

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S1 #1

How to Greet Someone with Perfect Thai

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#1

INTRODUCTION

Pim: Hello everyone! I'm Pim, and welcome to ThaiPOD101.com.

Ryan: With us, you'll learn to speak Thai with fun and effective lessons.

Pim: We also provide you with cultural insights...

Ryan: ...and tips you won't find in a textbook.

Ryan: In this lesson, you'll learn about basic greetings in Thai and how to ask about people's well-being.

Pim: "ใช่ค่ะ(châi khâ)" "That's right!"

Ryan: So, "khruu" Pim, where does this conversation take place?

Pim: "ทางสไกป์ค่ะ(thaang sà-gái khâ)" via Skype. Mr. Steve, our main character, is talking to his Thai teacher, "khruu" Viraporn. "เอาล่ะค่ะไปฟังบทสนทนากันเลยดีกว่า(ao lâ khâ bpai fang bòt sǎn-thá-naa gan looei dii gwàa)" "Let's listen to the conversation!"

DIALOGUES

สตีฟ: สวัสดีครับ ครูวิราภรณ์ (sà-wàt-dii khráp khruu wí-raa-phaawn)

วิราภรณ์: สวัสดีค่ะ คุณสตีฟ (sà-wàt-dii khâ khun sà-dtíp)

สตีฟ: สบายดีไหมครับ (sà-baai-dii mái khráp)

วิราภรณ์: ดีฉันสบายดีค่ะ แล้วคุณสตีฟสบายดีไหมคะ (dì-chăn sà-baai-dii khâ. láao khun sà-dtíp sà-baai-dii mái khá)

สตีฟ: ผมสบายดีครับ (phǒm sà-baai-dii khráp)

Ryan: Host: One more time slowly.

Pim: iik nùeng khráng cháa-cháa

สตีฟ: สวัสดีครับ ครูวิราภรณ์ (sà-wàt-dii khráp khruu wí-raa-phaawn)

วิราภรณ์: สวัสดีค่ะ คุณสตีฟ (sà-wàt-dii khâ khun sà-dtíp)

สตีฟ: สบายดีไหมครับ (sà-baai-dii mái khráp)

วิราภรณ์: ดีฉันสบายดีค่ะ แล้วคุณสตีฟสบายดีไหมคะ (dì-chăn sà-baai-dii khâ. láao khun sà-dtíp sà-baai-dii mái khá)

สตีฟ: ผมสบายดีครับ (phǒm sà-baai-dii khráp)

Ryan:Host: One more time with the English.

Pim:iiik khráng práam paa-săa ang-grít

สวัสดีครับ ครูวิราภรณ์ (sà-wàt-dii khráp khruu wí-raa-phaawn)

Ryan:Hello, teacher Viraporn.

วิราภรณ์:สวัสดีค่ะ คุณสตีฟ (sà-wàt-dii khâ khun sà-dtíip)

Ryan:Hello, Mr. Steve.

สตีฟ:สบายดีไหมครับ (sà-baai-dii mái khráp)

Ryan:How are you?

วิราภรณ์:ดีนั้นสบายดีค่ะ แล้วคุณสตีฟสบายดีไหมคะ (dì-chăn sà-baai-dii khâ. láaeo khun sà-dtíip sà-baai-dii mái khá)

Ryan:I am fine. And how are you?

สตีฟ:ผมสบายดีครับ (phǒm sà-baai-dii khráp)

Ryan:I am fine.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Ryan:"สวัสดี(sà-wàt-dii)" is the most common and basic greeting in Thai, right?

Pim:"ใช่ค่ะ(châi khâ)" "That's right!" "สวัสดี(sà-wàt-dii)" can either mean "hello" or "good-bye" in English and can also be used at any time of the day.

Ryan:That's convenient! And what about the words "ครับ(khráp)" and "ค่ะ(khâ)"?

Pim:"ครับ(khráp)" and "ค่ะ(khâ)" are polite particles that end a sentence in Thai. You know, politeness is very important in Thai society. Thai people are polite. And in return, they expect to be treated in a polite manner by others. So, the easiest way to be polite to Thai people is to end your sentence with either the word "ครับ(khráp)" or "ค่ะ(khâ)."

