔ dirty: sòkgà-bpròk

comfortable: sàbai-jai

convenient: sàdùak

dangerous: andtarah-i ↔ safe: bplòrt-pai

dark: mêurt ↔ bright: sàwàhng

easy: ngàh-i ↔ difficult: yàhk

empty: wàhng ↔ full: dtehm

excellent: yòrt yiam ↔ awful: yèeh mâhk

expensive: peéhng ↔ cheap: tùuk

fast: reh-u ↔ slow: cháh

good: dii ↔ bad: mâi dii, yeéh

    better: dii gwàh ↔ worse: yeéh gwàh

hard: kěehng ↔ soft: órn

heavy: nàk ↔ light: bau

(un)important: (mâi) sǎmkan

modern: tan-sàmăi ↔

    old-fashioned: lách-sàmăi

near: glâi ↔ far: glai

(un)necessary: (mâi) jam bpen

new: mài ↔ old: gàu

noisy: nùak hũu ↔ quiet: ngiáp

open: bpèurt ↔ closed: bpit

popular: tũi níyom

(im)possible: bpen bpai (mâi) dâi

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

tight: káp ↔ loose: lǎam

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: **dtruat sòrp**

colourful: **sǐi sàh**

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

light ...: ...**òrn** orange: **sôm**

pink: **chompuu** plain: **rǐap (péun)**

purple: **mûang** red: **deehng**

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

white: **kǎh-u** yellow: **lèurng**

feeling: rúusèuk

afraid: **glua** angry: **gròht** boring: **bèur**

calm: **jai yen** certain: **nêehjai**

disappointed: **pít wǎng** envious: **it-chǎh**

excited: **dtèurn dtêhn**

experienced: **agau?**

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

hungry: **hǐw kao** interesting: **sǒn jai**

jealous: **hěung** lonely: **ngǎu**

painful: **jèhp bpùat** sad: **sáu**

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

surprised: **bpràlàht-jai**

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



people: **kon**

ambitious: **tayeur tayahn**

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

blind: **dtah bòrt**

busy: **mâi-wâhng** ↔ free: **wâhng**

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

deaf: **hũu nùak**

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

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

famous: **mii chêur-sǎang**

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

greedy: **lôhp** handsome: **lòr**

healthy: **sùk-kapâhp dii** ↔

ill: **mâi sàbah-i**

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

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

lazy: **kũ giát** ↔ hard-working: **kah-yan**

left/right-handed: **sáh-i/kwǎh**

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

old: **gèh** ↔ young: **nùm, sǎh-u**

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

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

pragmatic: **nai tahng bpadtibat**

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

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

selfish: **hěhn gèh-dtua**

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

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

short: **dtúa** ↔ tall: **sũng**

slim: **priau** ↔ stout: **nǎh**

stingy: **kũ nǎu** ↔ generous: **jai dii**

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

wise: **mii bpanyah** ↔ foolish: **ngóh**

taste: **chim/ròt**

bitter: **kǒm** boiled: **dtôm**

delicious: **àròr-i** dry: **hěehng**

fatty: **kǎi man** fresh: **sòt** fried: **tòrt**

frozen: **chèh kěehng** grilled: **yâhng**

(medium)-rare: **mâi sùk**

salty: **kehm** sour: **bpriâu**

spicy: **pěht** sweet: **wǎhn**

tasty(less): **(mâi) mii rôht châht**

tender: **num lámũn lámái** tough: **khěehng**

well-done: **sùk mâhk**

weather: **ah-gàht**

cold: **yen** ↔ hot: **rórn**

cool: **nǎhu** ↔ warm: **ob uun**

cloudy: **mii meehk**

fine: **dii, bpòrt bpròhng** humid: **chéurn**

rainy: **mii fón** snowy: **mii himá**

sunny: **děeht òrk**

windy: **mii lom reehng**

adverb: kam wí-sèht

how?: yàng-rai?

accidentally: **doh-i bang-eun**  
 actually: **téeh jing** almost: **gèurp**  
 alone: **kon diau** also: **dúay**  
 altogether: **táng mòt**  
 anyhow: **dtéeh yàhng dai**  
 anyway: **yang rai gôr dtahm**  
 approximately: **doh-i bpràmahn**  
 at least: **yàng nói** badly: **yàng yeéh**  
 basically: **doh-i péun táhn**  
 carefully: **rá-mát ráwang**  
 carelessly: **châhp chũai**  
 certainly: **nèeh norn**  
 especially: **doh-i chà-pór yàng yíng**

