

# Language

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This language guide offers useful words and phrases for basic communication in the nine main languages spoken in the regions covered by this book. For more comprehensive coverage of these languages we recommend Lonely Planet phrasebooks: the *Southeast Asia Phrasebook* for Burmese, Khmer, Lao, Thai and Vietnamese, and the *East Timor, Filipino, Indonesian and Malay Phrasebooks* for the other languages.

## BAHASA INDONESIA

### ACCOMMODATION

<b>guesthouse</b>	<i>losmen</i>
<b>bathroom</b>	<i>kamar mandi</i>
<b>bed</b>	<i>tempat tidur</i>
<b>toilet</b>	<i>WC (way say)/kamar kecil</i>
<b>Is there a room available?</b>	<i>Adakah kamar kosong?</i>
<b>May I see the room?</b>	<i>Boleh saya melihat kamar?</i>
<b>one night</b>	<i>satu malam</i>
<b>two nights</b>	<i>dua malam</i>

### CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

<b>Good morning.</b>	<i>Selamat pagi.</i>
<b>Good day.</b>	<i>Selamat siang.</i>
<b>Good afternoon.</b>	<i>Selamat sore.</i>
<b>Good evening/night.</b>	<i>Selamat malam.</i>
<b>Goodbye.</b>	<i>Selamat tinggal.</i>
(to person staying)	
<b>Goodbye.</b>	<i>Selamat jalan.</i>
(to person going)	
<b>How are you?</b>	<i>Apa kabar?</i>
<b>I'm fine.</b>	<i>Kabar baik.</i>

<b>Please.</b>	<i>Tolong.</i>
<b>Thank you (very much).</b>	<i>Terima kasih (banyak).</i>
<b>Yes.</b>	<i>Ya.</i>
<b>No.</b>	<i>Tidak/Bukan.</i>
<b>Excuse me.</b>	<i>Maaf/Permisi.</i>
<b>I don't understand.</b>	<i>Saya tidak mengerti.</i>
<b>Do you speak English?</b>	<i>Bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris?</i>

### EMERGENCIES

<b>Help!</b>	<i>Tolong!</i>
<b>Call a doctor!</b>	<i>Panggil dokter!</i>
<b>Call the police!</b>	<i>Panggil polisi!</i>
<b>I'm lost.</b>	<i>Saya kesasar.</i>
<b>Go away!</b>	<i>Pergil!</i>

### FOOD & DRINK

**I'm a vegetarian/  
I eat only vegetables.** *Saya hanya makan sayuran.*

<b>beef</b>	<i>daging</i>
<b>chicken</b>	<i>ayam</i>
<b>crab</b>	<i>kepiting</i>
<b>egg</b>	<i>telur</i>
<b>fish</b>	<i>ikan</i>
<b>food</b>	<i>makanan</i>
<b>fried noodles</b>	<i>mie goreng</i>
<b>pork</b>	<i>babi</i>
<b>potato</b>	<i>kentang</i>
<b>prawns</b>	<i>udang-udang</i>
<b>rice with odds &amp; ends</b>	<i>nasi campur</i>
<b>fried rice</b>	<i>nasi goreng</i>
<b>white rice</b>	<i>nasi putih</i>
<b>soup</b>	<i>soto</i>
<b>mixed vegetables</b>	<i>sayur-sayuran</i>
<b>fried vegetables</b>	<i>cap cai</i>
<b>beer</b>	<i>bir</i>
<b>coffee</b>	<i>kopi</i>
<b>drinking water</b>	<i>air minum/air putih</i>
<b>milk</b>	<i>susu</i>
<b>orange juice</b>	<i>air jeruk</i>
<b>tea with sugar</b>	<i>teh manis/teh gula</i>
<b>tea without sugar</b>	<i>teh pahit</i>

### NUMBERS

<b>1</b>	<i>satu</i>
<b>2</b>	<i>dua</i>
<b>3</b>	<i>tiga</i>
<b>4</b>	<i>empat</i>

5	lima
6	enam
7	tujuh
8	delapan
9	sembilan
10	sepuluh
11	sebelas
20	duapuluh
21	duapuluh satu
30	tigapuluh
50	limapuluh
100	seratus
1000	seribu
2000	duaribu

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is a/the ...?	Dimana ...?
bank	bank
post office	kantor pos
public telephone	telepon umum
public toilet	WC umum
tourist office	dinas pariwisata

How much is it?	Berapa harganya ini?
expensive	mahal
open/close	buka/tutup

## TIME & DAYS

When?	Kapan?
At what time ...?	Pada jam berapa ...?
today	hari ini
tonight	malam ini
tomorrow	besok
yesterday	kemarin

Monday	hari Senin
Tuesday	hari Selasa
Wednesday	hari Rabu
Thursday	hari Kamis
Friday	hari Jumat
Saturday	hari Sabtu
Sunday	hari Minggu

## TRANSPORT

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	Jam berapa ... berangkat/tiba?
bus	bis/bus
boat	kapal
train	kereta api

bus station	stasiun bis/terminal
ticket	karcis/tiket

## Directions

I want to go to ...	Saya mau pergi ke ...
---------------------	-----------------------

How far?	Berapa jauh?
near/far	dekat/jauh
straight ahead	terus
left/right	kiri/kanan

# BAHASA MALAYSIA

## ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	losmen
room	bilik
bed	tempat tidur
expensive	mahal

Is there a room available?	Ada bilik kosong?
----------------------------	-------------------

How much is it per night/person?	Berapa harga satu malam/orang?
May I see the room?	Boleh saya lihat biliknya?

## CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Good morning.	Selamat pagi.
Good day.	Selamat tengah hari.
(around midday)	
Good evening.	Selamat petang.
Good night.	Selamat malam.
Goodbye.	Selamat tinggal.
(to person staying)	
Goodbye.	Selamat jalan.
(to person leaving)	
Yes.	Ya.
No.	Tidak.
Please.	Tolong/Silakan.
Thank you	Terima kasih (banyak).
(very much).	
You're welcome.	Kembali.
Sorry/Pardon.	Maaf.
Excuse me.	Maafkan saya.
Do you speak English?	Bolehkah anda berbicara bahasa Inggeris?
I don't understand.	Saya tidak faham.

## EMERGENCIES

Help!	Tolong!
Call a doctor!	Panggil doktor!
Call the police!	Panggil polis!
I'm lost.	Saya sesat.
Go away!	Pegi/Belah!

## FOOD & DRINK

I'm a vegetarian/eat only vegetables.	Saya hanya makan sayuran.
---------------------------------------	---------------------------

vegetables only	sayur saja
fish	ikan
chicken	ayam
egg	telur
pork	babi
crab	ketam
beef	daging lembu
prawns	udang
fried rice	nasi goreng
boiled rice	nasi putih
rice with odds & ends	nasi campur
fried noodles	mee goreng
soup	sup
fried vegetables	cap cai
potatoes	kentang
vegetables	sayur-sayuran
drinking water	air minum
orange juice	air jeruk/air oren
coffee	kopi
tea	teh
milk	susu
sugar	gula

## NUMBERS

1	satu
2	dua
3	tiga
4	empat
5	lima
6	enam
7	tujuh
8	delapan
9	sembilan
10	sepuluh
11	sebelas
12	dua belas
13	tiga belas
20	dua puluh
21	dua puluh satu
30	tiga puluh
100	seratus
1000	seribu
2000	dua ribu

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is a/the ...?	Di mana ada ...?
bank	bank
hospital	hospital
post office	pejabat pos
public toilet	tandas awam
tourist office	pejabat pelancong

What time does it open/close?	Pukul berapa buka/tutup?
-------------------------------	--------------------------

How much is it?	Berapa harganya ini?
-----------------	----------------------

## TIME & DAYS

When?	Bila?
How long?	Berapa lama?
today	hari ini
tomorrow	besok
yesterday	kelmarin

Monday	hari Isnin
Tuesday	hari Selasa
Wednesday	hari Rabu
Thursday	hari Kamis
Friday	hari Jumaat
Saturday	hari Sabtu
Sunday	hari minggu

