

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JOURNEY: Structure of Thai (Part II)

อย่างลางานไปเที่ยวเชียงใหม่

Yàak laa ngaan bpai tîao chiang mài

Chapter 01: Movement & Transition

P.3

รู้สึกเย็นๆขึ้นแล้วนะ

Rúusùk yen-yen kûn léeo ná

Chapter 02: Senses & Emotions

P.19

เล่นโยคะไม่เป็นเลย

Lêñ yooká mây bpen lœøi

Chapter 03: Abilities & Limitations

P.37

อันดับแรกหันผักให้เสร็จ

Andàp rœek, hàn pàk hâi sèt

Chapter 04: Sequence & Instruction

P.51

ฉันไม่ให้เธอไป

Chán mây hâi tœø bpai

Chapter 05: Requests & Commands

P.69

JOUNEY: Structure of Thai (Part III)

น่าจะลองไปดู

Nâa jà lóng bpai duu

Chapter 06: Opinions & Advice

P.89

พอชินแล้วก็ง่ายขึ้น

Pow chin léeo gôw ngâai kûn

Chapter 07: Cause & Effect

P.105

ไทยสี

Taai sí

Chapter 08: Probability & Guessing

P.121

เราสนใจเรื่องคล้ายๆกัน

Rao sönjai rhatang kláai-kláai gan

Chapter 09: Likes & Dislikes

P.137

ขอให้ประสบความสำเร็จ

Kǒw hâi bprasòp kwaam-sămrèt

Chapter 10: Hope & Expectations

P.153

Dialogue translation

会話翻訳

대화 해설

对话翻译

Glossary index

P.169

P.176

P.184

P.191

P.196

CORE VOCAB

bpaɪ
බපි to go, (directional) away from
行く、～ていく
가다
去, (方向) 远离

maa
මා to come, (directional) towards
来る、～てくる
오다
来, (方向) 朝向

kâo
කා to enter, (directional) in
入る
들어가다
进入, (方向) 进

ጀok
අංක to exit, (directional) out
出る
나가다
出去, (方向) 出

kŷn
ක්න to go up, (directional) upwards
登る、上がる
올라가다
向上, (方向) 上

long
ලං to go down, (directional) downwards
下がる
내려가다
向下, (方向) 下

ao
ເອາ to take/bring (something)
取る、持つ(いく/くる)
가지다
取/带 (某物)

paa	พา	to take (somebody to somewhere) (人を)連れる 데려다주다 帶(某人去某地)
sòng	ສົ່ງ	to send 送る 보내다 送
yutun	ຢູ່ນ	to stand 立つ 서다, 일어서다 站
wîng	ວິ່ງ	to run 走る 뛰다 跑
too...hăa	ໂຫວ...ໜ້າ	to phone (somebody) (誰かに)電話をする 전화를 걸다 打电话(某人)
jòtmăai	ຈດໝາຍ	letter 手紙 편지 信
bpradtuu	ປະຕູ	door ドア 문 门
aagàat	ອາກາສ	weather, air 天気、空氣 날씨, 공기 天气, 空气

CORE VOCAB

kǒc

ขอ

chûai

ช่วย

rópguan

รบกวน

fàak

ฝาก

yàa

อย่า

yàa...læəi

อย่า...เลย

hâam

ห้าม

to beg; "Can I...?"

求める、「～させて下さい。」

부탁하다; "제가 ~ 좀 해도 될까요?"

请求 ; "我能...?"

to help; "Can you... (for me)?"

助ける、「～てくれる？」

돕다; 도와주실래요?

求帮助 ; "您能(为我) 做... ?"

to bother; "Could I bother you with...?"

邪魔する、「(面倒だが) お願いしていい?」

괴롭히다; "실례가 아니라면 ~"

打扰 ; "我可以麻烦你...吗?"

to entrust; "Can you... instead of me?"

任せる、「(私の代わりに) 任せていい?」

맡기다, 부탁하다; " ~ 좀 해줄수 있어요?"

委托 ; "你能代替我做...吗?"

don't!

～するな !

～하지마 !

不要 !

Please don't..., I think you shouldn't...

～しないで、～しない方がいいよ

하지마, 너는 -하면 안되

请不要...,我认为你不应该...

to forbid

禁じる

금지하다

禁止

mâi dt̄ng

ไม่ต้อง

mustn't, don't have to

～てはいけない、～しなくていい

～ 할 필요가 없다

不要；不必要

tè

ເຕັກ

[urging particle] see page 83

【要請終助詞】ページ83に参考

-해, -하려 [권고하는 의미의 어조사] 83쪽 참고

【邀请助词】见83页

sì

ສີ

[assertive particle] see page 83

【主張終助詞】ページ83に参考

-해 [확신(단언)하는 의미의 어조사] 83쪽 참고

【肯定助词】见83页

lêak

ເລີກ

to quit, to stop doing something

やめる、中止する

취소하다, 그만두다, 끝나다

停止, 停止做某事

gèp ngən

ເກີບເງິນ

to save up money

貯金する

돈을 모으다

省钱

goohòk

ໄກທກ

to tell a lie

嘘をつける

거짓말하다

说谎

jâonlai

ເຈົ້ານາຍ

boss

上司、ボス

상사, 보스

上司

lûuk húcng

ລຸກນ້ອງ

subordinate

部下

후배, 부하

属下

CORE VOCAB

n̄ɛε-n̄ɛɛ	surely, definitely 絶対、確かに 정말, 확실히 当然, 绝对
k̄ong (jà)	probably 多分、おそらく(高い確実さで) 아마도, 대개 大概
n̄âa (jà)	likely 多分、おそらく ~ 할 것 같은 可能
àat (jà)	maybe ~かも知れない 아마 或许, 可能
mâi n̄âa (jà)	unlikely ありそうもない ~ 할 것 같지 않은 不太可能
mâi...n̄ɛε-n̄ɛɛ	definitely not... 絶対に～ではない 절대로 ~ 않다 绝对不
...gan t̄è, ...gan ná	let's... ～ましょう ～하자 让我们...

gaan-	[active noun prefix] see page 134 【行動名詞化接頭語】ページ134に参考 동사를 명사화 시킬 때 사용 [행동사] 134쪽 참고 【行动名词的前缀】见134页
ການ-	
kwaam-	[conceptual noun prefix] see page 134 【概念名詞化接頭語】ページ134に参考 추상적인 개념을 명사화 시킬 때 사용 [개념사] 134쪽 참고 【概念名称的前缀】见134页
គាម-	
taai	to guess 言い当てる、推測する 추측하다 猜
ທាយ	
rûup...	...shape ～の形 형태, 외형 形状
រូប...	
tam dûai...	to be made of... ～から作った ～로 만들다 由...组成
ាំដីវិយ...	
tùuk húai	to win a lottery 宝くじが当たる 복권(로또)에 당첨되다 中乐透
តុកហើយ	
péε	to lose, to be defeated 負ける 지다 输, 被击败
ແພ៉	
chalɔ̄ng	to celebrate 祝う、パーティをする 축하하다, 기념하다 庆祝
ចាល់នៃ	

KEY SENTENCES

1	wîng marat̄n chaná wîng marat̄n chaná nîi bpen rót ch��an g��et j��ot r��ot t��i b��an níy��ai Harry Potter m��a sam��i kr��ang nîi wann��i rao r��an k��un bpen f��en d��aiy��in s��iang r��otf��ai	and��ap and��ap k��an wan l��ang l��em kr��ang b��ot kon kab��an	CF. t��or��i?	Num. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 r��ek s��utt��ai	k��ong p��om d��uan miin��a taang-s��ai d��uai kr��ap ch��u ar��i? l��eo ch��ai m��ai? k��ong p��om
---	---	---	------------------	--	---

2	Action gin k��ao tam ng��an f��uk l��en bpian��o ��oksh��ang s��akp��a maa r��an	Objective h��ai	m��ot s��et bp��en ch��at sa-��at tan weel��a
---	--	--------------------	--

