

THAI
LANGUAGE 

พูดอ่าน หนังสือไทย

FOR THE BEGINNER

ก ข ข ค ค ฅ ฌ ง จ ฎ ฎ ฏ



Mantana Kiettipongse

ดวงกมลพับลิชชิ่ง
นำเสนอหนังสือดี มีคุณค่า

Introduction

Thailand is a beautiful country, there is no way of enjoying your stay without knowing how to communicate with the people. No matter how difficult it is, if you want your stay to be memorable, learning the language is a must.

The author of this book had a lot of experience in teaching Thai to foreign students in the university both in group as well as in individual for quite a number of years, she knows where the difficulty lies. Therefore, in order to help those who want to learn Thai language by themselves, she compiled her knowledge in Thai language teaching into this little book "Thai language for the Beginner".

The publisher hopes, if the learners persist in learning and follow the steps given in this book, they will surely be fluent in speaking and reading in no time.

Words of advice, intonation is one of the most important in Thai language, so try to pronounce the words correctly from the very beginning and you will have no difficulty later on. Remember pronounce the wrong tone is like playing the wrong key.

Enjoy your stay and have fun in learning the language.

Duangkamol Publishing

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The phonetic transcription for Thai language

1.1 Vowels

There are 21 vowel sounds, divided into 2 groups: 18 single vowels and 3 diphthongs.

Chart 1 : Vowel sounds

	Sounds	Thai Examples	Meanings	Similar Sounds in English
ิ ี	/ i /	/ bin /	to fly	bin
ึ ื	/ ii /	/ pii /	year	pea
เ-เอ	/ e /	/ yen /	cool	yen
เ-	/ ee /	/ keen /	to conscript	gain
เ-เอ	/ ε /	/ bèη /	to share	bank
เ-เ	/ εε /	/ phεε /	raft	pear
ั ำ	/ i̇ /	/ diη /	to pull	pedal
ๅ ๆ	/ i̇i̇ /	/ mi̇i̇ /	hand	-
เ-อๅ	/ ə /	/ prə /	dirty	about, the
เ-อ	/ əə / əə	/ dəən /	to walk	burn
เ-อๅ	/ a /	/ kan /	to prevent	gun
ๅ-	/ aa /	/ kaa /	crow	father
ๅ ุ	/ u /	/ yuη /	mosquito	foot
ๅ ู	/ uu /	/ puun /	cement	food

	/ o /	/ bon /	on, up	obey
	/ oo /	/ too /	big	toe
	/ ɔ /	/ hɔ̌ /	to soar	horrid
	/ ɔɔ /	/ khɔɔ /	neck	corner
	/ iɑ /	/ rɪɑ /	boat	-
	/ ua /	/ khrua /	kitchen	croissant, tour

1.2 Consonants

The sounds of Thai consonants consist of 20 initial consonants and 8 final constants. The initial consonants are further divided into single consonants and clusters.

Chart 2: Single Initial Consonants

	Sounds	Thai Examples	Meanings	Similar Sounds in English
บ	/ b /	/ bin /	to fly	be
ป	/ p /	/ puu /	a crab	spoon
พ	/ ph /	/ phan /	thousand	pun
ด	/ d /	/ duu /	to look at	do
ต	/ t /	/ taa /	eye	star
ท	/ th /	/ thɔɔŋ /	gold	tongs
ข	*/ k /	/ kɛɛn /	axis	gander
ค	/ kh /	/ kham /	word	come
จ	*/ c /	/ ciin /	Chinese	jean
ช	/ ch /	/ chaam /	bowl	charm
ฟ	/ f /	/ fan /	tooth	fun
ทร	/ s /	/ saay /	sand	sign
ห	/ h /	/ hây /	to give	hi



ว	/ w /	/ wan /	day	won
ย	/ y /	/ yaŋ /	still	young
ม	/ m /	/ maa /	to come	mar
น	/ n /	/ nɔɔn /	to lie down	naught
ง	/ ŋ /	/ ŋaw /	shadow	singing
ร	/ r /	/ ram /	bran	rum
ล	/ l /	/ lem /	to nibble	lemon

(* / k, c / are unvoiced while “g, j” are voiced)

