

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JOURNEY: Survival (Part I)

รู้จักภาษาไทย

Rúujàk paasăa tai

Chapter 01: Getting started

P.3

คุณชื่ออะไร?

Kun châu arai?

Chapter 02: Meeting and greeting

P.17

ใช้มิเตอร์ใช่มั้ย?

Chái mídtâø châimái?

Chapter 03: Getting a taxi

P.35

นี่เรียกว่าอะไร?

Nîi rîak-wâa arai?

Chapter 04: Buying street food

P.51

ร้านอยู่ชั้นไหน?

Ráan yùu chán năi?

Chapter 05: Navigating buildings

P.71

JOURNEY: Survival (Part II)

ໄປສວນລຸມພິນີໍຢັ້ງໄສ?

Bpai sŭan lumpinii yangngai?

Chapter 06: Getting around town

P.91

ສົ່ງອາຫາຣີຢັ້ງ?

Sàng aahǎan rúyang?

Chapter 07: Eating at a restaurant

P.109

อยากรู้แบบไหน?

Chapter 08: Shopping for clothes

P.127

จะเจอกันเมื่อไร?

Jà jəə-gan m̄arài?

Chapter 09: Making an appointment

P.145

ห้องกว้างแค่ไหน?

Hông gwâang kêenăi?

Chapter 10: Renting a flat

P.161

Dialogue translation

会話翻訳

대화 해설

对话翻译

Glossary index

P.177

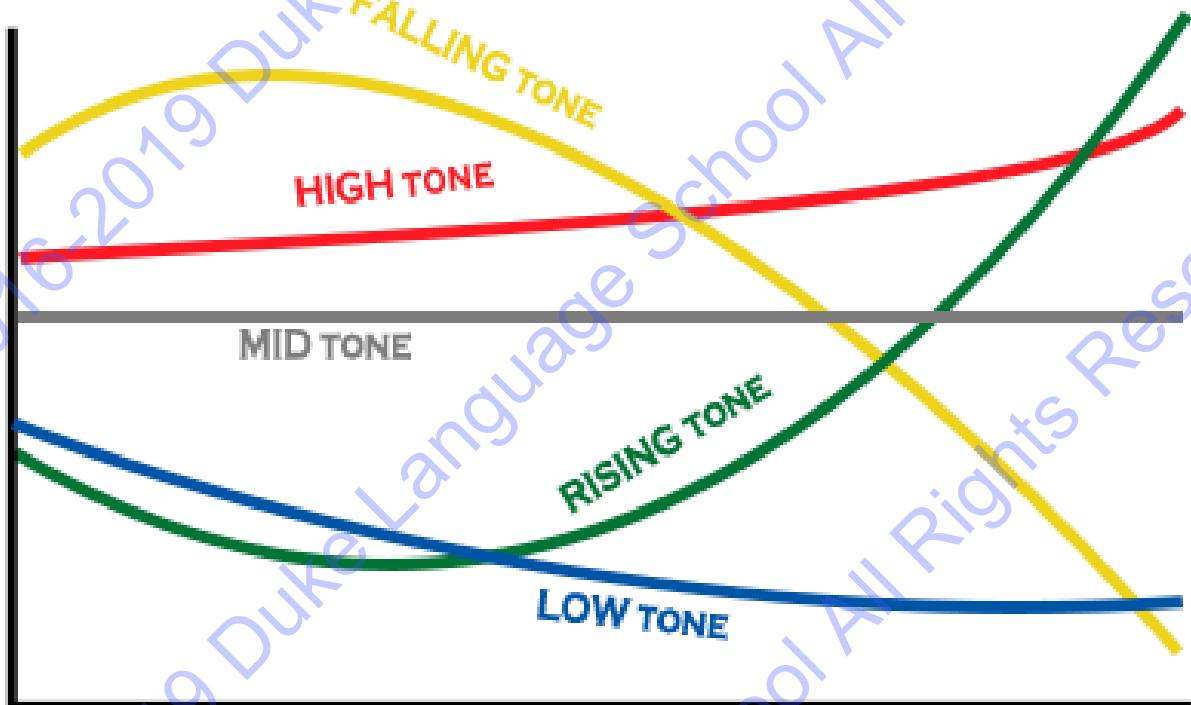
P.183

P.189

P.195

P.200

TONES



Symbols	Names		Thai names	tone marks
a	MID tone		ສາມັນ	ສ້າມານ
à	LOW tone		ເອກ	ເ່ົກ
â	FALLING tone		ໄທ	ຫຼູ
á	HIGH tone		ຕຣີ	ດ້ຽງ
ă	RISING tone		ຈັດວາ	ຈັດຕະວາ

M	maa	ມາ	gin	long	ສັກ	kaao
L	yuu	ຢູ່	jà	sìp	ຍ້າຍ	kàao
F	tîi	ຕີ	rêam	sôm	ຮິກ	kâao
H	rúu	ຮູ່	pró	lék	ນ້າ	káao
R	k��e	ກີ	s��ung	t��ng	ຫູ້	k��ao

CORE VOCAB

pǒm	I (male) 私(男性) 나(남자) 我 (男性)
ឆំនាំ (ចំណាំ)	I (mostly female) 私(主に女性が使う) 나(대부분 여자) 我 (大多指女性)
kun, kun...	you (polite), (honorific title) Mr., Ms. あなた(丁寧)、～さん 당신(존칭)。～씨 你 (礼貌) , (尊称) 先生, 女士
káo	he, she, they (三人称)彼、彼女、彼ら (3인칭) 그, 그녀, 그들 他, 她, 他们
kráp, kâ, ká?	[polite particles] see page 28 【丁寧な終助詞】ページ28に参考 【정중어/용답어】(~입니다, ~요) 28쪽 참고 【礼貌助词】见第28页
châu	name 名前 이름 名字
châu l ên	nickname あだ名、ニックネーム 별명 绰号

naamsagun

นามสกุล

surname, last name

名字

성

姓

maa jàak...

มาจาก...

come from...

～から來た

～에서 오다

来自...

bpratêet

ประเทศ

country

国

나라, 국가

国家

jangwàt

จังหวัด

province, prefecture

県

행정구역(지역)

省

mhang

เมือง

city, town

町、都市

도시

城市, 城镇

grungtêep

กรุงเทพฯ

Bangkok

バンコク

방콕

曼谷

bpen

เป็น

to be (a person, thing)

は～である

～이다

是(人、物)

kon...

คน...

person from... (place of birth)

(出身)～人

사람(국적)

来自...(出生地)

CORE VOCAB

nîi	this これ 이것 这
nân	that それ 저것 那
anníi	this one この(もの) 이 것{수량사} 这个
annán	that one その(もの) 저 것{수량사} 那个
“...rîak-wâa arai?”	“What is ... called?” 「～は何と言いますか？」 “~ 뭐라고 불러요?” “...叫什么？”
gin	to eat (also “to drink”) 食べる (『飲む』の意味もある) 먹다(마시다) 吃 (也叫“喝”)
kâao	rice (also “meal”) ご飯 (『食事』の意味もある) 밥, 식사 饭 (也叫“餐”)

gúaidt̥ao

ກ່ວຍເຕີຢາ

põnlamáai

ຜລໄມ້

náam

ນໍ້າ

mii

ນີ້

bâang

ບໍາງ

gap

ກັບ

ao

ເອົາ

kɔɔ

ຂອ

noodles

ラーメン

국수

面条

fruit

果物

과일

水果

water (also "drinks")

水 (『飲み物』の意味もある)

물(음료)

水 (也叫“饮料”)

to have

持つ

가지다, 있다

拥有

[open-ended particle] see page 64

【制約なし終助詞】ページ64に参考

【미결 어미, 정보 나열 요구】 64쪽 참고

(被用于开放式, 无限制的回答) 见第64页

...and...

