lesson 1
Learn basic courtesy expressions in social interaction

lesson 2
Make self introductions; state one’s own name; ask for a name; learn common polite pronouns Numbers 1-5

lesson 3
Learn useful phrases for students of Thai in social interaction, and items in the classroom Numbers 6-10

lesson 4
Provide and obtain information about nationality and language Numbers 11-20
Dialogs ...บทสนทนา /بوتสอน-ทนา/

**Dialog 1.1.1  Greetings**

*a.* A male student (A) meets his teacher (B).

A สวัสดี ครับ อาจารย์
Hello teacher.

B สวัสดี ค่ะ
sa-wat-dii câ.
Hello.

*b.* A female student (A) meets her teacher (B).

A สวัสดี ครับ อาจารย์
Hello teacher.

B สวัสดี ค่ะ
sa-wat-dii câ.
Hello.

**Dialog 1.1.2  Greetings**

Two acquaintances meet.

A สวัสดี ครับ
da-wat-dii khrap.
Hello.

B สวัสดี ค่ะ
sa-wat-dii câ.
Hello.

**Dialog 1.1.3  Greetings**

*a.* Two friends meet.

A หวัดดี
wat-dii.
Hi.

B เป็น ยังไง บ้าง
pen yaŋ-ŋay bāąŋ.
What’s up?

B,C หวัดดี
wat-dii.
Hi.
b. Two friends meet in the street.

A ทำดีคุณครับ ไปไหนมาคุณครับ  wat-dii khráp.
    ไปไหนมาคุณครับ  Where have you been?
B ทำดี  Hi.

**Dialog 1.1.4  Taking leave**

A takes leave.

A ไป ก่อนนะครับ แล้วเจอ ทัน  pay kōn ná khráp.
     leew cće kan.  I’ve got to go now.
B แล้วเจอ ทัน  เลีวก็cano  leew cće kan câ.  See you later.

**Dialog 1.1.5  Thanks**

A receives something from B.

A ขอบคุณ ค่ะ  khóc-khun câ.  Thank you.
B ไม่เป็นไร ค่ะ  mây-pen-ray câ.  You’re welcome.

**Dialog 1.1.6  Apologies**

A accidentally bumps into B.

A ขอโทษ ครับ  khô-thôot khráp.  I’m sorry.
B ไม่เป็นไร ค่ะ  mây-pen-ray câ.  That’s alright.

**Dialog 1.1.7  Showing consideration.**

a. Two students approach an empty chair at the same time. A invites B to use the seat.

**b. A accidentally bumps into B. B drops something. A picks it up for her.**

A ขอโทษ ครับ  khô-thôot khráp.
• I’m sorry.
B ไม่เป็นไร ค่ะ  mây-pen-ray câ.
• That’s alright.
A นี่ ครับ  nî khráp.
• Here you are.
B ขอบคุณ ค่ะ  khóc-khun câ.
• Thank you.
A ไม่เป็นไร ครับ  mây-pen-ray khráp.
• Don’t mention it.
Other commonly used greetings and replies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ปั้น ยั้งใจ</th>
<th>pen-yaŋ-ŋay</th>
<th>How are you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ลำยี่ดี</td>
<td>sa-baay dii</td>
<td>Fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>เรียกว่า</td>
<td>ruay-ruay</td>
<td>So so. (Lit. Coming along)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ยังนั้นๆ</td>
<td>yaŋ-ŋan yaŋ-ŋan</td>
<td>So so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>รับๆ</td>
<td>ŋan-ŋan</td>
<td>So so. (shortened from /yaŋ-ŋan yaŋ-ŋan/)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Songs ...เพลง/phleen/

สวัสดี /sa-wä́t-dii/

สวัสดี เข้า จ่า  sa-wä́t-dii thòo cáa.  Hello. Friend.
เจ้า มำ พบ กัน  raw maa phop kan.  We meet each other.
เจอ ที่ กับ นั้น  thòo kàp chan  You and I.

