



# การวิเคราะห์แบบเรียนภาษาไทย

สำหรับผู้เรียนชาวต่างประเทศ

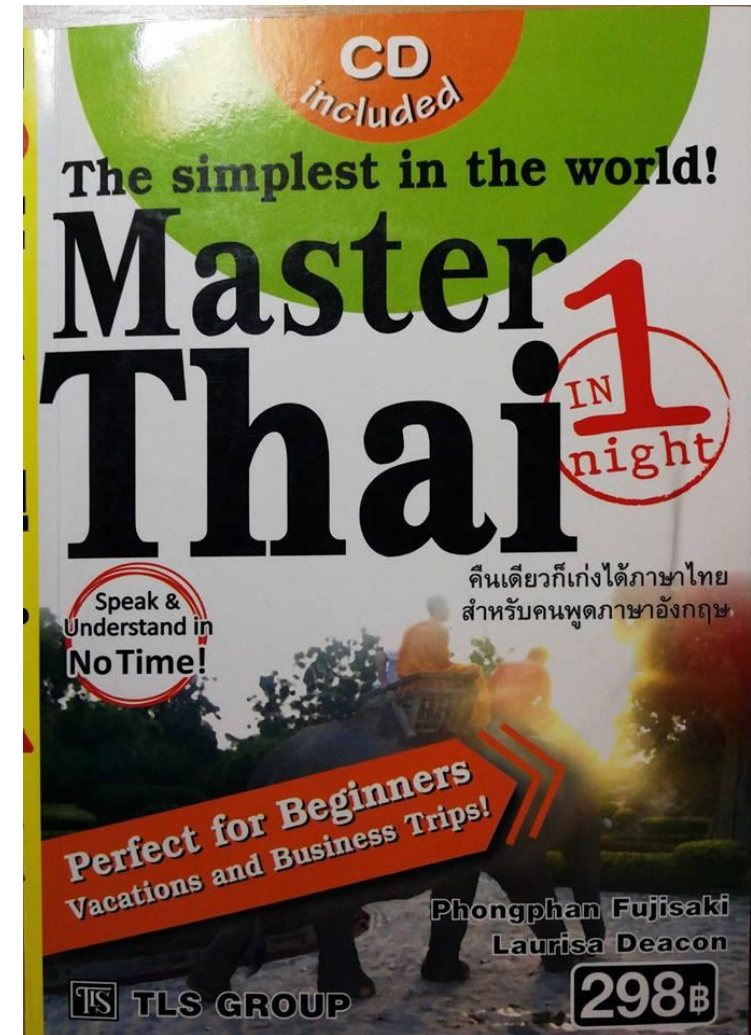
## ชื่อแบบเรียนและผู้เขียน

- ชื่อแบบเรียน : **Master Thai in 1 night**  
(คืนเดียวก็เก่งภาษาไทย)
- ชื่อผู้เขียน : **Phongphan Fujisaki** และ  
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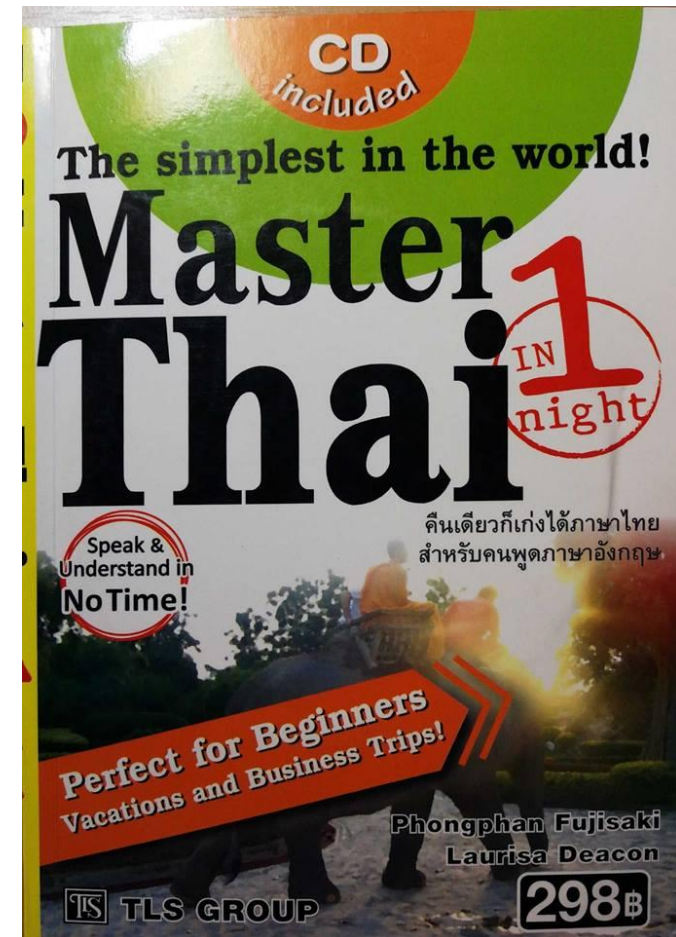
# MASTER THAI IN 1 NIGHT

ทำไมแบบเรียนหนังสือถึงใช้ชื่อว่า  
"Master Thai in 1 night" และ  
กลุ่มเป้าหมาย (นักท่องเที่ยว/นักธุรกิจ)  
นักศึกษาคิดว่าอะไรคือ**สิ่งที่ต้องอยู่** และ  
**ไม่อยู่** ในหนังสือเล่มนี้



