## **DUKE LANGUAGE SCHOOL**



## Survival Thai for everyday life

The essential tools you need to survive in Thailand and go about your business independently

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This is the level 1 course in our "JOURNEY" series. Suitable for complete beginners

#### This coursebook covers the following topics:

- Thai sound system and numbers
- Self-introduction, greetings and goodbyes
- Getting a taxi
- Buying street food
- Asking for directions
- Using public transports
- Ordering food at a restaurant
- Buying and describing clothes

- Telling time
- Getting a haircut
- Using services at convenience stores
- Buying medicine and describing symptoms
- Solving communication breakdowns
- Talking about personal life
- Having a casual chat in Thai



O 7 CHAPTER

## สั่งอาหารรึยัง?

Sàng aahǎan r<del>ú</del>yang?



#### **EATING AT A RESTAURANT**

In this chapter, you will learn:

- How to order food
- How to handle difficult situations at restaurants
- Useful words for cooking methods and condiments

### **CORE VOCAB**

sàng (aahặan)	kâao bplàao
สั่ง(อาหาร)	ข้าวเปล่า
to order (food)	plain rice
注文する	白いご飯(ただのご飯)
náam bplàao	kài dạao
น้ำเปล่า	ไข่ดาว
plain water	fried egg
ただの水	目玉焼き
râat kậao	bpen gàpkậao
ราดข้าว	เป็นกับข้าว
on top of rice	as a separate dish
ご飯にかける	おかずとして
wăan	pèt
หวาน	เผ็ด
sweet	spicy
甘い	辛い
kem	bprîao
เค็ม	เปรี้ยว
salty	sour
塩辛い	酸っぱい

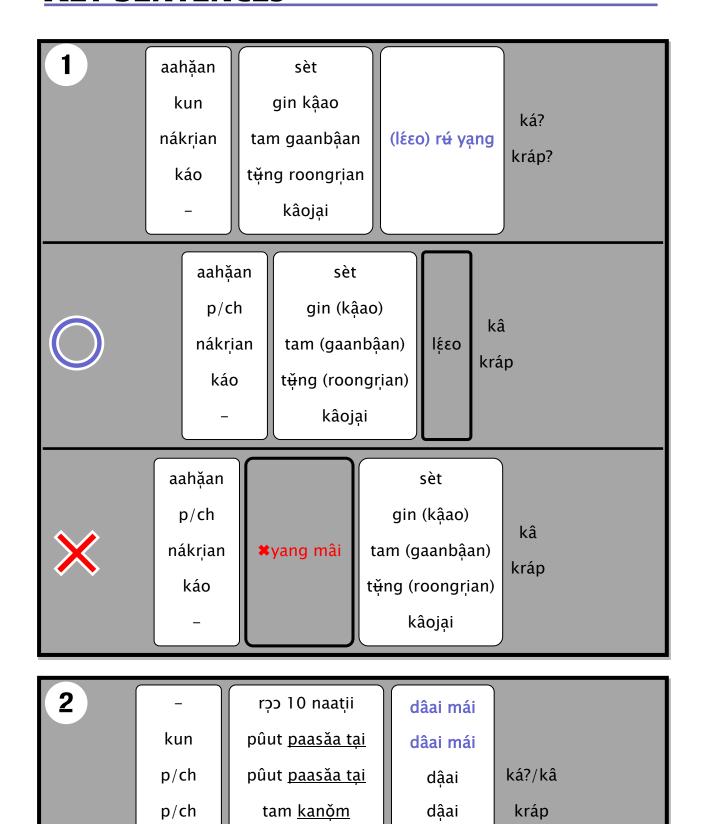
(lέεο) r <del>ú</del> yạng?	…Ιέεο
(แล้ว)รียัง?	แล้ว
have you?	already
もうできた/もうやった?	もうすでに(できた/やった)
yạng(mâi)	dâaimái?
ยัง(ไม่)	ได้มั้ย?
(not) yet	can (you)?
まだ(できていない/やっていない)	~出来ますか?
dâai	mâi dậai
ได้	ไม่ใด้
can	cannot
(~事が)出来る	(~事が)出来ない
sèt	pậut (paasǎa tại)
เสร็จ	พูด(ภาษาไทย)
to finish, be done	to speak (Thai)
終わる	(タイ語を)話す
tạm (gaanbậan)	tạm (kanŏm)
ทำ(การบ้าน)	ทำ(ขนม)
to do (homework)	to make (dessert)
(宿題を)する	(ケーキを)作る

lện (giidtậa)	sậm (kọmpíudtậə)
เล่น(กีตาร์)	ซ่อม(คอมพิวเตอร์)
to play (guitar), to play (music or sports)	to fix (computer)
(ギターを)弾く (楽器を演奏する、スポーツをやる)	(コンピュータを)修理する
kâojại	rɔɔ
เข้าใจ	รอ
to understand	to wait
分る	待つ
naat <sub>i</sub> ii	yàang- <del>ù</del> un
นาที	อย่างอื่น
minute	other things, something else
~分	他の物
tεεn	gèp ngạn
แทน	เก็บเงิน
instead	to get the bill
代わりに	(伝票を)会計する
pîi	nóɔng
พี่	น้อง
older brother/sister	little brother/sister
兄•姉	弟∙妹