สวัสดี เมืองไทย /sa-wä́t-dii muan-thay/

สวัสดี เมืองไทย sa-wä́t-dii muan-thay  Hello, Thailand!
กิจกรรม กิจกรรม ที่ ทำ ให้ fuk-fon fuk-fon kan ?aw wày  Let’s all practice and practice!
อยู่ ที่ เมืองไทย yuu thii muan-thay  Living in Thailand.
ใคร ใคร กับ พูด สวัสดี khray khray kë phuát sa-wat-dii  Everyone says “Sawatdii.”
ฉัน ฉัน ฉัน ฉัน La la la... la.
นี่ เมืองไทย ní muan-thay  This is Thailand.
สวัสดี กับ ไว sa-wät-dii kan way  Let’s all greet each other!
ยก มือ ไหว้ สวัสดี yok mū waay sa-wä́t-dii  Raise your hands in a “wai” of greeting.

Vocabulary ...ศัพท์ /sàp/

สวัสดี sa-wat-dii  Hello (neutral, formal)
หวัดดี wat-dii  Hi (familiar)
คารา khrā́p  prt. polite particle for men (neutral)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>部件</th>
<th>泰语</th>
<th>释义</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ค่ะ</td>
<td>ข่า</td>
<td>pr. polite particle for women (neutral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>จัะ</td>
<td>ค่ะ</td>
<td>pr. particle used by men and women to show affection/familiarity to person of lower status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>อาจร่ย์</td>
<td>ข้า-caan (citation form)</td>
<td>n. teacher, title of university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ข้า-caan (spoken form)</td>
<td>professors, can be used as a term of address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ขอบคุณ</td>
<td>ขอบคุณ-khun (citation form)</td>
<td>Thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ขอบคุณ-khun (spoken form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ขอโทษ</td>
<td>ขอโทษ-thoot (citation form)</td>
<td>I apologize. I’m sorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ข้อโทษ-thoot (spoken form)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไม่</td>
<td>มาย</td>
<td>neg. no, not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไม่เป็นไร</td>
<td>มาย-pen-ray</td>
<td>That’s alright, It doesn’t matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>อย่างไร</td>
<td>อย่าง-ray</td>
<td>q. How? What? In what way? (citation form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ยังไง</td>
<td>ยัง-น้ํา</td>
<td>q. How? (spoken form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>เป็นยังไง</td>
<td>เป็นยัง-น้ํา</td>
<td>What’s up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไป</td>
<td>ปาย</td>
<td>v. to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไหน</td>
<td>น้ํา</td>
<td>q. Where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ถ้าไหน</td>
<td>ถ้า-น้ํา</td>
<td>n., q. Where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไปไหน</td>
<td>ไป-น้ํา</td>
<td>Where are you going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไปไหนมา</td>
<td>ไป-น้ํา-มา</td>
<td>Where have you been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ไปก่อน</td>
<td>ไป-ก่อน</td>
<td>I’m leaving. (Lit. I leave first)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นะ</td>
<td>นาะ</td>
<td>pr. particle used to make an utterance gentler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>พบ</td>
<td>พบ</td>
<td>v. to meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>กัน</td>
<td>แกน</td>
<td>pron. each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ใหม่</td>
<td>มาย</td>
<td>adv. again, new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>เชิญ</td>
<td>เชิญ</td>
<td>Please do; go ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นี่</td>
<td>นี</td>
<td>1. Here it is. Here you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. d.p. this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>สบาย</td>
<td>สบาย</td>
<td>v. to be comfortable, to be well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 1 - Lesson 1

ดี dii v. to be good

สบายดี sa-baay dii I’m fine.

เธอ thao pron. you (familiar)

ดาย caa prt. particle used by men and women to show affection/familiarity.

เราจะ raw pron. we

เมืองไทย muan-thay Thailand. Thais informally call the country by this name. See also unit 2.3 language notes.