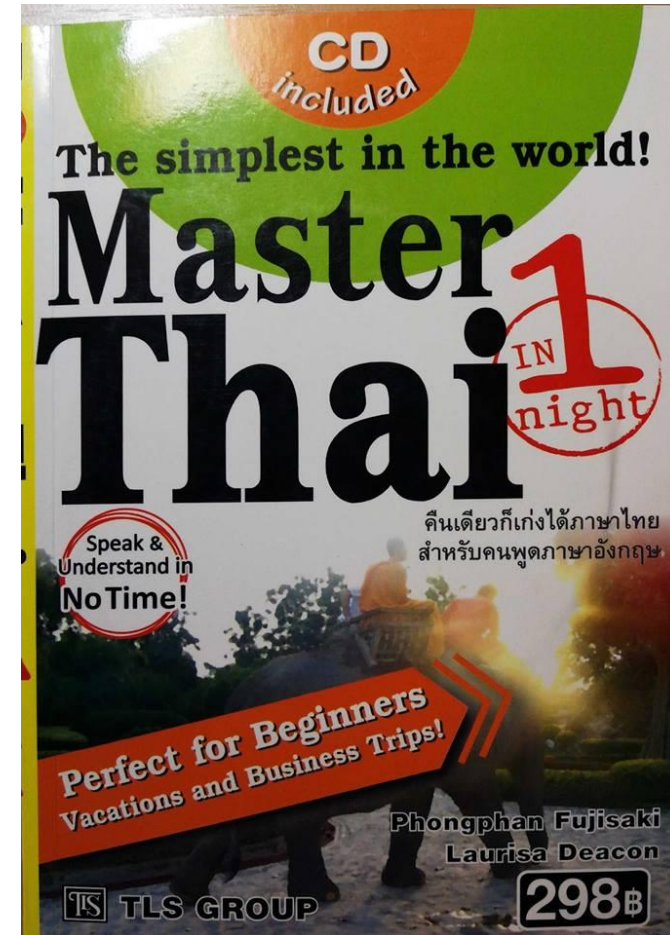
# ที่มาของแบบเรียน

เป็นแบบเรียนภาษาไทยสำหรับคนพูดภาษาอังกฤษที่เพิ่งเริ่มเรียนภาษาไทยที่มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อการท่องเที่ยว และการเดินทางเพื่อการธุรกิจ โดยปรับปรุงจาก **version** สำหรับคนพูดภาษาญี่ปุ่น



# จุดประสงค์ของแบบเรียน

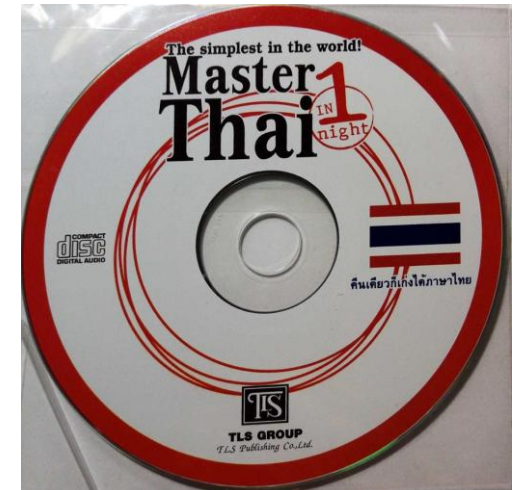
เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนสามารถสื่อสารด้วย  
ทักษะการฟังและการพูดในบริบท  
สังคมไทย



# กลวิธีในการนำเสนอเนื้อหา

## กลวิธีในการเสนอเนื้อหาของแบบเรียนในภาพรวม

ผู้เขียนอธิบายเนื้อหาเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ใช้ภาษาไทยในลักษณะของการยกตัวอย่างในเนื้อหาส่วนที่ 2 และ 3 และใช้สัทอักษรในการถ่ายทอดเสียงคำไทยตลอดทั้งเล่ม แสดงให้เห็นว่าผู้เขียนเน้นฝึกทักษะการพูดเบื้องต้นเป็นส่วนใหญ่ แต่ในขณะเดียวกันแบบเรียนก็ได้บรรจุ CD สำหรับฝึกทักษะการฟังเพื่อเลียนเสียงในส่วนที่ 1 และ 2 ดังนั้นแบบเรียนเล่มนี้ผู้เรียนสามารถเรียนด้วยตัวเอง



# เนื้อหาแต่ละส่วน

1. Beginner Introduction (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)
2. Basic Phrases (วลีพื้นฐาน)
3. Basic Vocabulary (คำศัพท์พื้นฐาน)

|                 |                                       |           |   |           |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| <b>Contents</b> | Introduction .....                    | 3         | Requests 'Could you?' .....                       | 50        |
|                 | How to use this book .....            | 8         | Giving 'Do something for someone' .....           | 52        |
|                 |                                       |           | Do & Don't 'Giving orders & commands' .....       | 53        |
| <b>Part 1</b>   | <b>Basic Pronunciation</b> .....      | <b>10</b> | Comparative Degree 'More' .....                   | 54        |
|                 | Vowels .....                          | 10        | & Superlative Degree 'Most' .....                 |           |
|                 | Consonants .....                      | 12        | Recommendations & Invitations .....               | 56        |
|                 | Tones .....                           | 18        | 'Let's' 'It would be better to' .....             |           |
|                 |                                       |           | Guesses & Assumptions 'Might' 'If-then' .....     | 57        |
|                 | <b>Basic Numbers</b> .....            | <b>20</b> | Possibility 'Be able to' .....                    | 58        |
|                 |                                       |           | Ways To Express Possibility & Impossibility ..... | 59        |
|                 | <b>Basic Grammar</b> .....            | <b>24</b> | Have & Exist 'is/am/are' .....                    | 60        |
|                 | kháp & khâ .....                      | 24        |   |           |
|                 | Pronouns .....                        | 26        | <b>Basic Phrases by category</b> .....            | <b>63</b> |
|                 | Sentence Word Order .....             | 28        | For Starters .....                                | 64        |
|                 | pen & khuu .....                      | 30        | Simple Responses .....                            | 69        |
|                 | Negative Sentences .....              | 31        | Introducing Yourself .....                        | 70        |
|                 | Interrogative Sentences Part 1 .....  | 32        | What's your job? .....                            | 72        |
|                 | Interrogative Sentences Part 2 .....  | 34        | Changing Money .....                              | 74        |
|                 | Interrogative Sentences Part 3 .....  | 36        | Appreciation .....                                | 75        |
|                 | Future Tense .....                    | 40        | Taking Taxis .....                                | 76        |
|                 | Present Progressive Tense .....       | 41        | Hotels .....                                      | 78        |
|                 | Past Tense .....                      | 42        | Eating Out .....                                  | 80        |
|                 | Experience 'Have done~before' .....   | 44        | Recommendations .....                             | 82        |
|                 | 'Have to do~' 'Need to do~' .....     | 45        | Transportation .....                              | 84        |
|                 | Should do .....                       | 46        | Going Places .....                                | 86        |
|                 | Want to do~ .....                     | 47        | Shopping .....                                    | 88        |
|                 | 'Want to have~' 'Need to have~' ..... | 48        |   |           |