## **KEY SENTENCES**

káo

Kun Tom



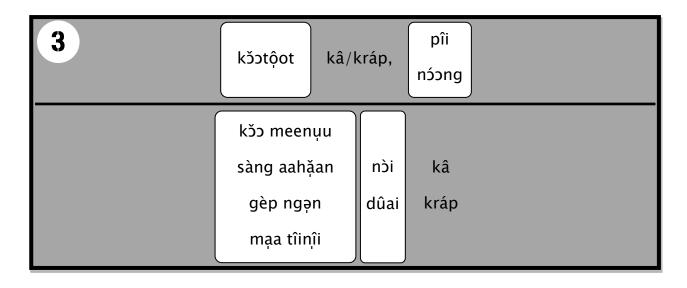
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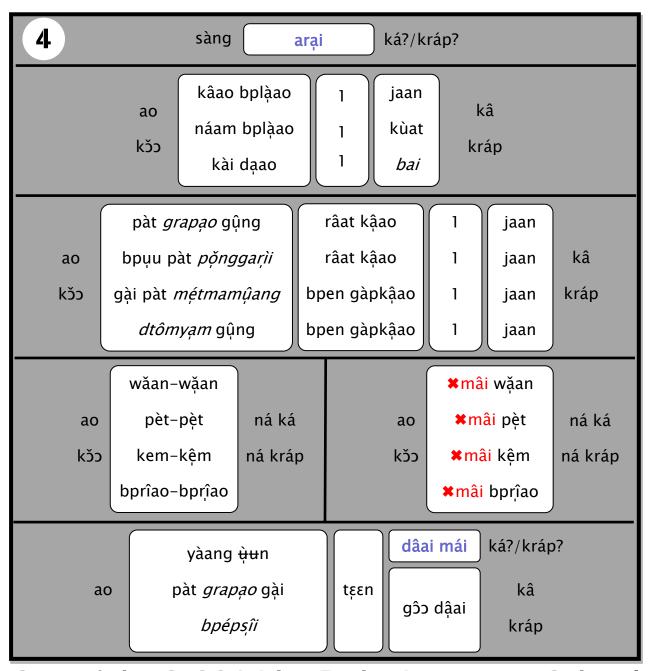
lên giidtâa

sôm kompíudtôð

**≭**mâi dậai

**≭**mâi dậai





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## **DIALOGUE VOCAB**

"Kǒɔ duu gʔɔn."	"Tôot t <sub>i</sub> ii."
"ขอดูก่อน"	"โทษที่"
"Let me have a look first."	"Sorry." (informal)
「ちょっと見せて下さい。」	「ごめん。」(不正式)
mòt	"Lə̃ə?"
หมด	"เหรอ?"
to be finished, used up	"Really?"
無くなる	「そっか。」
"Rɔ̞ɔ ìik 10 naatii dâaimái?"	tángmột
"รออีก 10 นาทีได้มั้ย?"	ทั้งหมด
"Can you wait 10 minutes more?"	everything, altogether, in total
「後10分待てますか?」	全部
"mâi dtộng tọon"	jing– <u>j</u> ing
"ไม่ต้องทอน"	จริงๆ
"Keep the change."	really
「御釣りを要らない。」	本当に

#### **DIALOGUE**

1

Toby is sitting at a restaurant in Chinatown. He's been waiting to be served but no one comes to give him the menu or take his order.

トビーは中華街のあるレストランに座っています。メニューをもらって注文 をするのを待っていますが誰も来てくれません。





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Ao arại kráp? เอาอะไรครับ?

<u>Tôotṭii pîi</u>. Gûng mòt lέεο. Ao yàang-<del>ùu</del>n dâaimái? <u>โทษทีพี่</u> กังหมดแล้ว เอา

<u>โทษทีพี่</u> กุ้งหมดแล้ว เอา อย่างอื่นได้มั้ย? Ao pạt-graprao-güng râatkaao kàidaao mâi-pèt 1 jaan, gài-pàt -métmámüang bpen gàpkaao 1 jaan, léeogòo chaayen 1 gêeo, mâi-wăan ná kráp.

เอาผัดกระเพรากุ้งราดข้าวไข่ดาวไม่
เผ็ด 1 จาน ไก่ผัดเม็ดมะม่วงเป็น
กับข้าว 1 จาน แล้วก็ชาเย็น 1 แก้ว
ไม่หวานนะครับ

Lə̃ə. ngán, ao pạ̀t-graprao -mǔu tɛɛn gɔ̂ɔdaai.

เหรอ งั้น เอาผัดกระเพราหมู แทนก็ได้

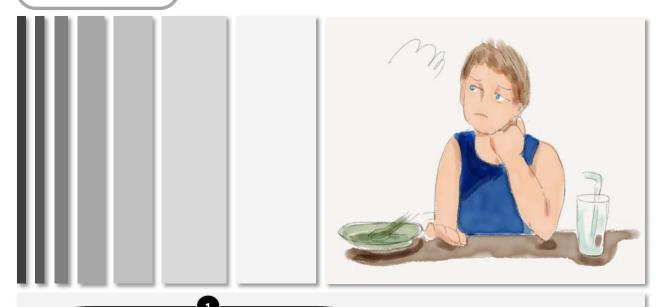
- ♣ Describe as much of Toby's order as you can understand. トビーの注文した料理を分かるだけ説明してください。
- ♣ Is there any problem with his order and what is it? 注文に何かの問題がありましたか? それは何ですか?
- ♣ If you were Toby, what would make you frustrated in this situation? もしあなたがトビーだったら、このレストランで嫌だったことは何ですか?