3	Action gin k��ao y��-y�� f��on dt��k n��k r��ot dt��t m��ak l��en m��ut��t g��con t��con s��up bur��i nai h��ong t��con	Result t��am h��ai	��uan n��am t��am t��i grungt��ep m��a roongrian s��ai n��con m��ai l��ap h��ong n��con m��en
---	--	-----------------------	---

Action	Beneficiary
<p>4</p> <p>kr̥nuu s̥ɔ̄n paasāa tai káo bpai <i>súu kɔ̄ng</i> p̥ɔ̄ àan nángs̥ū tám aah̥an duulɛ̄s l̥uuk</p>	<p>nákrian mɛ̄s l̥uuk ch̥ai f̥ang s̥aamj̥i gj̥in p̥an</p>

5	wítii andàp r̥ek gòon ɛ̄un	<p>súu bät BTS: tam bam̥ii <i>maamâa:</i> j̥ɔ̄ng dt̥ūa kr̥hangb̥in:</p> <p>1. gót bp̥um, l̥ak sat̥aanj̥i t̥i jà bpai 1. t̥ee náam sài m̥o 1. bpai t̥ií <i>wépsái</i> “www..com”</p> <p>2. y̥ɔ̄t r̥ian k̥a-doois̥an 2. ạo bam̥ii sài m̥o, l̥eoxo bpit f̥aa 2. l̥ak t̥iao b̥in t̥ií kun dt̥ongqan</p> <p>3. ráp bät BTS 3. dt̥om náam h̥ai <i>d̥iat</i> 3. ch̥ai bät <i>kreedit</i> j̥ai ng̥en</p>
---	--------------------------------------	---

KEY SENTENCES

1

l̄c̄ng

(bp̄ai) t̄iao námdt̄ök

gin sômdtam

l̄en yooká

sài chüt̄ tại

(d̄uu)

2

kít-wâa

kít-wâa

kít-wâa

nénam-wâa

nénam-wâa

nénam-wâa

(kun)

nâa-jà

kuan-jà

t̄a a kriim gand̄et weelâa bp̄ai tal̄e

bp̄it fai l̄eng jàak chái sét l̄éo

fùk p̄ut paas̄a tại nôk roongrian yé-yé

yáai bâan bpai yùu t̄ii ngîap sangòp

bpai k̄ii jàkgraya an t̄ii b̄aang grajâao

l̄c̄ng bpai t̄iao t̄ii tâm d̄uu

3

aahăan yîibpùn

fútþøn wannjíi

sat̄aqant̄ii t̄ôc̄ngt̄iao t̄iinäi

nai roongrian DLS, krüu kon năi

m̄eo k̄öng chán

r̄ian wíchäa fíšik

tâmmachâat b̄eep năi

m̄uang arai

kon b̄eep káo

nâa-

gin

d̄uu

bp̄ai

glua

rák

b̄ua

sönjai

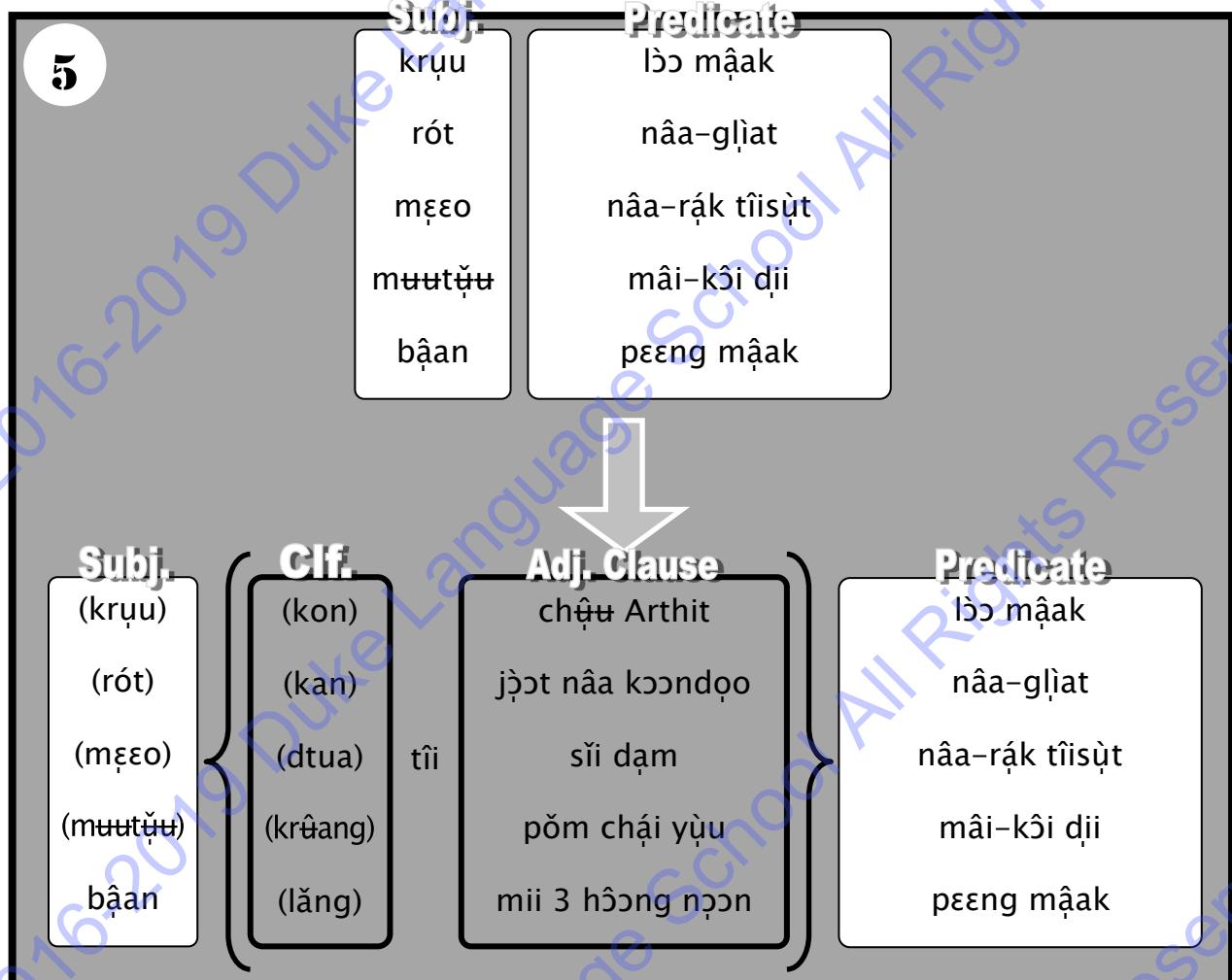
yùu

mooh  o

4

tĕng	káo sǔai rótdtìt paasăa tai yâak mái gèng aròi	(pōm) (chán) (chán) (pōm) (káo)	gô	mái chôcp mái dæn bpai tamngqan jà payaayqam fùk yooká tûk-wạn mái gin pró-wâa <i>dai-et</i>
------	--	---	----	--

5



KEY SENTENCES

1

ch̄ɔp	pûuch̄ai dtua lâm
ch̄ɔp	òokgämlanggäai tîi fîtnèet bpèn bprajäm
rák	panrayäa mâak
rák	gaan-àan mâak tîisüt
sönjai	jà rian muai tai yàangnöi aatít lá kräng
sönjai	gaan-müang
dtìt	buri mäak gæenbpai
dtìt	dụu tiiwii siirii rüang “Game of Thrones”
bɔɔ-jai	gàp aagàat müang tại nãi chüang nâa-röon
bɔɔ-jai	tîi nákrjan túk-kon kayän rian
mii kwaamsùk	gàp gaan-gin lé gaan-tam aahäan
mii kwaamsùk	tîi tùuk hüai 5,000 bàat
glìat	kon nísäi kii-goohòk
glìat	kœeröt
bùa	rót dtìt nai grungtêep
bùa	bpai tamngäan wan sǎo-aatít
ramkäan	kon pûut mäak
ramkäan	siang dạng jàak hông kâang-kâang
nùai	gàp gäan-maa roongrjan
nùai	tîi dtôong tam gaan-bän túk-wan

