

**“The essential phrase book
for travellers & expats”**

199

**Everyday
Thai Phrases**

Start speaking Thai today!

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Introduction

Whether you're travelling in Thailand as part of a tour through SE Asia, or planning on settling in the Kingdom as an expat, naturally you'll be interested in learning to speak some Thai. *199 Everyday Thai Phrases* will not only help you communicate more effectively, but will also help you establish friendships with Thai people.

The majority of Thai people do not speak English, and in rural areas communication will be near on impossible, particularly if you want to ask specific questions relating to things like directions and food. In the tourist areas of Bangkok, and islands such as Koh Samui and Phuket, you will find that many Thais have a basic command of the common English words used for customer service purposes. You will, however, often struggle to make yourself understood, and of course there will be times when you want to take the conversation beyond "hello", "how much" and "thank you".

The Thai language has five tones; low, medium, rising, falling, and high. The tones help to differentiate similar sounding words. The Thai alphabet comprises 44 consonants and 32 vowels. Mastering the tones and the Thai alphabet is difficult, and practically impossible in the few weeks before a holiday. There is no standardised way of writing Thai words for English pronunciation, either. However, there are accepted ways of writing Thai words in English that accurately reflect the way words sound. And this is where *199 Everyday Thai Phrases* is indispensable when visiting the Land of Smiles.

199 Everyday Thai Phrases uses phonetic hacking to fast track your ability to communicate in Thai. The book contains 199 English versions of everyday Thai words and phrases you'll come across on a day-to-day basis. From booking into a hotel to taking a taxi and ordering coffee, this book will give you the confidence to immediately communicate with Thai people.

The sentences have been carefully structured so that you won't need to learn the five Thai language tones in order to communicate. The words and phrases have been constructed in such a way that Thais will understand what you mean. A Thai language purist might say this isn't the proper way to learn Thai, but there are huge benefits to learning the language in this way. Firstly, you will be able to communicate instantly, allowing you to go beyond the usually very limited tourist experience. Secondly, you will empower yourself in vulnerable situations where being misunderstood could mean being ripped off or misled. And lastly, Thais will be very impressed that you are trying to say more than "Sawadee Khrup" and "Kop Khun Ka", and in turn will be keen to assist you with proper tonal pronunciation as you go along.

The concept of *199 Everyday Thai Phrases* is a "learn-on-the-go" approach that will assist you in instantly overcoming the biggest obstacle of learning any language, which is speaking with and being understood by native speakers. Within no time at all you'll be speaking basic conversational Thai, and working towards improving your pronunciation and expanding your vocabulary.

Being Polite

Before we get going, it's important to know how to appear polite when speaking Thai. The first thing to remember is not to raise your voice. It's polite to speak softly in Thailand, and there's no need to raise your voice to get your point across. Speak clearly, yes, but do not shout or speak in an aggressive tone. This is culturally unacceptable, and could land you in a spot of bother.

The second thing to know is that Thai people use "Khrup" (male), and "Ka" (female), at the end of their sentences. This is the polite way to speak in Thailand, and is necessary in all communication. We've added *khrup/ka* onto the end of the majority of sentences to make you familiar with the term.

Thais also sometimes use *khrup* and *ka* to affirm/confirm that they agree or understand something. For example, if a person were to ask a friend, "Do you have your phone with you?" That person might simply choose to reply with "Khrup" or "Ka", as a way of confirming that they do. As a beginner, however, it is best if you use the Thai words for *yes* and *no* in such situations.

You may also hear Thai people use the word "Ja" instead of *khrup/ka* on occasion, which is also sometimes used to affirm/confirm something. *Ja* is generally used among friends, but you may hear it from time to time when speaking with market traders and food sellers. Don't worry about using *ja* for now. Just stick with *khrup/ka* at the end of each sentence.

Part 1: Saying Hello

A smile, a “hello” and a “how are you” will make an immediate bond with Thai people. Thailand is known as the Land of Smiles, and you will soon be saying “hello” and smiling with more people than you can remember.

TOP TIP: When referring to the self in Thai, as in “I”, there is a form for male and a form for female, just as there is with *khrup* and *ka*. Men say “Phom”, and women say “Chan”, or “Di-chan” when speaking very politely. There are also forms where age is concerned. When speaking to an elder, you should refer to that person as “Pii”. To get the attention of an elder you would say, “Pii khrup/ka”. To get the attention of a younger person you would say, “Nong khrup/ka”. When referring to a child you can use the word “Luuk”, which literally means child.