Chart 3: Clusters

	Sounds	Thai Examples	Meanings	Similar Sounds in English
กร	*/ kr /	/ kraam /	molar	gramme
กล	*/ kl /	/ klua /	to be scared	glow
กว	*/ kw /	/ kwaaŋ /	deer	language
(* /kr, kh, kw / are unvoiced, while “gr, gl, gw” are voiced).				
คร	/ khr /	/ khray /	who	cry
คล	/ khl /	/ khlam /	to fumble	clam
คว	/ khw /	/ khwan /	smoke	queen
ตร	/ tr /	/ troŋ /	straight	strong
ปร	/ pr /	/ prɛŋ /	brush	spring
ปล	/ pl /	/ plaa /	fish	splash
พร	/ phr /	/ phraan /	hunter	pray
พล	/ phl /	/ phleeŋ /	song	play

Chart 4: Final Consonants

	Sounds	Thai Examples	Meanings	Note
ป	/ -p /	/ síp /	ten	The sound of the final consonant is not released.
ต	/ -t /	/ pèt /	eight	
ก	/ -k /	/ hòk /	six	
ม	/ -m /	/ sǎam /	three	
น	/ -n /	/ sǔun /	zero	
ง	/ -ŋ /	/ sǒwŋ /	two	
ย	/ -y /	/ rǒy /	hundred	
ว	/ -w /	/ kâaw /	nine	

1.3 Tones

There are 5 tones which signify the meaning of the words.

Chart 5: Tones

Symbols	Labels	Tone Distribution	Meanings
-	mid	/ khaaw / ทาว	smell of flesh fish
˘	low	/ khàaw / ข่าว	news
ˆ	falling	/ khâaw / ข้าว	rice
ˊ	high	/ kháaw / ข้าว	a kind of fish
ˋ	rising	/ khǎaw / ขาว	white

The Characteristics of Thai language

2.1 Thai is a tonal language, which is the meaning of a word depends upon the tone. eg.

เสื่อ / sǎa / (low tone) = a mat.

เสื้อ / sǎa / (falling tone) = a blouse, shirt.

เสือ / sǎa / (rising tone) = a tiger.

2.2 There are not indefinite or definite articles (a, an, the), but there are many final particles to show the politeness, question, request, persuasions and enforcement. They are / khráp khǎ, cǎ, cá, ná, lǎ, sǐ, máy / etc.

ครับค่ะ คำคะ นะ ล่ะ ชี้ ไหม

2.3 Adjective follows noun e.g.

English: Black cat is in the white room.

Thai : / mǎw dam yùu nay hôŋ khǎaw / (black = / dam /, cat = / mǎw /, is = / yùu / in = / nay /, white = / khǎaw / room = / hôŋ /)

2.4 There are words called “Classifiers”, used

a) After the numeral e.g.

English: One house Thai: /Bāan nǐŋ lǎŋ/

Two houses /Bāan sǎwŋ lǎŋ/

(house, houses = /bāan/, one = /nǐŋ/, two = /sǎwŋ/, /lǎŋ/ is a classifier for house)



b) Before the ordinal or demonstrative e.g.

English: The first house. Thai: /bâan lăŋ thîi nîŋ/ บ้านหลังที่หนึ่ง
The second house. /bâan lăŋ thîi sǎwŋ/ บ้านหลังที่สอง
This house /bâan lăŋ nîi/ บ้านหลังนี้
That house /bâan lăŋ nán/ บ้านหลังนั้น
(First = /thîi nîŋ/, second = /thîi sǎwŋ/, this = /nîi/, that = nán)
ที่หนึ่ง ที่สอง นี่ นั้น

2.5 A word does not change its form, regardless of how it is used in a sentence e.g.

1. English: I go to school. Thai: /phôm pay rooŋrian/
ผมไปโรงเรียน
He goes to school. /Khăw pay rooŋrian/ เขาไปโรงเรียน
I went to school. /phôm pay rooŋrian/ ผมไปโรงเรียน
(I = /phôm/ go, goes, went = /pay/, school = /rooŋrian/)
ผม ไป โรงเรียน

2. English: One tooth. Thai: /fan nîŋ sîi/ ฟันหนึ่งซี่
Two teeth. /fan sǎwŋ sîi/ ฟันสองซี่
(tooth, teeth = /fan/, /sîi/ is a classifier for tooth, teeth.)
ฟัน ซี่

2.6 A word may be repeated in order to express plurality or emphasis e.g.

1. English: Friend Thai: /phân/ เพื่อน
Friends /phân phân / เพื่อน เพื่อน
2. English: good Thai: /dii/. ดี
very good /dîi-dii, dii mâak/ ดีดี, ดีมาก

Thai writing system

Thai writing is an alphabetical system with 44 consonants, 32 vowels and 4 tone marks. Phonologically, it appears that a certain sound is represented by more than one symbol. Phonetically, the Thai language has 20 consonants, 21 vowels and 5 tones.