Ryan:Okay, so can you tell us the about usage of "ครับ(khráp)" and "ค่ะ(khâ)"?

Pim:"ได้ค่ะ(dâai khâ)" Sure! "ครับ(khráp)" is only used by males and can end any sentence, while "ค่ะ(khâ)" is only used by females to end statements. Anyway, when asking questions, the pronunciation is changed from "ค่ะ(khâ)" to "คะ(khá)," high tone. You know it's a little bit tricky here, but the more you practice, the more you'll be familiar with them.

VOCAB LIST

Ryan:Okay, next Let's take a look at the vocabulary and phrase list for this lesson.

:The first word is:

Pim:สวัสดี (sà-wàt-dii) [natural native speed]

Ryan:Hello.

Pim:สวัสดี (sà-wàt-dii) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:สวัสดี (sà-wàt-dii) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:สบายดี (sà-baai-dii) [natural native speed]

Ryan:I'm fine.

Pim:สบายดี (sà-baai-dii) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:สบายดี (sà-baai-dii) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:ดีฉัน (dì-chǎn) [natural native speed]

Ryan:I (for female speaker)

Pim:ดีฉัน (dì-chǎn) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ดีฉัน (dì-chǎn) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:ผม (phǒm) [natural native speed]

Ryan:I (for a male speaker)

Pim:ผม (phǒm) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ผม (phǒm) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:คุณ (khun) [natural native speed]

Ryan:you

Pim:คุณ (khun) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:คุณ (khun) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim: ครู (kruu) [natural native speed]

Ryan:teacher

Pim:ครู (kruu) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ครู (kruu) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:แล้ว (láaeo) [natural native speed]

Ryan:already

Pim:แล้ว (láaeo) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:แล้ว (láaeo) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:ไหม (mái) [natural native speed]

Ryan:yes/no question word

Pim:ไหม (mái) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ไหม (mái) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:ครับ (khráp) [natural native speed]

Ryan:polite ending particle for a male speaker

Pim:ครับ (khráp) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ครับ (khráp) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:ค่ะ (khâ) [natural native speed]

Ryan:polite ending particle for a female speaker

Pim:ค่ะ (khâ) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:ค่ะ (khâ) [natural native speed]

Next:

Pim:คะ (khá) [natural native speed]

Ryan:polite ending particle for female speakers when asking questions

Pim:คะ (khá) [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Pim:คะ (khá) [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Ryan:Let's have a closer look at the usage for some of the words and phrases from this lesson.

Pim:Okay, Ryan, I'd like to start with a set of formal pronouns, "ดิฉัน(dì-chǎn)," "ผม(phǒm)" and "คุณ(khun)." The first two words, "ดิฉัน(dì-chǎn)" and "ผม(phǒm)," mean exactly the same thing. They both mean "I" in English.

Ryan:Oh...so I can just use them interchangeably?

Pim:No, you can't. Because the big difference between the two is that "ดิฉัน(dì-chǎn)" is only used by females while "ผม(phǒm)" is only used by males!!

Ryan:Oh...I see. And what about the word "คุณ(khun)?"

Pim:"คุณ(khun)" means "you" in English. However, "คุณ(khun)" can also be used as a title of address, equivalent to "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Miss," before a person's name to show politeness when addressing others, like "คุณไรอัน(khun rai-ân)," "Mr. Ryan," for example.

Ryan:The next word is?

Pim:"สวัสดี(sà-wàt-dii)."

Ryan:"Hello" or "good-bye." However, "ลาก่อน(laa gàawn)" also means "Goodbye" but it is usually used in a situation where you are leaving or being left by someone and it seems like you are not going to meet each other again for quite some time.

Pim:Right! So, if you want to say good-bye to your friend, and you will definitely meet him or her again the next day, you would say "สวัสดี(sà-wàt-dii)" to your friend. On the other hand, if you break up with your boyfriend or girlfriend, the last word you would say to him or her would be "ลาก่อน(laa gàawn)."