1. **Hello** – Sawadee khrup/ka. (In Thai you can also use “Sawadee” to say goodbye if you will see the person again in the near future).

2. **Goodbye** – Lagawn khrup/ka. (This form of goodbye is used when you won’t be seeing a person for some time).

3. **I am pleased to meet you** – Phom/chan yindee tee dai luu (ruu) jaak gap khun khrup/ka.

4. **Me too** – Phom/chan muang gaan khруп/ka.

5. **Thank you** – Khop khun khруп/ka.

6. **How are you** – Sabaid ee mai khруп/ka?

7. **I am fine** – Sabai dee khруп/ka.

8. **Where are you going?** – Khun ja pai nai khруп/ka?

9. **Where have you been?** – Pai nai maa?

10. **I have not seen you for a long time!** – Mai jer gaan nan leuy!

11. **See you later/soon** – Leow jer gaan mai khруп/ka

12. **See you tomorrow** – Leow jer gaan prungnee khруп/ka

13. **Take care of yourself** – Duu laire dua eng duaay khруп/ka

Part 2: Checking into a Hotel

Hotel employees at reception level usually have a basic grasp of English and will be able to assist you without you needing to speak Thai. However, you'll find these phrases useful if ever you find yourself off the beaten track trying to book into a bed and breakfast for the night.

Top Tip: It is customary for foreigners to tip porters in Thailand. Between twenty and one hundred Baht is a sufficient tip.

14. **Hello, I'd like to book a room please** – Sawadee khrup/ka, phom/chan dong gaan jong hong khrup/ka.

15. **I would like a double room** – Phom/chan dong gaan jong hong diiang kuuw khrup/ka.

16. **I would like a single room** – Phom/chan dong gaan jong hong diiang diiaw khrup/ka.

17. **For two people** – Samlap song con khrup/ka.

18. **For three nights please** – Yuu saam khoon khrup/ka.

19. **Does that include breakfast?** – Ruuam ahaan chao duaay mai khrup/ka?

20. **Do you have a swimming pool?** – Mee sa waii nam duaay mai khrup/ka?

21. **Do you have a gym?** – Mee hong ork gamlang gai mai?

For simplicity you can replace the word “hong ork gamlang” with the word “fitness”.

Part 3: Essential Stuff

We all know how annoying it is when all you need is one simple word to solve your communication problem but haven't a clue how to say it! The single words and short phrases in this section will relieve your frustration, allowing you to take life easy like a Thai.

Many of the single words in this section are used to form other sentences in the book. Being able to individually identify these words will help you better understand those sentences, and help you mix and match words to form your own sentences.

Top Tip: The Thai alphabet has a different letter for R and L. However, colloquially, R's are often pronounced as L's. For example, the word "Ruua" (boat) is colloquially pronounced "Luua". To pronounce the word properly and make the distinction between the L and the R, one would roll the "Rrrr" off the tongue. In this book, however, we've written the words the way they sound when used in everyday communication, which means you'll discover that some L's may in fact turn out to be R's when you get around to studying the Thai alphabet.

22. **Yes** – Chai khrup/ka.

23. **No** – Mai khrup/ka.

NOTE: When asking a question they kind of already know the answer to, Thais use “Chai mai”, which literally means *yes-no*. This term is like “*Right?*” or “*Isn’t it?*” For example, if you know a person usually has their tea without milk, but want to confirm before you make the tea, you would say, “Mai sai nom chai mai?” The use of *chai mai* is somewhat rhetorical in that you either do know the answer, or have prior insight to the answer.

24. **Maybe** – Aaja.

25. **What?** – Arai?

NOTE: If you don’t hear someone properly and want that person to repeat what has been said, you can say, “Arai na khrup/ka”. When using this response use a soft tone, and make sure you end with “khrup/ka”.

26. **When?** – Mua arai khrup/ka?

27. **Which?** – Annai khrup/ka?

28. **Who?** – Khrai khrup/ka?

29. **Can** – Dai khrup/ka?

The word for “Cannot” is “Mai dai”.

30. **Really?** – Jing ror (lor).

To confirm something is true you can reply using “Jing jing”.

31. **Why?** – Tammai khруп/ka?

32. **Same (the same)** – Muang gaan.