The Thai languages write from left to right without punctuation between words. The punctuation will come at the end of sentence or a long phrase, for example:

ภาษาไทยไม่ยากเลย : Thai language is not difficult at all.
Pronouncing: /phaa-săa thay mâ yâak ləəy/.

Since Thai language has a lot of loan words from neighboring languages, many words are spelled in such a way that they represent the original words, such as Pali or Sanskrit, but they are usually pronounced in a Thai way, some consonants are silent and some symbols vary in sound representation.

3.1 Consonants (พยัญชนะ /phá-yan-chá-ná)

Symbols

A Thai consonant alphabet is always named in association with an object or a living thing, and that alphabet



is usually an initial consonant of the syllable meaning that object or living thing. For example, *ก*, is named *ก. ไก่*, pronouncing /kəw kày/. The word “*ไก่*” which means a chicken has *ก*. as an initial consonant. All consonants are pronounced by putting / *ว* / after the sound which they represent.

Below are the consonants symbols, their names, the meanings of names, and their phonetic symbols. They are presented in alphabetical order.

No.	Consonant Symbols.	Names	Meanings	Phonetic symbols.
1	ก	kəw kày	chicken	/k/
2	ข	khəw khày	egg	/kh/
3	ฃ*	khəw khàt	bottle	/kh/
4	ค	khəw khwaay	water buffalo	/kh/
5	ฅ*	khəw khon	human	/kh/
6	ฆ	khəw rá-khaŋ	bell	/kh/
7	ง	ŋəw ŋuu	snake	/ŋ/
8	จ	cəw caan	plate	/c/
9	ฉ	chəw chiŋ	cymbal	/ch/
10	ช	chəw cháaŋ	elephant	/ch/
11	ซ	səw sôo	chain	/s/
12	ฌ	chəw chəə	tree	/ch/
13	ญ	yəw yǎŋ	woman	/y/
14	ฎ	dəw chá-daa	pinnacled coronet	/d/
15	ฏ	təw pà-tàk	goad	/t/
16	ฐ	thəw thǎan	base	/th/
17	ฑ	thəw monthoo	a character in Ramayana	/th/
18	ฒ	thəw phūu thāw	aged person	/th/
19	ณ	nəw neen	novice monk	/n/
20	ด	dəw dèk	child	/d/



No.	Consonant Symbols.	Names		Meanings	Phonetic symbols.
21	ต	t	tàw	tortoise	/t/
22	ถ	th	thǎw	bag	/th/
23	ท	th	thá-hǎan	soldier	/th/
24	ธง	th	thor	flag	/th/
25	น	n	nǎu	mouse	/n/
26	บ	b	baymáay	leaf	/b/
27	ป	p	plaa	fish	/p/
28	ผ	ph	phǎw	bee	/ph/
29	ฝ	f	fǎa	lid, partition	/f/
30	พ	ph	phaan	a plate with high base	/ph/
31	ฟ	f	fan	tooth	/f/
32	ภ	ph	sāmphaw	Chinese schooner	/ph/
33	ม	m	mǎa	horse	/m/
34	ย	y	yák	demon	/y/
35	ร	r	rǎa	boat, ship	/r/
36	ล	l	li	monkey	/l/
37	ว	w	wǎen	ring	/w/
38	ศ	s	sǎa-laa	pavilion	/s/
39	ษ	s	rǎ-sǎi	hermit	/s/
40	ฐ	s	sǎa	tiger	/s/
41	ห	h	hǎip	case, baggage	/h/
42	ฬ	l	cù-laa	name of a kite	/l/
43	อ	-	-ǎa	owl	-
44	ฮ	n	nók hūuk	owl	/h/

*๓ and ๓ are obsolete. Consonant no. 43, อ, only fills in the initial consonant position in the syllable which has no initial consonant. It takes the tone distribution of the mid consonants.

Thai consonants are classified into three groups, according to their characteristics: mid consonants, low consonants and high consonants. These three groups of consonants will effect different tone distributions, which will be discussed later.