2

muutüu	hởai	chán	muutüu	hởai	I lose (the phone)
gêeo	dtèek	pöm	gêeo	dtèek	I break (the glass)
tiiwii	sia	kun	tiiwii	sia	I break (the T.V.)
jaan	dtòk	täm	jaan	dtòk	I drop (the plate)
gradäat	kàat	káo	gradäat	kàat	I tear (the paper)
këen	hàk		këen	hàk	I break (my arm)

3

b̄a
sōnjai
ramkāan
p̄c̄jai
rák
gl̄iat

kun Lek
gaan-m̄hang
kon p̄ut m̄ak
(ḡap) raak̄a
l̄uk
nguu

kun Lek
gaan-m̄hang
kon p̄ut m̄ak
raak̄a
l̄uk
nguu

nâa-

b̄a
sōnjai
ramkāan
p̄c̄jai
rák
gl̄iat

4

yīng

gin kanōm m̄ak
chái paas   tai
h  am k  o
s  ung
y  ak l  um
  t  b  ai h  i n  kr  ian f  ang

(p  om)
(kun)
(k  o)
-
-
(n  kr  ian)

  an
g  eng k  n
y  ak t  m
n  ao
j  m
m  i k  ojai

WORD BUILDER



jèmsăi

แจ่มใส



mii mēek mâak

มีเมฆมาก



fǒn dtòk

ฝนตก



fǒn dtòk nàk

ฝนตกหนัก



mii paayú

มีพายุ



himá dtòk

หิมะตก



rówk

ร้อน



nǎao

หนาว



òp-âao

อบอ้าว



nâa/rúdpuu rówk

หน้า/ฤดู ร้อน



nâa/rúdpuu fǒn

หน้า/ฤดู ฝน



nâa/rúdpuu nǎao

หน้า/ฤดู หนาว



บุนนาคุณum _1_ ongsăa

อุณหภูมิ _1_ องศา

WORD BUILDER



lēn (giilqā)



lēn (dondtrii)

เล่น(กีฬา)



wâai náam

ว่ายน้ำ



rówang pleeng

ร้องเพลง



dtêñ

เต้น



kìi máa

ขี่ม้า



kàp rót

ขับรถ



rôm kompíudtâø

ซ่อมคอมพิวเตอร์



tàai rûup

ถ่ายรูป



tam aah  an

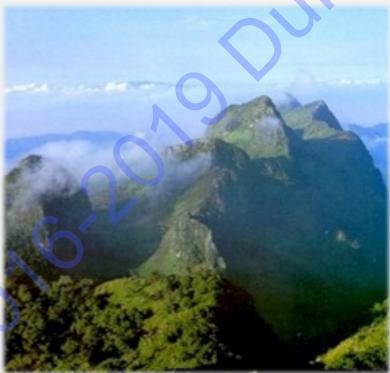
ทำอาหาร



y  p p  a

เย็บผ้า

WORD BUILDER



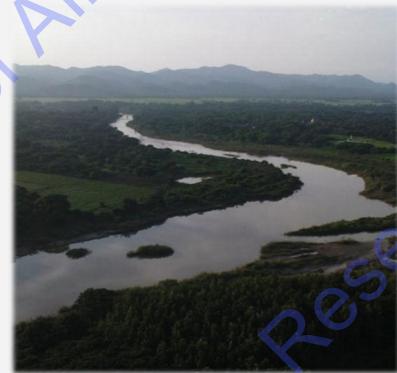
pūukāo

ภูเขา



bpàa

ป่า



m̄enáam

แม่น้ำ



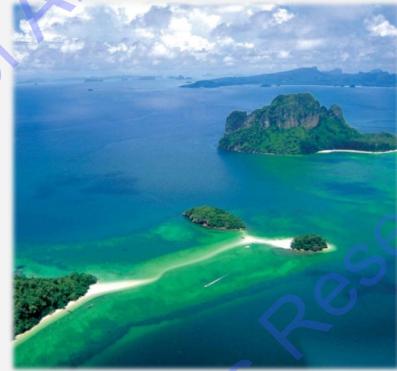
námdtòk

น้ำตก



↑hàat

หาด



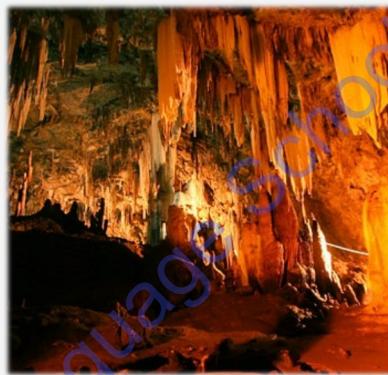
↑cō

เกาะ



tūng (yâa)

ทุ่ง(หญ้า)



tâm

ถ้ำ



talée sàap, bʉng

ทะเลสาบ, บึง

WORD BUILDER



sĕa
เสือ



sĕngdtoo
สิงโต



mîi
หมี



cháang
ช้าง



jɔrak  e
จระเข  



chal  am
ฉลาม



nguu
งู



yiir  ap
ยีราฟ



m  a
ม  า



kwaai
ควาย



g  
แกะ



gwaang
กวาง



n  k
น  ก



ling
ลิง



gradt  ai
กระต่าย



nung
หนู



dt  o
เต  า



dtua h  e
ตัวเห  



g  p
กบ



malexeng
แมลง

DIALOGUE 1

Toby decided to stay in Chiang Mai with a friend, Raj from India, who lives there. They are wandering around the city this morning.

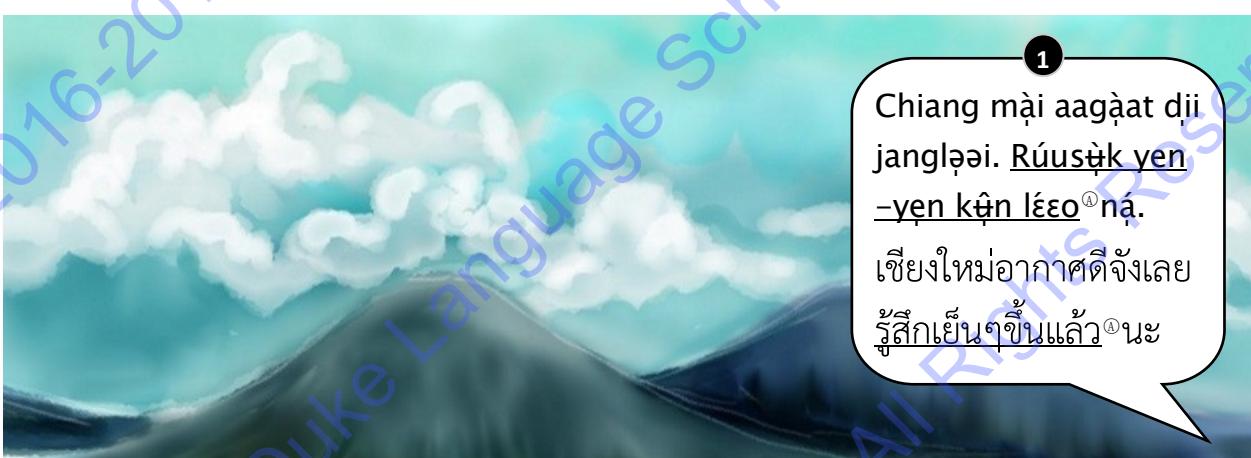
トビーはチェンマイに住んでいる『ラージ』と言うインド人友達のところに泊まっています。この朝、二人は町を散歩しています。

토비는 치앙마이에 사는 인도에서 온 친구인 라즈와 함께 그곳에 머물기로 했습니다. 그들은 아침에 주위를 구경합니다.