#### **DIALOGUE**

2

Toby has been waiting for his last dish but it doesn't arrive so he calls the waiter over to ask about it.

トビーの頼んだ注文の一つがまだ来ていないので、ウエーターを呼んで料理がもう出来たかを聞いてみる。

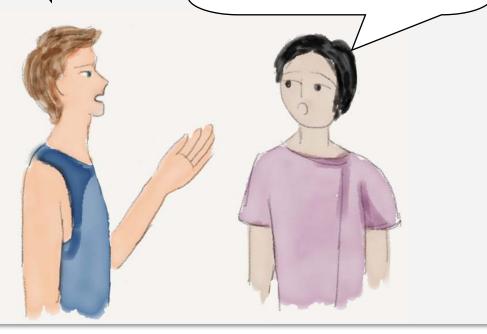


Kɔ̃ɔto̞ot kráp, gài-pàt-métmámuang sèt ruyang kráp?

ขอโทษครับ ไก่ผัดเม็ดมะม่วง<u>เสร็จรี๋ยัง</u>ครับ?

Yạng mâi sèt kráp. Rọo ìik 10 naații dâai mái?

<u>ยังไม่เสร็จ</u>ครับ <u>รออีก 10 นาทีได้มั้ย?</u>







- ♣ What's Toby's problem? トビーの問題は何ですか?
- ♣ What does Toby do about it? トビーはどうやってその問題を解決しますか?
- ♣ How much does his meal cost? And how much does Toby give the waiter? 料理は全部いくらですか?そしてトビーはいくら払いましたか?

## LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

Akɔ̌omeenuunɔ̀iขอเมนูหน่อยASK FORMENU[POLITE REQ. PART.]

"Can I have the menu, please?"

#### 「メニューをください。」

⇒ POLITE REQUEST PARTICLE [nɔ̀i]

[nɔi] 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
	สัง	อาหาร	ด้วย
	ORDER	FOOD	[ATTENTION SEEKING PART.]

"Can I order, please."

#### 「注文をお願いします。」

⇒ ATTENTION SEEKING PARTICLE [dûai]

The word [dûai] has many uses. We've leant 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 [kɔɔtoot dûai] when you want to stress that you're really sorry, etc.

 $\Rightarrow$  You can use both [n\u00e3i] and [d\u00fai] 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 [kɔ̃toot kráp/kâ] or [sāng aahāan kráp/kâ]. If your food takes too long, just ask [aahāan set ruyang?]. 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!



### tôot tii

## pîi

โทษที

พื่

SORRY (INFORMAL) OLDER BROTHER/ SISTER

"Sorry, brother."

「ごめんね、お兄さん。」

#### ⇒ CONTRACTIONS

[tôot tii] is a contraction from [kɔ̃ɔtôot tii] "Sorry". Spoken Thai uses a lot of contraction and clipped words. You might not necessarily have to use them, but knowing they exist is very useful.

kžotộot→'tôot

yangngại?→'ngai?

sawàtdii→'wàtdii

mái?→má'?

sabaaidii mái?→'baaidii mái?

r<del>ú</del>yang?→'yang?

arai?→'rai?

bpέpn<del>ụ</del>ng→bpέp'

tîinăi?→'nai?

#### NOTEWORTHY

In informal situations, Thai often address each other as [pîi] and [nɔ́ɔng] even if they're not related. These kinship terms can be a sign of casualness, friendliness, and in some cases respect as well. Calling someone older than you [pîi] shows that you want to be friendly but you still respect them, [nɔ́ɔng] shows that you feel somewhat warm towards them. There are other kinship terms which you can use to call people who are around the age of your relatives e.g. "uncle", "auntie", "granny", "grandpa", etc. However, bear in mind that not all Thais like being addressed intimately. Perhaps you should see first whether they're friendly towards you enough to do so.

$\mathbb{D}_{1}$	aahǎan	sèt	(lέεο) r <del>ú</del> yang?
	อาหาร	เสร็จ	(แล้ว)รียัง?
	FOOD	DONE	[COMPLETION QUESTION]

"Is the food done yet?"

「料理はもう出来ましたか?」

aahǎan	sèt	Ιέεο
อาหาร	เสร็จ	แล้ว
FOOD	DONE	ALREADY
	อาหาร	อาหาร เสร็จ

D3aahăanyang mâisètอาหารยังไม่เสร็จFOODNOT YETDONE

"The food is done"

「料理はもう出来ました。」

"The food is not done yet"
「料理はまだ出来ていません。」

Essentially, [...lέεο rɨψang] means, in its literal sense, "already or not yet?" (In which the word [lέεο] is omitted most of the time.) When you want to ask: "has someone done something yet" or "is something already done", you can ask [...lέεο rɨψang]. The answer can be [...lέεο] for "It's done" or [yang mâi...] for "It's not done yet". It is important to note that [...lέεο] 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 [...l $\hat{\epsilon}$ 0], and you always have to put the verb in front of it.