## TRANSPORT

What time does the ... leave?	Pukul berapakah ... berangkat?
bus	bas
train	keretapi
ship	kapal
boat	bot

## Directions

How can I get to ...?	Bagaimana saya pergi ke ...?
Go straight ahead.	Jalan terus.
Turn left/right.	Belok kiri/kanan.
near/far	dekat/jauh
here/there	di sini/di sana

# BURMESE (MYANMAR)

## TONES & PRONUNCIATION

Like Thai, Lao and Vietnamese, Burmese is a tonal language, where changes in the relative pitch of the speaker's voice can affect meaning. There are three basic tones in Burmese:

**high tone** – produced with the voice tense and high-pitched; indicated by an acute accent, eg *ká* (dance)

**high falling tone** – starts with the voice high, then falling; indicated by a grave accent, eg *kà* (car)

**low tone** – the voice is relaxed and remains low; indicated by no accent, eg *ka* (shield)

Three other features important to Burmese pronunciation:

**a stopped syllable** – with a high pitch, the voice is cut off suddenly to produce a glottal stop (similar to the 'non' sound in the middle of the exclamation 'oh-oh'); it's indicated in this guide by a 'q' after the vowel, eg *kaq* (join)

**a weak syllable** – only occurs on the vowel a, and is pronounced like the 'a' in 'ago'; indicated by a 'v' accent, eg *álouk* (work)

**aspirated consonants** – pronounced with an audible puff of breath; indicated by a following apostrophe, eg *s'í* (cooking oil)

## ACCOMMODATION

<b>hotel</b>	<i>ho-the</i>
<b>guesthouse</b>	<i>tèh-k'ò-gàn</i>
<b>May I see the room?</b>	<i>ák'àn cí-bayá-ze?</i>

<b>How much is ...?</b>	<i>... beh-lauq-lèh?</i>
<b>one night</b>	<i>táyeg</i>
<b>two nights</b>	<i>hnáyeg</i>
<b>a single room</b>	<i>táyauq-k'an</i>
<b>a double room</b>	<i>hnáyauq-k'an</i>

## CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

<b>Hello.</b>	<i>min-gála-ba</i>
<b>How are you?</b>	<i>k'ámyà (m)/shin (f) ne-kaùn-yèh-là?</i>
<b>I'm well.</b>	<i>ne-kaùn-ba-deh</i>
<b>Have you eaten?</b>	<i>t'ámin sà-pì-bi-là?</i>
<b>I have eaten.</b>	<i>sà-pì-ba-bi</i>
<b>Thanks.</b>	<i>cè-zù-bèh</i>
<b>Thank you.</b>	<i>cè-zù tin-ba-deh</i>
<b>You're welcome.</b>	<i>keiq-sá mǎshí-ba-bù</i>
<b>Yes.</b>	<i>houq-kéh</i>
<b>No.</b>	<i>mǎhouq-p'ù</i>
<b>Do you speak English?</b>	<i>k'ámyà (m)/shin (f) in-gáleiq-zàgà lo pyàw-daa-thàlà?</i>
<b>I don't understand.</b>	<i>nà-mǎleh-ba-bù</i>

## EMERGENCIES

<b>Help!</b>	<i>keh-ba!</i>
<b>Call a doctor!</b>	<i>s'áya-wun-go k'aw-pè-ba!</i>
<b>Call an ambulance!</b>	<i>lu-na-din-gà k'aw-pè-ba!</i>
<b>I'm lost.</b>	<i>làn pyauq-thwà-bi</i>
<b>Go away!</b>	<i>thwà-zàn!</i>

## FOOD & DRINK

<b>Is there a ... near here?</b>	<i>di-nà-hma shí-dhàlà?</i>
<b>Chinese restaurant</b>	<i>táyouq-s'ain</i>
<b>food stall</b>	<i>sà-thauq-s'ain</i>
<b>restaurant</b>	<i>sà-daw-s'eq</i>
<b>Shan noodle stall</b>	<i>shàn-k'auk-swèh-zain</i>

<b>breakfast</b>	<i>mǎneq-sa</i>
<b>lunch</b>	<i>né-leh-za</i>
<b>dinner</b>	<i>nyá-za</i>
<b>snack/small meal</b>	<i>móun/tháyè-za</i>

## I can't eat meat.

<b>beef</b>	<i>àmèh</i>
<b>bread</b>	<i>paun-móun</i>
<b>butter</b>	<i>t'aw-baq</i>
<b>chicken</b>	<i>ceq-thà</i>
<b>coffee</b>	<i>kaw-fi</i>
<b>egg (boiled)</b>	<i>ceq-ú-byouq</i>
<b>egg (fried)</b>	<i>ceq-ú-jaw</i>
<b>fish</b>	<i>ngà</i>
<b>hot (spicy)</b>	<i>saq-deh</i>
<b>pork</b>	<i>weq-thà</i>
<b>noodles</b>	<i>k'auq-s'wèh</i>
<b>rice (cooked)</b>	<i>t'ámin</i>
<b>soup</b>	<i>hin-jo</i>
<b>sugar</b>	<i>thàjà</i>
<b>plain green tea</b>	<i>láp'eq-yeh-jàn</i>
<b>toast</b>	<i>paun-móun-gin</i>
<b>vegetables</b>	<i>hin-dhi-hin-yweq</i>
<b>vegetarian</b>	<i>theq-thaq-luq</i>
<b>water</b>	<i>ye</i>
<b>water (boiled, cold)</b>	<i>ye-jeq-è</i>
<b>water (bottled)</b>	<i>thán-ye</i>

## NUMBERS

1	<i>tiq/tá</i>
2	<i>hniq/hná</i>
3	<i>thòun</i>
4	<i>lè</i>
5	<i>ngà</i>
6	<i>c'auq</i>
7	<i>k'ú-hniq/k'ú-hnǎ</i>
8	<i>shiq</i>
9	<i>kò</i>
10	<i>(tá)'s'eh</i>
11	<i>s'éh-tiq</i>
12	<i>s'éh-hniq</i>
20	<i>hnás'eh</i>
35	<i>thòun-zéh-ngà</i>
100	<i>táya</i>
1000	<i>(tá)'t'au</i>
10,000	<i>(tá)thàun</i>
100,000	<i>(tá)thèin/lakh</i>

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

<b>Where is a/the ...?</b>	<i>... beh-hma-lèh?</i>
<b>bank</b>	<i>ban-daiq</i>
<b>hospital</b>	<i>s'è-youn</i>
<b>market</b>	<i>zè</i>
<b>pharmacy</b>	<i>s'è-zain</i>
<b>post office</b>	<i>sa-daiq</i>

<b>Where can I buy ...?</b>	<i>... beh-hma weh-yá-mǎlèh?</i>
<b>Do you have ...?</b>	<i>... shí-là</i>
<b>How much is ...?</b>	<i>... beh-lauq-lèh?</i>
<b>expensive</b>	<i>zè-cí-deh</i>
<b>cheap</b>	<i>zè-pàw-deh</i>

## TIME & DAYS

<b>today</b>	<i>di-né</i>
<b>tomorrow</b>	<i>mǎneq-p'yan</i>
<b>yesterday</b>	<i>mǎné-gá</i>

<b>Monday</b>	<i>tánin-la-né</i>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<i>in-ga-né</i>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<i>bouq-dàhù-né</i>
<b>Thursday</b>	<i>ca-dhábàdè-né</i>
<b>Friday</b>	<i>thauq-ca-né</i>
<b>Saturday</b>	<i>sǎne-né</i>
<b>Sunday</b>	<i>tánin-gǎnwe-né</i>

## TRANSPORT

<b>Where is the ...?</b>	<i>... beh-hma-lèh?</i>
<b>bus station</b>	<i>baq-sàkà-geiq</i>
<b>railway station</b>	<i>bu-da-youn</i>
<b>riverboat jetty</b>	<i>thin-bàw-zeiq</i>