33. **Different** – Dairkdang.

34. **Normal** – Tamadaa.

35. **Still** – Yang kong.

36. **Before** – Dairgorn.

37. **After** – Lang jaak.

38. **Just now** – Ta gee nee.

39. **I know** – Lue (rue) leow khруп/ka.

40. **Good** – Dee

To say “Very good” use “Dee mak mak”.

41. **No problem** – Mai ben rai

You can also use this phrase for “Never mind”. To say you do have a problem simply add the word “Mee” (have) to the start of your sentence.

42. **That’s what I thought** – Kit bpab nan leuy.

43. **Like this** – Bpab nee.

44. **I like it** – Phom/chan chorp.

45. **I want** – Phom/chan dong gaan.

If you want to say, “I don’t want”, say “Phom/chan mai dong gaan”.

NOTE: Where food is concerned, use “Oww” instead of “Dong gaan” to say want/don’t want. You can also use *oww* to let someone know that you don’t want a service. For example, if a street vendor is hassling you to buy something, you can say, “Mai oww khrup/ka”.

46. **I feel good** – Phom/chan ruusuk dee khrup/ka.

47. **I don’t feel well** – Phom/chan ruusuk mai sai bai khrup/ka.

48. **For what** – Phuaa arai khrup/ka.

49. **This one is better** – A nee dee gwaa.

50. **Thailand is the best country!** – Muang Thai ben prateet dee tee suut!

NOTE: There are two words for *is* in Thai, “Ben” and “Kuu”. As a general rule, use *kuu* when referring to names/labels, and *ben* to show possession. For example, “Nee kuu thorasaap iPhone” (This is an iPhone), and, “Nee ben thorasaap kong phom” (This is my phone).

51. **One second please** – Ga ru na ror (lor) sackru khrup/ka.

Part 4: Small Talk

Small talk in Thailand is a huge part of everyday life. Locals regularly comment on the weather, ask each other whether they have eaten or not and often comment on each other's appearance. You will find the following phrases useful when making everyday small talk.

TOP TIP: Thais tend not to get too personal too quickly – not like us westerners - so steer clear of questions relating to family matters until you establish a solid friendship.

52. **What is your name?** – Khun chu arai khrup/ka?

53. **How old are you?** – A yuu tao rai khrup/ka?

54. **Where do you come from?** – Khun maa jak nai khrup/ka?

55. **I am from America** – Phom/chan maa jak prateet America?

56. **How long have you been in Thailand?** – Yuu muang Thai nan tao rai khrup/ka?

57. **It's hot today isn't it?** – Wanee rawn (lawn) mak chai mai?

58. **Yes, it is very hot today!** – Chai, wanee rawn (lawn) mak mak!

59. **Today the weather is nice and cool!** – Wanee agaat yen sabai!

60. **Gin khao ruu yang?** – Have you eaten yet?

To reply that you have eaten, say, “Gin leow khrup/ka.

61. **Was it delicious?** – Arroy mai khrup/ka

To confirm that the food was delicious, say, “Arroy mak mak”.

62. **This is my friend, David** – Nee kuu puen kong phom/chan chuu David

khrup/ka.

63. **Are you tired?** – Khun nuai mai khrup/ka?

64. **I feel sick today?** – Wanee phom/chan ruusuk mai sai bai?

65. **I hope you feel better** – Phom/chan wang wah khun kong ja rusuuk dee

khun.

66. **Where are you going?** – Khun ja pai nai khrup/ka

67. **I am going shopping** – Phom/chan gamlang ja pai suu kong khrup/ka.

NOTE: Thais understand the word *shopping*, but when spoken with a Thai accent it sounds more like “Chopping”. So to make the above sentence easier to pronounce you can swap “Suu kong” with “shopping” (chopping).

68. Excuse me, what is the time please? – Koh tod khrup/ka, wella tao rai
khrup/ka?

Part 5: Taking a Taxi

Taking taxis, tuk-tuks and motorbike taxis are a big part of daily life in Thailand. Many taxi drivers, particularly in Bangkok and the rural provinces, speak limited English, and so you will often need to explain directions.

TOP TIP: When in Bangkok only take taxis willing to use the meter, and when taking a tuk-tuk make sure you negotiate a final price before you get in. Make sure you tell the tuk-tuk driver you want to go straight to your destination - no deviations to suit or jewellery shops.