"Can you wait for another 10 minutes?"

#### 「後10分待てますか?」

⇒ The word [dâai] has a few meanings and usages, but in the sense of "can", it always goes at the end of the sentence.



"Let me take a look first."

#### 「まずメニューを少し見せてください。」

In chapter 4 we learned that  $[k\check{o}]$  is used to ask for things. But you can also use  $[k\check{o}]$  to ask for permission to do something as well.

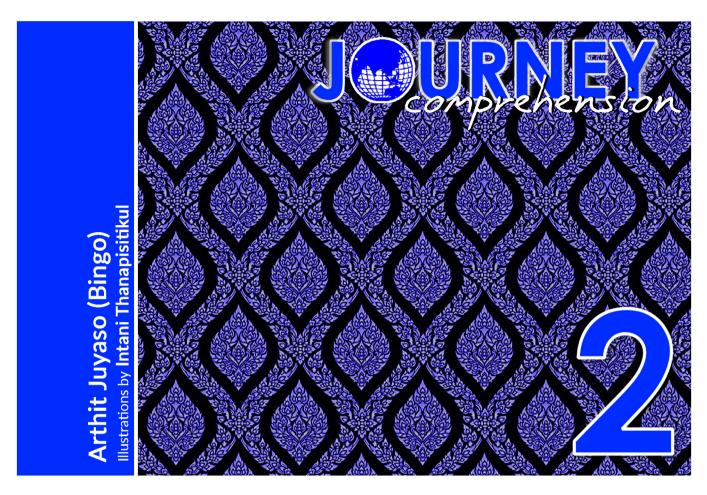
#### NOTEWORTHY

#### **WORD BUILDER** dtôm pàt tôot gεεng ต้ม ผัด ทอด แกง bpîng/yâang n<del>û</del>ng òр yam ปิ้ง/ย่าง นึ่ง ยำ อบ námbplạa prík bpòn námdtaan gl<del>u</del>a prík tại น้ำตาล น้ำปลา พริกไทย พริกป่น เกลือ námsôm săaichụu pŏng chuurót nám námjîm sii-íu manaao น้ำจิ้ม ซีอิ๊ว น้ำมะนาว น้ำส้มสายชู

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ผงชูรส

## **DUKE LANGUAGE SCHOOL**



## The structure of communicative Thai

Develop your understanding of the basic Thai grammar and learn to say exactly what you want to say

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This is the level 2 course in our "JOURNEY" series. Recommended for learners who have completed Journey 1

#### This coursebook covers the following topics:

- Frequency, quantity and number
- Describing things and expressing degrees
- Similarities, differences and comparison
- The concept of time expressions
- People's appearance and personality
- Movements, directions and changes
- Perceptions, emotions and feelings
- Talking about skills and abilities

- Instruction, sequences and purposes
- Making requests and commands
- Suggestions and opinions
- Causes and effects
- Guesses and probability
- Expressing likes and dislikes
- Future plans and hopes



O BAPTER

## เล่นโยคะไม่เป็นเลย

Lên yooká mâi bpen ləəi



## **ABILITIES & LIMITATIONS**

In this chapter, you will learn:

- Different ways to say "can" and "can't"
- Describing your skill's limit
- Common activity and hobby words

### **CORE VOCAB**

dâai	bpen
ได้	เป็น
can (generic), possible	can (skill), to know how to
出来る(一般的)	出来る(能力)
wăi	yaangmậak (gɔ̂ɔ)
ไหว	อย่างมาก(ก็)
can (energy), to have the strength to	at most, maximum
~して切れる(体力・精神力)	最大、多くても
yangnʻəsi (gʻəs)	tậo tîi
อย่างน้อย(ก็)	เท่าที่
at least, minimum	as (much) as
最低、少なくても	~(できる)だけ
jambpen	dtônggạan
จำเป็น	ต้องการ
necessary	to need
必要な	要る、必要がある
chái weelaa	рээ
ใช้เวลา	พอ
to spend/take time	enough
時間をかかる	十分、結構

s <del>úu</del> kǯɔng	f <del>ù</del> k
ซื้อของ	ฝึก
to buy things, to shop	to train, to practice
買い物する	練習する
(dəən) dtàak fŏn	n <del>ù</del> ai
(เดิน)ตากฝน	เหนื่อย
to (walk) in the rain	tired
雨の中に(歩く)	疲れる
dĭao gɔ̂ɔ	
เดี๋ยวก็	
soon (you) will	
~たら(すぐ)~	

## **KEY SENTENCES**



gịn

ɔ̀ɔkgamlanggạai

tam ngạan

sứu kṣˇɔng

dựu siirṣĩi gaolṣˇi

nɔ̣ɔn

gin dậai

tam wặi

mặi weelạa

jambpen

yàak dựu

dtɔ̂ɔnggạan

3 chán bpai rian dtện saosậa yàang mậak sàpdaa lá 3 wan chán bin glàp sawiiden yàang mậak bpii lá 2 kráng pộm chái weelaa àap náam yàang mậak 15 naatii (gɔ̂ɔ) yàang nýoi pộm gin kậao 3 jaan yàang nýoi ganggeeng kǎai tîi MBK 700 bàat dtèslá wan tàai rûup séofii yàang nýoi 80 rûup