|                                  |     |   |            |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|------------|
| Buying Tickets .....             | 90  | <b>Basic Vocabulary By Category</b> ..... | <b>127</b> |
| Asking & Explaining .....        | 92  | Basic Verbs .....                         | 128        |
| Compliments .....                | 93  | Body Parts .....                          | 140        |
| What time is it? .....           | 94  | Emotions & Feelings .....                 | 131        |
| Time & Dates ① .....             | 96  | Personalities & Appearances .....         | 132        |
| Time & Dates ② .....             | 98  | Basic Adjectives .....                    | 133        |
| Time .....                       | 99  | Days Months Years .....                   | 134        |
| Hanging Out Together .....       | 100 | Sickness & Symptoms .....                 | 144        |
| Taking Pictures .....            | 102 | Time .....                                | 135        |
| Car Rentals .....                | 103 | Calendar .....                            | 136        |
| Running Into Trouble .....       | 104 | Eating Out .....                          | 137        |
| Sickness & Symptoms .....        | 106 | Food & Ingredients .....                  | 138        |
| Buying Medicine .....            | 108 | Drinks & Desserts .....                   | 139        |
| At The Hospital .....            | 110 | Sightseeing Spots .....                   | 150        |
| Sorry, but ... ..                | 112 |   |            |
| Angry .....                      | 113 |   |            |
| Saying Goodbye .....             | 114 |   |            |
| That's Too Bad! .....            | 116 |   |            |
| Love .....                       | 117 |   |            |
| Weather .....                    | 118 |   |            |
| Getting A Hair Cut .....         | 120 |   |            |
| Taking Classes .....             | 122 |   |            |
| Getting A Massage .....          | 123 |   |            |
| Sending Letters & Packages ..... | 124 |   |            |
| Phoning .....                    | 126 |   |            |

**Phongphan's Memo**

I've gone to many different countries to study English. The most challenging part of learning English for me is all the vocabulary memorization. Especially memorizing multiple words with the same meaning; for example 'eat, chow down, munch'. But the truth is, if you just know the one basic word 'eat' you can be understood and can communicate more than adequately with other people. When learning a new language we are all like children; we have to memorize everything from vocabulary to grammar step by step, one word at a time.

This book is focused on providing simple and easy to use knowledge of Thai.

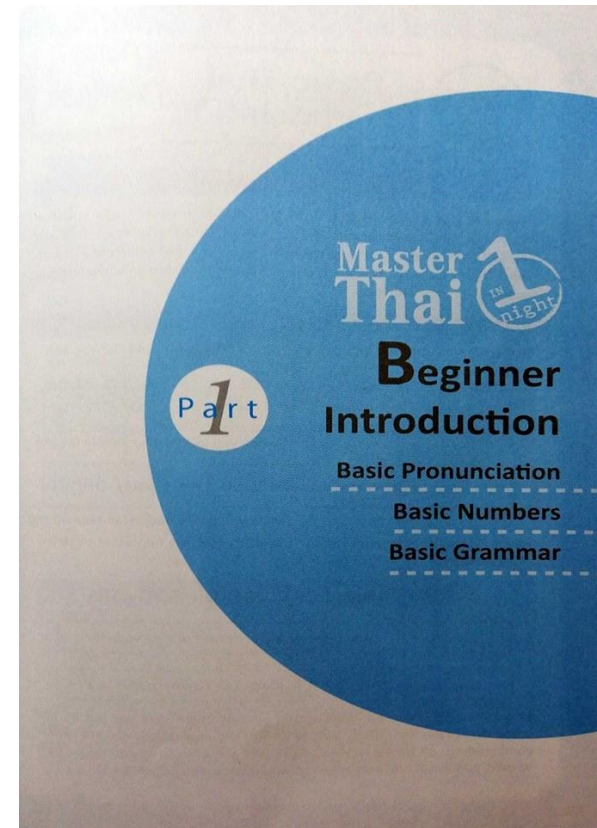
After getting the basics down, you will be able to start to pick up more sophisticated words and grammar. Each new word you learn will open up another door into the language and the culture!

# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

1.1 Basic pronunciation (การออกเสียงพื้นฐาน)

1.2 Basic Number (การนับจำนวนและลำดับที่)

1.3 Basic Grammar (ไวยากรณ์พื้นฐาน)



# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

## 1.1 Basic pronunciation (การออกเสียงพื้นฐาน)

- เสียงสระ
- เสียงพยัญชนะ
- เสียงวรรณยุกต์



# Basic Thai Pronunciation

## Vowels

### What is a "vowel" ?

There are 5 vowels in English: A E I O U. But each vowel's pronunciation depends on the letters surrounding it in a word. Take the "a" from "hall" and the "a" from "apple". The pronunciation of "a" changes completely in each word. Thai, on the other hand, is much simpler. There are only two forms of each vowel: short and long .

### What are 'short vowels' and 'long vowels' ?

Thai vowels can be split into two groups: "short vowels" and "long vowels". Simply put:

**Short vowels** = pronounce the vowel quickly

• • • o / oh no!

(when you locked your keys in the car)

**Long vowels** = pronounce the vowel slowly

• • • oo / ohhhh

(when you finally understand something)

When pronouncing long vowels in Thai, it is especially important to clearly elongate them.

### Single vowels and complex vowels

**Simple vowels**

• • • Made of 1 short or long vowel

**Complex vowels**

• • • Made of 2 or 3 short or long vowels

Since this book is called "Master Thai in One Night" we will not go into complex vowels in detail, but in essence complex vowels are simply combinations of simple vowels, so if you are able to pronounce simple vowels, you will actually be able to pronounce complex vowels too.

## There are 9 Simple Vowels in Thai

- Vowels with English counterparts ..... 5 vowels CD 1

|   | Short vowels | Long vowels | Pronunciation point |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | a            | aa          | the "aw" of "yawn"  |
| 2 | e            | ee          | the "e" of "egg"    |
| 3 | i            | ii          | the "e" of "eat"    |
| 4 | o            | oo          | the "o" of "only"   |
| 5 | u            | uu          | the "oo" of "loose" |

- Vowels a little different than English ..... 4 vowels CD 1

|   | Short vowels | Long vowels | Pronunciation point   |
|---|--------------|-------------|---|
| 6 | ʌ            | ʌʌ          | Pull the sides of your mouth back while saying the "oo" of "oops" |
| 7 | ɛ            | ɛɛ          | the "a" of apple  |
| 8 | ɔ            | ɔɔ          | The "o" of "ox"   |
| 9 | ə            | əə          | the "ur" of "hurt"  |

### ❖ Thai pronunciation vs. English pronunciation ❖

In English, each individual vowel can be pronounced multiple ways; such as the "o" of "coat" versus the "o" of "cop". The pronunciation of vowels in English depends on the surrounding vowels and consonants, making it nearly impossible to know for sure the correct pronunciation of a word without having heard the word before. But such is not the case in Thai. Following a few simple rules on vowel pronunciation, you will never have to guess the correct pronunciation of a word. There is only one pronunciation for each vowel, or combination of vowels (this is also true for consonants). So by understanding these few simple rules, you will have mastered Thai pronunciation!

