

trong we la

kít waa

phưak rao

săai

kềe mong ká

mâi tông tuen ta nòk

kam lang

tho

tông koan kwaam chuây lũa

roem

chua mong reng reeb

NATASHA: What time is it? We're going to be late!

TONY: It's a quarter after seven. We're on time. Don't panic.

NATASHA: But I <sup>tae</sup>thought we had to be at the restaurant by 7:30 <sup>phua</sup> for the surprise party. We'll never make it there with all this <sup>kaan: la raaj jon</sup> evening traffic.

TONY: Sure we will. <sup>nac non</sup>Rush hour <sup>klai job</sup> is almost over. Anyway, the party starts at 8:00. But I do <sup>tae</sup>need <sup>saen thaang</sup>help with directions. Can you <sup>thoam phuak khak</sup>call the restaurant and ask them where we <sup>jot</sup>park <sup>rot thec nai</sup>our car?



hour mong min  
30 = khrueng  
minute  
-naa thee -

6 mong  
7 mong  
8 mong  
11 mong

12 p.m. thiang  
12 a.m. thiang  
khuen

bai 1  
bai 2

1 p.m.  
2 p.m.  
4 p.m.

5 mong yen 5 p.m.  
6 mong yen 6 p.m.  
7 p.m. - 1 thume  
8 p.m. - 2 thume

1 a.m. tee 1  
2 a.m. tee 2  
5 a.m. tee 5

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- It's a quarter after seven. This phrase is one of the most common ways of stating this time. It means: "It's 15 minutes past 7:00." Another possibility here is to simply say: "It's seven fifteen." In general you can say: "It's a quarter past the hour." How do we know the time of day? Look for context clues: "evening traffic."
- Natasha thinks the surprise party begins at 7:30. There are two different ways to express this time. You may say simply "seven thirty" or "half past seven."
- Rush hour is the time of day—usually in the morning and evening—when traffic is heavy because of people commuting to and from their workplace by bus, by car, by subway, on foot, etc.

Can you.....?  
khun..... dai mai?

**LIVEWORKSHEETS**

## Dialogue 1-6: A Telephone Call

núek thǔng	JOHN:	Hi, Alice, <sup>něe</sup> it's John. How are you?
pra maan	ALICE:	Oh, hi, John! I was just thinking about you.
nǎng	JOHN:	That's nice. I <sup>yaàk rǎo wǎa</sup> was wondering if you'd like to <sup>pai</sup> go to a <sup>doo nǎng khuen nēe</sup> movie <sup>q = mái</sup> tonight.
yaàk	ALICE:	<sup>rueng a rai</sup> Sure, I'd love to! What's playing?
nǎe non	JOHN:	I was <sup>kíd</sup> thinking about that new <sup>wǎa</sup> comedy <sup>mái</sup> <i>Lights Out</i> . <sup>q = mái</sup> What do you think? <sup>kíd wǎa yang ngai?</sup>
laew jur gun	ALICE:	Sounds great!
dee jang loei	JOHN:	<sup>ja pup ....</sup> OK, I'll pick you up <sup>roem wae laa</sup> around 7:30. The movie starts at 8:00.
nǎa sǎn jai	ALICE:	See you then. Bye!

for = sǒm rùb  
will = jà

LUKE: Hello? Hi, Stephanie, <sup>thêe... pen yàang rai bâng</sup> how are things at the office?

STEPHANIE: Hi, Luke! How are you? Can you please stop and pick up extra paper for the computer printer? <sup>krueng print</sup>

LUKE: What did you say? <sup>phôod eek kráng</sup> Can you repeat that, please? Did you say to pick up ink for the printer? Sorry, the phone is **cutting out**. <sup>sǎn yaan th rǎ sùb mǎi dee</sup>

STEPHANIE: <sup>lang na</sup> Can you hear me now? <sup>gong khǎ khwaam</sup> No, I <sup>wea</sup> need more computer paper. <sup>tong kaan a rai</sup> Listen, I'll text you exactly what I need. Thanks, Luke.

**Talk to you later.**

LUKE: Thanks, Stephanie. Sorry, my phone has **really bad reception** here. <sup>khun phôod wǎa a rai nǎ?</sup> <sup>khǎ thót</sup>

<sup>dǎi yin</sup> <sup>lǎew khǎi khui gun</sup> <sup>tong kaan</sup> <sup>yùd</sup> <sup>kra dood</sup>

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- There are a few ways to express a lack of understanding and to request additional information. The most common ones are stated, but you can also say "Excuse me" or simply "I can't hear you." In a more formal situation, try saying "I'm sorry?" or "I beg your pardon?" (with a rising intonation).
- When asking someone to clarify information try saying *Can you please repeat that?* / *Can you spell that for me?* / *Can you please write down the address for me?*
- **Cutting out** describes a difficulty in understanding a caller due to poor cellphone reception. If you are having trouble understanding the caller, you can also say *The line is breaking up* / *I am losing you*. If the phone call is disconnected because of poor reception, you can say *The call dropped*.
- **Talk to you later** is the equivalent in a phone conversation of "See you later" in a regular, face-to-face conversation.
- **Reception** here means the availability of cellular service; the possibility to receive and give calls on a cellphone. Cellphone reception can be limited in remote areas, inside large buildings or underground (in the subway, for instance).

## Dialogue 1-8: Coincidences

MEG: Well, hello there, Julia! Long time no see!

JULIA: Meg! Hi! What a coincidence! I haven't seen you in ages! What are you doing here? ..... ma tham a rai thee nee

MEG: I just got a new job in the city, so I'm shopping for some clothes. Hey, what do you think of this shirt?

JULIA: Hmm ... well, you know how much I love blue. See? I've got the same shirt!

MEG: You always did have good taste! What a small world.

. rôt sa ní yom dee jing jing

muang

sể fáh

bang earn mảk

mải jur gun naan loei

mẻan gun

naan mảk

lôk klom jung