exactly: **yàhng nèeh norn**  
 for example: **dtua yàhng chên**  
 fortunately: **chôhk dii**  
 generally: **doi túa bpai** gladly: **dtèhm jai**  
 hardly/barely: **teehp ja mâi/dtém geehn**  
 in a hurry: **rûip tam** mostly: **súan mâhk**  
 naturally: **doh-i tamma-châht**  
 normally: **doh-i bpò-ka-dti**  
 of course: **nèeh 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: **gôr dtahm tii**  
 together: **dúa-i gan**  
 totally: **sùt thii, tang mot**  
 unfortunately: **nah sia dai, chôhk ráh-i**  
 unwillingly: **mâi dtèhm jai**  
 usually: **pôkatii, tam-madah**  
 well: **yang dii**

when: **mêur rài**after: **lǎng** afterwards: **pai lǎng**again: **ìik (kráng)**ago: **tii leéh-u** already: **léeh-u**always: **saměur** at last!: **nai tii sùt**before: **gòrn** early: **reh-u**every time: **túk wehlah/kráng**frequently: **bòr-i bòr-i**immediately: **tan-tii** just (now): **peung**late: **sàh-i, cháh** later: **tii lǎng**never: **mái keu-i** now: **điáu nii**occasionally: **bahng kráng**often: **bòr-i bòr-i** on time: **dtrong wehlah**rarely: **mái bòr-i** recently: **mêur reh-u nii**seldom: **nán kráng**sometimes: **bahng kráng** soon: **reh-u nii**still: **khana-nii** suddenly: **tan dai nǎn**then: **wehlah nán** not yet: **yang**where: **tii nǎi**anywhere: **túk hèhng**away: **bpai tii èurn** backwards: **yòrn glàp**downwards: **tii lǎhng**eastwards: **tahng tit dtàwan òrk**everywhere: **túk tii** forwards: **kâhng nâh**here: **tii nii** from -: **jàhk nii** to -: **tahng nii**northwards: **tahng tit nêu-a**nowhere: **mái mee tii**sideways: **dâhn kâhng**somewhere: **tii-nǎi sàk hèhng**southwards: **tahng tit dtâi**straight on: **dtrong bpai**there: **tii nân** over there: **tii nôhn**to/on the left: **tahng sâh-i**to/on the right: **tahng kwǎh**upwards: **tii 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 nũ tũ**  
 in order to: **pêu tũ jà** instead: **tehn tũ**  
 neither...nor...: **mai châi...chên nán /**  
**mâi táng...léh** or: **rêu**  
 provided that: **hāk wā** since: **dtâng dtèh**  
 thus, therefore: **dùng nán, pror chà nán**  
 until: **grátâng** while, whereas: **ka nà tũ**

nouns: kam nahm

animals and plants: **sàt tēh bplùuk**  
 domestic -: **sàt liang** wild -: - **bpàh**  
 bird: **nók** cat: **mèo**  
 cockroach: **maleehng sàhp** dog: **măh**  
 elephant: **cháhng** flower: **dòrk mái**  
 horse: **máh** mosquito: **yung**  
 tree: **dtôn mái**

counters/classifiers: **làksà-nà-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: **lǎng** belt: **kěm kàt**  
bra: **sêua chán nai sà-dtrii** brain: **sàmǒrng**  
breast: **dtâu nom** coat: **sêua klum**  
dress: **dtèehng gah-i** ear: **hũu** eye: **táh**  
face: **nāh** finger: **níu meur** foot: **táu**  
glove: **tung meur** gut: **lam sâi**  
hair: **pǒm** hand: **meur** hat/helmet: **mùak**  
head: **sǐi-sà, hũa** heart: **hũa jai**  
jacket: **sêur krum** leg: **kǎh** liver: **dtàp**  
mouth: **bpàhk** muscle: **glāhm nêur**  
nose: **jà mùuk** shirt: **sêur chéurt**

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kam nahm - rāhng gah-i lēh sêur pāh

shoes: **rorng táu** skirt: **grà-bprohng**  
shoe: **táu** skin: **piew nàng**  
stomach: **tórng** slipper: **rorng dtèeh**  
socks: **tǔng táu** suit: **chút dtèehng-dtua**  
sweater: **sêur gan nāh-u**  
swimsuit: **chút wāhi nám** tie: **nektai**  
tights: **túng nòrng** toe: **níu táu**  
tooth: **fan** trousers: **gahng-gehng**  
underwear: **chút chán nai**

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city and countryside: **meurng lèh chonnabòt**  
 address: **tii yùu** apartment: **hôngng châu**  
 art-museum: **pípittápan sinlabpà**  
 bank: **tànahkahn** beach: **chah-i hàht**  
 bookshop: **ráhn nǎng seū**  
 border: **chah-i deehn** bridge: **sàpahn**  
 building: **ah-kahn** church: **bòht**  
 cinema: **rohng nǎng** coast: **fàng tàleh**  
 dept store: **hǎhng sàpàsin káh**  
 desert: **tàleh sah-i** embassy: **sàtáhn títut**  
 escalator: **ban dai lêurn**  
 factory: **rohng ngahn** farm: **tam raî**  
 field: **sanǎhm yâh**  
 fire-station: **sàtǎhnii dáp pleung**