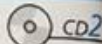


### What is a "consonant"?

Consonants are all the letters that are not vowels. Take the word "cat" for example. The "c" and "t" of cat are the consonants.

### Unaspirated & aspirated consonants

In Thai, consonants are broken into two groups. "Aspirated" and "unaspirated".



- Unaspirated consonants = No air is blown when pronouncing the consonant  
[k] [c] [t] [p] 4 letters
- Aspirated consonants = Air is blown when pronouncing the consonant  
[kh] [ch] [th] [ph] 4 letters

NOTE: Try holding a tissue in front of your mouth, and pronounce the word "tore" then the word "store". When pronouncing "tore" the tissue should flutter or move from the burst of breath, but when pronouncing "store" the tissue should remain still. The "t" of "tore" is considered aspirated, while the "t" of "store" is unaspirated.

|                               |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Unaspirated consonants</b> | k  | c  | t  | p  |
| (How to read them)            | ก  | ค  | ต  | ป  |
| <b>Aspirated consonants</b>   | kh | ch | th | ph |
| (How to read them)            | กข | คช | ตช | ปข |

As it would be impossible to pronounce the consonants alone, we've added "ข" onto the end of each consonant for practice purposes.

When an "h" follows one of the *unaspirated* consonants, remember that simply means it becomes an "aspirated consonant".

"Unaspirated consonants" tend not to sound as clear and clean as aspirated consonants. Unaspirated consonants are usually pronounced in the throat, and you can feel your vocal cords vibrate.

[k] = "g" of gain

[c] = "j" of job

[kh] = "c" of cane

[ch] = "ch" of chop

### How to practice pronouncing "unaspirated" and "aspirated" consonants

An easy way of practicing is to use a tissue, placing it directly in front of your mouth, and pronouncing sets of aspirated and unaspirated consonants. You will know you are pronouncing the unaspirated consonants correctly when the tissue doesn't move and the aspirated consonants correctly when it does. Take note that the volume of your voice should make no difference.

### "Unaspirated" and "aspirated" consonants in English

Without knowing it, English speakers are also using unaspirated and aspirated consonants every day. Although there are no rules in English for unaspirated or aspirated consonants, [p] [t] [k] [ch] are a few of the most common aspirated sounds in English. When these consonants are at the beginning of a word, they are usually aspirated. The "t" in the four words below demonstrates this difference.

Stay, stop

Unaspirated [t]

Table, top

Aspirates [th]

Being able to understand what people are saying in another language is of course difficult no matter your nationality. But being understood by others is remarkably easy, so start with practicing correct pronunciation and you'll soon find a new world of dialog open up before you!

#### Mini Trivia

Did you know "Thailand" is spelled that way for a reason? The "th" of Thailand is actually an aspirated consonant!

### "Beginning" consonants and "ending" consonants

- **Beginning consonants = consonants that come as the first letter in a word** CD3

(In English almost all consonants can appear at both the beginning and end of words, but in Thai there are specific consonants for each.)

|    | Letter | Reading | Equivalent English pronunciation           |
|----|--------|---------|--|
| 1  | k      | ก       | Same as "k" unaspirated                    |
| 2  | kh     | ค       | Same as "k" aspirated                      |
| 3  | ŋ      | ง       | The "ng" of tongue                         |
| 4  | c      | ช       | "ch" unaspirated                           |
| 5  | ch     | ช       | "ch" and "shi" combined, aspirated         |
| 6  | d      | ด       | Same as English "d"                        |
| 7  | t      | ต       | "t" unaspirated                            |
| 8  | th     | ท       | "t" aspirated                              |
| 9  | n      | น       | Same as English "n"                        |
| 10 | b      | บ       | Same as English "b"                        |
| 11 | p      | ป       | "p" unaspirated                            |
| 12 | ph     | พ       | "p" aspirated                              |
| 13 | f      | ฟ       | Same as English "f"                        |
| 14 | m      | ม       | Same as English "m"                        |
| 15 | y      | ย       | Same as English "y"                        |
| 16 | r      | ร       | In Thai, you roll your r's like in Spanish |
| 17 | l      | ล       | Same as English "l"                        |
| 18 | w      | ว       | Same as English "w"                        |
| 19 | s      | ส       | Same as English "s"                        |
| 20 | h      | ห       | Same as English "h"                        |

- **Ending consonants = consonants that come as the last letter in a word**

For the unaspirated ending consonants, you do not actually pronounce the consonant aloud. This is very similar to ending consonants in spoken English. Try naturally saying the sentence "Let's make cookies" out loud. The ending consonant "k" in "make" is not actually pronounced. This is very much the same as Thai. CD4

|   |    |   |  |                            |
|---|----|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | -k | Form your mouth as if to pronounce "k" without actually pronouncing it aloud. Similar to the word "make" when said in conversation, you pronounce the word without enunciating the "k".   | thūk<br>English pronunciation: took<br>Meaning: cheap        | Unvoiced ending consonants |
| 2 | -t | Form your mouth as if to pronounce "t" without actually pronouncing it aloud. Similar to the word "at" when said in conversation, you pronounce the word without enunciating the "t".   | cēt<br>English pronunciation: jet<br>Meaning: seven          |                            |
| 3 | -p | Close your mouth, as if beginning to pronounce "p" and end the word with your mouth closed. In English, the "p" is almost always aspirated, so when pronouncing "p" in Thai, just cut the "p" short, ending the sound with your mouth still closed. | sĭp<br>English pronunciation: sip<br>Meaning: ten            |                            |
| 4 | -ŋ | Stop the sound in your throat, letting it come from your nose. The sound produced from the "ng" of to tongue.   | lōŋ<br>English pronunciation: long<br>Meaning: try           | Voiced ending consonants   |
| 5 | -n | The Thai "n" is the same as the English "n".  | sŭn<br>English pronunciation: soon<br>Meaning: zero          |                            |
| 6 | -m | The Thai "m" is the same as the English "m".  | khōm<br>English pronunciation: comb<br>Meaning: sharp        |                            |
| 7 | -w | Finish the word with a short "o" or "u" sound. In English, most "w"s at the end of words end with the same "o" or "u" sound as Thai, such as "slow" "wow" "how"   | khāaw<br>English pronunciation: cow<br>Meaning: Rice or meal |                            |
| 8 | -y | Finish the word with a short "ee" sound. In English, most "y"s at the end of words end with the same "ee" sound, such as "boy" "say" "try"  | wāay<br>English pronunciation: why<br>Meaning: Pray          |                            |