<b>When will the ... leave?</b>	<i>... beh-ác'ein t'weq-mǎlèh?</i>
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<b>bus</b>	<i>baq-sàkà</i>
<b>train</b>	<i>mì-yát'à</i>
<b>riverboat</b>	<i>thin-bàw</i>
<b>taxi</b>	<i>àhngà-kà</i>
<b>rickshaw/sidecar</b>	<i>s'aiq-kà</i>
<b>bicycle</b>	<i>seq-bein</i>
<b>motorcycle</b>	<i>mo-ta s'ain-keh</i>

## Directions

<b>How do I get to ...?</b>	<i>... ko beh-lo thwà-yá-dhàlèh?</i>
<b>Is it nearby?</b>	<i>di-nà-hma-là?</i>
<b>Is it far?</b>	<i>wè-dhàlà?</i>
<b>straight (ahead)</b>	<i>tèh-déh</i>
<b>left/right</b>	<i>beh-beq/nya-beq</i>

## FILIPINO

### ACCOMMODATION

<b>camping ground</b>	<i>kampingan</i>
<b>guesthouse</b>	<i>bàhay pára sa nga turist</i>
<b>cheap hotel</b>	<i>múrang hotél</i>
<b>price</b>	<i>halagá</i>

<b>Do you have any rooms available?</b>	<i>May bakánte hó ba kayo?</i>
<b>How much for one night?</b>	<i>Magkáno hó ba ang báyad pára sa isang gabi?</i>

### CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

<b>Hello.</b>	<i>Haló.</i>
<b>Good morning.</b>	<i>Magandang umága.</i>

<b>Good evening.</b>	<i>Magandang gabí.</i>
<b>Welcome/Farewell.</b>	<i>Mabúhay.</i>
<b>Goodbye.</b>	<i>Paalam.</i>
<b>Thank you.</b>	<i>Salámát hô.</i>
<b>Excuse me.</b>	<i>Mawaláng-galang nga hô.</i>
<b>Yes.</b>	<i>Oó.</i>
<b>No.</b>	<i>Hindí.</i>
<b>Do you speak English?</b>	<i>Marunong ba kayóng mag-Ingles?</i>
<b>I don't understand.</b>	<i>Hindí ko hò náintindihán.</i>

## EMERGENCIES

<b>Help!</b>	<i>Saklolo!</i>
<b>Where are the toilets?</b>	<i>Násaán hô ang CR?</i>
<b>Go away!</b>	<i>Umalís ka!</i>
<b>Call ...!</b>	<i>Tumawag ka ng ...!</i>
<b>a doctor</b>	<i>doctór</i>
<b>the police</b>	<i>pulís</i>

## FOOD & DRINK

<b>breakfast</b>	<i>almusal/agahan</i>
<b>lunch</b>	<i>tanghalian</i>
<b>dinner</b>	<i>hapunan</i>
<b>snack</b>	<i>meryenda</i>

<b>I'm a vegetarian.</b>	<i>Gulay lamang ang kinákain ko.</i>
<b>(cup of) tea</b>	<i>(isang tásang) tsá</i>
<b>beer</b>	<i>serbésa</i>
<b>boiled water</b>	<i>pinakuluáng túbig</i>
<b>coffee</b>	<i>kapé</i>
<b>food</b>	<i>pagkain</i>
<b>milk</b>	<i>gátas</i>
<b>restaurant</b>	<i>restorán</i>
<b>salt</b>	<i>ásin</i>
<b>sugar</b>	<i>asúkal</i>
<b>vegetables</b>	<i>gulay</i>
<b>water</b>	<i>túbig</i>

## NUMBERS

English numbers are often used for prices.

1	<i>isá</i>
2	<i>dalawá</i>
3	<i>tatló</i>
4	<i>apat</i>
5	<i>limá</i>
6	<i>ánim</i>
7	<i>pitó</i>
8	<i>waló</i>
9	<i>siyám</i>
10	<i>sampú</i>

11	<i>labing-isá</i>
12	<i>labindalawá</i>
20	<i>dalawampú</i>
30	<i>tatlumpú</i>
100	<i>sandaán</i>
1000	<i>ísang libo/sanlibo</i>

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is a/the ...?	<i>Saán hô may ...?</i>
bank	<i>bangko</i>
market	<i>palengle</i>
post office	<i>pos opis</i>
public telephone	<i>telépono</i>
public toilet	<i>CR/pálikuran</i>

How much?	<i>Magkano?</i>
too expensive	<i>mahál</i>

## TIME & DAYS

What time is it?	<i>Anong óras na?</i>
today	<i>ngayon</i>
tomorrow	<i>búkas</i>
yesterday	<i>kahápon</i>

Monday	<i>Lunes</i>
Tuesday	<i>Martes</i>
Wednesday	<i>Miyérkolés</i>
Thursday	<i>Huwebes</i>
Friday	<i>Biyernes</i>
Saturday	<i>Sábado</i>
Sunday	<i>Linggó</i>

## TRANSPORT

Where is the ...?	<i>Násaan ang ...?</i>
bus station	<i>terminal ng bus</i>
train station	<i>terminal ng tren</i>
road to ...	<i>daan papuntang ...</i>

What time does the bus leave/arrive?	<i>Anong óras áalis/dárating ang bus?</i>
--------------------------------------	---

## Directions

Is it far from/near here?	<i>Maláyó/malápít ba dito?</i>
straight ahead	<i>diréto lámang</i>
to the right	<i>papakánan</i>
to the left	<i>papakaliwá</i>

# KHMER (CAMBODIA)

## PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation guide below covers the trickier parts of the transliteration system used in this chapter. It uses the Roman alphabet to give the closest equivalent to the

sounds of the Khmer language. The best way to improve your pronunciation is to listen carefully to native speakers.

## Vowels

Vowels and diphthongs with an **h** at the end should be pronounced hard and aspirated (with a puff of air).

<b>uh</b>	as the 'u' in 'but'
<b>eu</b>	like saying 'oo' while keeping the lips spread flat rather than rounded
<b>eu h</b>	as <b>eu</b> above; pronounced short and hard
<b>oh</b>	as the 'o' in 'hose'; pronounced short and hard
<b>ow</b>	as in 'glow'
<b>ua</b>	as the 'ou' in 'tour'
<b>uah</b>	as <b>ua</b> above; pronounced short and hard
<b>aa-æ</b>	a tricky one that has no English equivalent; like a combination of <b>aa</b> and <b>æ</b>
<b>æ</b>	as 'er' in 'her', but more open
<b>eua</b>	combination of <b>eu</b> and <b>a</b>
<b>ai</b>	as in 'aisle'
<b>ae</b>	as the 'a' in 'cat'
<b>ao</b>	as the 'ow' in 'cow'
<b>av</b>	no English equivalent; sounds like a very nasal <b>ao</b> ; the final 'v' is not pronounced
<b>euv</b>	no English equivalent; sounds like a very nasal <b>eu</b> ; the final 'v' is not pronounced
<b>ohm</b>	as the 'ome' in 'home'
<b>am</b>	as the 'um' in 'glum'
<b>oam</b>	a combination of 'o' and 'am'
<b>eah</b>	combination of 'e' and 'ah'; pronounced short and hard
<b>awh</b>	as the 'aw' in 'jaw'; pronounced short and hard
<b>aw</b>	as the 'aw' in 'jaw'

## Consonants

Khmer uses some consonant combinations that may sound rather bizarre to Western ears and be equally difficult for Western tongues, eg 'j-r' in *j'rook* (pig), or 'ch-ng' in *ch'ngain* (delicious). In this guide these types of consonants are separated with an apostrophe to make pronunciation easier.