3.1.1 Mid consonants. There are nine letters but six sounds in the mid group, as shown in the following chart.

Consonants	Pronouncing	Phonetic Symbols
ก	กว	/k/
จ	จว	/c/
ฎ	ดว	/d/
ค	ดว	/d/
ฏ	ตว	/t/
ต	ตว	/t/
บ	บว	/b/
ป	ปว	/p/
อ*	ว	-

*The sound of “อ” is the sound of a vowel as shown in chart 1 (1.1)

2 High consonants. There are eleven letters but only two of high group. The following chart shows all members of the class

Consonants	Pronouncing	Phonetic Symbols
ก	khǎw	/kh/
ข (obsolete)	khǎw	/kh/
ฅ	chǎw	/ch/
ฐ	thǎw	/th/
ถ	thǎw	/th/
ผ	phǎw	/ph/
ฝ	fǎw	/f/
ศ	sǎw	/s/
ษ	sǎw	/s/
ส	sǎw	/s/
ห	hǎw	/h/

*A high consonant is usually pronounced with a rising tone.

3.1.3 Low Consonants. There are twenty-four letters but fourteen sounds of low group. The chart below shows all of them.

No.	Consonants	Pronouncing	Phonetic symbols
1	ก	khว	/kh/
2	ก (obsolete)	khว	/kh/
3	ข	khว	/kh/
4	ง	ngว	/ŋ/
5	ช	chว	/ch/
6	ซ	sว	/s/
7	ฌ	chว	/ch/
8	ญ	yว	/y/
9	ท	thว	/th/
10	ฒ	thว	/th/
11	ณ	nว	/n/
12	ด	thว	/th/
13	ต	thว	/th/
14	น	nว	/n/
15	พ	phว	/ph/

16	ฟ	ฟว	/f/
17	ภ	ภว	/ph/
18	ม	มว	/m/
19	ย	ยว	/y/
20	ร	รว	/r/
21	ล	ลว	/l/
22	ว	พว	/w/
23	ฬ	ลว	/l/
24	ฮ	หว	/h/

Either a mid consonant or a low consonant is usually pronounced with a mid tone. The difference will occur in the word formation.

3.2 Vowels (สระ - sà-rà)

There are thirty-two forms of vowel in Thai. Among them, eighteen are single vowels: short and long, six are diphthongs, the four contain the sounds of two initial consonants /r/, /l/.

The following 3 charts are the forms of single, diphthong and special vowels: the ones which contain the sounds of consonants.

Chat 1: Single Vowels

Short forms	Phonetic Symbols	Long forms	Phonetic symbols
อะ	/a/	-า	/aa/
อิ	/i/	-ีย	/ii/
ึ	/ɪ/	-ีย	/iɪ/
อุ	/u/	-ู	/uu/
เอ-ะ	/e/	เ-ะ	/ee/
เเอ-ะ	/ɛ/	เเ-ะ	/εε/
โ-ะ	/o/	โ-ะ	/oo/
เ-า	/ɔ/	-อ	/ɔɔ/
เ-อ	/ə/	เ-อ	/eə/

Note: A blank as marked by a dash is a position where a consonant is inserted to form a syllable or a word.

Chart 2: Diphthongs

Short forms	Phonetic Symbols	Long forms	Phonetic symbols
เีย	/ia/	เีย	/ia/
เือ	/ɪa/	เือ	/ɪa/
เัว	/ua/	เัว	/ua/

The phonetic symbols /ia,ɪa, ua/ are used for both short and long vowels forms because the short forms are scarcely used.

Chart 3: Special Vowels

Forms	Phonetic Symbols
ำ	/am/
เ	/ay/
เ	/ay/
เ-า	/aw/
ิ	/ri/
ึ	/rii/
ุ	/li/
ู	/lii/

3.2.1 Order of vowels.

There are two ordering systems in the Thai vowels, the traditional order, the dictionary order. The traditional order will go by sounds and it does not cover all variant of vowel forms. The traditional order system is as follows.