If you break up the word **khāaw** (meal) it looks like this:

[ kh + āa ] + [ w ] → [beginning consonant+vowel] + [ending consonant]

※ The marks written above vowels, such as [ ̂ ] [ ̄ ] [ ̄ ] indicate the 'intonation' of the word. (See P.18 for an explanation)

## "Beginning" consonants and "ending" consonants

- **Beginning consonants = consonants that come as the first letter in a word** CD3

(In English almost all consonants can appear at both the beginning and end of words, but in Thai there are specific consonants for each.)

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| 5  | ch     | ค       | "ch" and "sh" combined, aspirated          |
| 6  | d      | ด       | Same as English "d"                        |
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| 9  | n      | น       | Same as English "n"                        |
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| 18 | w      | ว       | Same as English "w"                        |
| 19 | s      | ส       | Same as English "s"                        |
| 20 | h      | ห       | Same as English "h"                        |

- **Ending consonants = consonants that come as the last letter in a word**  
For the unaspirated ending consonants, you do not actually pronounce the consonant aloud. This is very similar to ending consonants in spoken English. Try naturally saying the sentence "Let's make cookies" out loud. The ending consonant "k" in "make" is not actually pronounced. This is very much the same as Thai. CD4

|                            |   |    |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|----|---|--|
| Unvoiced ending consonants | 1 | -k | Form your mouth as if to pronounce "k" without actually pronouncing it aloud. Similar to the word "make" when said in conversation, you pronounce the word without enunciating the "k".   | thūuk<br>English pronunciation: took<br>Meaning: cheap       |
|                            | 2 | -t | Form your mouth as if to pronounce "t" without actually pronouncing it aloud. Similar to the word "at" when said in conversation, you pronounce the word without enunciating the "t".   | cēt<br>English pronunciation: jet<br>Meaning: seven          |
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| Voiced ending consonants   | 4 | -ŋ | Stop the sound in your throat, letting it come from your nose. The sound produced from the "ng" of to tongue.   | lōng<br>English pronunciation: long<br>Meaning: try          |
|                            | 5 | -n | The Thai "n" is the same as the English "n".  | sūn<br>English pronunciation: soon<br>Meaning: zero          |
|                            | 6 | -m | The Thai "m" is the same as the English "m".  | khōm<br>English pronunciation: comb<br>Meaning: sharp        |
|                            | 7 | -w | Finish the word with a short "o" or "u" sound. In English, most "w"s at the end of words end with the same "o" or "u" sound as Thai, such as "slow" "wow" "how"   | khāaw<br>English pronunciation: cow<br>Meaning: Rice or meal |
|                            | 8 | -y | Finish the word with a short "ee" sound. In English, most "y"s at the end of words end with the same "ee" sound, such as "boy" "say" "try"  | wāay<br>English pronunciation: why<br>Meaning: Pray          |

If you break up the word khāaw (meal) it looks like this:

[ kh + āa ] + [ w ] → [beginning consonant+vowel] + [ending consonant]

※ The marks written above vowels, such as [ ̂ ] [ ̄ ] [ ̄ ] indicate the "intonation" of the word. (See P.18 for an explanation)

Here's what to be careful of with ending consonants

Silent ending consonants

On the previous page, the chart of ❶ -k ❷ -t ❸ -p explains that these consonants are not actually pronounced aloud. Instead, you simply cut the word off at the vowel before the consonant. The most important thing to remember is to **end the word with your mouth formed as if to pronounce the consonant**, without actually pronouncing it aloud.

|   |                  |   |              |   |              |
|---|------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| ❶ | thùuk<br>thuu[k] | ❷ | cèt<br>ce[t] | ❸ | sìp<br>si[p] |
|---|------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|

To put it simply, if the [k] [t] [p] can actually be heard, you are not pronouncing these ending consonants correctly.

Spoken ending consonants

- ❹ -ŋ Same as the "ng" of "angle"
- ❺ -n Same as English "n"
- ❻ -m Same as English "m"

Compound consonants

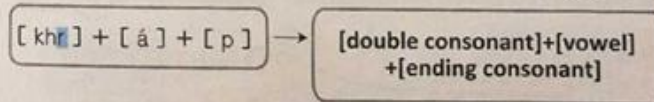
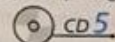
Compound consonants

The 6 consonants [k] [kh] [t] [th] [p] [ph] when followed by [r] [l] [w] make 12 new "compound consonants".

|   | 6 forms of [k] |     | 2 forms of [t] |     | 4 forms of [p] |     |
|---|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
|   | k              | kh  | t              | th  | p              | ph  |
| r | kr             | chr | tr             | thr | pr             | phr |
| l | kl             | chl |                |     | pl             | phl |
| w |                |     | kw             | chw |                |     |

The double consonants [r] and [l] are commonly not pronounced in conversation!

When double consonants with [r] and [l] in them are in a word, the [r] and [l] are often not pronounced, simply because it is faster and easier not to. Pronouncing the [r] and [l] is more polite, but young people often do not pronounce them.



In conversation, the [r] is silent, so it is pronounced simply as [ kháp ]

**Practice Point** [ sawátdii kháp ] = [hello(male)]  
→ Don't forget the ending consonant [ p ]



Basic Thai Pronunciation

Tones

What are tones?

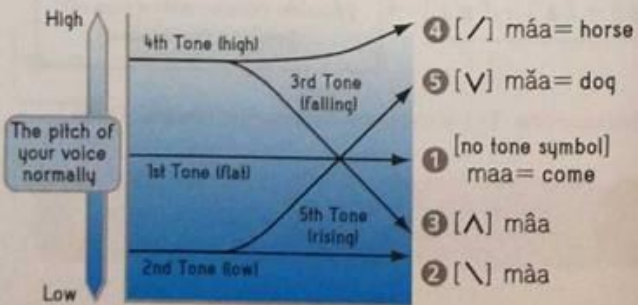
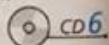
Tone is the highness or lowness of one's voice when pronouncing a word. Tones range from "flat" "low" "falling" "high" "rising". For anyone who has studied Chinese, tones should already be familiar to you, but for those who have never studied a tonal language it may seem a bit confusing. However, there are actually tones in English as well. Take a look at the following English examples.