<b>k</b>	as the 'g' in 'go'
<b>kh</b>	as the 'k' in 'kind'
<b>ng</b>	as the 'ng' in 'sing'; a difficult sound for Westerners to emulate; practise by repeating 'sing-ing-ning-ning-ning' until you can say 'nging' clearly
<b>ny</b>	as in 'canyon'
<b>t</b>	a hard, unaspirated 't' sound with no direct equivalent in English; similar to the 't' in 'stand'
<b>th</b>	as the 't' in 'two', never as the 'th' in 'thanks'

<b>p</b>	a hard, unaspirated 'p', as the final 'p' in 'puppy'
<b>ph</b>	as the 'p' in 'pond', never as 'f'
<b>r</b>	as in 'rum', but hard and rolling, with the tongue flapping against the palate; in rapid conversation it is often omitted entirely
<b>w</b>	as in 'would'; contrary to the common transliteration system, there is no equivalent to the English 'v' sound in Khmer

## ACCOMMODATION

Where is a (cheap) hotel?	<i>sahnthaakia/oh tail (thaok) neuv ai naa?</i>
Do you have a room?	<i>niak mian bantohp tohmne te?</i>
How much is it per day?	<i>damlay muy th'ngay pohmmaan?</i>

I'd like a room ... for one person	<i>kh'nyohm sohm bantohp ... samruhp muy niak</i>
for two people	<i>samruhp pii niak</i>
with a bathroom	<i>dail mian bantohp tuhk</i>
with a fan	<i>dail mian dawngahl</i>
with a window	<i>dail mian bawng-uit</i>

## CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

### Forms of Address

The Khmer language reflects the social standing of the speaker and subject through various personal pronouns and 'politeness words'. These range from the simple *baat* for men and *jaa* for women, placed at the end of a sentence, meaning 'yes' or 'I agree', to the very formal and archaic *Reachasahp* or 'Royal Language', a separate vocabulary reserved for addressing the king and very high officials. Many of the pronouns are determined on the basis of the subject's age and sex in relation to the speaker. Foreigners are not expected to know all of these forms. The easiest and most general personal pronoun is *niak* (you), which may be used in most situations and with either sex. Men of your age or older may be called *lowk* (mister). Women of your age or older can be called *bawng srei* (older sister) or for more formal situations, *lowk srei* (madam). *Bawng* is a good informal, neutral pronoun for men or women who are (or appear to be) older than you. For third person, male or female, singular or plural, the respectful form is *koat* and the common form is *ke*.

Hello.	<i>johm riab sua/sua s'dei</i>
Goodbye.	<i>lia suhn hao-y</i>

See you later.	<i>juab kh'nia th'ngay krao-y</i>
Yes.	<i>baat</i> (used by men) <i>jaa</i> (used by women)
No.	<i>te</i>
Please.	<i>sohm</i>
Thank you.	<i>aw kohn</i>
Excuse me/I'm sorry.	<i>sohm toh</i>
Hi. How are you?	<i>niak sohk sabaay te?</i>
I'm fine.	<i>kh'nyohm sohk sabaay</i>
Where are you going?	<i>niak teuv naa?</i> (a very common question used when meeting people, even strangers; an exact answer isn't necessary) <i>tii nih mian niak jeh phiasaa avngle te?</i>
Does any one here speak English?	<i>kh'nyohm muhn yuhl te/ kh'nyohm s'dap muhn baan te</i>
I don't understand.	

## EMERGENCIES

Help!	<i>juay kh'nyohm phawng!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>juay hav kruu paet mao!</i>
Call the police!	<i>juay hav polih mao!</i>
Where are the toilets?	<i>bawngkohn neuv ai naa?</i>

## FOOD & DRINK

restaurant	<i>restauraan/phowjuhniyathaen</i>
food stall	<i>kuhnlaing luak m'howp</i>
market	<i>p'saa</i>
I'm a vegetarian.	<i>kh'nyohm tawm sait</i>
beef	<i>sait kow</i>
chicken	<i>sait moan</i>
fish	<i>trei</i>
coffee	<i>kaafe</i>
boiled water	<i>tuhk ch'uhn</i>
milk	<i>tuhk dawh kow</i>
tea	<i>tai</i>
sugar	<i>skaw</i>

## NUMBERS & AMOUNTS

Khmers count in increments of five. Thus, after reaching the number five (*bram*), the cycle begins again with the addition of one, ie 'five-one' (*bram muy*), 'five-two' (*bram pii*) and so on to 10, which begins a new cycle. This system is a bit awkward at first (for example, 18, which has three parts: 10, five and three) but with practice it can be mastered.

You may be confused by a colloquial form of counting that reverses the word order for numbers between 10 and 20 and

separates the two words with *duhn*: *pii duhn dawp* for 12, *bei duhn dawp* for 13, *bram buan duhn dawp* for 19 and so on. This form is often used in markets, so listen keenly.

1	<i>muy</i>
2	<i>pii</i>
3	<i>bei</i>
4	<i>buan</i>
5	<i>bram</i>
6	<i>bram muy</i>
7	<i>bram pii/puhl</i>
8	<i>bram bei</i>
9	<i>bram buan</i>
10	<i>dawp</i>
11	<i>dawp muy</i>
12	<i>dawp pii</i>
16	<i>dawp bram muy</i>
20	<i>m'phei</i>
21	<i>m'phei muy</i>
30	<i>saamsuhp</i>
40	<i>saisuhp</i>
100	<i>muy roy</i>
1000	<i>muy poan</i>
1,000,000	<i>muy lian</i>

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

I'm looking for the ...	<i>kh'nyohm rohk ...</i>
Where is a/the ...	<i>... neuv ai naa?</i>
bank	<i>th'niakia</i>
hospital	<i>mohntii pait</i>
market	<i>p'saa</i>
police station	<i>poh polih/ s'thaanii nohkohbaal</i>
post office	<i>praisuhnii</i>
public telephone	<i>turasahp saathiaranah</i>
public toilet	<i>bawngkohn saathiaranah</i>

How much is it?	<i>nih th'lay pohnmaan?</i>
That's too much.	<i>th'lay pek</i>

## TIME & DAYS

What time is it?	<i>eileuv nih maong pohnmaan?</i>
today	<i>th'ngay nih</i>
tomorrow	<i>th'ngay s'aik</i>

Monday	<i>th'ngay jahn</i>
Tuesday	<i>th'ngay ahngkia</i>
Wednesday	<i>th'ngay poh</i>
Thursday	<i>th'ngay prohoah</i>
Friday	<i>th'ngay soh</i>
Saturday	<i>th'ngay sav</i>
Sunday	<i>th'ngay aatuht</i>

## TRANSPORT

What time does the ... leave?	<i>... jein maong pohnmaan?</i>
boat	<i>duk</i>
bus	<i>laan ch'nual</i>
train	<i>roht plæng</i>
plane	<i>yohn hawh/k'pal hawh</i>

airport	<i>wial yohn hawh</i>
bus station	<i>kuhnlaing laan ch'nual</i>
bus stop	<i>jammawt laan ch'nual</i>
train station	<i>s'thaanii roht plæng</i>

## Directions

How can I get to ...?	<i>phleuv naa teuv ...?</i>
Is it far?	<i>wia neuv ch'ngay te?</i>
Is it near here?	<i>wia neuv juht nih te?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>teuv trawng</i>
Turn left.	<i>bawt ch'weng</i>
Turn right.	<i>bawt s'dam</i>

## LAO

### PRONUNCIATION

#### Vowels

ae	as the 'a' in 'bad' or 'tab'
eh	as the 'a' in 'hate'
oe	as the 'u' in 'fur'
eu	as the 'i' in 'sir'
u	as in 'flute'
aai	as the 'a' in 'father' plus the 'i' in 'pipe'
ao	as in 'now' or 'cow'
aw	as in 'jaw'
eua	diphthong of 'eu' and 'a'
uay	'u-ay-ee'
iu	'i-oo' (as in 'yew')
iauw	a triphthong of 'ee-a-oo'
aew	as the 'a' in 'bad' plus 'w'
ehw	as the 'a' in 'care' plus 'w'
ew	same as <b>ehw</b> above, but shorter (not as in 'yew')
oei	'oe-i'
awy	as the 'oy' in 'boy'
ohy	'oh-i'