floor (ground/2nd): **chán (lǎhng/sǎng)**  
 forest/jungle: **bpàh** garden: **suan**  
 high-rise: **dtèuk sǔung**  
 hospital: **rohng páyah bǎhn**  
 hotel: **rohng reehm** house: **bǎhn**  
 island: **gòr** lake: **tàleh sǎhp** land: **tii din**  
 library: **hôngng sàmùt** lift: **lǐif**  
 market: **dtà-lǎht** moon: **prá jan**  
 moonlight: **sěehng 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 sǎnii**  
 restaurant: **ráhn ah-hàhn**  
 river: **měeh náhm** road: **tànǎn**  
 school: **rohng rian** sea: **tàleh**  
 shop: **ráhn káh** sky: **fáh/tórng-fáh**  
 skyscraper: **dtèuk rá fáh** star: **dah-u**  
 sun: **prá ah-tít** sunlight: **sěehng ah tít**  
 temple: **wát** theatre: **rohng la korn**  
 town: **meurng**  
 university: **máhǎ wittáyalai**  
 valley: **hùpkǎu** village: **mùu bǎhn**  
 volcano: **puu-kǎu fai**  
 waterfall: **nám dtòk** zoo: **sǔan sàt**

country and language: **bpràtêht léh pahsăh**  
China: **jiin** England: **ang-grit**  
France: **faràngsèht** Germany: **yeura-man**  
India: **india** Italy: **italii** Japan: **yüi-bpùn**  
Korea: **gaulü** Myanmar: **pamâh**  
Russia: **ratsia** Thailand: **meurng thái**  
Spain: **spehn** USA: **àmehrigah**

compatriot: **pêurn ruâm châht**  
compass points: **kěhm 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**  
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** world: **lôhk**



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

archaeology: **bohrahñ kadii**  
 architecture: **sàtǎh bpàtayagam**  
 art: **sin-labpà** bill: **bin** birth: **gahn gèurt**  
 business: **túrágìt** cancer: **rôhk ma rehng**  
 chess: **máhk rùk** cinema: **nǎng**  
 community: **chum chon** community: **borisàt**  
 community: **kûu kèehng**  
 concert: **sàdeehng don-dtrii**  
 cooking: **bprung ah-hǎhn**  
 dancing: **dtèhn ram** death: **gahn dtah-i**  
 diabetes: **rôhk bau-wǎhn** disease: **rôhk**  
 education: **sèuk-sǎh**  
 employment: **gahn jǎhng ngahn**  
 entertainment: **kwahm banteung**  
 environment: **sing wèeht lórm**  
 exercise: **òrk gamlang gah-i**  
 export: **sòng òrk** failure: **lóm lèeh-u**

fate: **chôhk chadtah** film: **pâhpàyon**  
 fine art: **wijjisin** games: **gehñ**  
 geography: **puumisǎht**  
 goods: **sínkáh** health: **sùk ka pâhp**  
 history: **bprawàtsǎht** import: **nam káu**  
 industry: **ùtsǎh hàgam**  
 investment: **gahn long tùn**  
 journal: **worrasǎhn** journey: **dern tahng**  
 language: **pahsǎh** life: **chiiwít**  
 magazine: **nídtàyá sǎhn** music: **don-dtrii**  
 news: **káh-u** newspaper: **nǎngsèu pim**  
 opportunity: **ohgǎht** painting: **pâhp kían**  
 peace: **sà-ngòp** philosophy: **bpàtyah**  
 photography: **rúup tǎh-i**  
 politics: **gahn meurng**  
 pollution: **sàpâhp wèeht lórm bpen pít**  
 poverty: **kwahm yǎhk jon**  
 price: **rah-kah** problem: **bpan-hǎh**  
 religion: **sàhtsànǎh** research: **gahn wijai**  
 science: **wíttayahsǎht** sculpture: **rúup bpân**  
 singing: **róng playng** sport: **giiilah**  
 success: **sǎmrèht** theatre: **rohng lakorn**  
 TV: **toh-ratát** TV program: **rah-i gahn**  
 unemployment: **gahn wǎhng ngahn**  
 war: **sòng-krahm** wealth: **rám rua-i**  
 work: **gahn**