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 face<br>face | 2 face wash<br>fāce wāsh |
|----------------|--------------------------|

Here you can see that even the same word "face" changes tone. In fact, almost all words in English have tone, but the tone of words can vary from person to person. In Thai, however the tones are always consistent.

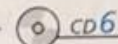
There are 5 tones in Thai

Tones in Thai are an extremely important component of the language. For example, the meaning of the word [maa] changes completely depending on the tone. Below is a diagram of the 5 tones in Thai.



Tone symbols and pronunciation guide

The tone symbol is always written above the vowel in the word. For short vowels, the symbol is written above that vowel. For long vowels, the symbol is written above the first vowel.



1 The 1st Tone (flat) ... Pronounce it at the pitch of your normal voice, and completely flat.

Tone symbol [no tone symbol] mǎi

Move your face from one side to the other

wash

Like "wash" in English, the sound is completely flat.

2 The 2nd Tone (low) ... Pronounce it lower than the 1st tone, and completely flat.

Tone symbol [ \ ] mǎi

Face straight forward then bow your head down

air port

Like the "port" of "airport" in English, the sound drops lower.

3 The 3rd Tone (falling) ... Start high, then drop your voice to a lower pitch.

Tone symbol [ ^ ] mǎi

Raise your face up then back down

hay

Like "hay" as in "Hay! You stole my ball!". "ha" starts high and drops lower with 'y'.

4 The 4th Tone (high) ... Start high, then raise your voice to a slightly higher pitch.

Tone symbol [ / ] mǎi

Raise your face up and keep it up

cheers

Like the "cheers" you yell after a toast, you say it in a voice much higher than normal.

5 The 5th Tone (rising) ... Start as low as the 2nd tone, then sharply raise your voice to a higher pitch.

Tone symbol [ v ] mǎi

Bow your head down then bring it back up

really

Like saying "really?" after you have heard some outrageous story, the "re" of really is very low, then raises sharply with the "ally?"

เปรียบเทียบการสอนออกเสียงสระ พยัญชนะ และวรรณยุกต์  
การใช้สัทอักษรช่วยให้ผู้เรียนสื่อสารได้เร็วขึ้นจริงหรือไม่ และมี  
ข้อจำกัดอย่างไรในการสอนจริง

สัทอักษรคือ “ไม้ค้ำ” (**Scaffolding**) ที่จำเป็นในช่วงแรกเพื่อให้ผู้เรียนไม่ท้อ แต่ผู้สอนต้องรู้  
วิธีการเปลี่ยนผ่าน (**Transition**) จากสัทอักษรไปสู่ตัวเขียนไทยอย่างเป็นระบบ

# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

1.2 Basic Number ผู้เขียนเสนอวิธีการอ่านนับเลขถึงหลักล้านโดยใช้เลขไทย เลขอาราบิก สัทอักษร และคำอ่านที่รูปเขียนภาษาไทย การอ่านเบอร์โทรศัพท์ และการอ่านลำดับที่

**Basic Thai Numbers** CD 7

|                      |                            |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 ๑<br>nǎng<br>หนึ่ง | 2 ๒<br>sǎwng<br>สอง        | 3 ๓<br>sǎam<br>สาม         |
| 4 ๔<br>sǐi<br>สี่    | 5 ๕<br>hǎa<br>ห้า          | 6 ๖<br>hòk<br>หก           |
| 7 ๗<br>cèt<br>เจ็ด   | 8 ๘<br>pèet<br>แปด         | 9 ๙<br>kǎau<br>เก้า        |
| 10 ๑๐<br>sìp<br>สิบ  | 11 ๑๑<br>sìp èt<br>สิบเอ็ด | 20 ๒๐<br>yǐi sìp<br>ยี่สิบ |

100 ร้อย  
1,000 พัน  
10,000 หมื่น  
100,000 แสน  
1,000,000 ล้าน  
0 ศูนย์

100 → nǎng rǎwng  
200 → sǎwng rǎwng  
300 → sǎam rǎwng  
4,000 → sǐi phan  
5,000 → hǎa phan  
6,000 → hòk phan  
70,000 → cèt mǎam  
80,000 → pèet mǎam  
90,000 → kǎau mǎam