69. I want to go to Siam Paragon – Phom/chan dong gaan pai Siam Paragon
khrup/ka.

70. I need to go to the airport – Phom/chan dong gann pai tee sanambin
khrup/ka.

71. Are you a meter taxi? – Taxi meter mai khrup/ka?

72. Approximately how much will it be to MBK? – Pai MBK bra man tao rai
khrup?

To simply say, “How much will it be”, drop *bra man* from the sentence.

73. **Please slow down** – Gar ru na cha cha hey noi khруп/ka.

74. **Please stop here** – Ga ru na jot drong nee khруп/ka.

NOTE: “Ga ru na” is the politest form of *please*. The word “Cor” is also used for *please*, but is used more broadly for informal requests such as asking for a drink.

75. **Turn left** – Leow sai khруп/ka.

76. **Turn right** – Leow kwaa khруп/ka.

77. **Go straight** – Drong pai khруп/ka.

78. **In front** – Kang naa.

79. **Next to** – Khaang khaang.

80. **Behind** – Kaang lang.

81. **In between** – Raawang.

82. **Stop in the corner** – Jot dong hua muum khруп/ka.

83. **Turn left at the end of the street** – Suut thanon leow sai khруп/ka.

84. **Please turn around** – Ga ru na ohm pai khrup/ka.
85. **Please stop the car in front of the apartment building** – Ga ru na jot lot khang na apartment khrup/ka.
86. **Turn right at the traffic lights** – Leow sai dong fai deng khrup/ka.
87. **How long until we get there** – Nan tao rai ja pai tung tee nan?
88. **Toll way/expressway** – Thaangduan.
89. **An intersection with traffic lights** – Sii yek fai deng.
90. **Road** – Soi.
91. **Street** – Thanon.

Part 6: Asking Directions

Now you know how to give directions to a taxi driver, you'll also need to know how to ask for directions on the street. It's easy to get lost, and you never know when all that spicy food might prompt you to need a toilet at a moment's notice!

TOP TIP: You can use the same word for *excuse me* when stopping someone for directions, as you would to say *sorry* if you bumped into someone by accident in the supermarket.

It is also worth noting at this point that Thais often bridge sentences using the word "Na", which doesn't have a specific meaning except being polite and quite sweet. So, when a person says "Sorry", you may hear "Koh tod na khrup/ka", rather than simply "Koh tod khrup/ka". You don't need to worry about using *na* at this stage of your learning.

92. **Excuse me** – Koh tod khrup/ka.

93. **Where is the train station?** – Satanee lot fai far yuu tee nai khrup/ka?

94. **Which way is it to the Siam hotel?** – Siam hotel pai tang nai khrup/ka?

95. **Where is the Police Station?** – Satanee tam ruat yuu tee nai khrup/ka?

96. **Is there a hospital near here?** – Lompraya baan yuu glai tee nee mai
khrup/ka?

97. **Is there a supermarket near here?** – Mee lang kai kong yuu glai tee nee mai
khrup/ka?

98. **Is there a bank near here?** – Mee tanakaan yuu glai tee nee mai khrup/ka?

99. **Is there a restaurant serving foreign food near here?** – Mee ran ahaan
farang yuu glai tee nee mai khrup/ka?

100. **Which way to the beach?** – Tang nai pai taalay khrup/ka?

101. **Which way to the market?** – Tang nai pai talaad khrup/ka?

102. **Do you have a toilet here?** – Mee hong naam mai khrup/ka?

Part 7: Shopping at the Market

Market shopping is very popular in Thailand, and Thais love to shop! The first price you are given in a market setting is pretty much always subject to a discount; so don't be shy to strike a bargain. Get the best price with this essential shopping chitchat.

Top Tip: You may cause a frown from a market shop owner if you spend ages fingering things, trying stuff on and then leave without buying. Culturally, Thai people tend not to overly inspect things unless they have a real intention to buy.

103. **How much is this please?** – A nee tao rai khrup/ka?

104. **Can you discount a little for me please?** – Cor lot nid noi dai mai khrup/ka?

105. **Hmm...that's expensive!** – Paeng mak leuy!

106. **Okay, that's a good price** – Okay, raakaa dee leuy.

107. **Do you have a smaller size?** – Mee dua lek mai khrup/ka?

108. **Do you have a bigger size?** – Mee dua yai mai khrup/ka?