ฝึก fûk v. to practice

ฝึกฝน fûk-fôn v. to practice

กัน kan pron. (reciprocal). each other, one another, mutually, together

ไว้ว่า way adv. adds a completive sense to the verb, often in the sense of to have on hand, ready.

เอาไว้ ?aw way the verb

อยู่ yuu v. to be located at

ที่ thîi prep. at

ใคร khray pron. someone, anyone

ใครใคร khray khray pron. everyone (see also Unit 6.1 Language Notes)

พูด phuut v. to speak, to say

ยก yók v. to raise

มือ muu n. hand

ไว้ว่า waây See Culture Notes 1.

Prooffress ...สุภาษิต /su-phaa-sit/

หมา เหยี่ยว ไม่ ก咴 ก่าย
mâa hâw may kàt

Dog + to bark + not + to bite

Dogs that bark do not bite.

“A barking dog never bites.”
Language Notes

1. Greetings

สวัสดี /sa-wàt-dii/ is used in greeting and saying goodbye, very much like the Hawaiian “aloha.” However, among friends a variant shortened form หวัดดี /wat-di/ is normally used to show familiarity and solidarity.

สวัสดี /sa-wàt-dii/ is a relatively new word in the language, coined in 1931 and officially adopted in 1941 as a formal and neutral greeting to accommodate formal and neutral social interaction. Traditionally, the phrases ไปไหน /pay näy/ “Where are you going?” ไปไหนมา /pay näy maa/ “Where have you been?” and กินข้าว แล้ว หรือ ยัง /kin khâaw léew rû yân/ “Have you eaten?” were used as greetings and are still often used in rural areas today. These phrases are used as greetings and are not meant as intruding questions, so the person greeted does not need to answer these questions.

The phrase เป็น ยังไง /pen yân-ñay/ is used as a greeting for familiar parties who haven’t seen each other recently.

Thais normally don’t inquire about health as a greeting unless each interlocutor hasn’t seen each other for a long time.

In greetings, the junior should greet the senior first.

Thai greetings and thanks (by a junior to a senior) are normally accompanied by the ไหว้ /wày/ gesture. See cultural note 1.

2. Particles

Particles are small words that end a sentence or an utterance in Thai. Particles are important in Thai social interaction—they indicate politeness, as well as the emotions and attitudes of speakers. They also make an utterance softer and gentler. The most important are the formal polite particles. Men and women use different forms:

- ค่ะ /khrâp/ for men. This particle is neutral with respect to formality;
- คะ /khâ/ for women (end of a statement), คะ /khâ/ for women (end of a question, or when following another particle).
- จ้า /câ/, จ้า /câ/, จ้า /câ/ are a set of gender-neutral particles for showing familiarity and affection among equals, or used by seniors to juniors (in age and status).
ช้า/ca/ is used to end a statement or acknowledgement, as seen used by the professors to students in Dialog 1.1.1.

ช้า/ca/ is used in a similar way to คะ/khá/ i.e., at the end of a question or following another particle.

รัก/caá/ is a particle of affection used in replying to an address or after the pronoun of address.

Finally, there is an attitude particle, นะคะ/ñá/, which is used at the end of a suggestion or a statement. It can be followed by a polite particle, for example: นะคะ /ñá khá/, นะคะครับ /ñá khráp/, นะคะ /ñá ca/.

3. Pronouns

Thai has a complicated set of personal pronouns. The usage varies with the relationship of the interlocutors and the situation of the speech event. The following are some formal and neutral pronouns. Only two formal pronouns are gender specific: ผู้/phó/male); คิ้ว/dichán/ female).

| 1st person    | ผู้ /phó/male), polite, neutral  
| คิ้ว/dichán/ formal  
| คุณ /chán/male, female) polite, neutral |
| 2nd person    | คุณ/khun/male, female) polite  
| เข้า/thó/ male, female) polite, familiar |
| 3rd person    | เข้า/kháw/male, female) he, she, they  
| เข้า/thó/female) she |

คุณ/khun/ is also used as a title of address before a name to show politeness and deference (equivalent to Mr. or Ms.) when addressing others. One does not use คุณ/khun/ as a title of address to refer to oneself. To do so is considered pretentious.