food: **ah-hähn**appetizer: **körng wáhnng**bread: **kanóm b pang**breakfast: **ah-hähn cháu** butter: **neu-i**cake: **kănóm** cheese: **neu-i kěhnng**condiments: **krêurng geehnng**chilli: **prík** fish sauce: **nám bplah**garlic: **grátiam** ginger: **kǐng**herb: **sámũn prai** mint: **bài sàranêe**mustard: **mustard** pepper: **prík tai**salt: **gleur** soy sauce: **sii-iú**sugar: **náhm dtahn** vinegar: **náhm sôm**curry: **geehnng** dessert: **kanóm**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 rêeh** wine: **wain**egg: **kài fat**; **kái man** fibre: **yai ah-hähn**fish: **bplah** flour: **bpêehnng**fruit: **põn-la-mái** - juice: **nám -**apple: **éehp pèurn** banana: **glúa-i**coconut: **mápráh-u** grape: **à-ngùn**guava: **fàràng** jackfruit: **kanũn**lemon/lime: **mánah-u** lichee: **lín jii**longan: **lam yai** mango: **má-mûang**mangosteen: **mang-kút**melon: **keehntaluup** nut: **tùa** orange: **sôm**papaya: **málágor** peach: **phìch**pineapple: **sàp-bpàrót**pomelo: **sôm oh** rambutan: **ngór**watermelon: **dteehnng moh**honey: **náhm pèung** ice cream: **ai-sakriim**jam: **yam** lunch: **ah hähn tíang**meat: **néur** minced-: **néur sub**beef: **néur wua** chicken: **gài** duck: **bpèht**lamb: **néur gèeh** pork: **mũu**

menu: **rah-i kan ah hähn**  
 noodle: **gûa-i dtǎau, dûa-i dtǎau**  
 nut: **tùa** almond: **al-morn**  
 cashew nut: **má-mûang himaphan**  
 chestnut: **gaulàt** peanuts: **tùa lisong**  
 oil: **nám man** rice: **kâh-u**  
 salad: **sàlât 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-hùu**  
 utensils: **krêurng ah-hähn**  
 bottle: **kùat** -opener: **tí - bpèurt kùat**  
 bowl: **chahm** chopsticks: **dtà giap**  
 corkscrew: **lèhk kǎi-jùk kùat** cup: **túa-i**  
 dish/plate: **jahn** fork: **sôrm**  
 frying pan: **grátában** glass: **gêeh-u**  
 jar: **heyeurk** knife: **míit** ladle: **grabuai**  
 peeler: **míit bpork**  
 saucepan: **grátá** scissors: **gangai**  
 sieve: **grachorn** turner: **dtaliu**  
 spoon: **chórn** toothpick: **mái jím fun**  
 towel: **pâh** tissue: **gràdàht- chamrá**

vegetables: **pàk**  
 asparagus: **nòr mái- faràng**  
 bamboo shoots: **nòr mái**  
 beans/peas: **tùa?**  
 bean shoots: **nòr mái**  
 bell pepper: **prik yuàk**  
 cabbage: **pàk gálàm**  
 carrot: **húa 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: **húa hõrm** pea: **túa**  
 potato: **man faràng** pumpkin: **fák torng**  
 radish: **húa pàkgàht** spinach: **pàk kóm**  
 spring onion: **dtôn hõrm**  
 tomato: **mákêur têht**  
 watercress: **pàk ràchèht**  
 wheat: **kâh-u sǎhlíi** yogurt: **yoh-gèrt**

house and furniture: **bâhn lèh dtòk dtèhng**  
 air conditioner: **krêurng bpràp-ah-gàht**  
 armchair: **gâu-îi táu kèehh**  
 ashtray: **túi kia bùrii** balcony: **ra biang**  
 bathroom/toilet: **hôngng námh**  
 bed: **dtiang norn** bedroom: **hôngng norn**  
 blanket: **pâh hòmh** ceiling: **peh dan**  
 chair: **gâu-îi**  
 chest of drawers: **dtâu lín línchák**  
 clock: **nahrigah** cooker: **dtau**  
 curtain: **mâhn** cushion: **bòr**  
 desk: **dtóh kían năng-seür** door: **bpràdtuu**  
 drawer: **línchák** fan: **pát lom**  
 freezer: **dtâu chêeh kèehng**  
 garden: **súan** guitar: **gi-tâh**  
 hair dryer: **krêurng bpâu pòm**  
 kitchen: **hôngng krua** -sink: **àhng láhngjahn**  
 lamp: **kôhm fai** light: **sèehng fai**  
 lightbulb: **lörd fai** loudspeaker: **lam pohng**  
 mirror: **gràjòk** piano: **bpiano**  
 pillow: **mörn** pillowcase: **bpòrk mörn**  
 plug (electric): **bplàk (fai fáh)**  
 printer: **kreurng pim** radio: **wittàyú**  
 refridgeator: **dtâu yen** roof: **lăng-kah**  
 room: **hôngng** sheet: **pèehh**

shower: **fàk bua** socket: **dtâu ráp fai fáh**  
 sofa: **gâu-îi nuam** stairs: **ban dai**  
 switch: **sa-wit** table: **dtóh**  
 tap: **górk nám** telephone: **toh-rasàp**  
 TV: **toh-ratát** toilet: **hôngng nám**  
 wall: **panăng** wardrobe: **dtâu sêu pâh**  
 washing machine: **krêurng sák pâh**  
 window: **nâh dtàhng**