Toby 决定和住在清迈的印度朋友呆在一起，今天早上他们在城里闲逛。

EXTRA VOCAB

raao-raao	about, approximately	대략, 약 ~ 정도
ราາວ່າ	~頃、~ぐらい	大约
fai māî	fire (disaster)	화재
ไฟไหม้	火灾	着火（灾难）
tiao bīn	(airline) flight	항공편
เที่ยวบิน	航空便	(航空线) 航班
yóklâek	to cancel	취소하다
ยกเลิก	キャンセルする	取消
náam tûam	flood	홍수
น้ำท่วม	洪水	洪水



1

Chiang mài aagàat dii
janglæai. Rúusùk yen
-yen kûn léeo^① ná.
เชียงใหม่ อากาศดีจังเลย
รุสกเย็นๆ ขึ้นแล้ว^① นะ

2

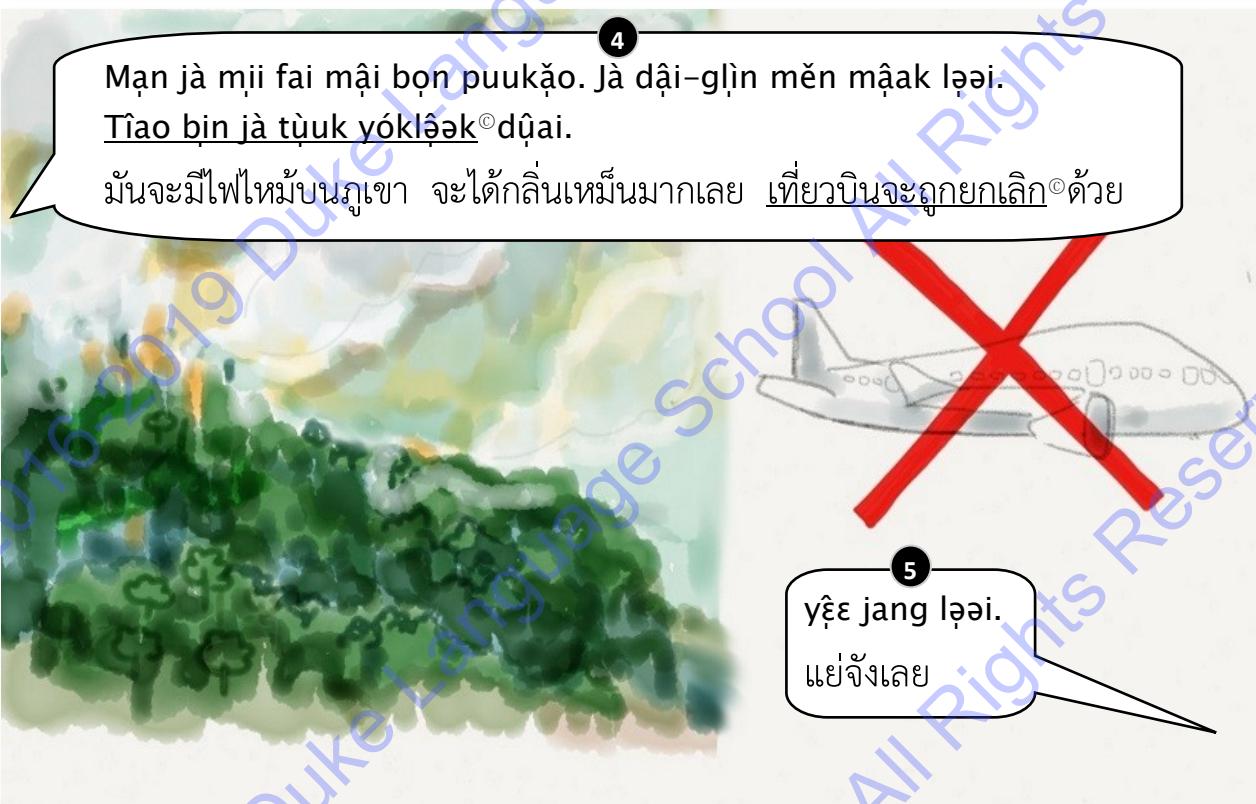
ឧប. Wannii aagàat jèemsäi mâtak lœi. Hĕn puukăo glai-glai dûai.
Dtèe raaو-rao duan gumpa tĕng meesäa ná, jà mâcung mâi hĕn^①ròwok.
ឪវង្វៀនអាកាសឡែងសិនាកឡើយ ហើយក្បាល់ទៅយ ពេរាជាតីនកុមភាពិនមេមាននេ
ជាមួន្យិន^②ទរក



4

Mạn jà mii fai mài bòn puukăo. Jà dâi-glìn mĕn mâtak lœi.
Tiao bin jà tùuk yókléak^③dûai.

ម៉ានតាមីដីនឹងបន្ទូខោ ចាប់ដោកលិនអេម៉ែនការឡើយ ពិឃិរិនជាថុកការលើក^④ទៅយ



28

DIALOGUE 2

The class seems to be harder than Hiromi had expected.

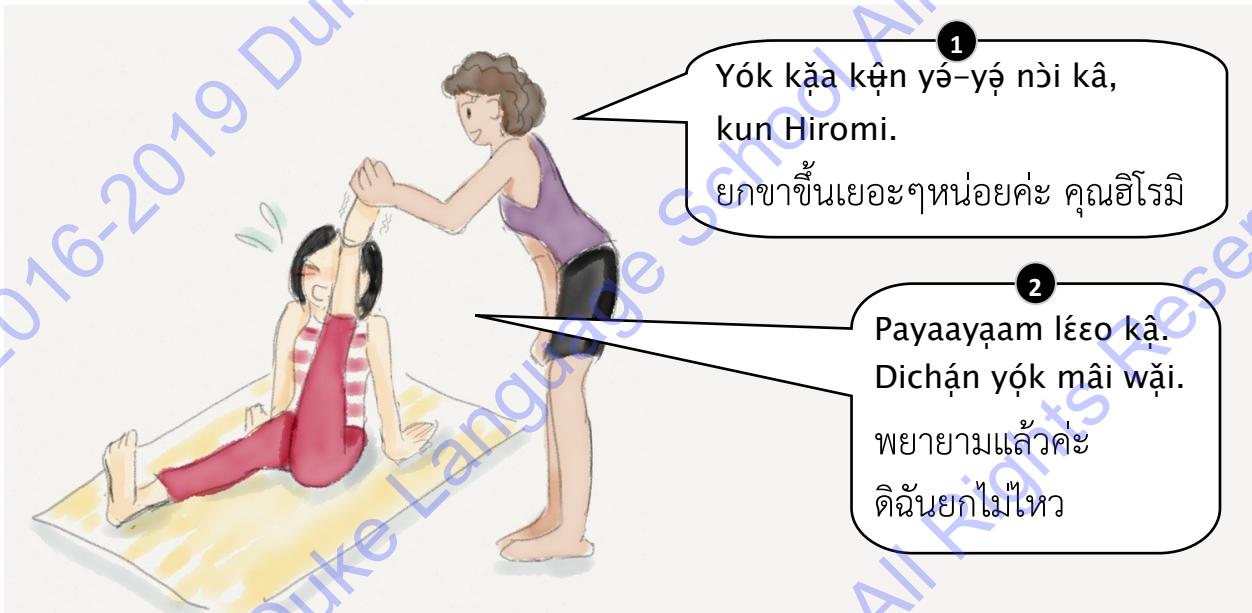
最近の状況のストレスを解消するために、広美はヨガ授業を申し込みもうと思います。

요가수업은 히로미가 생각했던 것 보다 더 힘든 것 같습니다.

这课程似乎比Hiromi 预期的更难。

EXTRA VOCAB

yók (kûn)	to lift ... (up) ~を上げる	~를 들어올리다 举起...(向上)
òtton	to stand (endure) 我慢する	견디다 坚持 (忍受)
waang (long)	to put ... (down) ~を下げる	~를 내려놓다 放下...(向下)
“óoi!” 「哦！」	“Ouch!” 「痛つ！」(感嘆詞)	“악!”, “아이고!” “哎呦!”