~と~

~와 ~

...和...

to take; "I'll get (something)"

取る、「～を下さい。」

가지다, "～원하다.", "주세요."

去取, “我去拿点东西”

to ask for; "I would like..."

「～を下さい。」(もっと丁寧)

요청하다; "～해주세요."

请求, “我想...”

CORE VOCAB

yàak to want (to do something)
～したい
～을 하고 싶다
想要 (做某事)

súu to buy
買う
사다
购买

duu to look (at)
見る
보다
看～

yàakdâai to want (something)
～が欲しい
～을 가지고 싶다
想要 (某物)

s̄ha pâa clothes
服装
옷
衣服

s̄ii colour
色
색
颜色

laai pattern
模様
무늬
图案

kanàat

ขนาด

size

サイズ

사이즈

型号

bèεp nǎi?

แบบไหน?

what kind?, which type?

どんな~?、どの種類?

어떤/어느 종류?

哪种款式?

bèεp...

แบบ...

type, kind

種類、型

종류, 형태

类型, 种

“kɔ̄... (nɔ̄i)”

“ขอ...(หน่อย)”

(permission) “Can I...?”

(許可を求める) 「～させて下さい。」

(허락을 구하는 표현) “～해도 될까요?”

(請求) “我可以...?”

bɔ̄ng

ลอง

to try

～てみる、試着する

～해보다, 시도하다

尝试

sài

ใส่

to put on (clothes)

(服を) 着る

입다

穿上 (衣服)

bplian

เปลี่ยน

to change

変える

바꾸다

换

raakaa

ราคา

price

値段

가격

价格

KEY SENTENCES

I	<p>bpai sùkゅmwít sɔɔi sìpsǎam kun Hiromi maa roongrian chái mídtêə</p>	mái	ká? kráp?
O	<p>bpai maa chái</p>	kâ X	*mái maa chái
			kâ kráp

2	<p>kun ch��u John k��o maa j��ak f��ar��ngs��et ch��ai m��idt��e</p>	ch��aim��ai	k��a? kr��ap?
	<p>ch��ai k��a kr��ap</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>*m��ai ch��ai k��a kr��ap</p>

4

kǒndoo bpai **taangnäi**

léeo gôc bpai **taangnäi**

ká?

kráp?

líao kwäa

dtrong bpai

líao sáai

glàp rót

kên sapqan

long taangdùan

líao sáai

glàp rót

dtrong bpai

chít sáai

chít kwäa

líao kwäa

tîi

sìi yêek

săam yêek

faidëeng

seewën iléewën

tançon sùkümwít

sçoi sâalaa dëeng

dtrong bpai

líao sáai

glàp rót

líao kwäa

líao sáai

líao kwäa

dtrong bpai

bpramqan

nèng róci méet

sçong giloo

jòct

yüt

tîinñîi

tîi kǒndoo "Noble Solo"

t eo BTS naanaa

glâi-glâi bpàak sçoi

kâ

kráp

KEY SENTENCES

1	bpai hâang Paragon	yangngai	ká?/kráp?		
póm chán káo	nâng nâng kàp kii kii dæən	rótfaifáa rótfai dtâidin rót m��dt��s��i j��kgray��an -	bpai bpai bpai maa maa gl��p	hâang Siam Paragon dtal��at j��adtuj��k r��ong payaab��an BNH roongrian DLS dt��k Trendy b��an	k�� kr��p

2	k��n k��n k��n dt��o dt��o long long	r��tfaif��a rótfai dt��idin r��ta m��dt��s��i rótm��e kr��angbin	t��n��i sat��an��i BTS naanaa sat��an��i MRT suk��mw��t t��a r��ta s��aat��on win m��dt��s��i n��a h��ang MBK bp��ai r��tm��e t��eo bp��ak s��ci san��am b��in suwannap��um	k��?/k�� kr��p
---	--	---	---	-------------------

3	r��tfaif��a rótfai dt��idin r��tfaif��a rótfai dt��idin rótfai dt��idin rótm��e	s��ai	arai s��uk��mw��t s��ilom s��i n��amng��en s��i m��uang	as��ok as��ok s��alaa d��eng s��uan lumpin��i y��ek dtaobpuun yaowar��at	k��?/k�� kr��p
			507		

KEY SENTENCES

1 (dtɔɔnní) **gìi m̥oong l̥éeo** ká?/kráp?

6	m̥oong	cháao	1	tûm
7			2	
8			3	
9			4	
10			5	
11				
tîang (wan)		tîang k̥uun		
bàai			dtii	1
1	m̥oong	yen	2	2
2			3	3
3			4	4
4			5	5
5				
6				

2

kun p/ch	gin kâao cháao gin kâao cháao b̥ok jàak bâan r̥ian glàp bâan duu t̥iiw̥ii n̥cun	gìi m̥oong 9 moong (cháao) tîang kr̥êng bàai (1) m̥oong 4 moong (yen) 15 (naat̥ii) bpramaan 2 tûm dtii 1 gwàa-gwàa	ká?/kâ kráp
-------------	---	--	----------------

3

kun
p/ch

dtùun
dtùun
òk jàak båan
rjan
gìn kâao yen
glàp båan
núu

dtcoñ

năi
cháao
tîang
båai
yen
kâm
dék

ká?/kâ
kráp

kun
p/ch

tam aräi
rjan
gìn kâao tîang
tam ngäan
òkgamlænggåai
jæe pñan
lén, *indtæənèt*

dtcoñ

cháao
cháao
tîang
båai
yen
kâm
dék

ká?/kâ
kráp

4

rão jà jæe-gän
rão jà jæe-gän
chán bpai tîao gáp pñan
kun Ahmed kûn krüangbïn
põm ræem tamngäan
kun Rin bpai lén fítnëet
nákrjan tñg roongrjan
jà núu

mñaräi
prûngñíi, dtcoñ båai
kñnnñíi, dtcoñ 3 tûm
wan püt, dtcoñ dtii 5
wan jan, dtcoñ 8 moong krêng
mñawanníi, dtcoñ cháao
dtcoñ båai mñong 15 naatii
dtcoññíi

