

รู้รักภาษาไทย: Cat Cartoons: Episode Thirty Five Conversation...



เสียงเด็ก ๆ ร้องเพลง: รู้รักภาษาไทย

sǎa tai-siang dèk dèk róng playng róo rák paa

Sound of children singing: Learn and Love the Thai Language.

ผู้บรรยาย: ตอน ไม่น้ำพา

pôo ban-yaai: dton · māi nam paa

Narrator: Episode – ‘Mai nam paa’.

เก้าแต้ม: สวัสดีจ้า สีสวัสดิ์ เมื่อเร็ว ๆ เนี้ย(นี่)ดูละครโทรทัศน์ มีผู้หญิงคนนึง(หนึ่ง)ชอบพูดอะไร
น้ำ(นะ) น้ำพา ๆ อ่ายุบอย ๆ

gâo dtâem: sà-wât-dee jâa · sèet-wâat · mēua reo reo nía (née) doo lá-kon toh-rá-tát · mee pôo yîng kon neung (nèung) chôp pôot a-rai náa (ná) nam paa · yòo bòi bòi

Kao Taem: Hi there, Si Sawat! Just recently, I was watching a soap opera on television and there was this one woman who liked to say...hmm, what was that again...‘nam paa’, ‘nam paa’...quite often.

สีสวัสดิ์: แต่ก็มีได้น้ำพา

sèet-wâat : dtâe gôr mí dâai nam paa

Si Sawat: ‘Dtae gor mi daai nam paa’?

เก้าแต้ม: เฮอะ ๆ ใช่แล้ว ๆ คำนี้หละ มันหมายความว่าอะไรหรือ มีได้น้ำพา หมายถึง ไม่ได้นำ หรือ
ไม่ได้พามา ใช่มั้ย(ไหม)

gâo dtâem: hay hay · châi láew · kam néè là · man määi kwaam wâa a-rai rör · mí dâai nam paa · määi těung · mäî dâai nam · rěu · mäî dâai paa-maa · châi mäî (mäî)

Kao Taem: Aha! Yes, that's it! That's the word! What does it mean? It's ‘mai daai nam’ / ‘mai daai paa maa’, right?

ສືສວາດ: ແຕ່ກົມໄດ້ນຳພາ ທີ່ຈະໄມ້ໄດ້ນຳພາ ໄມ້ໄດ້ໝາຍຄື່ງ ໄມ້ໄດ້ນຳມາ ທີ່ຈະໄມ້ໄດ້ພາມາ ແຕ່ເປັນສໍານວນ
ໝາຍຄື່ງ ໄມ້ສັນໃຈ ໄມ້ເຂົາໃຈໄສ່ຈະ

sèet-wâat : dtàe gôr mí dâai nam paa · rĕu · mây nam paa · mây dâai määi tĕung
· mây dâai nam maa · rĕu · mây dâai paa-maa · dtàe bpen sám-nuan määi tĕung ·
mây són jai · mây ao jai sài jâ

Si Sawat: But ‘gor mi daai nam paa’ or ‘mai daai nam paa’ does not mean ‘mai daai
nam maa’ / ‘mai daai paa maa’ [(to) not bring here]; it’s actually a saying that
means ‘(to) not be bothered’, ‘(to) not pay attention’.

ວິເຊີ່ງຮາສ: ແມ່ນອນທີ່ເຮືອເຄີຍບອກເກົ້າແຕ່ມວ່າ ເວລາກີນຂ້າວຕ້ອງຮະວັງອຍ່າ ໃຫ້ກາລູອະເທວະ ແຕ່ເກົ້າແຕ່ມັງ
ແລ້ວກີລະເລຍໄມ້ເຂົາໃຈໄສ່ທີ່ເຮືອບອກ ຍັງຄົງກີນຂ້າວທຸກລູອະເທວະ ພົ່ງຈີ່(ອຍ່າງນີ້)ເຮືອກວ່າໄມ້ນຳພາໃຊ້
ມື້ຢືນ(ໄໝ)

wí-chian mâat: mĕuan têe ter koie bòk gâo dtâem wâa · way-laa gin kâao dtông
rá-wang yàa hâi hòk lúh túh · dtàe gâo dtâem fang láew gôr lá-loie mây ao jai sài
têe ter bòk · yang kong gin kâao hòk lúh túh · yàng ngée (yàang née) rîak wâa
mây nam paa châi mái (mái)