No.	Forms	Sounds	Examples	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	ะ	a	กะ	kà	to estimate
2	-า	aa	กา	kaa	crow
3	ิ	i	ติ	tì	to blame
4	ึ	ii	ดี	dii	good
5	ุ	ì	ดึง	dɨŋ	to pull
6	ู	ï	*มือ	mɨ	hand
			ยืน	yɨn	to stand

7	ุ	u	สุก	sùk	ripe
8	ู	uu	ดู	duu	to look
9	เ-ะ	e	เตะ	tè	to kick
10	เ-	ee	เท	thee	to pour
11	แ-ะ	ɛ	และ	lɛ	and
12	แ-	ɛɛ	แพ	phɛɛ	raft
13	เ-อะ	ə	เลอะ	lá	messy
14	เ-อ	əə	เรอ	rəə	to belch
15	โ-ะ	o	โปะ	pò	to coat over
16	โ-	oo	โต	too	big
17	เ-าะ	ɔ	เคาะ	khó	to knock, rap
18	-อ	ɔɔ	คอ	khɔɔ	neck
19	เ- าะ	ua (short)	ผัวะ	phùa	-
20	เ- ัว	ua (long)	ผัว	phǔa	husband
21	เ- ียะ	ia (short)	เฟียะ	phìa	-
22	เ- ีย	ia (long)	เมีย	mia	wife
23	เ- ือะ	ie (short)	เฟือะ	phia	-
24	เ- ือ	ie (long)	เรือ	ria	a boat



25	ำ	am	ดำ	dam	black
26	เ-	ay	ใน	nay	in
27	เ-	ay	ใน	nay	spinning wheel
28	เ - ำ	aw	เดา	daw	to guess
29	ฤ	rĭ	ฤดู	rĭ-duu	season
30	ฤ	rĭ	ฤๅ	rĭ-sĭi	hermit
31	ฤ	lĭ	ระฤก	rá-lik	to recall
32	ฤ	lĭ	ฤชา	lĭ-chaa	widely known

อ is filled in after the initial consonant when the syllable with ำ has no final consonant.

No. 19, 21, 23 are used in onomatopoeia.

No. 31, 32 are obsolete.

3.2.2 Positions of vowels

The vowels occur in five positions: before, after, above, below and surround a consonant. The following charts show vowels in all positions in words.

Chart 1. Vowels before consonants.

Forms	Words	Pronunciation	Meanings
เ-	เกร	kee-ree	wayward
แ-	แบน	bĕen	flat
โ-	โยน	yoon	to throw
เ-	ไป	pay	to go
เ-	ใจ	cay	heart



Chart 2. Vowels after consonants

Forms	Words	Pronunciation	Meanings
-ะ	จะ	cà	shall, will
-า	นา	naa	rice field
-ำ	คำ	kham	word
-อ	พอ	phoo	enough
-ัวะ	จัวะ	cúa	* very
-ว	บัว	bua	water lily

*จัวะ is used after the word “ขาว” /khǎaw/ =white, used as intensifier, means “really white.”

Chart 3. Vowels above consonants

Forms	Words	Pronunciation	Meanings
ดิน	ดิน	din	soil
ปีน	ปีน	piin	to climb
ซึม	ซึม	sīm	drowsy
ลืม	ลืม	liim	to forget

Chart 4. Vowels below consonants.

Forms	Words	Pronunciation	Meanings
ดู	ดู	dù	to scold
ดู	ดู	duu	to look

Chart 5. Vowels surround consonants

Forms	Words	Pronunciation	Meanings
เ - ะ	เตะ	lé	crushed, mushy
แ - ะ	เกาะ	kè	sheep
เ - าะ	เกาะ	kò	island
เ - อะ	เถอะ	thò	a particle expressing decision
เ - อ	เธอ	thəə	you, she
โ - ะ	โตะ	ló	to throw down
เ - ย	เลีย	lia	to lick
เ - อ	เดือน	dian	month
เ - ำ	เสา	sǎw	post

No words for the forms เ - ะ, เ - ะ

3.3 Tones (วรรณยุกต์ – wan-ná-yúk)

There are five tones in Thai language: mid, low, falling, high and rising. There are four tone markers for low, falling, high and rising tones. There is no tone marker for mid tone. The following charts show the tones and tone markers.

