

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S1 #1

There's Always Time for a Thai Curry Break

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THAI

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7. ฟน: ฉันมีความรู้สึกว่าวันนี้อากาศร้อนมาก กินข้าวราดแกงดีกว่า

ENGLISH

1. FON: Suchada, should we go have lunch?
2. SUCHADA: Great. But really, I still have some work to do.
3. FON: What work? Do you want me to help?
4. SUCHADA: Thanks. But I can save it for later. Let's eat first.
5. FON: That's a great idea because I'm starving to death!
6. SUCHADA: Between noodles or curry and rice, which should we eat?

CONT'D OVER

7. FON: I have a feeling that the weather is very hot today, so it's better to eat curry and rice.

ROMANIZATION

1. FÖN: sù-cha-a-daa bpai gin khâao thîang looei mǎi.
2. SÙ-CHAA-DAA: dii looei. dtàae khwaam-jing chǎn yang mii ngaan kháang yùu.
3. FÖN: ngaan à-rai lâ. hjâi chǎn chûuai mǎi.
4. SÙ-CHAA-DAA: khàawp jai jâ. dtàae ao wái gàawn gâaw dâai. bpai gin khâao gan gàawn.
5. FÖN: bpen khwaam-khít thî dii mâak. phráw chǎn hǔu jà dtaai yùu láaeo.
6. SÙ-CHAA-DAA: rá-wàang gǔuai-dtǎiao gáp khâao rât gaaeng. gin à-rai dii.
7. FÖN: chǎn mii khwaam-rúu-sùek wâa wan-níi aa-gàat ráawn mâak. gin khâao rât gaaeng dii gwàa.

VOCABULARY

Thai	Romanization	English	Class
ความจริง	<i>khwaam-jing</i>	reality, truth, fact	noun
งาน	<i>ngaan</i>	work, task, celebration, event	noun
ค้าง	<i>kháang</i>	to be unfinished, to remain	verb

ช่วย	<i>chûuai</i>	to help	Verb
ก๋วยเตี๋ยว	<i>gǔuai-dǐiao</i>	noodles	noun
ความคิด	<i>khwaam-khít</i>	idea, thought	noun
ข้าวราดแกง	<i>khâao-râat-gaaeng</i>	rice and curry	noun
ระหว่าง	<i>râ-wàang</i>	between, during, while	preposition
ความรู้สึก	<i>khwaam-rúu-sùek</i>	feeling, emotion	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ฉันเชื่อว่าเป็นความจริง <i>chǎn chûuea wâa bpen khwaam-jing</i></p> <p>"I believe that it is true."</p>	<p>งานต่างๆจะสำเร็จได้ด้วยความพยายาม <i>ngaan dtàang-dtàng jà sǎm-rèt dâai dûuai khwaam phá-yaa-yaam</i></p> <p>"Any task will be accomplished with effort."</p>
<p>ฉันยังมีงานค้างอยู่ <i>chǎn yang mii ngaan kháng yùu.</i></p> <p>"I still have some work remaining."</p>	<p>พวกลูกชายกำลังช่วยแม่ของพวกเขา <i>phûuak lûuk-chaai gam-lang chûuai mâae khǎawng phûuak-khǎo</i></p> <p>"The sons are helping their mother."</p>
<p>คุณแม่ชอบกินก๋วยเตี๋ยวทุกวัน <i>khun-mâae châawp gin gǔuai-dǐiao thúk-wan</i></p> <p>"Mother likes to eat noodles every day."</p>	<p>ความคิดใหม่ๆมีแนวโน้มที่จะถูกต่อต้านโดย คนสูงอายุ <i>khwaam-khít mài-mài mii naaeo-nôom thîi jà thùuk dtàaw-dtâan dooi khon sǔung aa-yú</i></p> <p>"New ideas tend to be opposed by the elders."</p>

<p>ข้าวราดแกงเจ้านี้มีลูกค้าประจำเยอะเพราะมี รสชาติอร่อย</p> <p><i>khâao-râat-gaaeng jâo níi mii lúuk-kháa bprà-jam yóe phráw mii rót-châat à-ràwy</i></p> <p>"This rice and curry shop has many regular customers because it has delicious flavor."</p>	<p>ฉันนั่งอยู่ระหว่างคุณพ่อคุณแม่</p> <p><i>chǎn nāng yùu rá-wàang khun-phâaw gáp khun- mâae</i></p> <p>"I sit between my father and my mother."</p>
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<p>ฉันมีความรู้สึกว่าจะปีนี้ได้เงินเยอะ</p> <p><i>chǎn mii khwaam-rúu-sùek wâa bpíi níi jà dâai ngoen yóe</i></p> <p>"I have I feeling that I'll get a lot of money this year."</p>	
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. หิวจะตาย (*hǐu jà dtaaí*)

We use this phrase just like the idiom "starving to death" in English to say that you are really hungry. หิว (*hǐu*) is the adjective "hungry," and ตาย (*dtaaí*) is the verb "to die." So the phrase literally means "hungry going to die."