#### Consonants

Transliterated consonants are mostly pronounced as per their English counterparts (the exceptions are listed below). An 'aspirated' consonant is produced with no audible puff of air. An 'unvoiced' or 'voiceless' consonant is produced with no vibration in the vocal chords.

k	as the 'k' in 'skin'; similar to the 'g' in 'good', but unaspirated and unvoiced
kh	as the 'k' in 'kite'
ng	as in 'sing'; used as an initial consonant in Lao similar to 'j' in 'join' or, more closely, the second 't' in 'stature' or 'literature' (unaspirated and unvoiced)
j	as in 'canyon'; used as an initial consonant in Lao a hard 't', unaspirated and unvoiced – a bit like 'd' as in 'tip'
ny	a hard 'p' (unaspirated and unvoiced)
t	'p' as in 'put', never as 'f'
th	
p	
ph	

## Tones

Lao is a tonal language, whereby many identical phonemes are differentiated only by tone (changes in the pitch of a speaker's voice). The word *sao*, for example, can mean 'girl', 'morning', 'pillar' or 'twenty', depending on the tone. Pitch variations are relative to the speaker's natural vocal range, so that one person's low tone isn't necessarily the same pitch as another person's.

low tone	– produced at the relative bottom of your conversational tonal range, usually flat level, eg <i>dji</i> (good)
mid tone	– flat like the low tone, but spoken at the relative middle of the speaker's vocal range. No tone mark is used, eg <i>het</i> (do)
high tone	– flat again, but at the relative top of your vocal range, eg <i>heua</i> (boat)
rising tone	– begins a bit below the mid tone and rises to just at or above the high tone, eg <i>sāam</i> (three)
high falling tone	– begins at or above the high tone and falls to the mid level, eg <i>sāo</i> (morning)
low falling tone	– begins at about the mid level and falls to the level of the low tone, eg <i>khào</i> (rice)

## ACCOMMODATION

Where's a ...?	<i>... yüu sai?</i>
camping ground	<i>born dang kêm</i>
guesthouse	<i>héu-an pak</i>
hotel	<i>hóhng háem</i>

Do you have a ...?	<i>jôw mii ... wáhng baw?</i>
double room	<i>háwng nawn tiang khuu</i>
single room	<i>háwng nawn tiang diaw</i>

How much is it per ...?	<i>... thao dai?</i>
night	<i>khéun-la</i>
person	<i>khón-la</i>

bathroom	<i>háwng nám</i>
toilet	<i>süam</i>

## CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Greetings/Hello.	<i>sábqai-dii</i>
Goodbye. (general farewell)	<i>sábqai-dii</i>
Goodbye. (person leaving)	<i>láa kawn pqi kaw</i>
Goodbye. (person staying)	<i>sóhk ddi</i> (lit: good luck)
See you later.	<i>phop kqn mai</i>
Thank you.	<i>khàwp jqi</i>
Thank you very much.	<i>khàwp jqi lái lái</i>
Excuse me.	<i>khàw thóht</i>
How are you?	<i>sábqai-dii baw?</i>
I'm fine.	<i>sábqai-dii</i>
And you?	<i>jáo déh?</i>
Can you speak English?	<i>jáo pàak phásáa ngngit dái baw?</i>
I don't understand.	<i>baw khào jqi</i>

## EMERGENCIES

Help!	<i>suay dae!</i>
Go away!	<i>pqi dôe!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>khàwy lóng tháang</i>
Where are the toilets?	<i>háwng süam yuu sai?</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>suay tqam háa máw hòi dae!</i>
Call the police!	<i>suay óen tam-luát dae!</i>

## FOOD & DRINK

I eat only vegetables.	<i>khàwy kinq tae pháak</i>
chicken	<i>kai</i>
crab	<i>pü</i>
fish	<i>pqa</i>
prawn	<i>müu</i>
shrimp/prawns	<i>küny</i>
fried rice with ...	<i>khào (phát/khà) ...</i>
steamed white rice	<i>khào nùng</i>
sticky rice	<i>khào nío</i>
fried egg	<i>khai dáo</i>
plain omelette	<i>jéun khai</i>
fried potatoes	<i>mán falang jéun</i>
fried spring rolls	<i>yáw jéun</i>
plain bread (usually French-style)	<i>khào jii</i>
boiled water	<i>nám tòm</i>
cold water	<i>nám yén</i>
hot water	<i>nám háwn</i>
soda water	<i>nám sah-dqa</i>
ice	<i>nám káwn</i>
weak Chinese tea	<i>nám sáa</i>
hot Lao tea	<i>sáa háwn</i>
no sugar (a request)	<i>baw sai nám-tqan</i>
coffee	<i>kqa-féh</i>
orange juice/soda	<i>nám mák kiang</i>
plain milk	<i>nám nám</i>
yoghurt	<i>nóm sóm</i>



beer *bja*  
rice whisky *lào-láo*

## NUMBERS

0 *sũun*  
1 *neung*  
2 *sáwng*  
3 *sãam*  
4 *sii*  
5 *hàa*  
6 *hók*  
7 *jét*  
8 *pàet*  
9 *káo*  
10 *síp*  
11 *síp-ét*  
12 *síp-sáwng*  
20 *sáo*  
21 *sáo-ét*  
22 *sáo-sáwng*  
30 *sãam-síp*  
100 *hàwy*  
200 *sáwng hàwy*  
1000 *phán*  
10,000 *meun (síp-phán)*  
100,000 *sãen (hàwy phán)*

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is the ...? *... yũu sái?*  
I'm looking for (the) ... *khàwy sáwk hãa ...*  
bank *thanákhaan*  
hospital *hóhng mǎw*  
pharmacy *hàan khãai yqa*  
post office *pqi-sá-nii (hóhng sái)*  
public toilet *hòrng nãm sã-ta-là-nà*  
telephone *thóhlasáp*

How much (for) ...? *... thao dqí?*  
The price is very high. *láakháa pháeng láai*

## TIME & DATES

What time is it? *wáir-láh ják móhng*  
At what time? *dorn ják móhng*  
At ... *dorn ...*  
today *mèu nii*  
tomorrow *mèu eun*  
  
Monday *wán jan*  
Tuesday *wán aŋgháan*  
Wednesday *wán phut*  
Thursday *wán phahát*  
Friday *wán sũk*  
Saturday *wán sáo*  
Sunday *wán qathit*

## TRANSPORT

What time will the ... leave? *... já áwkw ják móhng?*  
boat *héua*  
bus *lot*  
minivan *lot tùu*  
plane *héua bin*

What time (does it) arrive there? *já pai háwt phũn ják móhng?*

Where is the ...? *... yũu sái?*  
airport *doen bin*  
bus station *sathãanii lot pájãm tháang*  
bus stop *bawn jáwt lot pájãm tháang*

## Directions

I want to go to ... *khàwy yàkw pqi ...*  
Turn left/right. *liaw sái/khwãa*  
Go straight ahead. *pqi seu-seu*  
How far? *kqi thao dqí?*  
near/not near *kái/baw kái*  
far/not far *kqi/baw kqi*

## TETUN (EAST TIMOR)

Tetun is the most widely spoken lingua franca in East Timor. Originally spoken on the south coast of Timor, a form of Tetun was brought to Dili by the Portuguese in the late 18th century. Although Portuguese was nominated East Timor's official language after East Timor gained independence, Tetun became the national language with the intention of making it co-official with Portuguese.