people and occupation: **kon lèh ah-chhûp**  
 actor: **nák sàdeehng** artist: **sínla bpín**  
 aunt: **bpâh** baby: **dèhk òrn**  
 boss: **jâu nahi** boy: **dèhk chah-i**  
 brother: **phîi<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**  
 co-worker: **rúam ngán** dad: **pô**  
 daughter: **lûuk sâh-u** doctor: **môr**  
 driver: **kon kâp rót** employer: **nah-i jâhng**  
 employee: **lûuk jâhng** enemy: **sàd-dtruu**  
 engineer: **wítsàwá-gorn**  
 family: **krôrp krua** farmer: **chau-nah**  
 father: **pô**, **bi dah** father-in-law: **pô dtah**  
 female: **pêht yǐng** fiancé: **kâu mân**  
 friend: **pêurn** girl: **dèhk yǐng**  
 grandfather: **bpùu** grandmother: **yâh**

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

housewife: **mêeh-bâhn**  
 husband: **sâhmii** laborer: **gammagorn**  
 lawyer: **tanah-i-kwahm** male: **pêht chah-i**  
 man: **pûu chah-i** mechanic: **châng**  
 monk: **prá** mother: **mêeh, mah-r dah**  
 musician: **nák don-trii**  
 nobody: **mâi mii kraí** nurse: **payahbahn**  
 office worker: **sămnák- ngahn**  
 policeman: **dtam-rúat** priest: **lǔang pô**  
 retired person: **kon kehśian**  
 sailor: **gàlah-sǐi reur** secretary: **lehkăh**  
 sister: **nák rórng** sister: **phîi<sup>1</sup>/nórng<sup>2</sup> sâh-u**  
 soldier: **tá-hăhn** somebody: **kraí kon**  
 son: **lûuk chah-i** stepfather: **pô liang**  
 student: **nák rian** teacher: **kruu**  
 tourist: **nák tóng tŕeow** uncle: **lung**  
 unemployed person: **kon wâhng-ngahn**  
 wife: **paráyah, mia** woman: **pûu-yǐng**

possessions : sáp sǒmbàt

bag: **tǔng** (hand-) gràbpǎu tǔu  
 ballpoint pen: **bpàhk gah lúuk lêurn**  
 book: **nǎng sǔur** brief-case: **grà-bpǎu**  
 camera: **glôrng tàh-i rǔup**  
 cigarette: **shigaretto** - lighter: **r**  
 computer (laptop): **(noht buk) computer**  
 condom: **tǔng yahng**  
 cosmetics: **krêung sǎm-ahng**  
 credit card: **bàt krehdit**  
 dictionary: **pótjanah nùgrom**  
 envelope: **sorng jòt mǎh-i**  
 jewellery: **krêurng-bpràdàp**  
   bracelet: **gam lai-meur**  
   brooch: **kěhm glàt** ear-ring: **dtàhng hũu**  
   necklace: **sòry kor** ring: **wěehn**  
   engagement-: **-mân/ dtèehng ngahn**  
 key: **gun-jeeh** letter: **jòt mǎh-i**  
 lipstick: **líp-sà-dtik**

map: **pěehn tǔi** city map: **-meurng**  
 matches: **mái kiit fai**  
 mobile phone: **meur tǔur**  
 money: **ngern, sàdtahng** cash: **ngern sòt**  
   banknote : **tanabàt** coins : **rǎan**  
   currency : **khah ngerd dtah**  
 name: **chêur** forename: **chêur jing**  
   namecard: **nahm bàt**  
   nickname: **chêur lêhn**  
   surname: **nahm sakul**  
 novel: **náwáníyah-i**  
 passport: **nǎng sǔur deurng tahng**  
 pen: **bpàhk gah** pencil: **din sǒr**  
 perfume: **nám hǒrm**  
 purse: **gràpǎu sàdtahng**  
 razor (-blade): **(bpai) mǔit gohn**  
 shampoo: **yàh sàk póm** soap: **sabùu**  
 stamp: **su-dteehm**  
 spectacles: **wěehn dtah**  
 suitcase/ luggage: **grà-bpǎu dern tahng**  
 tampon: **kôr-tèehk**  
 toothbrush/paste: **bpreehng/yah sǔi fan**  
 towel: **pàh** wallet: **sorng tǔi**  
 umbrella: **rôm**  
 washing powder: **pǒngsák-fòrk**  
 wristwatch: **narigah-kôr meur**

time and numbers: **weh-lah lèh 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 níi** tonight: **keurn níi**