Structure Note

1. Question words

The position of a question word in a sentence in Thai is also where the reply to the question word will be in non-expressional, regular questions. For example, the “where” question word ที่ไหน/thíi-náy/ comes after the verb, which is where the answer will be too.
a. ไทย /này/, ทิวไทย /thī-này/ where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>ไป</th>
<th>ไทย</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>này</th>
<th>Where do does Subject go?</th>
<th>Where is are Subject going?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(motion verbs)</td>
<td></td>
<td>where</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>ไป</th>
<th>ไทย</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>มะ</th>
<th>Where has have Subject</th>
<th>gone been?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(motion verbs)</td>
<td></td>
<td>where</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. ยังไง /yañ-ŋay/ อย่างไร /yàañ-ŋay/ How?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>เป็น</th>
<th>อย่างไร</th>
<th>pen</th>
<th>yàañ-ray</th>
<th>yañ-ŋay</th>
<th>How is are (Subject)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Subject)</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>how</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

สุดา
sudaa
เป็น pen ยังไง yañ-ŋay How is Suda?

อาจารย์
aa-caan
เป็น pen ยังไง yañ-ŋay How is the teacher?

คุณ
khun
เป็น pen ยังไง yañ-ŋay How are you?

**Culture Notes**

1. ไหว/wáay/

ไหว/wáay/ is a gesture to show respect and courtesy in Thai. To “wáay,” one presses the palms together at chest level, accompanied by bowing the head towards the hands. The more one bows, the more respect it signifies. “Wáay” generally is used in greeting, especially greeting those more senior in status or greeting a non-acquaintance in a formal situation. A junior person should “wáay” first, then a senior person responds with a “wáay,” to acknowledge the junior’s
“waay.” However, the senior’s “waay” is not as deep as the junior’s “waay.”

The “waay” is also used in thanking those senior in status, or accompanying an apology.

(see also the “Wai” video clip in the CD.)

2. Politeness in Thai social interaction

Thailand is a hierarchical society. The two main factors that define one’s place in the hierarchy is age and social status (which is determined by such factors as family background, occupation or professional rank. ผู้ใหญ่ /phuu yay/ (seniors) is a term for those higher in the hierarchy, either in age or status; those lower in the hierarchy are ผู้น้อย /phuu nooy/ (juniors). This hierarchical social system also governs social interactions. In general, ผู้ใหญ่ /phuu nooy/ show deference towards ผู้ใหญ่ /phuu yay/ as reflected in language use (such as choice of pronouns and particles) and gestures (such as the ไหว้ /waay/).

To show politeness and courtesy through language use and gestures therefore is to behave and interact appropriately to one’s relative status and social relationship. What is more, the choice of language use in Thai can reflect rank, age differences, social distance or the intimacy of a relationship.

3. Gratitude and smiling

Thais do not express thanks by using a verbal ขอบคุณ /khaw-p-khun/ “thank you” to the same extent as in English speaking culture. The “smile” is used instead to thank someone for small expected services such as those of waiters and maids. The verbal ขอบคุณ /khaw-p-khun/ is reserved for showing true gratitude.

However, this is changing, especially in the cities, due to English influence. Educated Thais now increasingly use the verbal thanks in the same way as in the Western world.

4. The first song introduced in this lesson, ว่าดี /sa-wat-dii/, is a well known children’s song. The second song, ว่าดี เมืองไทย /sa-wat-dii mau-thay/, is an edited version (by the author) from a TV commercial for AIS, a telephone service provider in Thailand, which was broadcast in October of 2006.