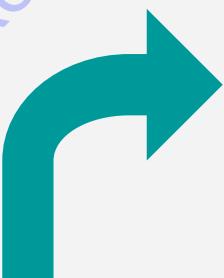
ká?/kâ
kráp

WORD BUILDER



líao sáai

เลี้ยวซ้าย



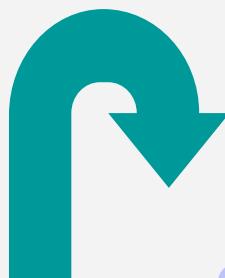
líao kwǎa

เลี้ยวขวา



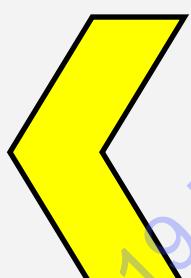
dtrong bpai

ตรงไป



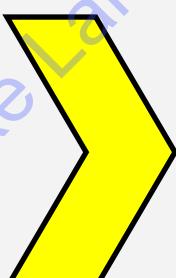
glàp rót

กลับรถ



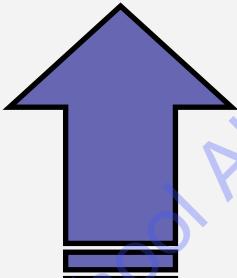
chít sáai

ชิดซ้าย



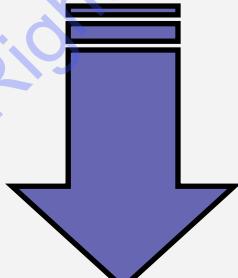
chít kwǎa

ชิดขวา



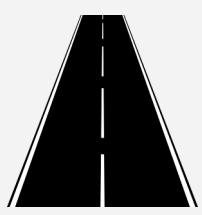
khn

ขึ้น



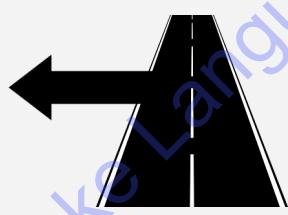
long

ลง



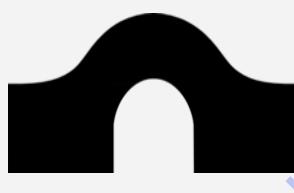
tanǒn

ถนน



scc

ซอย



sapāan

สะพาน



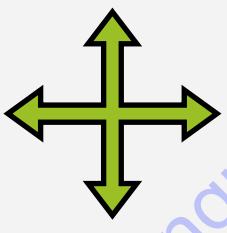
taangdùan

ทางด่วน



fai dēeng

ไฟแดง



sìi yêek

สี่แยก



săam yêek

สามแยก



jìwt, yùt

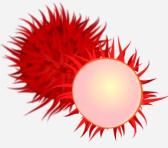
จอด, หยุด

WORD BUILDER



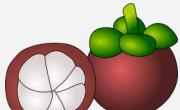
mámûang

มะม่วง



ngó

เงาะ



mangkút

มังคุด



fáràng

ฟรั่ง



sôm

ส้ม



épbpbêñ

แอปเปิล



dteengmøo

แตงโม



túrjan

ทุเรียน



málágwú

มะละกอ



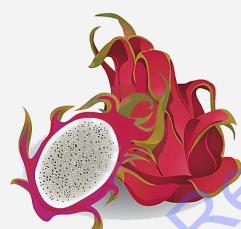
sàpbparót

สับปะรด



glûai

กล้วย



g  xomangg  n

แก้วมังกร

WORD BUILDER



sên lék

ເສັ້ນເລັກ



sên yài

ເສັ້ນໄຫຍ່



sên mì

ເສັ້ນມື່ງ



bamìi

ປະໜີ່



wún sêñ

ວຸ້ນເສັ້ນ



...náam

...ນໍາ



...hêxeng

...ແທ້ງ



nhá (wúa)

ເນື້ອ(ວິວ)



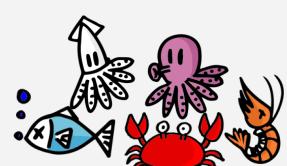
(nhá) mŭu

(ເນື້ອ)ໝູນ



(nhá) gài

(ເນື້ອ)ໄກ່



talee

ທະເລ



bpuu

ບຸ



bplaa

ປລາ



bplaam

ປລາໜຶກ



gûng

ກຸ້ງ



tùa ngûok

ຕົ້ວງອກ



lûukchín

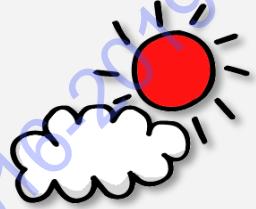
ລູກຊື້ນ



prík

ພຣິກ

WORD BUILDER



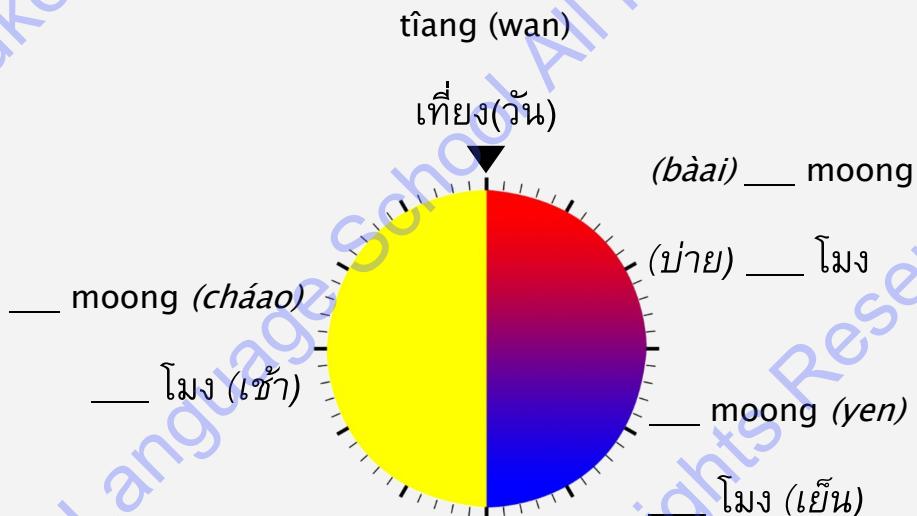
glaang wan

กลางวัน



glaang kʰun

กลางคืน

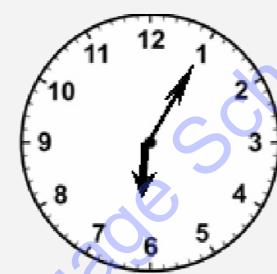


tāng kʰun

ເຖິງຄືນ

dtii —

ດີ —



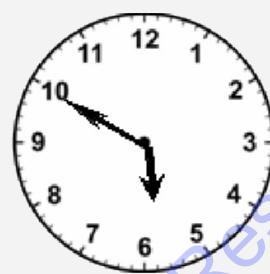
6 moong gwàa-gwàa

6 ໂມງກວ່າງ



6 moong krüng

6 ໂມງຄຽງ



jik 10 naatii 6 moong

ອີກ 10 ນາທີ 6 ໂມງ

WORD BUILDER

wan jan

วันจันทร์

wan pút

วันพุธ

wan sùk

วันศุกร์

wan aatít

วันอาทิตย์

月 MON	火 TUE	水 WED	木 THU	金 FRI	土 SAT	日 SUN
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

wan angkāan

วันอังคาร

wan páruhàt

วันพุธ

wan sǎo

วันเสาร์

m̄hawāan(níi)

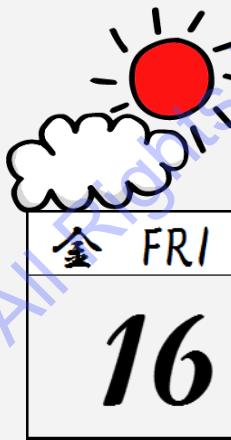
เมื่อวาน(นี่)

wanníi

วันนี่

(wan) pr̄ungníi

(วัน) พรุ่งนี่



m̄hakm̄uhn(níi)

เมื่อคืน(นี่)

k̄m̄uhn(níi)

คืนนี่

k̄m̄uhn pr̄ungníi

คืนพรุ่งนี่

DIALOGUE 1

Hiromi is at Siam Paragon this morning. However, she can't find the place she's looking for, so she decides to talk to the receptionist.