## PRONUNCIATION

**j** as the 's' in 'pleasure' (sometimes as the 'z' in 'zoo')  
**r** trilled  
**x** as the 'sh' in 'ship' (the Portuguese-style spelling is **ch**); sometimes pronounced as the 's' in 'summer'

## ACCOMMODATION

I'm looking for a ... *Hau buka hela ...*  
guesthouse *losmen/pensaun*  
hotel *otél*

Do you have any rooms available? *Ita iha kuartu ruma mamuk?*

I'd like ... *Hau hakarak ...*  
a single room *kuartu mesak ida*  
to share a room *fahé kuartu ida*

## CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello. *Haló. (pol)/Olá. (inf)*  
Goodbye. *Adeus.*  
Yes. *Sin/Diak/Los.*  
No. *Lae.*  
Please. *Favór ida/Halo favór/  
Faz favór/Por favór.  
Obrigadu/a (barak).*  
  
Thank you (very much).  
You're welcome. *La (iha) buat ida./(De) nada.*  
Excuse me. *Kolisensa.*  
What's your name? *Ita-nia naran sa/saida?*  
My name is ... *Hau-nia naran ...*  
Do you speak English? *Ita koalia Inglês?*  
I don't understand. *Hau la kompriende.*

## EMERGENCIES

Help! *Ajuda!*  
Call a doctor! *Bolu dotór!*  
Call the police! *Bolu polisia!*  
I'm lost. *Hau lakon tiha.*  
Where are the toilets? *Sintina iha nebé?*

## FOOD & DRINK

breakfast *matebixu; han dadér*  
lunch *han meudia*  
dinner *janár*  
I'm a vegetarian. *Hau (ema) vejetarianu.*  
bread *paun*  
butter *manteiga*  
chicken *nan manu*  
eggs *manutulun*  
fish *ikan*  
fruit *aifuan*  
milk *susubén*  
pepper *pimenta*  
salt *masin*  
sugar *masin midar (lit: sweet salt)*  
vegetables *modo tahan*  
water *be*  
mineral water *be minerál*  
boiled water *be tasak/nano*  
bottled water *ákua; be botir*  
tea *xa*  
(Timorese) coffee *kafé (Timór)*  
beer *serveja*

## NUMBERS

Larger numbers are given in Tetun, Portuguese or Indonesian.

	Tetun	Portuguese
0	<i>nol</i>	<i>zero</i>
1	<i>ida</i>	<i>um/uma</i>

2	<i>rua</i>	<i>dois/duas</i>
3	<i>tolu</i>	<i>três</i>
4	<i>hat</i>	<i>quatro</i>
5	<i>lima</i>	<i>cinco</i>
6	<i>nen</i>	<i>seis</i>
7	<i>hitu</i>	<i>sete</i>
8	<i>ualu</i>	<i>oito</i>
9	<i>sia</i>	<i>nove</i>
10	<i>sanulu</i>	<i>dez</i>
11	<i>sanulu-resin-ida</i>	<i>onze</i>
12	<i>sanulu-resin-rua</i>	<i>doze</i>
20	<i>ruanulu</i>	<i>vinte</i>
100	<i>atus ida</i>	<i>cem</i>
1000	<i>rihun ida</i>	<i>mil</i>

## SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is a/the ...? *... iha nebé?*  
bank *banku*  
general store *loja*  
market *basar/merkadu*  
post office *koreiu; kantor pos*  
public telephone *telefone públiku; wartel*  
toilet *sintina/WC*

What time does ... open/close? *Tuku hira maka ... loke/taka?*  
How much is it? *Folin hira?*

## TIME & DAYS

What time is it? *Tuku hira (ona)?*  
(It's) one o'clock. *Tuku ida.*  
today *ohin*  
tonight *ohin kalan*  
tomorrow *aban*  
  
Monday *segunda*  
Tuesday *tersa*  
Wednesday *kuarta*  
Thursday *kinta*  
Friday *sesta*  
Saturday *sábadu*  
Sunday *dumingu*

## TRANSPORT

When does the ... leave/arrive? *Tuku hira maka ...*  
bus *ba/to?*  
minibus *bis/biskota*  
plane *mikrolet aviaun*

bus station *terminál bis nian*  
road to (Aileu) *dalan ba (Aileu)*

## Directions

Go straight ahead. *Los deit.*  
To the left. *Fila ba liman karuk.*

<b>To the right.</b>	<i>Fila ba liman los.</i>
<b>near</b>	<i>besik</i>
<b>far</b>	<i>dok</i>

## THAI

### PRONUNCIATION

The 'ph' in a Thai word is always pronounced like an English 'p', not as an 'f'. The letter **đ** represents a hard 't' sound, like a sharp 'd'.

### Tones

Thai is a tonal language, where changes in pitch can affect meaning. The range of all five tones is relative to each speaker's vocal range, so there's no fixed 'pitch' intrinsic to the language. The five tones of Thai:

**low tone** – 'flat' like the mid tone, but pronounced at the relative bottom of one's vocal range. It is low, level and has no inflection, eg *bàht* (baht – the Thai currency)

**mid tone** – pronounced 'flat', at the relative middle of the speaker's vocal range, eg *dee* (good); no tone mark is used

**falling tone** – starting high and falling sharply; this tone is similar to the change in pitch in English when you are emphasising a word, or calling someone's name from afar, eg *mái* (no/not)

**high tone** – usually the most difficult for Westerners. It is pronounced near the relative top of the vocal range, as level as possible, eg *máh* (horse)

**rising tone** – starting low and gradually rising; sounds like the inflection used by English speakers to imply a question ('Yes?'), eg *sáhm* (three)

### ACCOMMODATION

<b>I'm looking for a ...</b>	<i>pôm/di-chân gam-lang hăh ...</i>
<b>guesthouse</b>	<i>báhn pák/ gèt hów ('guest house')</i>
<b>hotel</b>	<i>rohng raam</i>
<b>youth hostel</b>	<i>báhn yow-wá-chon</i>

<b>Do you have any rooms available?</b>	<i>mee hôrng wáhng mǎi?</i>
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<b>I'd like (a) ...</b>	<i>đông gahn ...</i>
<b>bed</b>	<i>đee-ang nom</i>
<b>single room</b>	<i>hông đee-o</i>
<b>double room</b>	<i>hông kôo</i>
<b>room with two beds</b>	<i>hông tée mee đee-ang sông đoo-a</i>
<b>ordinary room (with fan)</b>	<i>hông tam-má-dah (mee pák lom)</i>
<b>to share a dorm</b>	<i>pák nai hór pák</i>

<b>How much is it ...?</b>	<i>...tôw rai?</i>
<b>per night</b>	<i>keun lá</i>
<b>per person</b>	<i>kon lá</i>

### CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

When being polite, the speaker ends his or her sentence with *kráp* (for men) or *kâ* (for women). It is the gender of the speaker that is being expressed here; it is also the common way to answer 'yes' to a question or show agreement.

<b>Hello.</b>	<i>sà-wát-dee (kráp/kâ)</i>
<b>Goodbye.</b>	<i>lah gòrn</i>
<b>Yes.</b>	<i>châi</i>
<b>No.</b>	<i>mái châi</i>
<b>Please.</b>	<i>gà-rú-nah</i>
<b>Thank you.</b>	<i>kòrp kun</i>
<b>Excuse me.</b>	<i>kôr à-pai</i>
<b>Sorry. (Forgive me)</b>	<i>kôr tôht</i>
<b>How are you?</b>	<i>sà-bai dee rêu?</i>
<b>I'm fine, thanks.</b>	<i>sà-bai dee</i>
<b>Do you speak English?</b>	<i>kun pòot pah-săh ang-grít dâi mǎi?</i>

### EMERGENCIES

<b>Help!</b>	<i>chôo-ay dêu-ay!</i>
<b>I'm lost.</b>	<i>chân lóng tahng</i>
<b>Go away!</b>	<i>bái sǎ!</i>
<b>Stop!</b>	<i>yút!</i>
<b>Call ...!</b>	<i>rêe-ak ... nòy!</i>
<b>a doctor</b>	<i>môr</i>
<b>the police</b>	<i>đam-ròo-at</i>

### FOOD & DRINK

<b>I'd like ...</b>	<i>kôr ...</i>
<b>I'm allergic to ...</b>	<i>pôm/di-chân páa ...</i>
<b>I don't eat ...</b>	<i>pôm/di-chân gin ... mǎi dâi</i>
<b>chicken</b>	<i>gài</i>
<b>fish</b>	<i>blah</i>
<b>meat</b>	<i>nêu-a sát</i>
<b>pork</b>	<i>môo</i>
<b>seafood</b>	<i>ah-hăhn tá-lair</i>
<b>rice</b>	<i>kôw</i>
<b>rice noodles</b>	<i>gôo-ay đee-o</i>
<b>beer</b>	<i>bee-a</i>
<b>coffee</b>	<i>gah-faa</i>
<b>tea</b>	<i>chah</i>
<b>milk</b>	<i>nom jéut</i>
<b>water</b>	<i>nám</i>
<b>ice</b>	<i>nám kǎng</i>