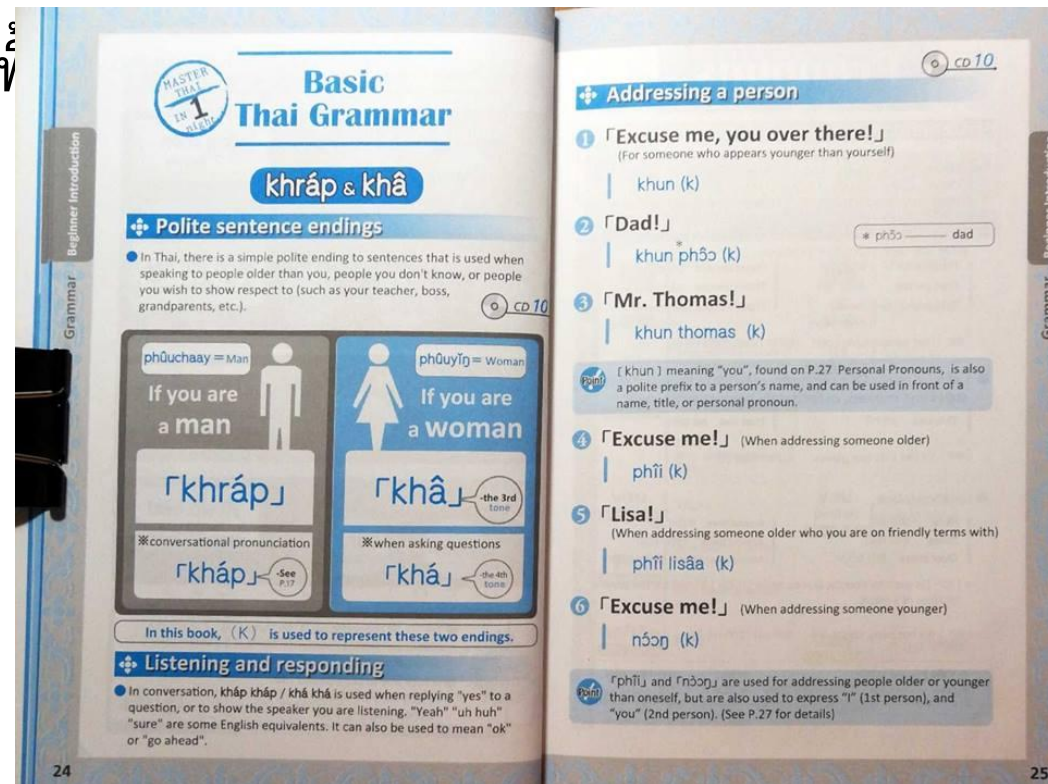
**Key points**

- By combining these 18 numbers, you will be able to express every number in Thai.
- Although 1 is "nǎng", from 11 on it becomes "èt".  
(ex: 21 → yǐi sìp èt)
- The "2" of 20-29 is not "sǎwng" but becomes "yǐi".  
(The same as English: "two" becomes "twenty".)  
(ex: 22 → yǐi sìp sǎwng)
- Numbers over 1 million:  
10 Million = 10,000,000 = sìpláan  
100 Million = 100,000,000 = rǎwyláan  
1 Billion = 1,000,000,000 = phanláan  
1 Trillion = 1,000,000,000,000 = láanláan

# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

## 1.3 Basic Grammar (ไวยากรณ์พื้นฐาน) หัวข้อเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนี้

- khráp & kha
- Pronouns
- Sentence Word Order
- pen & khuu
- Negative Sentences
- Interrogative Sentences



# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

1.3 Basic Grammar (ไวยากรณ์พื้นฐาน) จำนวน 26 หัวข้อ ซึ่งกำหนดชื่อหัวข้อเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนี้

- **Future Tense**
- **Present Progressive Tense**
- **Past Tense**
- **Experience**
- **Have to do, Need to do**
- **Should do**
- **Want to do**
- **Want to have, Need to have**

# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

1.3 Basic Grammar (ไวยากรณ์พื้นฐาน) จำนวน 26 หัวข้อ ซึ่งกำหนดชื่อหัวข้อเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนี้

- **Need**
- **Requests**
- **Giving**
- **Do & don't**
- **Comparative degree & Superlative degree**
- **Recommendations & Invitations**

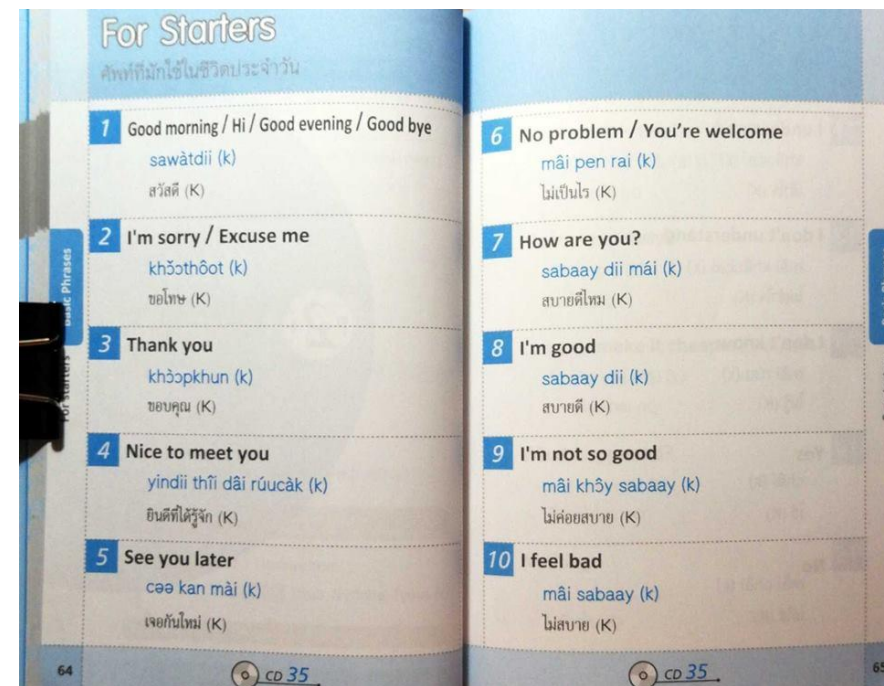
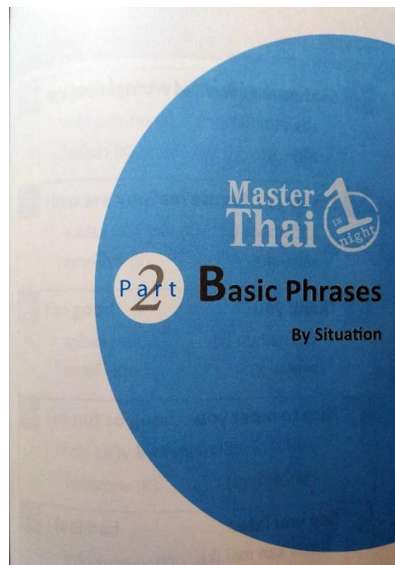
# 1. BEGINNER INTRODUCTION (คำแนะนำเบื้องต้น)

1.3 Basic Grammar (ไวยากรณ์พื้นฐาน) จำนวน 26 หัวข้อ ซึ่งกำหนดชื่อหัวข้อเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนี้

- **Recommendations & Invitations**
- **Guess & Assumptions**
- **Possibility**
- **Ways to Express Possibility/Impossibility Other Than**
- **Have & Exist**

## 2. BASIC PHRASES (วลีพื้นฐาน)

แบ่งหัวข้อ ได้ 37 หัวข้อ  
ตามสถานการณ์ในชีวิตประจำวัน  
และกำหนดชื่อหัวข้อเป็น  
ภาษาอังกฤษและเขียนแปลเป็น  
ภาษาไทย



## 2. BASIC PHRASES (วลีพื้นฐาน)

บางหัวข้อนำเสนอการฝึก  
รูปประโยคประเภทแทนที่

**Whats your job?**  
ทำงาน

1 What's your job?  
khun tham gaan arai (k)  
คุณทำงานอะไร (K)

2 I am an office worker .  
phǒm / dichán pen phanákgaan (k)  
ผม / ดิฉันเป็นพนักงาน (K)

3 I work in Bangkok .  
tham gaan thîi krungthêep (k)  
ทำงานที่กรุงเทพ (K)

4 Is your work enjoyable ?  
gaan sanúk mái (k)  
งานสนุกไหม (K)

5 Do you have Sundays off?  
wan aathít yút mái (k)  
วันอาทิตย์หยุดไหม (K)

By changing the words inside the  the possibilities are endless!