4 gin mâak-mậak ûan (kun) n<del>ù</del>ai tîi boorisàt nọon mâi pọo (kun) bpen wàt dəən dtàak fŏn dĭao (kun) gŝɔ kàp rót reo gəənbpai (kun) rót chọn mâi fạng kruu pậut (nákrian) mâi rúur<del>ệ</del>ang

## **WORD BUILDER**



lên (giilạa)



lên (dondtrii)



เล่น(ดนตรี)



wâináam



róong pleeng



dtên

ว่ายน้ำ

ร้องเพลง





kìi máa



kàp rót



sôm kompíudtôə

ขี่ม้า



ซ่อมคอมพิวเตอร์



tàai rûup

tam aahặan



yép pậa

ถ่ายรูป

ทำอาหาร

เย็บผ้า

### **DIALOGUE VOCAB**

"yindii dtɔ̂ɔnráp"	samàk
"ยินดีต้อนรับ"	สมัคร
"Welcome."	to apply (for), to register
「いらっしゃいませ。」、「ようこそ。」	申し込む、登録する
bprasòpgaan	yók (k <del>û</del> n)
ประสบการณ์	ยก (ขึ้น)
experience	to lift (up)
経験	~を上げる
payaayaam	dtemtîi
พยายาม	เต็มที่
to try	(to do something) to the full
頑張る	精一杯
òtton	nít n <del>u</del> ng
อดทน	นิดนึง
to endure i.e. "to hang in there"	a little bit
我慢する	ほんの少し
waang (long)	óoi!
วาง (ลง)	โอ๊ย!
to put (down)	ouch!
~を下げる	痛っ!(感嘆詞)

#### **DIALOGUE**

1

To relieve stress from her recent events, Hiromi decides to take a yoga class.

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もうと思います。





Ookee kậ. Dtoonníi rao mii kọot yooká yùu lăai bèsp.
Kun lûukkáa yàak-jà kâo kọot bèsp jạn tɨng sụk mái ká?
โอเคค่ะ ตอนนี้เรามีคอร์สโยคะอยู่ หลายแบบ คุณลูกค้าอยากจะเข้า คอร์สแบบจันทร์ถึงศุกร์มั้ยคะ?

Jạn t<del>ử</del>ng sùk <u>lên mâi wặi</u> máng ká. N<del>ù</del>ai. <u>Yàangmậak gɔ̂ lên dậai kε̃ε sàpdạa lá kráng</u>.

จันทร์ถึงศุกร์<u>เล่นไม่ไหว</u>มั้งคะ เหนื่อย อย่างมากก็เล่นได้แค่สัปดาห์ละครั้ง

Dâai kâ. Mâi sậap-wậa jà rậəm wannặi dii ká?

ได้ค่ะ ไม่ทราบว่าจะเริ่มวันไหนดีคะ?





- ♣ Has Hiromi ever done yoga before? 広美はヨガをした経験がありますか?
- ♣ How often does she hope to do it, and why? どのぐらいの頻度でヨガをやりたいですか?そしてなぜですか?
- ♣ When does she want to start? 広美はいつ授業を始めたいのですか?

### **D**IALOGUE

2

The class seems to be harder than Hiromi had expected.

ヨガは広美が思ったよりかなり難しいみたいです。









- **Explain** as much as you can about what happened in Hiromi's yoga class. 理解できるだけ広美のヨガ授業を説明してください。
- I ♣ What's the trainer's advice for Hiromi? トレイナーのアドバイスは何ですか?

## LANGUAGE POINTS & EXPLANATIONS

A <sub>1</sub>	lên	yooká	mâi	bpen	A <sub>2</sub>	lên	yooká	mâi	wăi
	เล่น PLAY	โยคะ <sub>YOGA</sub>	ไม่ <sub>NOT</sub>	เป็น can (skill)		เล่น PLAY	โยคะ <sub>YOGA</sub>	<b>ไม่</b> NOT	ใหว can (energy)

"I can't do yoga (don't know how)."
「ヨガが出来ない(能力がない)。」

"I can't do yoga. (have no strength)"
「ヨガが出来ない(体力がない)。」

- ⇒ While both of them mean "can" or "able", [...bpen] specifically means you know how to do something or have the skill to do something, and [...wǎi] means you literally have the physical energy or mental energy to do something. For example, [pŏm gin pèt bpen] "I can eat spicy food (because eating spicy food requires training)", [pŏm gin mâak mâi wǎi] "I can't eat a lot (I'm not physically able to eat that much)". As for the sense of "possibility", you should probably use the word [...dâai].
- ⇒ [...daai] is also the umbrella word amongst the three. So when in doubt, you can just stick to the word [...daai].

B	ao	tâo	tîi	tam	dâai
	เอา	เท่า	ที่	ทำ	ได้
		EQUAL		DO	CAN
	(WANT)	AS MU	CH AS		

"I want as much as you can do."