109. **Will you be here tomorrow?** – Prungnee yuu mai khrup/ka?

110. **I'll give you 400 Baht, okay?** – Chan hai khun see roy Baht, doklong mai khrup/ka?

NOTE: Thai people do understand the word *okay/ok*. So in the above sentence you can drop “Doklong” in exchange for “Okay”, if you like.

111. **What time do you close the shop?** – Wella bit laan gii mong khrup/ka?

112. **What time do you open the shop?** – Wella bert laan gii mong khrup/ka?

You guessed it! “Bert” means *open* and “Bit” means *closed*. “Are you open”, or, “Are you closed”, can simply be shortened to, “Bert mai khrup/ka”, or, “Bit mai khrup/ka”.

Part 8: Eating Out

With a huge amount of affordable restaurants and food stalls to choose from, not to mention a coffee shop on every corner, eating out is commonplace in Thailand. If you want it spicier, not so sweet or without MSG, you'll need to know these essential phrases to prevent confusion.

Top Tip: Drinks like lattes and fruit shakes tend to be served very sweet in Thailand. If you don't like sickly sweet then always ask for your drink "Waan nid noi" (a little bit sweet). If you want to avoid MSG in your food, say, "Mai oww chuurot (chuulot) khrup/ka").

113. **One large cappuccino please** – Cor cappuccino gael yai, nueng tee khrup/ka.

NOTE: In Thai, different items are classified using different words. In the above sentence, one cappuccino is referred to as "Nueng tee". "Tee" can be used as a classifier for drinks. Another example is "Chin", which is used for pieces of cake: "Saam chin khrup/ka" (Three pieces of cake please).

114. **Two cups please** – Song gael khrup/ka.

115. **Two pieces of chocolate cake please** – Cor cake chocolate song chin khrup/ka.

116. **Cold please** – Cor bpab yen khrup/ka.

117. **Hot please** – Cor bpab raawn khrup/ka.

118. **Can I have some ice please** – Cor naam keng hai noi khrup/ka.

119. **A lot please** – Yer Yer khrup/ka.

NOTE: The word “Mak”, often said in double form, as “mak mak”, is also used to express a lot of something. However, “Yer”, or “yer yer”, is broadly used where food is concerned.

120. **One bottle of water please** – Cor nam nueng kuwad khrup/ka.

121. **No sugar** – Mai sai naam daan khrup/ka.

122. **No milk** – Mai sai nom khrup/ka.

123. **Not sweet** – Waan nid noi khrup/ka.

124. **No chilli please** – Mai sai pik khrup/ka.

125. **Very spicy please** – Phet mak leuy khrup/ka.

126. **A little bit of chilli please** – Sai pik nid noi khrup/ka.

127. **Is this sour?** – Briow mai khrup/ka?

128. **I would like to see the menu please** – Cor duu menu noi khrup/ka.

129. **What do you recommend from the menu?** – Khun nenam arai khrup/ka?

130. **One glass of fresh orange juice please** – Cor naam som sot, nueng gael khrup/ka.

131. **May I have a fork please** – Cor somm noi khrup/ka.

132. **Does this contain milk?** – Sai nom maa duay mai khrup/ka?

133. **Does this contain dairy?** – Sai nom jak sat mai khrup/ka?

134. **I don't eat meat** – Phom/chan mai gin nua sat.

Another way to indicate that you are vegetarian is to say that you only eat vegetables: “Gin pak yang diiow khrup/ka”.

135. **Food** – Ahaan.

136. **Breakfast** – Ahaan chaow.

137. **Lunch** – Ahaan tiang.

138. **Dinner** – Ahaan yen.

139. **Fruit** – Pollomai.

140. **Vegetables** – Pak.

141. **Meat** – Nua sat.

142. **Dessert** – Kong waan.

143. **Plate** – Jaan.

144. **Bowl** – Tuuay.

145. **Spoon** – Chawn.

146. **Knife** – Meet.

147. **Fork** – Somm

Part 9: Socialising

Tourists and expats are often keen to develop a more personal acquaintance with locals yet remain restricted by the language barrier. This section will help you with social interaction beyond a simple “Hello”. There are also a few compliments for those pursuing a more intimate encounter.

Top Tip: If you are developing an intimate relationship with a Thai person, go slowly. Have fun, relax and certainly don’t make physical advances on the first few dates.

148. **Do you speak English** – Puut pasaa Angrit dai mai khrup/ka?