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

tomorrow: **prûng níi**

day after -: **mareun níi**

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

hour: **chûa mohng** minute: **nah tíi**

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

January: **mókgarah kom**

February: **gumpah pan**

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

May: **préut-sâpah kom**

June: **mítunah yon**

July: **gàrákgadah kom**

August: **sîng-hâh kom**

September: **ganyah yon**

October: **dtùlah kom**

November: **préut sàjigah yon**

December: **tanwah kom**

**kam nahm - weh-lah lé beur**

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

0: **sũun** 1: **nèung** 2: **sǝrng** 3: **sǎhm**

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

9: **gâu** 10: **sip** 11: **sip-èt** 15: **sip-hâh**

20: **yîi-sip** 60: **hòk-sip** 80: **bpèeht-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 sǝrng**

once: **nèung kráng** twice: **sǝrng kráng**

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

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

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

autumn: **-bai mai rûang** winter: **-nâhu**

second: **wí-nah-tii**

sunrise: **práah-tít-kêun**

sunset: **práah-tít-dtòk**

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

night: midnight: **tfang keurn**

**glahng keurn**

sip-èt mong cháu 11 12 1 dtii nèung

sip mong cháu 10 What time is it?: 2 dtii sǝrng

gâu mong cháu 9 **giï-mohng?** 3 dtii sǎhm

bpèeht mong cháu 8 **bâh-i sǝrng** 4 dtii sii

jèt mong cháu 7 5 dtii hâh i

6

morning: **hòk mong cháu**

**dtorn cháu** midday: **tfang wan** afternoon: **dtorn bâh-i**

hâh tûm 11 12 1 bâh-i mong

sii tûm 10 2 bâh-i sǝrng

sǎhm tûm 9 20 minutes past 3 bâh-i sǎhm

siisip nahtii

sǝrng tûm 8 half past 4 bâh-i sii

tûm nèung 7 **kreung** 5 hâh mong yen

6

evening: **hòk mong yen** **dtorn yen**

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

year: **bpü** last: **-tû léeh-u** next -: **-nâh**



**kam nahm - gahn kǒnsòng/ ah-gàht**

transport: **gahn kǒnsòng**

aeroplane: **krêurng bin** airport: **sanǎhm bin**

ambulance: **rót payahbahn**

bicycle: **jàkràyahn** boat: **reur léhk**

bus: **rót meh** - station: **sàtǎhnii** - stop: **pah-i**

car: **rót yon** crossroads: **sii yêehk**

direction: **tít tahng**

distance: **ráyá tahng** harbour: **tâh reur**

helicopter: **heli-kopteu**

motorbike: **rót môrsai**

railway: **rahng rót fai**

railway station: **sàtǎh-nii rót fai**

road: **tànǒn** ship: **reur**

traffic: **gahn jàràhjon**

- accident: **ùbà-dtìhèht**

- jam: **rót dtit** - lights: **fai jàràhjon**

- rules: **got jàràhjon**

train: **rót fai** tram **rót rang**

truck **rót ban-túk**

underground: **rót fai dtài din van: rót dtúu**

**kam nahm - wátsàdù / ah-gàht**

materials: **wátsàdù** made of: **tam jàhk ...**

air: **ahgàht** clay: **din nǎu**

cloth: **pâh** cotton: **pâh fâh-i** gas: **gáht**

gold: **gêeh-u** gold: **torng kam**

ice: **nám kěehng** iron: **lèhk** leather: **nǎng**

liquid: **kǒrng lěeh-u** oil: **nám man**

paper: **gràdàht** plastic: **plastic**

silver: **ngern** silk: **mǎi**

solid: **kǒrng kěehng** steel: **lèhk gláh**

stone: **hǐn** water: **náhm**

wood: **mái** wool: **kǒn-gèeh**

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

cloud: **mêhk** fog: **mòrk** hail: **lúuk-hèhp**

ice: **nám kěehng** lightning: **sǎi fáh**

rain: **fǒn** snow: **himá** storm: **pah-yú**

thunder: **fáh rǒrng** wind: **lom**

## prepositions: kam bùp 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: **ráwàhng tii**  
 for: **săm-ràp** from: **jàhk** in: **nai**  
 in front of: **nah** inside: **bpai nai**  
 near: **glai** next to: **dtít gáp**  
 of: **kòrng** on: **bon** opposite: **dtroing kâhm**  
 out: **nòrk, òrk** outside: **kâhng nôrk**  
 since: **dtâng dtèeh** through: **pàhn**  
 to: **těung** toward: **pai tang** under: **dtâi**  
 until: **jongràtâng** 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)? **annăi?**  
 when? **mêur rài?** who? **krai**  
 where? **tii năi?** where to: **pai tii năi?**  
 from where: **jàhk năi**  
 why? **tăm mai?**  
 question general?? **mai?**

verb: kam gàriyah

agree: **dtòk long** answer: **dtòrp wâh**  
 arrive: **mah téung** ask: **tăhm** - 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: **rîak (wâh)** can: **dâi**

