

Lesson 3 Informal Greeting

B'đ Rean ↓Têe ↑Saam: Gaan ↓Túk-↓taay B'æb Bpe'n Gun-e_ng

Vocabulary

แดง	: D <u>a</u> eng	= red
หวัดดี	: W <u>ù</u> d- <u>d</u> ee	= is a shortened form of '↑Sà-w <u>ù</u> d- <u>d</u> ee'
ยังไง	: Y <u>u</u> ng-ngai?	= How?
บ้าง	: B <u>â</u> ang	= some
เป็นยังไงบ้าง	: Bpe'n Y <u>u</u> ng-ngai B <u>â</u> ang?	= How's it going? / What's up?
หรือ	: R <u>ü</u> ee	= Or; Question word which has the same meaning as Mǎi?
หรือเปล่า	: R <u>ü</u> ee ~ Bpl <u>à</u> o?	= ..., or not?
ไข้	: ↑Kh <u>â</u> i	= fever
จริง	: J <u>i</u> ng	= real; true
หรือ	: R <u>ě</u> r? (or) L <u>ě</u> r?	= Really?; Question word but change the sound from R <u>ü</u> ee (above)
จริงหรือ	: J <u>i</u> ng~ R <u>ě</u> r!?	(or) J <u>i</u> ng~ L <u>ě</u> r? = Really!?
ขอ	: ↑Kh <u>ǒ</u> r	= Please give ..., Please pass ..., to ask for; request for; ask; plead; beg
ให้	: ↑H <u>â</u> i	= to give; to offer, for
ขอให้	: ↑Kh <u>ǒ</u> r~↑H <u>â</u> i	= to hope; to wish
หาย	: ↑H <u>ă</u> ay	= to get better, Lost
เร็ว	: Re' <u>w</u>	= quick; soon
เร็วๆ	: Re' <u>w</u> ~Re' <u>w</u>	= In Thai, to emphasise the adjective and adverb, we say the word twice.
มาก	: M <u>â</u> ak	= very, a lot, much, many
บอก	: B <u>ò</u> rk	= to tell
นะ	: N <u>á</u>	= is a particle used at the end of words, phrases, and sentences
จ๊ะ	: J <u>á</u>	= is '↓K <u>à</u> ' for women but it expresses the friendliness, sweetness and is informal.
จะ	: J <u>à</u>	= will; shall

Note: Particles = (Grammar) a minor function word that has comparatively little meaning and does not inflect, in particular

- (in English) any of the class of words such as in, up, off, over, used with verbs to make phrasal verbs.

Medium a	Low à	Falling â	high á	Rising ǎ
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Questions & Answers: Can you speak Thai? Can you speak English?

Can you speak Thai?

↓Kun ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) ↓Thai Dâi~Mǎi?

Can you speak English?

↓Kun ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) Ung-grìd Dâi~Mǎi?

I can't speak Thai.

↑P'ǎm ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) ↓Thai Mâi~Dâi

I can speak Thai.

↑Chǔn ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) ↓Thai Dâi

I can speak Thai a little bit.

↑P'ǎm ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) ↓Thai Dâi Níd~nòry

Your English is good.

↓Kun ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) Ung-grìd Gèng

Your English is very good.

↓Kun ↓Pûud (↓Paa-↑sǎa) Ung-grìd Gèng Mâak

Grammar 3: Sentence Structure; Modifier - Adverbs

Adverbs usually come after verbs, adjectives or other adverbs, except adverbs of frequency, such as 'sometimes', 'always', 'never', etc. If there is an object in the sentence, adverbs usually come after the object. Add 'Mâi' in front of Adverbs to change the Adverb to a negative form.

Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb	
↑Khǎo	↓ Tum	Ngaan	N ùk	= He works hard. He does the job diligently(hard).
↑Khǎo	↓ Tum	<u>A</u> a-↑hǎan	<u>G</u> èng	= He's good at making food. He's good at cooking food.
↑Khǎo	↓ Tum	<u>A</u> a-↑hǎan	Mâi <u>G</u> èng	= He's not good at making food. He's not good at cooking food.

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