### NUMBERS

0	<i>sôn</i>
1	<i>nèung</i>
2	<i>sông</i>
3	<i>săhm</i>
4	<i>sêe</i>
5	<i>hăh</i>
6	<i>hók</i>
7	<i>jêt</i>
8	<i>bàat</i>
9	<i>gôw</i>
10	<i>síp</i>
11	<i>síp-ét</i>
12	<i>síp-sông</i>
13	<i>síp-săhm</i>
20	<i>yêe-síp</i>
21	<i>yêe-síp-ét</i>
22	<i>yêe-síp-sông</i>
30	<i>săhm-síp</i>
40	<i>sêe-síp</i>
100	<i>nèung rói</i>
200	<i>sông rói</i>
1000	<i>nèung pan</i>
2000	<i>sông pan</i>
10,000	<i>nèung mèn</i>
100,000	<i>nèung sáan</i>

### SHOPPING & SERVICES

<b>I'm looking for ...</b>	<i>pôm/di-chân gam-lang hăh ...</i>
<b>a bank</b>	<i>tá-nah-kahn</i>
<b>the market</b>	<i>đà-lăht</i>
<b>the post office</b>	<i>brai-sà-nee</i>
<b>a public toilet</b>	<i>hông nám săh-tah-rá-ná</i>
<b>the telephone centre</b>	<i>sôn toh-rá-sáp</i>
<b>the tourist office</b>	<i>săm-nák ngahn tôrng tée-o</i>

<b>I'd like to buy ...</b>	<i>yăhk jà sêu ...</i>
<b>How much?</b>	<i>tôw rai?</i>
<b>It's too expensive.</b>	<i>paang geun bái</i>

### TIME & DAYS

<b>What time is it?</b>	<i>gêe mohng lăa-ou?</i>
<b>It's (8 o'clock).</b>	<i>bàat mohng lăa-ou</i>
<b>When?</b>	<i>mêu-a-rai?</i>
<b>today</b>	<i>wan nêe</i>
<b>tomorrow</b>	<i>prùng nêe</i>
<b>Monday</b>	<i>wan jan</i>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<i>wan ang-kahn</i>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<i>wan pút</i>
<b>Thursday</b>	<i>wan pá-rêu-hát</i>
<b>Friday</b>	<i>wan sák</i>
<b>Saturday</b>	<i>wan sôw</i>
<b>Sunday</b>	<i>wan ah-tít</i>

### TRANSPORT

<b>What time does the ... leave?</b>	<i>... jà òrk gêe mohng?</i>
<b>What time does the ... arrive?</b>	<i>... jà tềung gêe mohng?</i>
<b>boat</b>	<i>reu-a</i>
<b>bus (city)</b>	<i>rót mǎi</i>
<b>bus (intercity)</b>	<i>rót too-a</i>
<b>plane</b>	<i>krêu-ang bin</i>
<b>train</b>	<i>rót fai</i>
<b>airport</b>	<i>sa-năhm bin</i>
<b>bus station</b>	<i>sa-tăh-nee kôn sòng</i>
<b>bus stop</b>	<i>bái rót mǎi</i>
<b>train station</b>	<i>sa-tăh-nee rót fai</i>

### Directions

<b>Where is (the) ...?</b>	<i>... yòo tềe nǎi?</i>
<b>(Go) Straight ahead.</b>	<i>đrong bái</i>
<b>Turn left.</b>	<i>lêe-o sái</i>
<b>Turn right.</b>	<i>lêe-o kwăh</i>
<b>far</b>	<i>glai</i>
<b>near</b>	<i>glâi</i>
<b>not far</b>	<i>mǎi glai</i>

## VIETNAMESE

There are differences between the Vietnamese of the north and the Vietnamese of the south; where different forms are used in this guide, they are indicated by 'N' for the north and 'S' for the south.

### TONES & PRONUNCIATION

To help you make sense of what is (for non-Vietnamese) a very tricky writing system, the words and phrases in this language guide include pronunciations that use a written form more familiar to English speakers. The symbols used for marking the tones are the same as those used in standard written Vietnamese.

SYMBOL	PRONUNCIATION
<b>c, k</b>	<b>g</b> an un aspirated 'k' (with crossbar) as in 'do'
<b>đ</b>	<b>đ</b> (without crossbar) as the 'z' in 'zoo' (N); as the 'y' in 'yes' (S)
<b>d</b>	<b>z/y</b> as a 'z' (N); as a 'y' (S)
<b>gi-</b>	<b>z/y</b> as the 'ch' in German <i>buch</i>
<b>kh-</b>	<b>ch</b> as the '-nga-' sound in 'long ago'
<b>ng-</b>	<b>ng</b> as the 'ny' in 'canyon'
<b>nh-</b>	<b>ny</b> as in 'farm'
<b>ph-</b>	<b>f</b>

<b>r</b>	<b>z/r</b>	as 'z' (N); as 'r' (S)
<b>s</b>	<b>s/sh</b>	as 's' (N); as 'sh' (S)
<b>tr-</b>	<b>ch/tr</b>	as 'ch' (N); as 'tr' (S)
<b>th-</b>	<b>t</b>	a strongly aspirated 't'
<b>x</b>	<b>s</b>	like an 's'
<b>-ch</b>	<b>k</b>	like a 'k'
<b>-ng</b>	<b>ng</b>	as the 'ng' in 'long' but with the lips closed; sounds like English 'm' as in 'singing'
<b>-nh</b>	<b>ng</b>	as in 'singing'

Vietnamese has six tones, so that a single syllable can have as many as six different meanings. The word *ma*, for example, can be read to mean 'phantom', 'but', 'mother', 'rice seedling', 'tomb' or 'horse'. The six tones are represented by five diacritical marks in the written language (the first tone is left unmarked).

- ma (ghost) – middle of the vocal range
- mà (which) – begins low and falls lower
- mả (tomb) – begins low, dips and then rises to higher pitch
- mã (horse) – begins high, dips slightly, then rises sharply
- mạ (rice seedling) – begins low, falls to a lower level, then stops
- má (mother) – begins high and rises sharply

**ACCOMMODATION**

**Where is there a (cheap) ...?**

<b>Đâu có ... (rẻ/tiền)?</b>	đâu có ... (zà ðee-ùhn)?
<b>camping ground</b>	
<i>nơi cắm trại</i>	ner-ee gũhm chại
<b>guesthouse</b>	
<i>nhà khách</i>	nyaà kaák
<b>hotel</b>	
<i>khách sạn</i>	kaák sạn

**air-conditioning**

*máy lạnh* máy lạng

**bathroom**

*phòng tắm* fòm dúhm

**hot water**

*nước nóng* nuhr-érk nóhm

**toilet**

*nhà vệ sinh* nyaà vệ sình

**I'd like (a) ...**

*Tôi muốn ...* doy moo-úhn ...

**single room**

*phòng đơn* fòm ðern

**double-bed**

*giường đôi* zuhr-èrng ðoy

**room with two beds**

*phòng gồm hai giường ngủ* fòm gắwm hai zuhr-èrng ngó

**EMERGENCIES**

**Help!**

*Cứu tôi!* gũhr-oó doy!

**I'm lost.**

*Tôi bị lạc đường.* doi beề lạk ðuhr-èrng

**Leave me alone!**

*Thôi!* toy!

**Where's the toilet?**

*Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?* nyaà vệ sình ở ðâu?

**Please call ...**

*Làm ơn gọi ...* làm ờn gọi ...

**a doctor**

*bác sĩ* baák seề

**the police**

*công an* gắwm aan

**How much is it ...?**

*Giá bao nhiêu ...?* zàá bow nyee-oo ...?