#### 「出来るだけやって欲しい。」

- ⇒ Use [tậo tîi] when you want to describe the limit of your ability to do something or the extent of the effect of something. It is normally used with [dâai] or [wǎi], but can be used with numbers as well.
- ⇒ This phrase only means "the same quantity as" and cannot be used for intensification, as in the sense of "He spent as much as 10,000 Baht on a bottle of champagne".



"Practice often and soon enough it will get easier."

#### 「よく練習したら楽になります。」

- ⇒ [dĭao-gɔ̂ɔ] is used to explain that "if you do A, soon you will achieve B". Bear in mind that what the speaker considers to be "soon" is entirely subjective.
- ⇒ As we learned from Journey 1 (Foundation) chapter 15, [gɔ̂ɔ] is post-subject. If there is a subject in the second column above, that subject has to come before the word [gɔ̂ɔ].

## **DUKE LANGUAGE SCHOOL**



### Natural Thai in cultural context

Learn about different aspects of Thai culture to help you speak Thai in a natural way with confidence

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This is the level 3 course in our "JOURNEY" series. Recommended for learners who have completed Journey 2

#### This coursebook covers the following topics:

- Extended family and kinship terms
- Understanding "face" and "greeng jai"
- Regions of Thailand and Thai dialects
- Thai food and table etiquette
- · Buddhism in Thailand
- Ghosts, spirits, and superstitions
- Thai ceremonies and rituals

- Thai festivals and national holidays
- Social status and its impact on Thai pronouns Thai entertainment, arts, and pop culture
  - Formal Thai in formal situations
  - Understanding "sabaai-sabaai" attitude
  - Thai slangs, idioms, and proverbs
  - Thai pride, and an introduction to Thai history
  - Cross-cultural topics and discussions



OHAPTER CHAPTER

## ขอโทษที่เสียมารยาท

Kɔ̃ɔtôot tîi sĭa maarayâat



### **WE RESPECT**

In this chapter, you will learn:

- Thai pronouns that Thai people actually use
- Brief introduction to social status and how it affects language
- Politeness and formality

### **DIALOGUE VOCAB**

àtíbạai	kwaammặai
อธิบาย	ความหมาย
to explain	meaning
説明する	意味
bpràyòok	sùpậap
ประโยค	สุภาพ
sentence	polite
文章	丁寧な
mák-jà	sadεεng
มักจะ	แสดง
generally	to show, to express
大抵	表す
nápt <del>ňu</del>	aach <sub>i</sub> îip
นับถือ	อาชีพ
to respect, to highly regard	occupation
尊敬する、高く評価する	職業
dooi	sĭa maarayậat
โดย	เสียมารยาท
by	to disrespect, to have bad manners
で、~によって	失礼する(礼儀知らず)

t <del>ŭu</del> (sặa)	"úi"
ถือ(สา)	" ໍວຸ້ຍ "
to hold it against someone	Oh!, Oops! (surprised, startled)
(他人の行動を)気にする	おっと!、うわっ!(びっくりするとき)
рээ	bpen taanggaan
พอ	เป็นทางการ
enough	formal
結構	正式な
dtaam jại	nám bpàn
ตามใจ	น้ำปั่น
to do as (someone) pleases	smoothie
(誰々に)甘える、好きにして	スムージー
έpbpận	sòt
แอปเปิ้ล	สด
apple	fresh
リンゴ	新鮮な
námk <u></u> řng	ngong
น้ำแข็ง	11
ice	confusing, to be confused
氷	困惑する、混乱させる

## **D**IALOGUE

1

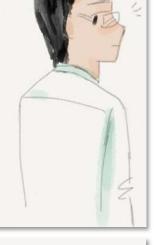
Dani, the Argentinian student at DLS, has a question for teacher Arthit, but before he can ask his question, Arthit has something to teach him first.

DLS学生でアルゼンチン人のダニはアーティット先生に質問をしようとしますが、アーティット先生が先にダニに何かを教えてあげます。

Kun Arthit, chûai atíbaai kwaammặai bpràyòok níi hâi fạng nòi kráp.

คุณอาทิตย์ ช่วยอธิบายความ-หมายประโยคนี้ให้ฟังหน่อยครับ





é? Kam wậa "kun" man mậi sùpậap lðə kráp?

เอ๊ะ? คำว่า คุณ มันไม่สุภาพเหรอครับ?

àə... Kun Dani, <u>yàa rîak pŏm</u> <u>wâa "kun" dii-gwàa</u> kráp.

เอ่อ... คุณดานี่ <u>อย่าเรียกผมว่า คุณ</u> ดีกว่าครับ





Sùpậap kráp, dtèe bpòkgadtìi kon tại mák-jà <u>sadeeng kwaam-</u> <u>nápt<del>yu</del> aachîp kry-aajaan</u> dooi rîak ch<del>ŷu</del> aachîip teen "kun".

สุภาพครับ แต่ปกติคนไทยมักจะ<u>แสดง</u>
ความนับถืออาชีพครูอาจารย์โดย
เรียกชื่ออาชีพแทน คุณ



- ・ | | ♣ Please explain Arthit's reason. アーティット先生の理由を説明してください。
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#### **DIALOGUE**

2

During lunchtime, Dani and Arthit go downstairs to buy food from the street together.

昼休みの間にダニとアーティット先生は一緒に通りに出て食べ物を 買います。

Kun kráp. Pŏm kặɔ nám manạao gệεo nʉng kráp.