|   |           |                  |             |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| 2 | Teacher   | aacaan           | อาจารย์     |
|   | Student   | nákriian         | นักเรียน    |
|   | Sales man | phanákgaan khǎay | พนักงานชาย  |
|   | Cashier   | phanákgaan ráan  | พนักงานร้าน |

3 America ameerikaa อเมริกา  
Try inserting your company's name or the name of the city you work in!

|   |           |     |      |
|---|-----------|-----|------|
| 4 | Difficult | nàk | หนัก |
|   | Busy      | yúg | ยุ่ง |

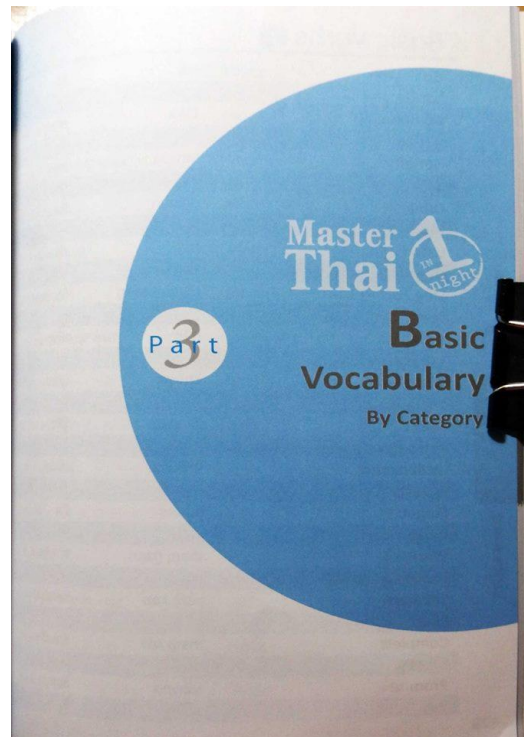
5 Saturdays wan sáu วันเสาร์  
New Years chúag piimài ช่วงปีใหม่

See P.134 ,136 for a list of days of the week, dates, and holidays.

72 CD 38 73

# 3. BASIC VOCABULARY (คำศัพท์พื้นฐาน)

แบ่งเป็น 20 หัวข้อ โดยกำหนดเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ



| Basic Verbs 1                                       |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Go  | pai          | ไป           |
| Come  | maa          | มา           |
| Go home   | kiáp         | กลับ         |
| Get on  | khám         | ขึ้น         |
| Get off   | log          | ลง           |
| Eat   | kin          | กิน          |
| Drink   | dámum        | ดื่ม         |
| Read  | áan          | อ่าน         |
| Listen  | fag          | ฟัง          |
| Hear  | dáiyin       | ได้ยิน       |
| Sing  | róoŋ phieeŋ  | ร้องเพลง     |
| Look  | duu          | ดู           |
| See   | hǎn          | เห็น         |
| Talk/speak  | phót         | พูด          |
| Write   | khíian       | เขียน        |
| Think   | khít         | คิด          |
| Feel  | rúusúk       | รู้สึก       |
| Know (knowledge/person, place, how to do something) | rúu / rúucák | รู้ / รู้จัก |
| Understand  | kháucai      | เข้าใจ       |
| Decide  | tátsíncai    | ตัดสินใจ     |
| Forget  | luum         | ลืม          |
| Remember  | cam          | จำ           |
| Work  | tham paan    | ทำงาน        |
| Rest/take a break                                   | yút phák     | หยุดพัก      |
| Separate  | yék kan      | แยกกัน       |
| Finish  | cóp          | จบ           |
| Complete  | tham sèt     | ทำเสร็จ      |
| Meet  | cao          | เจอ          |
| Promise   | sányaa       | สัญญา        |
| Buy   | sám          | ซื้อ         |
| Sell  | kháay        | ขาย          |
| Send  | sóng         | ส่ง          |
| Receive   | ráp          | รับ          |
| Give  | hái          | ให้          |
| Open/turn on (door, TV, etc)                        | páot         | เปิด         |
| Close/turn off (door, TV, etc)                      | pít          | ปิด          |
| Borrow  | khǎo yuum    | ยืม          |
| Lend  | hái yuum     | ให้ยืม       |
| Borrow (rent)                                       | cháu         | เช่า         |
| Wake up   | támun        | ตื่น         |
| Sleep   | kwok         | นอน          |
| Play  | léen         | เล่น         |
| Go out/hang out                                     | pai thíaw    | ไปเที่ยว     |
| Have  | mii          | มี           |
| Use   | cháai        | ใช้          |
| Make  | tham         | ทำ           |
| Mistake   | phít         | ผิด          |
| ~ing  | yúu          | อยู่         |
| Call (phone)  | thoo         | โทร          |
| Take a picture                                      | tháay rúp    | ถ่ายรูป      |
| Wait  | roo          | รอ           |
| Make a reservation                                  | cwong        | จอง          |
| Change  | plian        | เปลี่ยน      |
| Cancel  | yókíiáok     | ยกเลิก       |
| Stay (at a hotel, etc.)                             | phák         | พัก          |
| Study   | riian        | เรียน        |
| Teach   | sǎon         | สอน          |
| Tell/inform   | bǎok         | บอก          |
| Ask   | tháam        | ถาม          |
| Answer  | tǎo          | ตอบ          |

หนังสือเล่มนี้เป็นการสอนภาษาไทย

แบบ **TFL** หรือ **TSL**

นักศึกษาคิดว่าหนังสือสำหรับสอน  
ผู้เรียนชาวต่างชาติเล่มนี้ใช้  
วิธีการสอนภาษาต่างประเทศวิธีใดบ้าง

แบบเรียนเล่มนี้ใช้วิธีสอนภาษาแบบใดบ้าง

(Grammar-Translation Method)

(The Audio-lingual Method)

(The Cognitive Code Learning Theory)

# ประเด็นการวิเคราะห์

แบบเรียนนี้สร้างมาเพื่อใคร

โครงสร้างเป็นอย่างไร

แบบเรียนนี้ใช้แนวทางการสอนแบบใด

ข้อจำกัดของแบบเรียน