149. **What is your job?** – Khun tam ngan arai khrup/ka?

150. **How old are you?** – A yuu tao rai khrup/ka?

151. **What are your hobbies?** – Ngam aderek kong khun tam arai khrup/ka?

152. **What did you study at university?** – Khun rien witcha arai?

153. **Do you have any brothers or sisters?** – Khun mee pii sau luu pii chai mai khrup/ka?
154. **Do you have children?** – Khun mee luuk ruu yang khrup/ka?
155. **Your child is so cute!** – Luuk kong khun narak mak leuy!
156. **Where do you come from in Thailand?** – Khun yuu muang Thai khun yuu jangwaat arai khrup/ka?
157. **Have you ever been outside of Thailand?** – Khun coy pai dang prateet mai khrup/ka?
158. **Do you like movies?** – Khun chorp duu nang mai khrup/ka?
159. **Do you like football?** – Khun chorp duu footbon mai khrup/ka?
160. **Do you like to play sport?** – Khun chorp len giilaa mai khrup/ka?
161. **Can you swim?** – Khun waii naam dai mai khrup/ka?
162. **What kind of music do you like?** – Khun chorp preng plaphet arai khrup/ka?
163. **You are a nice person** – Khun ben con nii sai dee khrup/ka.

164. **Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend?** – Khun mee faen ruu yang?

165. **You are very beautiful** – Khun suuway khrup/ka.

166. **Can I have your telephone number please?** – Cor ber thorsaap kong
khun noi dai mai khrup/ka?

167. **Would you like to go for dinner?** – Khun dong gaan pai tan ahaan gap
phom/chan mai khrup/ka?

168. **Would you like to see a movie with me?** – Khun ja pai duu nang gap
phom/chan mai khrup/ka?

169. **Are you having fun?** – Khun sanook mai khrup/ka?

Part 10: Thai Numbers & Thai Time

Thai Numbers

Thai numbers are pretty easy to get to grips with. Once you've learnt to count from one to ten you'll be counting to one hundred with ease in no time. Once you get up to ten thousand things do get a little trickier!

170. **One** – Nueng.

171. **Two** – Song.

172. **Three** – Saam.

173. **Four** – See.

174. **Five** – Haa.

175. **Six** – Hock.

176. **Seven**- Jet.

177. **Eight** – Bpaaet.

178. **Nine** – Gow.

179. **Ten** – Sip.

180. **Eleven** – Sip et.

NOTE: “Et” is used for the number 1, after a multiple of 10, all the way up to 90.

For example:

31 = Saam sip et

41 = See sip et

51 = Haa sip et

91 = Gow sip et

181. **Twelve** – Sip song.

182. **Thirteen** – Sip saam.

Numbers from 12-19 continue in the same format as they do when counting from 2-9, except you add “Sip” to the beginning until you get to 20.

183. **Twenty** – Yee sip.

21 = Yee sip et

22 = Yee sip song

23 = Yee sip saam

And so forth until the next denominator of ten.

184. **Thirty** – Saam sip.

31 = Saam sip et

32 = Saam sip song

33 = Saam sip saam

And so forth until the next denominator of ten.

185. **Forty** – See sip.

41 = See sip et

42 = see sip song

43 = see sip saam

And so forth until the next denominator of ten.

When counting in tens from 30 – 90, continue in the same format as you would when counting from 3-9, except add “Sip” to the beginning until you get to 100.

186. **One hundred** – Nueng roy.

200 = Song roy

300 = Saam roy

400 = See roy

500 = Haa roy

NOTE: When you get into the hundreds, simply apply the numbers as you've already learnt them.

Example: 122 = Nueng roy yee sip song.

187. **One thousand** – Nueng pan.

– Song pan

– Saam pan

– See pan

– Haa pan

NOTE: When you get into the thousands, simply apply the numbers as you've already learnt them.

Example: 1,143 = Nueng pan nueng roy see sip saam.

188. **Ten thousand** – Nueng mueng.

10,500 = Nueng mueng haa roy

11,000 = Nueng mueng nueug pan

12,000 = Nueng mueng song pan

13,000 = Nueng mueng sam pan

14,000 = Nueng mueng see pan

15,000 = Nueng mueng haa pan

NOTE: When you get into tens of thousands, simply apply the numbers as you've already learnt them.

Example: 12,142 = Nueng mueng song pan nueng roy see sip song.