今朝、広美はサイアム・パラゴンにいます。ただし行きたい場所がどうしても見つからないので、受付の係員に聞きます。

히로미는 시암 파라곤에 있습니다. 하지만 그녀가 찾는 곳을 찾을 수 없어서 리셉션에 물어보기로 합니다.

今天早上 Hiromi 在 Siam Paragon。然而，她无法找到地方，因此她决定询问接待员。

EXTRA VOCAB

"mii arai hâi chûai?" “มีอะไรให้ช่วย?”	"How can I help you?" 「どんなご用でしょうか？」	"도와드릴게 있을까요?" 我能帮你什么吗？
dichán ดิฉัน (ดิชั่น)	I (female, very formal) 私(女性、非常に正式)	나/저(여자, 존칭어) 我 (女性, 非常正式)
jà จะ	will... (future) (未来を表す言葉) ~しようと思う	~ 할 것이다 (미래 시제) 将会... (未来时)
kâang-lâang ข้างล่าง	downstairs 階下	아래쪽 在楼下



1 Sawàtdii kâ.

Mii arai hâi chûai kâ?

ស្វែគិតគេង មីនោទាន់ខ្លះទៀតគេង?



2

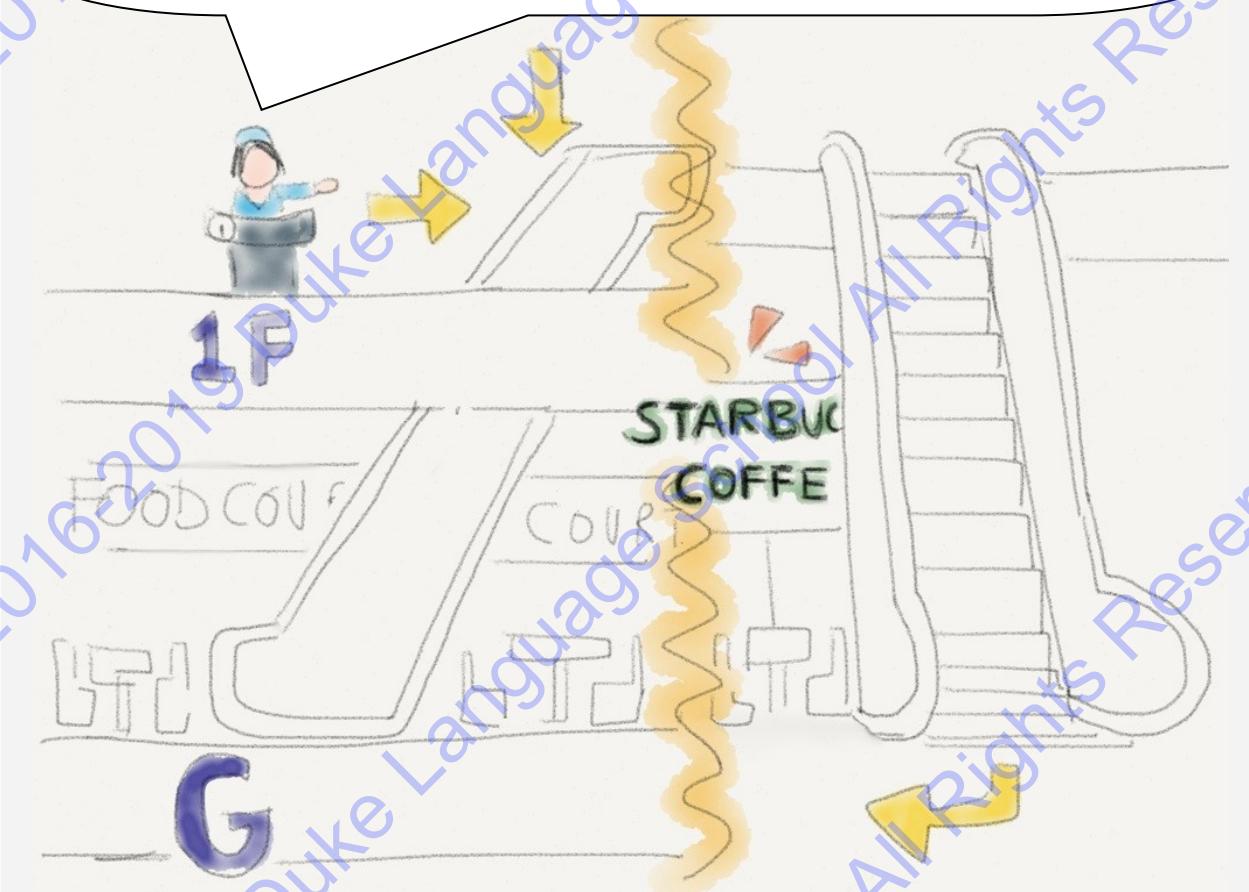
Sawàtdii kâ. Dichân
jâ bpai ráan gaafεε
Starbucks kâ. Ráan
yùu chán năi^①kâ?

ស្វែគិតគេង ពិនិត្យថា បាន
ការអេសតាឩប័កស៊ិក
រាយណយុទ្ធម៌លូ^①គេង?

3

Yùu kâang-lâang^②kâ. Tîinjîi chán nûng châimái kâ? Døen bpai taang sâai,
léexogôw lóng bandailûan bpai chán jii.^③ jâ hĕn Starbucks yùu kâang-læng
bandailûan, glâi-glâi Food Court kâ.

ឯុទ្ធម៌លូ^②គេង ពីនិងនឹងឱ្យម៉ឺគេង? ឈើនិញបានម៉ោង និង
ភោជន៍លូកប័កស៊ិក ឯុទ្ធម៌លូ^③គេង ដែលលើកប័ណ្ណលើកប័ណ្ណ និង





DIALOGUE 2

Hiromi is now looking around at a shoe shop.