คุณครับ ผมขอน้ำมะนาวแก้วนึงครับ

úi, mâi dtộng sùpậap mậak ròok kậa. Rîak "bpâa" gôo poo léeo.

อุ๊ย <u>ไม่ต้องสุภาพมากหรอก</u>ค่า เรียก ป้า ก็พอแล้ว



Kruu Arthit kráp, pŏm rîak mεεkáa wâa "kun" mâi dậai lðə kráp?

ครูอาทิตย์ครับ ผมเรียกแม่ค้าว่า คุณ ไม่ได้เหรอครับ

Kam-wâa "kun" baangții man gôo bpen taanggaan mâak gəənbpai kráp. Baang-kon gôo mâi chôop. Dtaam jai bpâa káo tè kráp.

คำว่า คุณ บางที่มันก็เป็นทางการมาก เกินไปครับ บางคนก็ไม่ชอบ ตามใจป้า เค้าเถอะครับ









- ♣ How does the seller prefer to be addressed?
  屋台商人は他人から自分を何と呼んで欲しいですか?
- ♣ Dani is confused by something. What is it? ダニは理解できない事があります。それは何ですか?
- ♣ What did Arthit and Dani order? アーティット先生とダニの注文は何ですか?

## **CULTURAL POINTS & KEY SENTENCES**

A	yàa	rîak	pŏm	wâa	"kun"	dii gwàa
	อย่า	เรียก	ผม	ว่า	คุณ	ดีกว่า
	DON'T	CALL	I	[сомм.	YOU	BETTER
			(MALE)	LINKER]	(POLITE)	

<sup>&</sup>quot;Better not address me as Kun."

「私を『クン』と呼ばない方が良いと思います。」

#### THAI PRONOUNS タイ語の代名詞

The Thai pronoun system reflects the complexity of Thai society and culture. While in English, for example, you will always call yourself "I" no matter who you are, to whom you're talking to, or what the circumstance is, Thai people's choice of pronouns is NEVER absolute; they will choose a pronoun that suits the situation and the relationship between them and the person they're speaking to. They can refer to themselves and others in many different ways.

Many non-native speakers of Thai like to stick to polite pronouns such as [pom], [chán], [dichán] and [kun], thinking they would always sound nice and never offend anyone if they use polite pronouns all the time. However, learners will benefit greatly from the ability to use Thai pronouns appropriately, as you will find out in this chapter, sometimes even polite pronouns such as that above will not be polite enough!

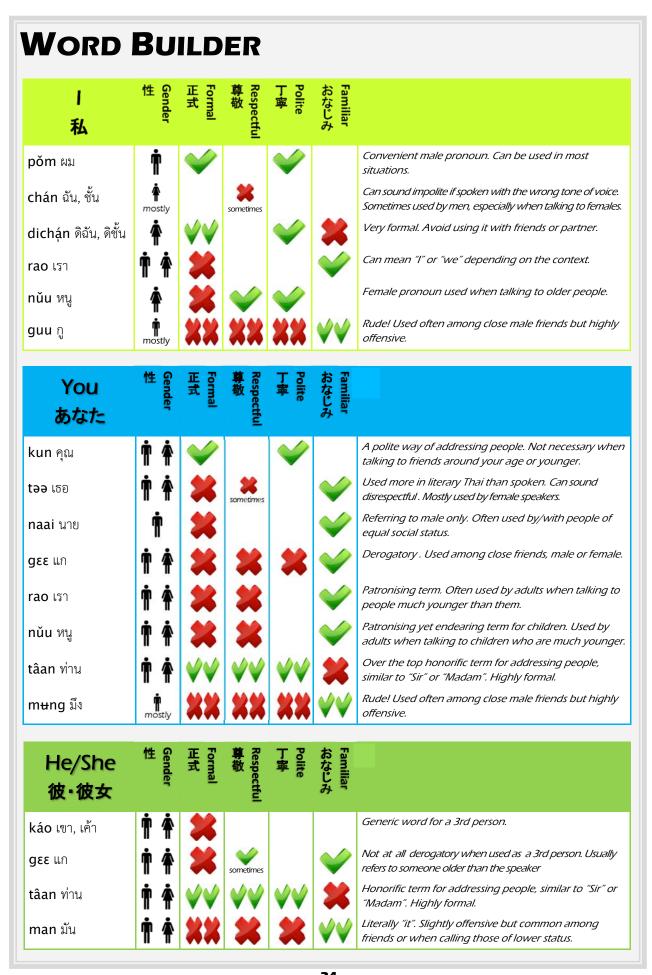
Incidentally, bear in mind that the choice of pronouns used by Thai people is also largely based on the individual preference of Thai speakers as well. There are guidelines for the appropriate use of Thai pronouns, but they are never clear-cut.

#### NOTEWORTHY

In everyday communication, Thai people often drop pronouns when they can be understood in context. This is called 'zero pronoun' e.g. [Kun sabaai di mái?] "How are you?; [Pŏm mâi chɔɔp káo [ξεο] "I don't like him/her anymore".

When you're unsure which pronouns to use, this is a good tactic to avoid having to figure out your place in the Thai social hierarchy or making a mistake in the choice of pronoun.