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

choose: **lêurk** close: **bpit**  
 come: **mah** - back: **glàp mah**  
 complain: **bòn** confirm: **yeurn yan**  
 congratulate: **kõr sà-deehng kwahm yin dii**  
 concentrate on: **fàk fâi**  
 cook: **bprung ahhăhn**  
 bake: **bpang** boil: **dtôm** fry: **tôrt/pàt**  
 grill: **yâhng** roast: **òp** steam: **neung**  
 cry (weep): **rórng-hâi**

dance: **dtêhn ram** decide: **dtât-sïn jai**  
die: **dtah-i** discuss: **sôn-tanah dtôh dtòrp**  
divorce: **yàh** do: **tam** dream: **făn**  
drink: **dèurm** drive: **kàp rôt** dry: **hêhng**  
eat: **gin, tahn** expect: **kâht wâh**  
explain: **àtí-bah-i** fall: **dtok** feel: **róu-sèuk**  
find: **jer, hăh, póp** finish: **sèht, jóp**  
forget: **leum** forgive: **yók toht hâi**  
get: **au** give: **hâi** go: **bpai** -back: **glâp**  
happen: **gèurt kêurn** hate: **gliat** have: **mii**  
help: **chûa-i** hope to: **wäng**  
ignore: **mâi sài jai**

imagine: **jindtà- nahgahn**  
improve: **dii kêun** joke: **pûut lêhn**  
know/ know how to: **róu, róu jàk, sâhp**  
laugh: **hûa rór** learn: **rian** like: **chôrp**  
live: **yùu** listen: **fang** look: **duu, mornng**  
lose: **hăh-i** (game) **pâh-i péeh**  
lose way: **lǒng tahng** love: **rák**  
make: **tam** - a mistake: **kwahm pít**  
marry: **dtèehng ngahn** mean: **bpleeh**  
meet: **póp** must: **dtôrng**  
must not: **dtôrng mâi**  
need: **dtôrng gahn** open: **bpèurt**  
pay: **jài** play: **lêhn** perform: **krátam**

practice: **fèurk hàt** prepare: **dtriam**  
 promise: **sǎn-yaá** pronounce: **ork sǎng**  
 put: **sài** - down: **wahng** -on: **sǔam sài**  
 rain: **fón dtok** read: **àhn**  
 recommend: **náe-nam** refuse: **bpàdtisèht**  
 regret: **sǎa jai** remember: **jam dái**  
 rent: **cháu** repair: **sôrm** return: **glàp**  
 rise (get up): **dtêun** run: **wíng**  
 say: **bòrk wâh** search: **kón kôr muun**  
 see: **hèhn** seem: **duu meurn** sell: **kâh-i**  
 should: **kuan jà** sing: **rórng plehng**  
 sleep: **norn lăp** smell: **glîn** smile: **yím**

smoke: **sùup** snow: **hímá dtok**  
 speak: **pùut** start: **reurm** stop: **yùt**  
 study: **rian** succeed: **kwahm sǎm-rèht**  
 swim: **wâh-i nám** take: **au ... bpai**  
 teach: **sôrn** telephone: **toh-rasàp**  
 think: **kít** touch: **jàp**  
 translate: **bpleeh** trust: **wâi jai**  
 try: **payayahm, lorng**  
 turn (l/r): **líau** (on): **bpèut** (off): **bpít**  
 understand: **kâu jai** use: **cháí**  
 visit: **yám, tíau** wait: **ror**  
 walk: **deurn** wake (up): **plùk**