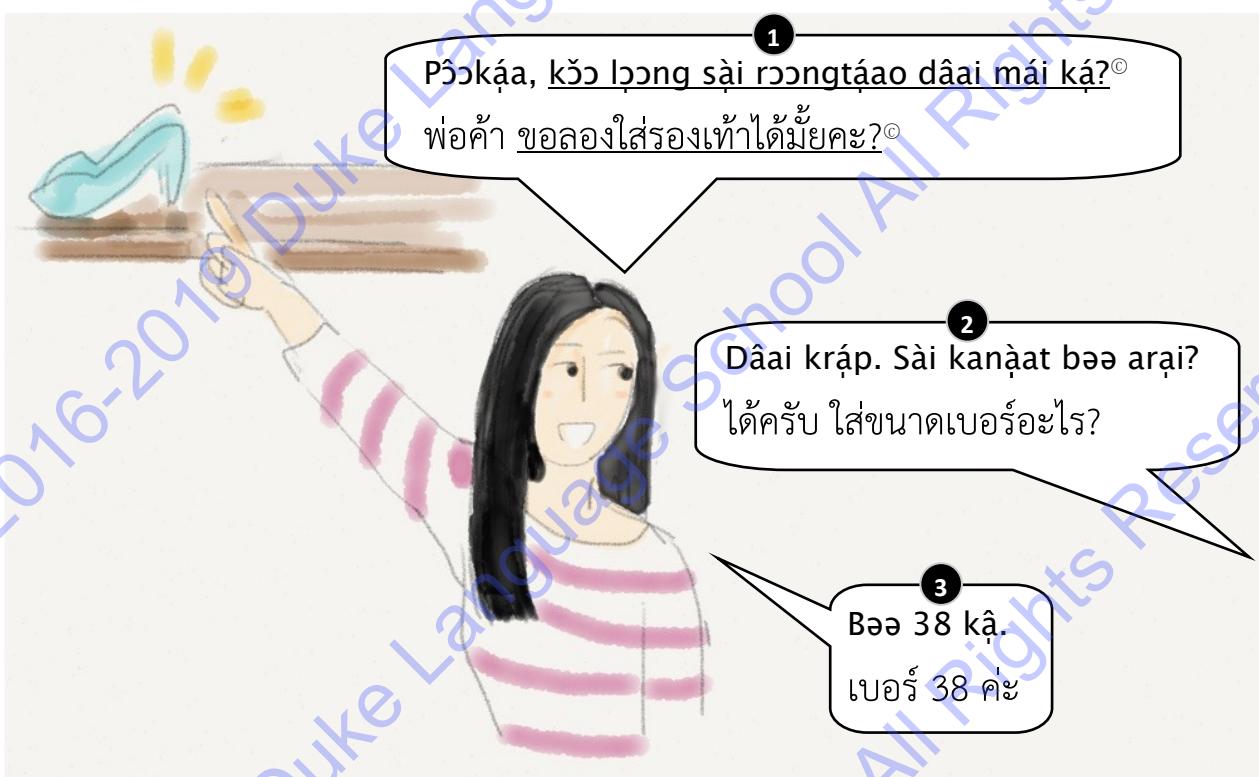
広美は今、靴屋で靴を見ています。

히로미는 신발가게를 구경중입니다.

现在 Hiromi 正在一家鞋店闲逛。

EXTRA VOCAB

cccdii	exact, (clothes) fit	알맞다, 적당하다
ພອດី	丁度、ぴったり	刚好/衣服（合适）
(lék/yài) gəənbɒpái (เล็ก/ใหญ่)เกินไป	too (small/big) (小さ・大き)すぎる	너무 지나치게(작다, 크다), 너무 ~하다 太（小/大）
rúbplàao? หรือเปล่า? (รีเปล่า?)	[ultimatum question particle] see page 141 (「相手が答えてほしい」の感情が含まれる) 【結果聞き疑問詞】ページ141に参考	강한 강조를 나타내는 단어 페이지141 참조 (包含“希望对方回答”的感情) 【最终疑问组词】见141页





คำถามสำหรับอาจารย์

- ♣ อิโรมิลองใส่รองเท้าเบอร์อะไร? และใส่ได้ไหม?
- ♣ ที่ร้านมีไซส์ที่อิโรมิอยากได้หรือเปล่า?
- ♣ สุดท้ายอิโรมิซื้อรองเท้าคุณหนึ่หรือไม่?

DIALOGUE 2

The condo staff member is showing Hiromi the room on the 17th floor.

コンドスタッフが広美に17階の部屋を案内しています。

콘도의 직원이 히로미에게 17층의 방을 보여주고 있습니다.

公寓的工作人员正在向 Hiromi 展示17楼的房间。

EXTRA VOCAB

lûukkâa	customer	고객
ลูกค้า	客	客人
chôcp	to like	좋아하다
ชอบ	好き、気に入る	喜欢

1

Kondøo níi mii 2 hóng tóon, hóng nânglén, hóng náam,
hóng krua gáp rabiang kâ.

คอนโดนีมี 2 ห้องนอน ห้องนั่งเล่น ห้องน้ำ ห้องครัว กับระเบียงค่ะ

2

Hóng gwâang kæxnæi®kâ?

ห้องกว้างแค่ไหน®ค่ะ?

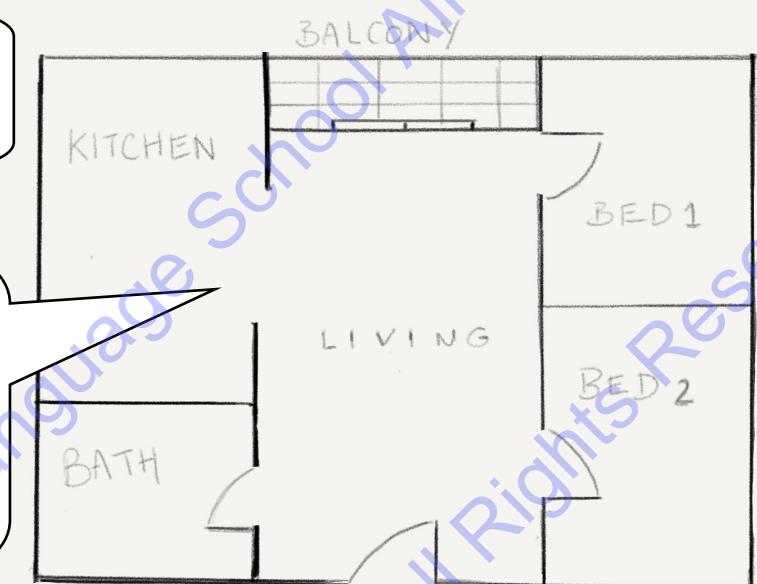
3

Kônkâang gwâang kâ.

42 dtaarâang méet.

Yài tâo hóng chán 3®kâ

ค่อนข้างกว้างค่ะ 42 ตาราง
เมตร ใหญ่เท่าห้องชั้น 3®ค่ะ



4
Kâa-chhao gáp kâa-mátjam tâorâi kâ?
ค่าเช่ากับค่ามัดจำ
เท่าไหร่ค่ะ?



5
Kâa-chhao dhan lá 25,000 bâat, kâa-mátjam 2 dhan kâ. Tiinii wiu s̄uai gwàa dtùk A[®]ná kâ. Raakaa mâi pœeng lœoi.[®] Kun lûukkâa chhôp mái kâ?
ค่าเช่าเดือนละ 25,000 บาท ค่ามัดจำ 2 เดือนค่ะ ที่นี่วิวสวยกว่าตึกเอ[®]นะค่ะ
ราคามาไม่แพงเลย[®] คุณลูกค้าชอบมั้ยค่ะ?

6
Kâ. Chhôp.
ค่ะ ขอบ

8
Dtòklong kâ.
ตกlong ค่ะ

7
Ngân, rao tạm sânyâa lœoi wannii mái kâ?
เงิน เราทำสัญญาโดยวันนี้
มั้ยค่ะ?

คำถามสำหรับอาจารย์

- ♣ ห้องนี้มีกี่ห้อง? อะไรบ้าง? ขนาดเท่าไร?
- ♣ ถ้าเอา ชิโนมิต้องจ่ายค่าอะไรบ้าง? เท่าไร?
- ♣ ชิโนมิตัดสินใจว่าอย่างไร?