However, you shouldn't drop pronouns in sentences where it might create ambiguity.



B	sadeeng	kwaam-nápt <del>ůu</del>	aachîip	kruu	aajaan
	แสดง	ความนับถือ	อาชีพ	ครู	อาจารย์
	EXPRESS SHOW	RESPECT (N.)	OCCUPATION	TEACHER	PROFESSOR

<sup>&</sup>quot;Show respect to teachers and professors."

#### 「先生や教授に敬意を示す。」

#### SOCIAL STATUS 社会的地位

Where you stand in society affects how people address you. Those who have a higher status must be addressed with respect by those of lower status. Where you rank in the hierarchy is determined by a complex set of many different factors, but in this course we'll consider only three: **prestige**, **authority**, and **seniority**.

Prestige (名誉) is usually decided by profession or personal achievement. Examples of people with high prestige are educators (teachers and lecturers), doctors and medical practitioners (dentists and surgeons), high-ranking military officers, politicians, people with a high academic degree (Ph.D. and above), or even respected astrologers, etc.

People with high prestige must be addressed by their profession or field of expertise rather than by pronouns like [kun], which may be viewed as disrespectful to their status.

kruu/aajaan	(Arthit)	tâan naayók	(Taksin)	
kun mặɔ	(Pornthip)	dźkdtậə	(Amara)	
tâan naai pọn	(Prayuth)	aająan/mɔ̃ɔ	(Lak)	

**Authority (権力)** is usually decided by who has more power or a higher rank, such as a relationship between employer vs employee, boss vs subordinate, police or government officer vs civilian, etc.

People with higher authority are generally addressed by their position or by using polite pronouns (in most cases without their name). Using disrespectful or impolite pronouns with them is a direct challenge to their power.

tâan bpratạan	_	рўэ ээ	_	
jâonạai	-	kun dtamrùat	-	
hŭanâa	_	kun jâonâat <sub>i</sub> îi	_	

Seniority (年功), as we discussed in chapter 01, influences social status. Older people automatically assume respect from younger people. By default, you have to address them with respectful kinship terms. Avoid using [kun...] (except in formal situations) because it will only widen the social gap between you and them.

pîi	(Pook)	lung	(Tee)	
náa	(Gaew)	yaai	(Daeng)	
bpâa	(Cham)	dtaa	(Boon)	

#### NOTEWORTHY

Sometimes there's a 'status dilemma' in the hierarchy; as you saw in dialogue 2, Arthit calls the smoothie seller [bpâa] because she's older than him, while she also calls him [Kru Arthit] since she knows that Arthit is a teacher who has higher prestige than her. Thus, they are both engaged in a mutually respectful conversation with one another.

Also, because teachers are regarded highly in Thai society, the seller even took the initiative to 'wai' Arthit first out of respect for his profession!



"You don't need to be so polite."

「そんなに丁寧にしなくていいよ。」

#### POLITENESS 丁寧

Trying to be polite is undoubtedly a good thing to do in every culture. Addressing people politely will make you appear proper and cultured. Although at times it is a double-edged sword that might create a wall of unnecessary formality. Knowing who you should use polite words with and who you can just speak casually with is important in building a healthy social life in Thailand.

EXTRA Vo	САВ	
t <del>ŭu</del> -wâa	ถือว่า	to be regarded as 〜と見なす
săngkom	สังคม	society 社会
wáttanátạm	วัฒนธรรม	culture 文化
tam dtạam maarayậat	ทำตามมารยาท	to follow etiquettes 礼儀に従う
sanit	สนิท	kọn tîi kụn rúujạk dịi lé chวฺวp คนที่คุณรู้จักดีและชอบ
kọn rúujàk	คนรู้จัก	acquaintance 知り会い
kọn bplὲεk nâa	คนแปลกหน้า	kọn tîi rạo, mâi rúujàk คนที่เราไม่รู้จัก
p <del>û</del> an bậan	เพื่อนบ้าน	kọn tîi yùu bậan glậi kụn คนที่อยู่บ้านใกล้คุณ
p <del>û</del> an rûam ngạan	เพื่อนร่วมงาน	kọn tîi tamngạan dûai-gạn คนที่ทำงานด้วยกัน
sàppanạam	สรรพนาม	pronoun 代名詞

## **TALK TIME**

เวลาคุณพูดภาษาไทย ปกติคุณเรียกตัวเองว่าอะไร เรียกคนอื่นว่าอะไร?

- 2. Weelaa kon tại kui gàp kun, pûak-káo rîak kun wậa arai bâang? เวลาคนไทยคุยกับคุณ พวกเค้าเรียกคุณว่าอะไรบ้าง?
- 3. Kun kəəi sia maarayaat gap kon tai mai? Kun tam arai bpai? คุณเคยเสียมารยาทกับคนไทยมั้ย? คุณทำอะไรไป?
  - 4. Tîi bpratệet kun, arại t**ุ้น**-**wâa** bpen gaan-sia maarayâat? ที่ประเทศคุณ อะไร**ถือว่า**เป็นการเสียมารยาท?
- 5. Sămràp kụn, kọn sùphậap kụan bpen kọn yangngại? สำหรับคุณ คนสุภาพควรเป็นคนยังไง?