คำถามสำหรับอาจารย์

- ♣ ครูฝึกให้ฮิโรมิทำอะไรบ้าง?
- ♣ ฮิโรมิทำได้ดีไหมในคลาส?
- ♣ ครูฝึกแนะนำฮิโรมิว่าอย่างไร?

DIALOGUE 1

One week before Yuji's final exams, Hiromi is at his school discussing his progress with teacher Duangmon.

祐司の期末試験の一週間前、広美は祐司の学校でドゥアンモン先生と祐司の勉強の進捗状況に関して相談しています。

유지의 기말고사 시험 일주일 전에, 히로미는 유지의 진전에 대해 선생님과 의논하기 위해 학교에 왔습니다.

在Yuji的期末考试前一周，Hiromi正在他的学校与Duangmon老师讨论他的进步。

EXTRA VOCAB

kan\xen	point, score	점수
คะแนน	点数	分数
dtangh\xak	on the contrary....	반대로 ~
ต่างหาก	~(から)こそ、むしろ	相反的...
kwaam-dt\xajai	determination, intention	결정, 의도
ความตั้งใจ	決意、意志	决心, 意图

1

Gaan-rian[®] k\xong Yuji dii-k\xen y\xo kâ. Kan\xen k\xao g\xo s\xung k\xen. Tâa k\xao kay\xn b\xeepn\xi, r\xowp bplaai-d\xan n\xi g\xo kong-j\xo m\xi bpanh\xaa[®] l\xeo kâ.
การเรียน[®] ของยูจิดีขึ้นเยอะค่ะ คะแนนเค้าก็สูงขึ้น ถ้าเค้าขยันแบบนี้ สอบปลายเดือนนี้ก็คงจะไม่มีปัญหา[®]แล้วค่ะ



4

Hêø... dii jang. Kòpkun aaajan mäak ná ká tii chûai duulee Yuji hâi dichán.

ເຂົ້ວ... ດີຈັງ ຂອບຄຸນອາຈາຣຍ໌ມາກນະຄະທີ່ຊ່ວຍ
ດູແລຍງຈີໃຫ້ດັ່ນ



5

Mãi ròw kâ. Kun-mèx dtanghàak tii chûai káo.[®]Táng răwton písèet, chûai tam gaanbâan, léxo-ցວ maa ráp maa sòng káo nai chûang 2-3 dħan tħiléxo.
ໄມ່ໂຮກຄ່າໆ ຄຸນແມ່ຕ່າງໜາກທີ່ຊ່ວຍເຄົ້າ[®]
ທັ້ງສອນພິເສດ ຊ່ວຍທຳການບ້ານ ແລ້ວກົມາ
ຮັບມາສັງເຄົ້າໃນຊ່ວງ 2-3 ເດືອນທີ່ແລ້ວ



6

Káo mii kwaam-dtāngjai[®]bɛεrñíi,
dichán gôw diijai léxo kâ.
ເຄົ້າມີຄວາມຕັ້ງໃຈ[®]ແບບນີ້ ຕິດັ່ນກີດໃຈແລ້ວຄ່າ



ຄໍາຖາມສໍາຫຼັບອາຈາຣຍ໌

- ♣ ກາຣເຣຍນຂອງຢູ່ຈີເປັນອຍ່າງໄວບ້າງໃນຕອນນີ້?
- ♣ ອີໂຣມີຈະຮູ້ຜລສອບຂອງຢູ່ຈີເນື່ອໃຫ້?
- ♣ ອາຈາຣຍ໌ດວມນົດວ່າໄຄຣທຳໃໝ່ຢູ່ຈີເຣຍນດີເງື່ອນ?

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A₁

andàp	rêek
อันดับ	แรก
ORDER SEQUENCE	FIRST

"Firstly."

「最初に。」 "처음으로. 가장 먼저. 첫째."

"首先"

A₂

kúkgîi	an	tîi	răng
คุกกี้	อัน	ที่	สอง
COOKIE	DFLT. [CLF.]	[ORDINAL]	2 SECOND

"The second cookie."

「2つ目のクッキー。」 "2번째 쿠키야."

"第二块饼干"

⇒ ORDINAL NUMBERS

To form ordinal numbers (numbers that express order like first, second, third, etc.) in Thai, just put the word [tîi...] before those numbers such as [nàng] "one" – [tîi nàng] "first", [răng] "two" – [tîi răng] "second", and so on.

⇒ Additionally, [rêek] also means "first" as well as [tîi nàng], but you don't need to put [tîi...] before [rêek].

⇒ Notice that ordinal numbers generally describe the classifier rather than the noun.

NOTEWORTHY

[wan tîi 31] means "the 31st" and [31 wan] means "31 days". Ordinal numbers express order while cardinal (counting) numbers express quantity. Don't get confused.

Also, ordinal numbers go after the classifier but cardinal numbers go before it.

Notice that words like [andàp], [wan], and [bòt] are already classifiers in themselves. Ordinal numbers can just go right after them.

B

dtōm	hâi	dùat
ต้ม	ให้	เดือด
BOIL STH	[OBJECTIVE]	REACH BOILING POINT BUBBLING

"Boil it up until it boils."

「沸騰するまで沸かす。」 "끓을 때까지 끓여." "将其煮沸直到沸腾"

⇒ OBJECTIVE [hâi]

We've learnt a bit about the various functions of [hâi...] in Journey 1. This objective [hâi...] means you should do something in a certain manner or until you achieve the desired result. i.e., "Do A until you get B". [dtōm náam hâi dùat], for example, means that you have to keep boiling it until it reaches the boiling point.

⇒ This [hâi] can be substituted with [jon] "until". If you replace [hâi] with [jon] and the sentence still works, it is an objective [hâi].

C

léo gōo	sét	jâ
แล้วก็	เสร็จ	จะ
AND THEN	FINISH	[ENDEARING PART.]

"And then we're done, dear."

「そしてもう終わりよ。」

"그리고 끝이야."

"然后我们就完成了, 亲爱的"

C₂

jà	dii	lăe	já?
จะ	ดี	หรือ	จะ?
WILL	GOOD	[INFO SEEKING MARKER]	[ENDEARING Q. PART.]

"Is it okay?."

「いいの？」

"괜찮은거 확실해?"

"这个可以吗?"

⇒ ENDEARING PARTICLES [jâ], [já]

Thais use [jâ] at the end of the sentence to show friendliness. It is mostly used amongst female, be it friends, street vendors and customers, or women who want to appear approachable. It is occasionally used by males as well, especially when they talk to younger females. [jâ] is used in statements and [já] is used in questions, which mirror the usage of [kâ]—[ká?] and [wâ]—[wá?] pairs.

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A

tăng	ংক	bpai	গঁও	mâi	sanùk
দীং	ংক	বে	গ	মৈ	সনুক
ALTHOUGH EVEN IF	OUT	GO	THEN	NOT	FUN

"Even if I go out, it wouldn't be fun."

「出かけても楽しくない。」 "밖에 가더라도 재미없을거야." "即使我出去，也不会觉得有趣"

We've learnt [tăng] as "to arrive" in Journey 1 and seen it occasionally with other words such as [kít tăng], "to miss" and [jon tăng] "until". You may have already noticed the theme here: [tăng] implies, literally or metaphorically, the act of "reaching a point". In this case of [tăng...gô...], the metaphorical sense is "even if I reach that point (going out), I would not get the intended result (have fun).

B

nâa	jà	lɔng	bpai	duu
না	জা	লং	বে	ডু
SHOULD	[INTENTION PART.]	TRY	GO	SEE

"You should try going there."

「行ってみたらいいと思う。」 "너는 거기에 가봐야 해." "你应该去那里看看"

- ⇒ The difference between [nâa (jà)] and [kuān (jà)] is that [nâa (jà)] sounds less imposing than [kuān (jà)] and is often used in friendly suggestions.
- ⇒ The word [duu] "to see" in this case means something similar to "to try", just like how you would say "I'll see what I can do" in English. It may be used in combination with [lɔng...] as shown below.