Wi-chian maat: It’s the same as when you told Kao Taem to be careful when
eating meals so as not to spill food and make a mess. Even after Kao Taem has
heard what you said however, he neglected and paid no attention to it and
probably still spills food and makes a mess every time he eats. We can call this
'mai nam paa', right?

ສືສວາດ: ໃຊ່ແລ້ວຈະ ບອກແລ້ວແຕ່ກີໄມ້ນຳພາ

sèet-wâat: châi láew jâ · bòk láew dtàe gôr mây nam paa

Si Sawat: Yes, that’s true! I’ve told him already but ‘mai nam paa’.

ຜູ້ບຽນຍາຍ: ໄມ້ນຳພາ ເປັນສໍານວນ ມາຍຄື່ງ ລະເລຍ ໄມ້ເຂົາໃຈໄສ່ ເຊັ່ນ ດຽວອກວ່າ ກ່ອນຮັບປະທານອາຫານ
ຄວາມສັງເກດມື້ອ ໃຫ້ສະອາດທຸກຄັ້ງ ແຕ່ນັກເຮືອນບາງຄົນກີໄມ້ນຳພາ

pôo ban-yaai: mây nam paa · bpen sám-nuan · määi tĕung · lá-loie · mây ao jai sài
· chén · kroo bòk wâa · gòn ráp bprâ-taan aa-hăan kuan láang meu hâi sà-àat túk
kráng · dtàe nák rian baang kon gôr mây nam paa

Narrator: ‘Mai nam paa’ is a saying that means ‘(to) neglect’, ‘(to) pay no
attention’ for example the teacher said that every time before we eat something
we should wash our hands so that they’re clean but some students ‘mai nam paa’.

แมวทั้งสามตัว: แล้วพบกันใหม่นะครับบบ (ครับ)

maew táng sǎam dtua: láew pót gan mài ná kráp (kráp)

All Three Cats: See you again next time!

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sǐang dèk dèk róng playng: róo rák paa-sää tai

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Comments:

The RSD's definitions of 'mai' (ไม) and 'mi' (มิ) suggest that they can be used interchangeably. They are basically used to give the next word or group of words a negative meaning (the closest English equivalent would be 'not'). In practice however 'mai' (ไม) is widely used while 'mi' (มิ) seems to be preferred for formal writing for example in legalese. So sometimes 'mi' (มิ) can be used deliberately in an informal situation so as to add a hint of irony or sarcasm, for example 'dtae gor mi daai nam paa' (แต่ก็มิได้นำพา).

'Nam' (นำ) and 'paa' (พา) can both be used as verbs to basically mean '(to) lead / guide or take / bring' so in a 'serial verb' construct i.e. 'nam paa' (นำพา), this basic meaning remains the same. 'Nam paa' (นำพา) as a compound word however, means '(to) neglect' or '(to) pay no attention' or '(to) pay no heed'. It can get confusing because the serial verb construct and this compound word both look identical but it will usually be quite clear from the context which is the one intended by the writer / speaker.

Original transcript and translation provided by Sean Harley. Transliterations via T2E (thai2english.com).

Original post on WLT: <http://womenlearnthai.com/index.php/cat-cartoons-episode-thirty-five-learn-and-love-the-thai-language/>

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Just an ordinary guy still wondering through the mystery and enchantment that is the Thai language. Often caught lurking at **Speak Read Write Thai** (blog, Facebook, and twitter).

 