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A

kruu ครู TEACHER	ชื่อ ชื่อ NAME	arai อะไร WHAT	ká? จะ? [FEM. POLITE QUESTION PART.]
------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---

"What's your name, teacher?"

「先生のお名前は何ですか？」 "선생님 성함이 어떻게 되세요?"

"老师，你的名字叫什么？"

- ⇒ When students address teachers, they should use the word [kruu] instead of calling them "you" as a sign of respect for their profession.
- ⇒ **POLITE PARTICLES** [kráp], [kâ], [ká]

Polite particles are added to the end of an utterance to show respect to the addressee. While the male version [kráp] can be used in any situation to express politeness, there are 2 particles for females: [kâ] and [ká?]. The former is used in a statement while the latter is used in a question. If you're a woman, you have to change the tone from falling [kâ] to high [ká?] when you ask a question.

NOTEWORTHY

Almost all Thais have a [châulén] or 'nickname'. Unlike other countries, Thai nicknames are given at birth by the parents and are generally used more than their official name because Thais prefer to be called by their nickname among family and friends. You can ask for someone's nickname by saying [châulén châu arai?].

Also, Thai people never refer to each other by surname. Surnames are hardly used unless you're doing something formal or official, but if you want to know someone's [náamsagún] surname you can ask [náamsagún arai?].

B

kun Hiromi	maa jàak	bpràtêet	arai?
คุณฮิโรมิ (RESPECT) HIROMI	มาจาก COME FROM	ประเทศไทย COUNTRY	อะไร? WHAT

"where do you come from, Hiromi?"

「広美さんはどこから来ましたか？」 "히로미 씨는 어디서 오셨나요?"

"Hiromi, 你来自哪里？"

- ⇒ When addressing someone you don't know very well, you might want to put [kun] in front of their name to show your respect for them. You can also use [kun] in front of other words for professions or relatives as well, such as [kun krüu] "teacher", [kun mǒ̄c] "doctor", [kun m̄ɛ̄x] "mother", etc.

C

põm	bpen	kon	grungtēep
ผม I (MALE)	เป็น TO BE	คน PERSON	กรุงเทพฯ BANGKOK

"I am a Bangkok person"

「私はバンコク出身です。」 "저는 방콕 사람입니다." "我是曼谷人"

- ⇒ Another way to talk about place of origin is to use [bpen kon...] "to be a person from..." You can use this phrase to be as vague or precise about where you are from as you want. Such as [bpen kon tai] "I'm a Thai person" [bpen kon grungtēep] "I'm a Bangkok person".
- ⇒ To say that you're NOT from somewhere, use [mâi châi kon...] or [mâidâi bpen kon...], but NEVER [mâi bpen kon...]. It is just plain wrong. Incidentally, the word [dâi] can be used in many different ways but for now let's focus on this use.

D

ชัน	ไป	ธุระ
I (FEMALE)	GO	ERRAND, BUSINESS

"I'm going to run an errand"

「私は用事があって出かける。」 "나 볼일 보러 가." "我要外出办杂事"

- ⇒ Asking someone [bpai năi?] is often used as part of a casual greeting. You don't have to go into detail, just give them a vague answer.

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A₁

nîi	rîak-wâa	arai?
นี่	เรียกว่า	อะไร?
THIS	CALLED	WHAT

"What is this called?"

「これは何と言いますか？」

"이걸 뭐라고 불러요?"

"这个叫什么？"

A₂

annîi	arai?
อันนี่	อะไร?
THIS (OBJECT)	WHAT

"What is this one?"

「このものは何ですか？」

"이건 뭐예요?"

"这是什么？"

- ⇒ Notice that [nîi], [nân] have falling tone, and [nîi], [nán] in [annîi], [annân] have high tone, so you wouldn't really say [annîi], [annân].

B

ชิ้น	ละ	เท่าไหร่?
PIECE	PER	HOW MUCH
[CLF.]		

"How much per piece?"

「一切都是いくらですか？」 "조각당 얼마예요?" "每件多少钱？"

- ⇒ [lá] is an equivalent of "per" in English. However, if you want to say "10 Baht per piece", the sentence order in Thai will be reversed: [chín lá 10 bàat] "piece-per-10 Baht".

NOTEWORTHY

Fruit vendors sell their fruits by different units depending on the kinds of fruits. Guava and other medium-sized fruits are usually sold as a whole [lûuk], but bigger fruits such as pineapples or watermelons are just too large for you to carry around while eating so they're sold by piece [chín].

These kind of words are called "classifiers". Classifiers are like container/unit words for counting mass nouns such as "a cup of tea", "3 glasses of wine", "how many bowls of noodles?", etc., (of course, the actual container words like [gêeo] or [chaam] are also classifiers as well). You'll find out more about classifiers later on.

C₁

ao	sàpbparót	rǒng	chín
ເອາ	ສັບປະຣດ	ສອງ	ໜີ້ນ
TAKE	PINEAPPLE	TWO	PIECE [CLF.]

"I'll take two pieces of pineapple"

「パイナップルを二切れ下さい。」 "파인애플 2조각주세요." "我要两片菠萝"

C₂

kǒw	sēn-lék	náam	mǔu	nàng	chaam
ຂວ	ເສັ້ນເລັກ	ໜ້າ	ໜູ້	ໜຶ່ງ	ໜາມ
ASK FOR	SMALL NOODLES	SOUP	PORK	ONE	BOWL [CLF.]

"Can I have 1 bowl of pork noodle soup, please."

「豚ラーメンを(お椀)一杯お願ひします。」 "돼지고기 쌀국수 한 그릇 주세요.(주시겠어요?)"

"请给我一碗猪肉面汤"

⇒ Ultimately, [ao] and [kǒw] have the same function; they're used to ask for things. However, [kǒw] is more polite while [ao] is more like something you can take for granted.

Both [kǒw] and [ao] are used to imply "I want" but in fact they're significantly different. [ao] literally means "to take" so it's for something you take for granted i.e. making an order at a restaurant, while [kǒw] is more like you're asking for permission "Can I have...please?", so it sounds a bit nicer.

Incidentally, you can only use [ao] for "I want (something)", NEVER "I want to (do something)", e.g. [ao gin] is incorrect.

D

mii	arai	bâang?
ມື້	ອະໄຮ	ບ້າງ?
HAVE	WHAT	[OPEN-ENDED PART.]

"What do you have? (List them)"

「何がありますか？(全部教えてください)」 "뭐뭐 있어요?(종류)"

"你们有什么？ (将它们全部列举出来)"

⇒ OPEN-ENDED PARTICLE [bâang]

When you put [bâang] at the end of a question, that question becomes open-ended; it shows that the speaker wants the details of the answer or wants a list of those items in question. For example, [mii arai?] "What's the matter? (Is there anything you want from me?)" in contrast to [mii arai bâang?] "What do you have? (List them)".

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A

kǒc	meenuu	nòi
ขอ ASK FOR	เมนู MENU	หน่อย [POLITE REQ. PART.]

"Can I have the menu, please?"