C

satăantîi	tōngtāo	nâa-	bpai
สถานที่	ท่องเที่ยว	น่า-	ไป
LOCATION	TOURISM	WORTH	GO
		WORTHY OF GOING	

"Tourist attractions that look interesting to go to."

「楽しそうな(行きがいのある)観光地。」 "관광지들 가보고 싶어. (가봄직하다)"

"值得去的旅游景点"

⇒ [nâa] in this sentence is different from the previous one; in this one it is used to express that "something is worth doing" or "it makes you feel like doing something". For example, [nâa-bpai] means that the place looks interesting and it might be worth going and checking it out, or after you heard about it and saw the pictures it made you want to go there; [nâa gin] means that that particular food looks delicious and it makes you want to eat it; [nâa-rák] means that the person, animal or thing looks cute and lovely and makes you love it. It is often translated into English as the "-able" suffix such as "lovable", "comfortable", etc.

D

kûn	bpai	sŭung-sŭung	dii	gwàa
ขึ้น	ไป	สูง ๆ	ดี	กว่า
GO UP	GO	HIGH-HIGH	GOOD	MORE BETTER

"It's better to go higher up."

「高くいった方がいい。」 "더 높이 올라가는 것이 낫다." "最好到更高的地方"

⇒ [dii gwàa] can be used as a form of suggestion, much like when you say "You'd better (do something)" in English.

NOTEWORTHY

Bear in mind that the true meanings of these [nâa-] words are often not straight-forward and require interpretation. You can't always translate this word as "worthy", "-able" or "it makes me feel like...". The explanation above is a rough guideline. Students are encouraged to learn each [nâa-] combination individually. Find out what the word means before and after you put [nâa-] in front of it.

LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A₁

núk	wâa	nákrian	mài	sá ïik
นึก	ว่า	นักเรียน	ใหม่	จะอีก
IMAGINE	[COMMUNICATION LINKER]	STUDENT	NEW	[UNEXPECTED PART.]

"I thought (you were) a new student."

「新しい学生だと思いました。」 "새로운 학생인줄 알았어요."

"我以为（你）是新来的学生"

A₂

kâat	wâa	jà	maa	túk-	wan
คาด	ว่า	จะ	มา	ทุก-	วัน
EXPECT	[COMMUNICATION LINKER]	[INTENTION PART.]	COME	EVERY-	DAY

"I expect I would come everyday."

「毎日来るつもりです。」 "내가 매일 오기를 예상하고 있어요." "我希望我能每天来"

⇒ [kít], [núk] and [kâat] are roughly translated as "to think" in English, but in terms of meaning they're quite different from one another.

⇒ [kít] is a general thought process, while [núk] is a process which has to "retrieve the thought" from memory or imagination. For example [kít těng kún] "I miss you; my thought reaches you" but [núk těng kún] "I think of you; I reach for the memory of you". In case of [núk-wâa...], you base your thought on imagination or (untrue) memory. Thai people often use [núk-wâa...] as an expression to say that what they originally thought was wrong.

⇒ [kít] and [kâat] can be used to predict what might happen in the future, but you can use [kâat] if you're more confident and expect it to happen. However, [kâat] can sound a little too formal, so base your choice on the specific situation.

⇒ UNEXPECTED PARTICLE [sá ïik]

[sá ïik] is called an "unexpected particle". It is often used with [núk-wâa...] to say that the truth is different from what the speaker originally anticipated.

B

waang	p��en	w��i	s��kp��k	l��eo
วางแผน	แผน	ไว	ชักพัก	แล้ว
LAY	PLAN	KEEP	FOR A WHILE	[FULFILLED PART.]

"I've been planning for a while."

「しばらくの間の計画を立てておきました。」 "잠시동안 계획을 해 두었어요."

"我计划一段时间了"

- ⇒ [w  i] or [ao w  i] on its own means "to keep or leave something somewhere". When it comes after another verb, V + [(ao) w  i] means doing an action as a kind of preparation for a future use, e.g. [t  m aah  an w  i h  ai l  uk g  n] "I've made food for my kids to eat later", [s  t  h r  t ao w  i k  ap bpai tamng  an] "I've bought a car to drive to work", etc.
- ⇒ Another use of [(ao) w  i] is to save something for later, such as [ao w  i kui prungn  i] "Let's talk about it tomorrow". Also, remember that there is almost no difference in meaning between [w  i] or [ao w  i] at all.

C₁

y��ak	h��ai	p��om	��aan	k��ian	paas��a	tai	b��pen
อยากร	ให	ผอม	อ��าน	เขียน	ภาษาไทย		เป็น
WANT	[WISHFUL]	I (MALE)	READ	WRITE	THAI LANGUAGE		CAN (SKILL)

"(She) wants me to be able to read and write Thai."

「(彼女は)僕にタイ語の読み書きがでけてほしい。」

"(그녀는) 내가 읽고 쓰기를 할 수 있기를 바래요."

"(她) 想要我能够读写泰语"

C₂

k��o	h��ai	bpras��p��	kwaam-s��mr��t
ขอ	ให	ประสบ	ความสำเร็จ
ASK FOR	[WISHFUL]	FACE (EVENT) ENCOUNTER	SUCCESS

"I wish you success."

「成功するよう祈ります。」 "성공하기를 바래요. (기원해요)" "我希望你成功"

- ⇒ WISHFUL [h  ai]

This use of [h  ai] is for expressing your desire for something to happen. [k  o h  ai...], in particular, is a very common way to make a wish, either for your own benefit or for the benefit of someone else.

JOURNEY 3 Dialogue Translation

Chapter 01 Dialogue 1

- ❶ **Toby:** Hey Chai, I'm not coming to the office next week. I want to take time off to go to Chiang Mai.
- ❷ **Chai:** Really? How are you getting there and who are you going with? And have you already booked a hotel?
- ❸ **Toby:** I'm flying there. Hotel, not yet. If I go alone I'll stay at a friend's house, but if I can take Dao with me we'll stay at a hotel.
- ❹ **Chai:** Oh, you invited her too?
- ❺ **Toby:** I haven't invited her yet. I'm thinking I'll give her a call after finishing work today.
- ❻ **Toby:** Hey hey hey, she's calling right now!

Chapter 01 Dialogue 2

- ❶ **Dao:** What's the weather like in Chiang Mai right now?
- ❷ **Toby:** It's already colder in November. It's also raining less now.
- ❸ **Dao:** I'm so jealous. I want to go to Chiang Mai in cold season.
- ❹ **Toby:** Actually, I'm thinking I want to ask you to come with me. Would you like to?
- ❺ **Dao:** Um... I can't take time off. I've got more work these days and I'm busy every day. Also, we're not that close just yet. Going with you, I don't feel quite comfortable. I'm sorry.
- ❻ **Toby:** ...O.K. Maybe next time.

Chapter 02 Dialogue 1

- ❶ **Toby:** The weather is so good in Chiang Mai. It feels colder now, doesn't it?
- ❷ **Raj:** Yeah. The sky is so clear today. You can see mountains in the distance too. But around February to April you won't see them at all.
- ❸ **Toby:** Why not?
- ❹ **Raj:** There will be wildfires (on the mountains). You can smell it quite strongly. Flights will be cancelled too.
- ❺ **Toby:** That bad.
- ❻ **Raj:** I heard that there's flooding in Bangkok right now, is it true Toby?
- ❼ **Toby:** Yeah. It's quite rough.