When you reach decimals of ten, simply use the appropriate number followed by

“Mueng”:

20,000 = Song mueng

30,000 = Saam mueng

40,000 = See mueng

50,000 = Haa mueng

189. One hundred thousand – Nueng saan.

200,000 = Song saan

300,000 = Saam saan

400,000 = See saan

500,000 = Haa saan

NOTE: When you get to one hundred thousand+, simply apply the numbers as you’ve already learnt them.

Example: 133,145 = Nueng saan saam mueng saam pan nueng roy see sip haa.

190. One million – Nueng laan.

NOTE: When you get into the millions, simply apply the numbers as you’ve already learnt them.

Example: 1, 263,158 = Nueng laan song saan hock mueng saam pan nueng roy haa sip bpaet.

191. **One billion** – Pan laan.

Thai Time

It must be said that learning Thai time is pretty difficult. We've tried to simplify things as much as possible, but if you're still struggling try the top tip below.

Top Tip: When in doubt over Thai time, speak using the 24-hour clock followed by the word "Naligaa", which literally means *watch/clock*. For example, 7 o' clock would become "Jet naligaa". You can indicate morning or evening using the words "Mong chao" for morning, and "Yen" for evening. Easy!

192. **1am - 5am:** use "Tii" followed by the numbers used to count from 1-5.

Example: Tii nueng / tii song, / tii saam / tii see / tee haa.

NOTE: The T in *tii* is a T that sounds like a cross between a T and a D, which often sounds more "Dtee" than "Tii"

193. **6am - 11am:** use the numbers you learnt to count from 6-11, followed by the words "Mong-chao".

Example: Hock mong chao / jet mong chao / bpaet mong chao.

194. **12 noon** – Tiiang.

195. **1pm** – Bai mong.

196. **2pm – 3pm**: Bai song mong / bai saam mong.

197. **4pm – 6pm**: At 4pm we officially enter the early evening zone, and so we use the word “Yen” to indicate the time period.

Example: See mong yen / haa mong yen / hock mong yen.

198. **7pm – 11pm**: When the clock strikes 7pm we need to start using the word “Thuum”, right up until 12am.

Example: Nueng thuum / song thuum / saam tuum / see thuum / haa tuum.

199. **12am (midnight)** – Thiang koon.

Bonus Section: Days of the Week, Months & Colours

Days of the Week

Days of the week are pretty easy to say in Thai, but months of the year are a real mouthful, with even the most proficient foreign speaker having trouble remembering them all. Don't worry about the months too much for now; the days of the week and the colours listed below will be more useful in the short term.

- **Monday:** Wan jan (The first day of the week is easy to remember if you associate it with the first three letters of the first month in English – January).

- **Tuesday:** Wan anghan.

- **Wednesday:** Wan phuut (this is easy to remember because it sounds like “Puut”, which means *to speak*).

- **Thursday:** Wan paruuhat.

- **Friday:** Wan suk (associate Friday in Thai with the similar sounding “Suk suk”, which means *well-done* – in reference to how you want your steak).

– **Saturday:** Wan sow (associate Saturday with the similar sounding word “Sao”, which means younger sister).

– **Sunday:** Wan atit.

Months of the Year

To achieve a more accurate pronunciation of the months of the year, break the words up into syllables. For example, break *July* down as follows: “Ga-rak-ga-da-khom”. Breaking the word down like this while speaking slowly will help Thais understand you better.

– **January:** Magarakhom.

– **February:** Goomphapaan.

– **March:** Meenaakhom.

– **April:** Puutsaaphaakhom.

– **May:** Maysaayon.

– **June:** Meethunaayon.

- **July:** Garakgadakhom.

- **August:** Singhakhom.

- **September:** Ganyayon.

- **October:** Douraakhom.

- **November:** Pruutsajigaayon.

- **December:** Thanwaakhom.

Colours

The word for colour in Thai is “See”, and Thais use this word to clarify that they are indeed referring to a colour and not a name or something else. For this reason we’ve put the word *see* before each colour so that you can familiarise yourself with this way of speaking.

– **Red:** See deng.

– **Yellow:** See luang.

– **Blue:** See far.

– **Black:** See duum.

– **Pink:** See chompoo.

– **Green:** See kiiaw.

– **Brown:** See nam daan.

– **White:** See khao.

– **Purple:** See muuwang.

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