「メニューをください。」 "메뉴판 좀 주시겠어요?" "我能看一下菜单吗?"

⇒ POLITE REQUEST PARTICLE [nòi]

[nòi] literally means 'a little, tiny bit' but it is also used to make polite requests as well by putting it at the end of a sentence.

B

sàng	aahǎan	dûai
สั่ง ORDER	อาหาร FOOD	ด้วย [ATTENTION SEEKING PART.]

"Can I order, please."

「注文をお願いします。」 "여기, 주문할게요." "我现在可以点单"

⇒ ATTENTION SEEKING PARTICLE [dûai]

The word [dûai] has many uses. We've learnt that it means "also, too" in chapter 4. When it is used as a particle, it politely draws attention to the speaker. It also has an apologetic tone so you can say [kǒctôot dûai] when you want to stress that you're really sorry, etc.

⇒ You can use both [nòi] and [dûai] interchangeably when making requests at a restaurant. Try using both and don't just stick to one or the other.

NOTEWORTHY

At local Thai restaurants, if the servers are not paying attention, call them over with [kǒctôot kráp/kâ] or [sàng aahǎan kráp/kâ]. If your food takes too long, just ask [aahǎan sét rúyang?]. You may feel uncomfortable or afraid to be rude at first, but if you don't want to wait for 30 minutes to find out your order never went through, don't be shy in asserting yourself!

C₁

aahāan	sèt	(léxo) rúyang?
อาหาร	เสร็จ	(แล้ว)รีyang?
FOOD	DONE	[COMPLETION QUESTION PART.]

"Is the food done yet?"

「料理はもう出来ましたか？」 "음식은 아직 안됐어요?"

“食物做好了吗？”

C₂

gūng	mòt	léxo
กุ้ง	หมด	แล้ว
PRAWN	FINISHED USED UP	ALREADY

"The prawns are already finished."

「エビは(もう)切らしています。」

“새우가 다 떨어졌습니다.”

“大虾已经做好了”

C₃

yang	mâi	sàng
ยัง	ไม่	สั่ง
YET STILL	NO, NOT	ORDER

"(I'm) not ready to order yet."

「まだ注文しません。」

“아직 주문할 준비가 안되었습니다.”

“我现在没有准备好点菜”

⇒ COMPLETION QUESTION PARTICLE [...léxo rúyang]

Essentially, [...léxo rúyang] means, in its literal sense, "already or not yet?" (In which the word [léxo] is omitted most of the time.) When you want to ask: "has someone done something yet" or "is something already done", you can ask [...léxo rúyang]. The answer can be [...léxo] for "It's done" or [yang mâi...] for "It's not done yet". It is important to note that [...léxo] must come AFTER the verb (or verb phrase) in the sentence and [yang mâi...] must come BEFORE the verb (or verb phrase) in the sentence.

NOTEWORTHY

The negative form, [yang mâi ...], can be shortened to just [yang] (without the word [mâi] or the verb) if you want to give a brief response. There is no short form for [...léxo], and you always have to put the verb in front of it.

JOURNEY 1 Dialogue Translation

Chapter 01 Character Introduction

- ▶ **Toby:** Hello everyone. My name's Toby. I'm from the U.S.
- ▶ **Hiromi:** Hello everyone. My name's Hiromi. I'm from Japan.

Chapter 02 Dialogue 1

- ❶ **Hiromi:** Hello teacher. My name is Hiromi. What's your name?
- ❷ **Teacher:** Hello Hiromi. My name is Arthit. Which country are you from?
- ❸ **Hiromi:** I'm from Japan. I'm (a person) from Shizuoka Prefecture. And what about you?
- ❹ **Teacher:** I'm (a person) from Bangkok.
- ❺ **Hiromi:** Oh, really?

Chapter 02 Dialogue 2

- ❻ **Dani:** Hey, Hiromi. Where are you going?
- ❼ **Hiromi:** Oh, Hi. I'm going to run some errands. How are you, Dani?
- ❽ **Dani:** I'm fine. And you Hiromi? How's it going?
- ❾ **Hiromi:** So-so, Dani. Oh, I need to go now, okay?
- ❿ **Dani:** O.K. See you later. Bye!

Chapter 03 Dialogue 1

- ❶ **Toby:** Will you go to Noble Solo condo?
- ❷ **Driver:** Where about is it?
- ❸ **Toby:** It's near Thong Lo Soi 20. You'll use the meter, right?
- ❹ **Driver:** I can't. There's traffic jam in Thong Lo. Let's call it 300, are you going?
- ❺ **Toby:** In that case, never mind. Thanks.

JOURNEY 1 会話翻訳

Chapter 01 キャラクター紹介

▶トビー： こんにちは、皆さん。僕の名前はトビーです。アメリカからきました。

▶広美： こんにちは、皆さん。私の名前は広美です。日本からきました。

Chapter 02 会話1

① 広美： おはようございます、先生。広美と申します。先生のお名前は何ですか？

② 先生： おはようございます、広美さん。私の名前はアーティットです。広美さんはどの国から來ましたか？

③ 広美： 日本から來ました。私は静岡県出身です。先生は？

④ 先生： 私はバンコク出身です。

⑤ 広美： ああ、そうですか。

Chapter 02 会話2

① ダニ： あ、広美。どこへ行くの？

② 広美： あ、おはよう。私は用事があつて。ダニは元気？

③ ダニ： 元気。広美も最近どうですか？

④ 広美： まあまあよ。あ、私行くね。

⑤ ダニ： じゃ、またね。バイバイ！

Chapter 03 会話1

① トビー： ノーブル・ソロコンドへ行きますか？

② 運転手： それはどの辺だ？

③ トビー： トンロー・ソイ 20 の近くです。メーターを使いますよね？

④ 運転手： ダメだ。トンローの辺は渋滞だよ。300バーツで行くかい？

⑤ トビー： それじゃ、要らないです。ありがとうございました。

JOURNEY 1 대화 해설

Chapter 01 캐릭터 소개

▶ 토비 : 안녕하세요 여러분. 제 이름은 토비입니다. 저는 미국에서 왔습니다.

▶ 히로미 : 안녕하세요 여러분. 제 이름은 히로미입니다. 저는 일본인입니다.

Chapter 02 대화1

❶ 히로미 : 안녕하세요 선생님. 제 이름은 히로미입니다. 성함이 어떻게 되세요?

❷ 선생님 : 히로미씨 안녕하세요. 제 이름은 아팃입니다. 어느 나라에서 오셨어요?

❸ 히로미 : 일본에서 왔어요. 저는 시즈오카 사람이에요. 선생님은요?

❹ 선생님 : 저는 방콕사람이에요.

❺ 히로미 : 히로미 아, 정말요?

Chapter 02 대화2

❶ 다니 : 어, 히로미! 어디가?

❷ 히로미 : 어, 안녕. 볼일 좀 보러 가. 어떻게 지내?

❸ 다니 : 좋아. 히로미 너는? 요즘 어때?

❹ 히로미 : 그저 그래. 나 먼저 갈게.

❺ 다니 : 응, 다음에 봐. 안녕!

Chapter 03 대화1

❶ 토비 : Noble Solo Condo(노블 솔로 콘도) 가나요?

❷ 기사 : 거기가 어디에 있어요?