JOURNEY 3 会話翻訳

Chapter 01 会話1

- ① トビー： や、チャイ、来週、俺は会社に来ないよ。仕事の休暇を取ってチェンマイに行きたいんだ。
- ② チャイ： お、そうか。どうやって行くんだい？誰と？もうホテルは予約したのかい？
- ③ トビー： 飛行機で行く。ホテルはまだだ。もし、俺一人で行くなら友達の家に泊まるがダオを連れて行けるならホテルに泊まると思う。
- ④ チャイ： ダオも誘ったのかい？
- ⑤ トビー： まだ誘うチャンスがないんだ。今日仕事が終わってから彼女に電話をするつもり。
- ⑥ トビー： おやおや、ちょうど彼女から電話が掛かってきたよ。

Chapter 01 会話2

- ① ダオ： チェンマイは今、どんなお天気ですか？
- ② トビー： 11月だから寒くなってきましたよ。雨も少なくなっています。
- ③ ダオ： うらやましいな。冬にチェンマイへ行きたいわ。
- ④ トビー： 実は、僕、ダオさんも誘って一緒にチェンマイへ遊びに行きたいと考えています。どうですか、ダオさん？
(行くことに賛成ですか？)
- ⑤ ダオ： あの…、あたしは仕事を休めないんです。最近、仕事が増えてきて、毎日、忙しいです。それに、私達はまだそんなに親しくはないでは。トビーと一緒にに行くことはあまり安心を与えてはくれないの
で、ごめんさない。
- ⑥ トビー： …分りました。次の機会にしましょう。

JOURNEY 3 대화 해설

Chapter 01 대화1

- ① 토비 : 차이야, 나 다음주에 회사 출근 안 할거야. 휴가 내서 치앙마이 가고 싶어.
- ② 차이 : 오, 어떻게 가게? 누구랑? 호텔은 예약했어?
- ③ 토비 : 비행기 타고 가. 호텔은 아직. 혼자 가게 되면 친구 집에서 지내고, 다우씨 데리고 가게 되면 호텔에서 머물려고 해.
- ④ 차이 : 이번에 다우씨도 초대했어?
- ⑤ 토비 : 아직 초대 못했어. 오늘 일 끝나고 전화해보게.
- ⑥ 토비 : 어, 어, 어. 마침 전화왔다.

Chapter 01 대화2

- ① 다우 : 지금 치앙마이 날씨는 어때?
- ② 토비 : 11월이라 날씨가 더 추워졌어. 비도 조금 내려.
- ③ 다우 : 부럽다. 나도 추운 계절에 치앙마이 가고 싶어.
- ④ 토비 : 사실은, 나랑 같이 놀러가자고 하고 싶었어. 같이 갈래?
- ⑤ 다우 : 음… 나는 휴가 못내. 요즘 일이 많아져서 매일 바빠. 그리고 우리가 아직 그 정도로 친하지도 않고. 너랑 같이 가면 편할 것 같지가 않아. 미안해.
- ⑥ 토비 : …알겠어. 다음에 같이 가자.

Chapter 02 대화1

- ① 토비 : 치앙마이 날씨 진짜 좋다. 더 시원해진 것 같아.
- ② 차이 : 맞아. 오늘 하늘도 진짜 맑아. 멀리 있는 산도 보여. 하지만 2~4월에는 잘 안보인대.
- ③ 토비 : 왜?
- ④ 차이 : 산불이 나서. 냄새가 엄청 나. 비행도 취소돼.
- ⑤ 토비 : 심각하네.
- ⑥ 차이 : 듣기로는, 지금 방콕은 홍수가 났다던데, 맞아?
- ⑤ 토비 : 맞아. 상당히 골치 아파.

JOURNEY 3 对话翻译

Chapter 01 对话 1

- ① Toby: 嘿 Chai, 我下周不会来办公室。我想休假去清迈。
- ② Chai: 真的吗？你怎么去那里？你和谁一起去的？你已经预订了酒店吗？
- ③ Toby: 我坐飞机去。酒店，还没定。如果我一个人去，我会留在朋友的家里，但如果我可以带Dao一起去，我们会住酒店。
- ④ Chai: 哦，你邀请了她？
- ⑤ Toby: 我还没有邀请她。今天完成工作后我会打电话给她。
- ⑥ Toby: 嘿嘿嘿，她现在打电话给你！

Chapter 01 对话 2

- ① Dao: 清迈现在的天气怎么样？
- ② Toby: 十一月份已经很冷了，现在下雨也少了。
- ③ Dao: 我好羡慕。我想在凉爽的季节去清迈。
- ④ Toby: 实际上，我想邀请你跟我一起去。你想要和我一起吗？
- ⑤ Dao: 嗯...我不能抽出时间。这些天我有很多的工作，我每天都很忙。而且，我们还没有很熟，和你一起去，我感觉不太舒服。对不起。
- ⑥ Toby: Ok... 或许下次吧。

Chapter 02 对话 1

- ① Toby: 清迈的天气非常好。现在感觉很凉爽，是不是？
- ② Raj: 是的，今天天气很清澈。你也可以看到远处的群山。但是大约从2月到4月，你根本看不到它们。
- ③ Toby: 为什么不呢？
- ④ Raj: (在山上)会有野火。你可以非常强烈的闻到它。航班也将被取消。
- ⑤ Toby: 那太糟糕了。
- ⑥ Raj: 我听说曼谷现在有洪水，这是真的吗？Toby
- ⑦ Toby: 是的。现在很糟糕。

Chapter 02 对话 2

- ① Raj: 怎么回事，托比？你为什么看起来很悲伤？
- ② Toby: 我喜欢一个女孩，Raj。
- ③ Toby: 开始我以为她会和我一起来，但最后她没有。
- ④ Raj: 你觉得她怎么样吗？
- ⑤ Toby: �恩，当我和她在一起我很开心。当我和她出去的时候，很有趣。如果我很长时间没有见到她，我会感到孤独。
- ⑥ Raj: 你为什么不告诉她你喜欢她？
- ⑦ Toby: 哦，我做不了。我没有勇气。
- ⑧ Raj: 如果你（没有勇气）不告诉她，你什么时候会和他在一起，Toby？

GLOSSARY INDEX

- The Glossary Index contains vocabulary from the entire Journey series (J1, J2, J3)
- The words are sorted in the 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], [ʌ] and [ə] are placed in the following order: a b ɔ c d e ʌ f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u ʌ 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
a		
aagaan	อาการ	J2 21
aagàat	อากาศ	J3 5
aahǎan cháo	อาหารเช้า	J2 22
aahǎan glaangwan	อาหารกลางวัน	J2 22
aahǎan yen	อาหารเย็น	J2 22
aai	อ้าย	J2 167
aajaan	อาจารย์	J2 61
aakaan	อาการ	J1 97
àan	อ่าน	J1 14
àan àwk	อ่านออก	J2 39
âao	อ้าว	J1 28
àap náam	อาบน้ำ	J3 111
aasái	อาศัย	J2 62
àat jà	อาจจะ	J2 79
aatít	อาทิตย์	J2 77
aayú	อายุ	J2 56
àdiit	อดีต	J2 150
ai	ไอ	J2 26
ameerigaa	อเมริกา	J1 24
an	อัน	J1 131
anaakót	อนาคต	J2 150
andàp	ขันตับ	J3 52
anggrít	อังกฤษ	J1 24
annán	อันนั้น	J1 52
anníi	อันนี่	J1 52
ao	ເອາ	
(ORDER FOOD) "I WANT"		
TO TAKE/BRING		
arai	อะไร	J1 21
arai gòwcdâai	อะไวเก๊ได	J1 82
arai ná	อะไรมะ	J1 13
arwì	อร่อย	J1 60
atíbaai	อธิบาย	J3 140
b		
bâa	บ้า	J3 130
bâai	บ่าย	J1 146
baakóot	บำรุงคัด	J3 58
bâan	บ้าน	J1 36
baang	บาง	
SOME		
THIN		
bâang	บ้าง	J1 53
baang grajâao	บางกระเจ้า	J3
(PLACE NAME)		

PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE	PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE
m̄arài	เมี่อไหร่	J1 148	nákrian	นักเรียน	J1 21
m̄awaan níi	เมื่อawanนี้	J1 152	náksùksǎa	นักศึกษา	J2 56
m̄awansùsan	เมื่อawanชีน	J2 118	námbplaa	น้ำปลา	J1 116
m̄uu	หมู	J1 59	námdtaan	น้ำตาล	
m̄uu	มือ	J2 133	SUGAR		J1 116
m̄uu	หมื่น	J1 164	BROWN		J1 134
m̄uu	มือถือ	J1 73	námdtòk	น้ำตก	J3 94
n					
ná	นะ	J1 60	námjím	น้ำจิ้ม	J1 116
nâa	หน้า	J1 77	námkèng	น้ำแข็ง	J3 22
(PREPOSITION) IN FRONT OF		J2 77	námngən	น้ำเงิน	J1 134
NEXT		J3 8	námprík	น้ำพริก	J3 59
SEASON		J3 91	nânsôm sääichuu	น้ำส้มสายชู	J1 116
(PREFIX)	(น่า)	J3 90	nâmyaa láangjaan	น้ำยาล้างจาน	J2 9
nâa	หนา	J2 165	nân	นั่น	J1 52
nâa dtaa	หน้าตา	J2 165	nâng	หนัง	J1 92
nâa jà	หนาจะ	J2	nângsùt	หนังสือ	J1 73
SHOULD		J3 122	nát	นัต	J2 137
LIKELY		J2 133	nówi	น้อย	J3 6
nâa òk	หน้าอก	J2	nôwk	นอก	J1 77
nâadtâang	หน้าต่าง	J2	ทวາง	นอน	J1 148
WINDOW		J2	ทวາง mâilàp	นอนไม่หลับ	J2 26
naai	นาย	J2 173	ทวâng	นอน	J1 112
naaligaa	นาฬิกา	J2 111	ทวâng chaaï	น้องชาย	J2 60
náam	น้ำ	J1 53	ทวâng sâao	น้องสาว	J2 60
WATER, DRINK		J1 59	nòi	หน่อย	J1 112
(NOODLE SOUP)		J1 59	néktái	เนคไท	J1 135
náam àtlom	น้ำอัดลม	J2 9	nê	แม่	J1 136
náam bplâao	น้ำเปล่า	J1 112	nêé nêé	แม่ๆ	J3 122
náam tûam	น้ำท่วม	J3 27	nêéjai	แม่ใจ	J1 155
naamsagun	นามสกุล	J1 19	nénam	แนะนำ	J3 90
naan	นาน	J2 20	ngâai	จ่าย	J2 117
naan maa léeo	นานมาแล้ว	J2 150	ngâai ngâai sabaii sabaii	จ่ายๆสบายๆ	J2 166
naan naan tii	นานๆที	J2 95	ngai	โรง	J3 112
naan tâorâi	นานเท่าไหร่	J2 20	ngán	จัน	J1 42
naanaa châat	นานชาติ	J2 64	ngão	เหงา	J2 62
nâao	หนava	J1 162	ngó	เจาะ	J1 58
nâarâk	น่ารัก	J2 129	ngøn	เงิน	J2 6
naatii	นาที	J1 147	ngøn døan	เงินดือน	J2
nai	ໃນ	J1 77	SALARY		
nâi	ໄທ່ນ	J1 74	ngøn tâcon	เงินทอง	J2 6
nâk	หนัก	J3 6	ngîap ngîap	เงียบๆ	J2 170
nâk dondrii	นักดนตรี	J2 61	nguu	ซึ้ง	J3 143
nâk sadëeng	นักแสดง	J2 61	nîa ná	เนี่ยนจะ	J3 130
nâk túrágit	นักธุรกิจ	J2 61	níi	ฉัน	J2 77

PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE	PHONETICS	THAI	VOLUME & PAGE
tōot tii	ໂທຍໍ້	J1 117	wǎi	ໄວ້	J3 38
tùa ngōwk	ດັ່ງອົກ	J1 59	wan	ວັນ	J2 77
túk	ຖຸກ	J2 94	wan aatít	ວັນາທິຕິຍ	J1 152
túk wan	ຖຸກວັນ	J2	wan angkaan	ວັນອັຈະຄາຣ	J1 152
<i>EVERYDAY</i>			wan bpii mài	ວັນປີໃໝ່	J2
túk yàang	ຖຸກຍ່າງ	J3 112	<i>NEW YEAR'S DAY</i>		
túkkon	ຖຸກຄຸນ	J1 13	wan gòwān	ວັນກ່ອນ	J3 162
tûm	ທຸມ	J1 151	wan jan	ວັນຈັນທີ	J1 152
tûng	ທຸນ	J1 55	wan páráhàt	ວັນພຸຖືສ	J1 152
tûng	ທຸນ	J1	wan prûngnîi	ວັນພຽງນິ້ນ	J1 152
<i>TO ARRIVE</i>			wan pút	ວັນພຸຮ	J1 152
<i>EVEN THOUGH</i>			wan sǎo	ວັນເສົ່າງ	J1 152
tûng kayà	ທຸນຂະຍະ	J2 9	wan sùk	ວັນສຸກ	J1 152
tûng yâa	ທຸນຫຼັກ້າ	J3 94	wâng	ຫົວໜ້າ	J3 154
tûngtáao	ທຸນເທົາວ	J1 135	wanmarusun níi	ວັນມະຮຸນນິ້ນ	J2 121
túrian	ທຸເຣຍັນ	J1 58	wannîi	ວັນນິ້ນ	J1 152
t��	ທຸ່ອ	J3 75	wantîi	ວັນທີ	J2 77
t�� b��an	ທຸບ້ານ	J3 111	wanyùt	ວັນຫຼຸດ	J2 77
t��uk	ທຸກ	J1	wát	ວັດ	J1 97
<i>CHEAP</i>			wàt	ຫົວດັດ	J2 21
<i>(PASSIVE VOICE)</i>			wàtdii	ຫົວດີ	J1 12
<i>CORRECT</i>			weelaa	ເວລາ	J3 22
t��uk h��ai	ທຸກຫ້າວ	J3 123	wépsái	ເວີບເຊື່ອ	J3
<i>WEBSITE</i>					
��an	ອັນ	J2 164	w��endtaa	ແວ່ນຕາ	J1 135
ub��dtih��et	ອຸບັດທີເຫຼຸດ	J3 108	wian h��a	ເວີນກ້ວ	J2 26
��n	ອຸ່ນ	J2 5	wíchaa	ວິชา	J2 103
unnapuum	ອຸນຫຼຸມ	J3 8	w��i	ໜີ	J1 54
<i>¶</i>					
��n	ອື່ນ	J2 121	win m��odt��esai	ວິນມອດຕອຮີ່ເຊີ່	J1 92
<i>W</i>					
w��	ວ່າ	J3 9	wínaatii	ວິນາທີ	J3 59
w��	ວະ	J3 9	w��ng	ວິ່ງ	J3 5
w��a	ວ່າ	J2	wítii	ວິສີ	J3 52
<i>(COMMUNICATIVE LINKER)</i>			wítsaw��g��n	ວິສວກ	J2 61
<i>TO SCOLD</i>			wíttay��	ວິທຸ	J3 21
w��ai	ໄວ້ນ	J2	wiu	ວິວ	J1 169
w��ai n��am	ໄວ້ນ້ຳ	J1 110	wong glom	ວິງກລມ	J3 127
w��an	ຫວານ	J1 113	wong r��i	ວິງຮີ	J3 127
waang	ວາງ	J3 46	wua	ວ້າ	J1 59
w��ang	ວ່າງ	J1	w��ns��n	ວຸນເສັນ	J1 59
<i>y</i>					
<i>FREE (TIME)</i>			yaa	ຢາ	J2 21
<i>AVAILABLE</i>			y��a	ອຢ່າ	J3 70
waang p��en	ວາງແຜນ	J3 155	yaa g��e ai	ຢາແກ້ໄຂອີ	J2 27
w��i	ໄໝ	J3 155	yaa g��e bp��ut h��a	ຢາແກ້ປັດຫ້າວ	J2 27
			yaa g��e j��epk��w	ຢາແກ້ເຈັບຄວ	J2 27