Chart 1. Names of Tones

Types	Phonetic Symbols	Name	Words	Pronunciation	Meaning
mid	—	sǎŋ sǎa-man	มา	maa	to come
low	`	sǎŋ èek	ปิด	pìt	to close
falling	^	sǎŋ thoo	มาก	mâak	many
high	´	sǎŋ trii	คิด	khít	to think
rising	˘	sǎŋ càttà-waa	สี	sǐi	colour

Chart 2. Names of tone markers

Types	Name	Words	Pronunciation	tone	Meaning
'	máay èek	ป่า พ่อ ปรา	páa phô práa	low falling low	forest father untasty
๒	máay thoo	ป้า รู้ กว้าง	pâa rúu kwâaŋ	falling high falling	aunt to know wide
๓	máay trii	เกิ	kée	high	false
+	máay càttà-waa	แจ้ว	cěw	rising	fantastic, bright

- Note**
1. The tone marker is put above the initial consonant or the second letter of the cluster initial.
 2. The tone of the marker varies as the class of the consonants: mid, high and low.
 3. From the chart 1, it indicates that the words without tone markers make tones too.



3.4 The names of some writing symbols

1. ไม้ไต่คู้ /máay tàỳ kkúu/ “^๕” This sign is used to signalize a short vowel. e.g.

เล็ก /lék/ เป็น /pen/

2. ไม้ยมก /máay yá-mók/ “^๖” This sign is used to show word repetition. e.g.

เล็กๆ /lék lék/ ต่างๆ /tàaŋ tàaŋ/

3. *ไม้ทัณฑฆาต /máay than-thá-khâat/ “^๗” This sign is used to put above the consonant that is not pronounced. e.g.

การ์ตูน /kaa-tuun/ เล่ห์ /lêe/

4. ไม้หันอากาศ /máay hǎn-aa-kàat/ “^๘” This sign is used to replace the vowel “a”, when the word has a final consonant. e.g.

วัน /wan /, ยัง /yaŋ /.

5. ปลายลใหญ่ /pay yaan yàỳ/ “๗๗” This is used in the same way as “etc” in the English language.

6. ตัวเลขไทย /tua-lêek thay /

๑ ๒ ๓ ๔ ๕ ๖ ๗ ๘ ๙ ๐

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

* The silent mark “^๗” usually is called “kaa-ran”, so the word เล่ห์ distributed as ล + เ + ห + ^๗, pronounced “โลว sàrà ee hǎw kaa-ran”.

3.5 The changed forms of some vowels

Some vowels which are followed by the final consonants will change their forms. The following chart will show the change of those vowels

Vowels	Changed	Examples	Note
-ะ /a/	-ะ -	จะ+บ = จับ /cà/ /càp/	“ะ” is deleted and /máay hǎn aa kàat/ “ะ” is added.
เ-ะ /e/	เ-ะ -	เตะ+ม = เต็ม /tè/ /tem/	“ะ” is deleted and /máay tàyy kkúu/ “ะ” is added.
โ-ะ /o/	--	โละ+ม = ลม /ló/ /lom/	“โ-ะ” is deleted.
แ-ะ /ɛ/	แ-ะ -	แกระ+น = แกรีน /krè/ /krɛn/	“ะ” is deleted and /máay tàyy kkúu/ “ะ” is added.
เ-อ /əə/	1. เ-ะ -	เจอ+ม = เจิม /cəə/ /cəəm/	“-อ” which is the part of the vowel is deleted, and “ะ” is added except the final consonant is “ย”
	2. เ-ย	เลอ+ย = เลย /ləə/ /ləəy/	
-ว /ua/	-ว-	ห้ว+ด = หวด /hǔa/ /hùat/	The part of vowel “ว” is deleted.

Note. The symbol “^๔” can not be used for the words with tone markers. e.g.

เพะ+ง = เพ้ง /pheŋ/, เพะ+ง+ ' = เพ่ง /phêŋ/
เขะ+น = เข้น /khěŋ/, เขะ+น+ ' = เข่น /khèn/
แะ+ง = แ่้ง /khǎŋ/, แะ+ง+ ' = แ่ง /khèn/

ตัวอย่าง

ภาษาอังกฤษ

THAI LANGUAGE



FOR THE BEGINNER

ก ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ ง

จ ฉ ช ซ ฌ ญ ฎ

ฏ ฐ ฑ ฒ ณ ด ต

ถ ท ธ น บ ป ผ

ฝ ฟ พ ภ ม ย ร

ล ว ศ ษ ส ห ฬ

อ อ



ดวงกมลพับลิชชิ่ง
นำเสนอหนังสือดี มีคุณค่า

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ISBN 978-974-10-3508-3



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