❸ 토비 : Thong Lo(통로) 쏘이 20 가까이에 있어요. 미터기 사용하는거 맞죠?

❹ 기사 : 안돼요. 차 막혀요. 300밧에 가는거 어때요?

❺ 토비 : 그러면, 됐습니다(안탈게요). 감사합니다.

JOURNEY 1 对话翻译

Chapter 01 人物介绍

- Toby: 大家好。我的名字叫Toby。我来自美国。
► Hiromi: 大家好。我的名字叫Hiromi。我来自日本。

Chapter 01 对话1

- ① Hiromi: 你好，老师。我的名字叫Hiromi。你的名字叫什么？
- ② 老师: 你好，Hiromi. 我的名字叫Arthit。你来自哪个国家？
- ③ Hiromi: 我来自日本。我是静冈人。老师你呢？
- ④ 老师: 我来自曼谷。
- ⑤ Hiromi: 噢，真的吗？

Chapter 02 对话2

- ① Dani: Hey, Hiromi. 你去哪里？
- ② Hiromi: Oh, Hi. 我去办点公事。你最近怎么样，Dani?
- ③ Dani: 我很好。那你呢？Hiromi？你最近怎么样？
- ④ Hiromi: 一般般，Dani。噢，我需要现在走，可以吗？
- ⑤ Dani: O.K. 等下见。Bye !

Chapter 03 对话 1

- ① Toby: 你将会去Noble Solo condo吗？
- ② 司机: 它在哪里？
- ③ Toby: 它靠近 Thong Lo Soi 20. 你会使用打表器，对吗？
- ④ 司机: 我不能。Thong Lo 有交通堵塞，一口价300（成交），你愿意去吗？
- ⑤ Toby: 这样的话，不好意思，谢谢。

Chapter 03 对话2

- ① 司机: 然后我们往哪个方向走？
- ② Toby: 往前走一点，然后在Soi 20左转。在7-11右转，然后直走大概100米。
- ③ Toby: O.K. 请停在这里。
- ④ 司机: 在哪里？停在路口处，对吗？
- ⑤ Toby: 这没错。多少钱？
- ⑥ 司机: 151 Baht, 路费 80 Baht, 所以总共 231 Baht。

GLOSSARY INDEX

- The Glossary Index contains vocabulary from the entire Journey series (J1, J2, J3)
 - The words are sorted by their Roman script's phonetic spelling, not by Thai script
 - The Index uses *English alphabetical order* to sort words and ignore the sound they represent; e.g. [bp] are treated as 2 separate letters: "b" and "p", as such, [bpii] comes after [baa]
 - [ɛ], [ɔ], [t̪] and [ə] are placed in the following order: a b ɔ c d e ə ɛ f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u ɛ w y
 - Stress markers (.), hyphens (-), and all punctuation marks are removed from the list due to computer sorting algorithm requirements
 - The Index will point to the volume and the page where the word is best explained, otherwise the numbers indicate the location that the word first appears
 - If a single word has multiple entries, it has more than one meaning and/or usage
 - Words in brackets () given in this list are either a simplified translation or a description of the word's context—students are advised to look at the indicated page number for accuracy
 - If an entry does not indicate a page number, it is not translated in the main lessons—a simple translation will be provided

PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE	PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE
taan yaa	ทานยา	J2 31	tâonán	พ่านัน	J2 134
taang bòk	ทางออก	J1 98	tâorài	เท่าไหร่	J1 55
taang kwää	ทางขวา	J1 73	tâwak	thon	J2 6
taang sáai	ทางซ้าย	J1 73	tâwang	ท้อง	J2 133
taangdùan	ทางด่วน	J1 41	tâwang râia	ท้องเสีย	J2 26
taangkâo	ทางเข้า	J1 45	tâwt	ถอด	J3 22
taangnäi	ทางใน	J1 37	tâwt	ทดสอบ	J1 116
táao	เท้า	J2 133	tângtâao	ท่องเที่ยว	J3 90
tai	ไทย	J1 24	tâ	โคล	J3 71
tálí	ทะเล	J2 173	tee	เท	J3 53
talee	ทะเล		tæə	ເຮືອ	J3 79
<i>SEAFOOD</i>		J1 59	tæen	ແກນ	J2
<i>SEA</i>		J2 130	tæeo	ແດວ	J1 37
talee sâap	ทะเลสาบ	J3 94	tæeonâi	ແດວໃຫນ	J1 37
tam	ทำ		téksii	ແທັກຈີ	J3
<i>TO DO/MAKE</i>		J1 110	TAXI		
<i>(DAMAGING VERB)</i>		J3 139	tîang	ເຖິງ	J1 146
tâm	ถ้า	J3 94	tîang kuean	ເຖິງຄືນ	J1 146
tam aahääan	ทำอาหาร	J1 110	tîang wan	ເຖິງວັນ	J1 146
tam dtemtîi	ເຝື້ນເຖິງ	J3 113	tîao bin	ເຖິງບົນ	J3 27
tam dûai	ทำด้วย	J3 123	tîi	ທີ່	
tam hâi	ทำให้	J3 54	(PREPOSITION) AT		J1 37
tam kwaam sa àat	ทำความสะอาด	J2	NO.		J1 98
<i>TO CLEAN</i>			(CLASSIFIER)		J2 112
tam ngaan	ทำงาน	J1 148	(ORDINAL NUMBER)		J3 52
tam sányaa	ทำสัญญา	J1 165	THAT, WHICH		J3 91
tam túrágit	ธุรกิจ	J3 130	tîi châat bët	ທີ່ຫຼາຈັບແບຕ	J2
tammachâat	ธรรมชาติ	J3 90	BATTERY CHARGER		
tammai	ทำໄມ່		tii lâng	ທີ່ກັບ	J2 137
<i>WHY (PART 1)</i>		J1 14	tîi yép gradâat	ທີ່ຍັບກະດາຍ	J3 158
<i>WHY (PART 2)</i>		J2 72	tîiléeo	ທີ່ເຊົາ	J2 77
tan weelaa	ทันเวลา	J2 118	tîinäi	ທີ່ເກີນ	J1 36
tânaakaan	ธนาการ	J1 78	tîinii	ທີ່ນີ້	J1 37
tâng	ทั้ง	J2 129	tîisùt	ທີ່ສຸດ	J2 129
tâng tâng tîi	ทั้งๆที่	J3 106	tiiwii	ທີ່	J1
tângmòt	ทั้งหมด	J1 119	T.V.		
tanön	ถนน	J1 41	tiiwii siirîi	ທົວຊີຣີ	J1
tanwaa kom	ถนนวัว	J2 78	T.V. SERIES		
tao	เทา	J1 134	tíng	ທີ່	J3 23
tâo	เท่า		títchûu	ທີ່ຈູ້	J2 9
<i>(COMPARISON) AS...AS...</i>		J1 164	too	ໂທຣ	J3 5
<i>EQUAL</i>		J2 99	too bpai	ໂທຣໄປ	J2 100
tâo gan	เท่ากัน	J2 128	too maa	ໂທຣນາ	J2 100
tâo tîi	เท่าที่	J3 38	toorasâp	ໂທຣສັພ	J2
tâogâp	เท่ากับ	J2 99	TELEPHONE		