Ryan:Next, we have a phrase.

Pim:"สบายดี(sà-baai dii)"

Ryan:"Fine" or "well." So, how do you say "I'm fine?"

Pim:"ดีนั้นสบายดีค่ะ(dì-chăn sà-baai dii khâ)" for females or "ผมสบายดีครับ(phǒm sà-baai dii khráp)" for males.

Ryan:Can we hear them one more time? Now, listeners please repeat after "khruu" Pim.

Pim:"ดีนั้นสบายดีค่ะ(dì-chăn sà-baai dii khâ)"

Ryan:[pause] "I'm fine" for females.

Pim:"ผมสบายดีครับ(phǒm sà-baai dii khráp)"

Ryan:[pause] "I'm fine" for males. Okay. Let's move on to the grammar section.

LESSON FOCUS

Ryan:In this lesson, we'll focus on the question word "ไหม(mái)."

Pim:Right. "ไหม(mái)" is a particle that is placed at the end of a statement to turn it into a question. For example, "คุณชอบอาหารไทย(khun châawp aa-hăan thai)" is "You like Thai food." So "คุณชอบอาหารไทยไหม(khun châawp aa-hăan thai mái)" means?

Ryan:"Do you like Thai food?"

Pim:Good. One more, "อาหารไทยอร่อย(aa-hăan thai a-ràuy)" is "Thai food is delicious." So, "อาหารไทยอร่อยไหม(aa-hăan thai a-ràuy mái)" means?

Ryan:"Is Thai food delicious?"

Pim:Very good.

Ryan:Okay. Listeners, please repeat after "khruu" Pim. "Do you like Thai food?"

Pim:"คุณชอบอาหารไทยไหม(khun châawp aa-hăan thai mái)" [pause]

Ryan:"Is Thai food delicious?"

Pim:"อาหารไทยอร่อยไหม(aa-hăan thai a-ràuy mái)" [pause]

Ryan:Next, could you please tell us how to respond to questions ending with "ไหม(mái)?"

Pim:Sure. The easiest way to answer this type of question is to repeat the verb or adjective. For example, from the question, "Do you like Thai food?" "คุณชอบอาหารไทยไหม(khun châawp aa-hǎan thai mái)," if you want to answer "Yes, I do," you would say "ชอบ," that's the verb "to like."

And next, if you are asked by a girl, "อาหารไทยอร่อยไหมคะ(aa-hǎan thai a-ràuy mái khá)" ("Is Thai food delicious?") and your answer is "Yes, it is," how would you reply to her?

Ryan:"อร่อยครับ(a-ràuy khráp)."

Pim:Right! Here, you repeat the adjective "อร่อย(a-ràuy)," which means "delicious."

Ryan:So how do you form a negative answer then?

Pim:Easy! You just place the word "ไม่(mâi)" in front of a verb or an adjective. This way, your answer will turn to "don't blah blah blah" or "not blah blah blah." For example, "ไม่ชอบ(mâi châawp)" means "don't like", "ไม่อร่อย(mâi a-ràuy)" means "not delicious."

Ryan:Okay. Listeners, now it's time for review! So, how would you ask your friend whether he or she likes Thai food? [pause] "khruu" Pim, the answer is?

Pim:"คุณชอบอาหารไทยไหม(khun châawp aa-hǎan thai mái)"

Ryan:And if your friend likes Thai food, how would he or she reply? [pause] The answer is?

Pim:"ชอบ(châawp)"

Ryan:And the last one, if your friend doesn't like Thai food, how would he or she reply? [pause] "khruu" Pim, the answer is?

Pim:"ไม่ชอบ(mâi châawp)"

Ryan:Okay. That's all for this lesson.

Pim:"มีคำถามอะไรไหมคะ(mii kham-thǎam a-rai mái khá)"

Ryan:Do you have any questions?

Pim:If you do, please ask us in the comment section. "แล้วพบกันใหม่ค่ะ(láaeo phóop gan mài khá)"

Ryan:See you next time!