**kam gàriyah** - wash/ write

wash: **láhng, sák pah, ahp-nám**

wait: **lor** want: **yàhk** win: **cha-ná**

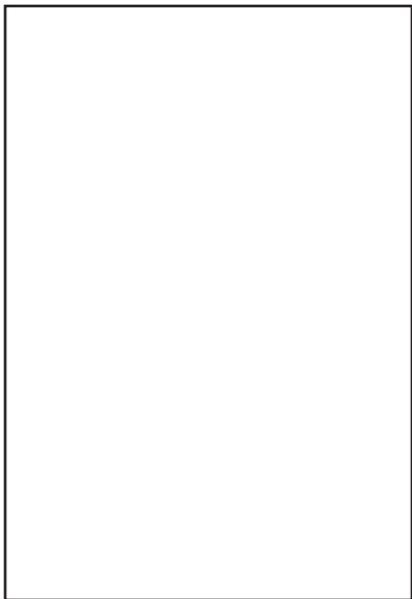
work: **tam ngahn** worry: **hùang**

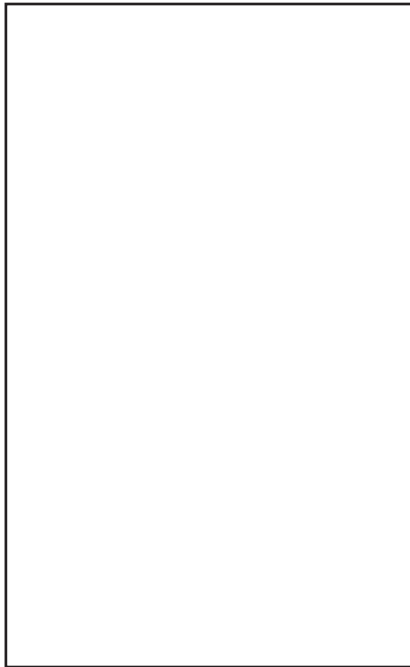
write: **kǎn**

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

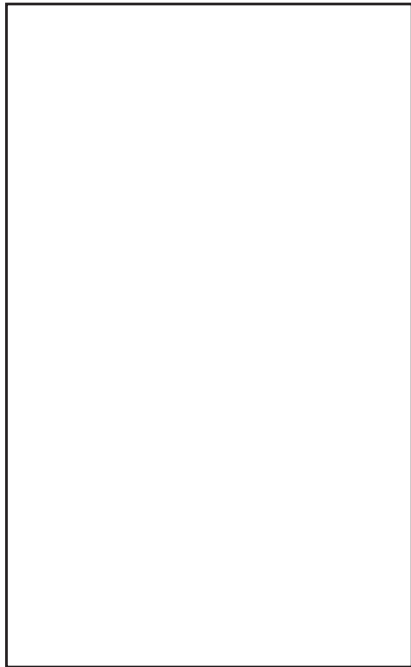
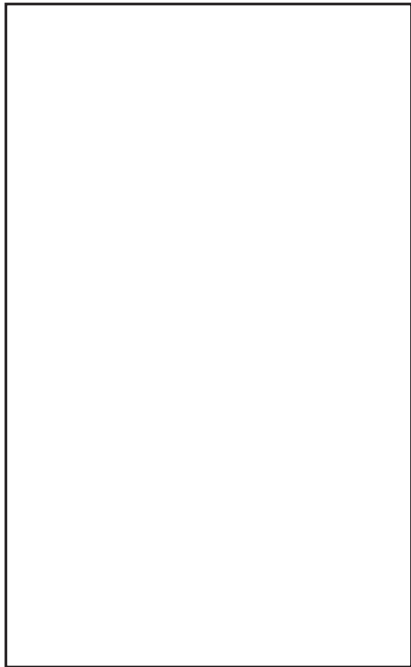
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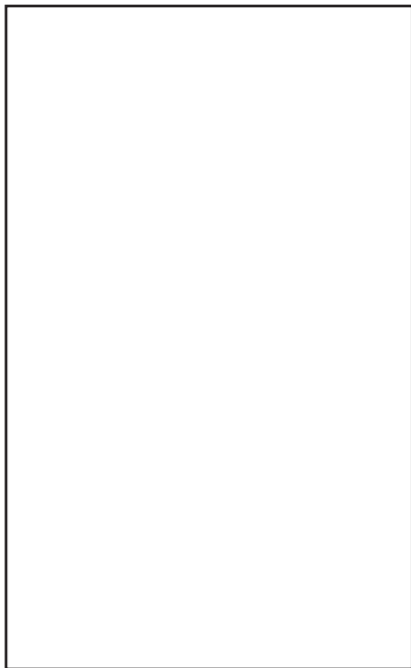




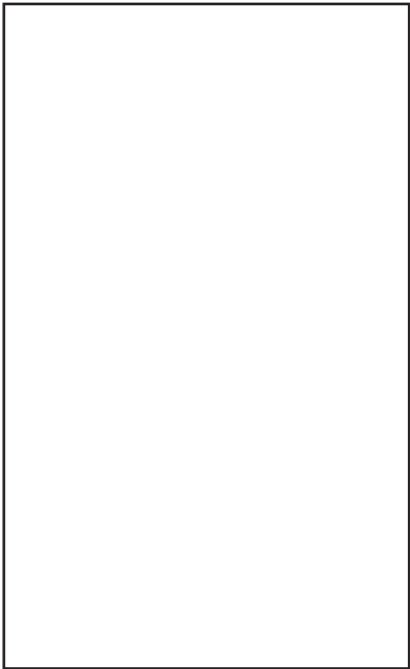




**banteúk - tîi yùu**



**80**



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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 gwàh** - biggest **yài tii 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: **dtǒrng** Need: **dtǒrng gahn**

Want/would like: **yàhk (jà)**

Like/enjoy: **chǒrp**

Ought to/should: **nâh/khuan jà**

Can/be able to: **dâi/bpehn/wai**

### Questions: **mǎi?**: makes a question

**châi mǎi?** asks for confirmation

**rǐu?** asks 'or'? **rǐu pláu?** asks 'or not'?

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

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## Numbers **Beur 0: sũun**

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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: **yüi-sip**

21: **yüi-sip-èt**

20: **yüi-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**

1,000: **pan**

10<sup>5</sup>: **sǎen**

10<sup>6</sup>: **lâhn**

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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!**

Bar Code