We can also use the last half of the phrase, จะตาย (*jà dtaaí*), with other adjectives to express extreme discomfort. For example, if it is scorching hot outside, you can say ร้อนจะตาย (*ráawn jà dtaaí*), meaning "It's so hot I'm going to die!" Or if you came across an extremely foul odor, you could sayเหม็นจะตาย (*měnn jà dtaaí*), meaning "I'm going to die from this stench!"

2. ขอบใจจ้ะ (*khàawp-jai jâ*)

This is a more informal way of saying ขอขอบคุณ (*khàawp-khun*). ขอบใจ (*khàawp-jai*) is more like "thanks" in English, while ขอขอบคุณ (*khàawp-khun*) is like saying "thank you." You should use the more informal polite ending particle จ้ะ (*jâ*) with ขอบใจ (*khàawp-jai*) instead of ครับ (*kh ráp*) or ค่ะ (*khâ*). You can use ขอบใจจ้ะ (*khàawp-jai jâ*) when speaking informally with close friends or inferiors, such as younger family members.

3. เอาไว้ (*ao wái*)

This phrase means to "keep" or "save" something. It is made up of two verbs. เอา (ao) means "to get" or "to take," and ไว้ (wái) means "to keep" or "to preserve." The example from the conversation was เอาไว้ก่อนก็ได้ (ao wái gàawn gâaw dâai), by which the speaker meant it was "fine to save (her work) for later."

We also commonly use ไว้ (wái) in other phrases such as เก็บไว้ (gèp wái), meaning "to put away" or "to store," and จำไว้ (jam wái), meaning "to hold in memory."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using ความ (khwaam) + Verbs, Adverbs, or Adjectives to Form Nouns.

เป็นความคิดที่ดีมาก

bpen khwaam-khít thîi dii mâak.

"That's a great idea."

The basic meaning of the prefix ความ (khwaam) is "substance" or "matter." We use it with verbs, adverbs, and adjectives to form abstract nouns that convey some concept, such as "heat," "beauty," "confidence," or "prosperity." For example, ร้อน (ráawn) means "hot," but ความร้อน (khwaam-ráawn) means "heat."

Many of the compounds that we form with ความ (khwaam) end in "-ness" or "-ity" in English. From the conversation, we had ความจริง khwaam-jing, meaning "reality." An example using "-ness" would be ความสุข (khwaam-sùk), meaning "happiness."

Compounds formed with ความ (khwaam) are pretty easy to decipher if you just think of it as transforming some action or description into a noun. Here is a list of some more compounds you'll likely come across, along with their root words.

For Example:

Thai	Romanization	"English"
รู้สึก	rúu-sùek	"to feel"
ความรู้สึก	khwaam-rúu-sùek	"feeling"

คิด	<i>khít</i>	"to think"
ความคิด	<i>khwaam-khít</i>	"thought"
สวยงาม	<i>sǔu ai-ngaam</i>	"beautiful"
ความสวยงาม	<i>khwaam-sǔu ai-ngaam</i>	"beauty"
มั่นใจ	<i>mân-jai</i>	"confident"
ความมั่นใจ	<i>khwaam-mân-jai</i>	"confidence"
เจริญ	<i>jà-rooen</i>	"to prosper"
ความเจริญ	<i>khwaam-jà-rooen</i>	"prosperity"

In a sentence, we can use these compounds just like any other nouns as either a subject or an object. Here are two examples showing this.

For Example:

1. ความรักเป็นสิ่งที่สำคัญมาก
khwaam-rák bpen sǐng thǐi sǎm-khan mâak.
"Love is something very important."
2. เขาไม่มีความคิดของตัวเอง
khǎo mâi mii khwaam-khít khǎawng dtuua-eeng.
"He doesn't have any thoughts of his own."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Original Thai Fast Food

Curry and rice shops are common in every city of Thailand. You could say they are the

original Thai version of fast food, and they are especially popular for getting a quick lunch. The basic setup has several different types of curries in large metal trays or pots at the serving counter. Customers can point to whichever they want served over rice or alternately put in plastic bags for takeout. The Thai name for this type of eating is ข้าวราดแกง (*khâao-râat-gaaeng*). The key word in the middle is ราด (*râat*), which means "placed over."

At a curry and rice shop, you can choose whether you want one or two different types of curry with your rice. You pay just a little bit more usually to get two different types of curry on your plate. It's a great way to get a balanced meal by getting two curry dishes that are very different from each other.