**per night**

*một ðêm* mắwt ðem

**per person**

*một người* mắwt nguhr-è

**CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS**

There are many different forms of address in Vietnamese. The safest way to address people is *ông* (to a man of any status), *anh* (to a young man), *bà* (to a middle-aged or older woman), *cô* (to a young woman) and *em* (to a child).

**Hello.**

*Xin chào.* sin chỏ

**Goodbye.**

*Tạm biệt.* ðym bee-ét

**Please.**

*Làm ơn.* làm ờn

**Thank you.**

*Cảm ơn.* kám ờn

**Excuse me.**

*Xin lỗi.* sin lô-ee

**Yes.**

*Vâng. (N)* vang

*Đạ. (S)* yạ

**No.**

*Không.* kom

**How are you?**

*Có khỏe không?* káw kwáir kom?

**Fine, thank you.**

*Khỏe, cảm ơn.* kwáir kám ờn

**Do you speak English?**

*Bạn có nói được tiếng anh không?* Bạn gố nóy ðuhr-érk ðing aang kawm?

**I (don't) understand.**

*Tôi (không) hiểu.* doy (kawm) heề-oo

**FOOD & DRINK**

**I'm a vegetarian.**

*Tôi ăn chay.* doy uhn jay

**bread**

*bánh mì* baáng mèe

**steamed rice**

*cơm trắng* gờm chúng

**vegetables**

*rau sống* zoh sắwm

**noodles**

*mì* mèe

**beef**

*thịt bò* tít bò

**chicken**

*thịt gà* tít gà

**fish**

*cá* gắá

**pork**

*thịt heo* tít hay-oo

**mineral water**

*nước khoáng/ nước suối (N/S)* nuhr-érk kwaáng/ nuhr-érk soo-èé

**tea**

*chè/trà (N/S)* jà/chaà

**coffee**

*cà phê* gắa fe

**milk**

*sữa* súhr-uh

**beer**

*bia* bi-uh

**ice**

*đá* ðáá

**NUMBERS**

<b>1</b>	<i>một</i>	mắwt
<b>2</b>	<i>hai</i>	hai
<b>3</b>	<i>ba</i>	baa
<b>4</b>	<i>bốn</i>	bắwn
<b>5</b>	<i>năm</i>	nuhm
<b>6</b>	<i>sáu</i>	sốh
<b>7</b>	<i>bảy</i>	bắy
<b>8</b>	<i>tám</i>	đúhm
<b>9</b>	<i>chín</i>	jín
<b>10</b>	<i>mười</i>	muhr-èe
<b>11</b>	<i>mười một</i>	muhr-èe mọt
<b>19</b>	<i>mười chín</i>	muhr-èe jín
<b>20</b>	<i>hai mươi</i>	hai muhr-èe
<b>21</b>	<i>hai mươi một</i>	hai muhr-èe mắwt
<b>22</b>	<i>hai mươi hai</i>	hai muhr-èe hai
<b>30</b>	<i>ba mươi</i>	ba muhr-èe
<b>90</b>	<i>chín mươi</i>	jín muhr-èe
<b>100</b>	<i>một trăm</i>	mắwt chuhm
<b>200</b>	<i>hai trăm</i>	hai chuhm

<b>900</b>	<i>chín trăm</i>	jín chuhm
<b>1000</b>	<i>một nghìn (N)</i>	mắwt ngýn
	<i>một ngàn (S)</i>	mọt ngắn
<b>10,000</b>	<i>mười nghìn (N)</i>	muhr-èe ngýn
	<i>mười ngàn (S)</i>	muhr-èe ngắn

**SHOPPING & SERVICES**

**I'm looking for ...**

<i>Tôi tìm ...</i>	doy ðim ...
<b>a bank</b>	
<i>ngân hàng</i>	nguhn haàng
<b>the hospital</b>	
<i>nhà thương</i>	nyaà tuhr-èrng
<b>the market</b>	
<i>chợ</i>	jệt
<b>the post office</b>	
<i>bưu điện</i>	buhr-oo ðee-ùhn
<b>a public phone</b>	
<i>phòng điện thoại</i>	fòm ðee-ùhn twai
<b>a public toilet</b>	
<i>phòng vệ sinh</i>	fòm vệ sình
<b>tourist office</b>	
<i>văn phòng hướng dẫn du lịch</i>	vuhn fòm muhr-éng zúhn zoo-èé

**How much is this?**

*Cái này giá bao nhiêu?* gắi này zàá bow nyee-oo?

**It's too expensive.**

*Cái này quá mắc.* gắi này gwaá múk

**TIME & DAYS**

**What time is it?**

*Mấy giờ rồi?* máy zèr zòy?

**It's ... o'clock.**

*Bây giờ là ... giờ.* bay zèr làà ... zèr

<b>now</b>	<i>bây giờ</i>	bay zèr
<b>today</b>	<i>hôm nay</i>	hawm nay
<b>tomorrow</b>	<i>ngày mai</i>	ngày mai

<b>Monday</b>	<i>thứ hai</i>	tứr hai
<b>Tuesday</b>	<i>thứ ba</i>	tứr baa
<b>Wednesday</b>	<i>thứ tư</i>	tứr ðuhr
<b>Thursday</b>	<i>thứ năm</i>	tứr nuhm
<b>Friday</b>	<i>thứ sáu</i>	tứr sốh
<b>Saturday</b>	<i>thứ bảy</i>	tứr bắy
<b>Sunday</b>	<i>chủ nhật</i>	jỏo nhựt

**TRANSPORT**

**What time does the (first) ... leave/arrive?**

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*

*Chuyến ... (sớm nhất) chạy lúc mấy giờ?*



**bus**

*xe buýt* sa beét

**plane**

*máy bay* máy bay

**train**

*xe lửa* sa lúh-uh

**Directions**

**Where is ...?**

*ở đâu ...?* ở đơh ...?

**I want to go to ...**

*Tôi muốn đi ...* doy moo-úh-n đee ...

**Go straight ahead.**

*Thẳng tới trước.* túhng der-éé chuhr-érk

**Can you show me (on the map)?**

*Xin chỉ giúp (trên  
bản đồ này)?* sin jeé zùm (chen  
bản đờ này)?

**Turn left.**

*Sang trái.* saang cháí

**Turn right.**

*Sang phải.* saang fal

**at the corner**

*ở góc đường* ờ góp đờh-èrng

**at the traffic lights**

*tại đèn giao tawm* đại đèn zow thồng

**far**

*xa* saa

**near (to)**

*gần* gùhn



Also available from Lonely Planet:  
*Southeast Asia Phrasebook*

# Glossary

## ABBREVIATIONS

B – Brunei  
C – Cambodia  
ET – East Timor  
I – Indonesia  
L – Laos  
M – Malaysia  
My – Myanmar (Burma)  
P – Philippines  
S – Singapore  
T – Thailand  
V – Vietnam

**ABC** (M) – Air Batang  
**adat** (B, I, M, S) – customary law  
**alun alun** (I) – main public square of a town  
**andong** (I) – four-wheeled horse-drawn cart  
**angguna** (ET) – tray truck where passengers (including the odd buffalo or goat) all pile into the back  
**angkot** (I) – see *bemo*  
**ao** (T) – bay, gulf  
**ao dai** (V) – traditional Vietnamese tunic and trousers  
**apsara** (C) – dancing girl, celestial nymph  
**argo** (I) – taxi meter; ‘luxury’ class on trains  
**Asean** – Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
**asura** (C) – demon

**bâan** (T) – house, village; also written as *ban*  
**Baba Nonya** (M) – descendants of Chinese settlers in the Straits Settlements (Melaka, Singapore and Penang) who intermarried with Malays and adopted many Malay customs; also written as ‘Baba Nyonya’  
**bajaj** (I) – motorised three-wheeled taxi  
**Bamar** (My) – Burmese ethnic group  
**bangka** (P) – local outrigger, pumpboat  
**barangay** (P) – village  
**batik** (I, M) – cloth coloured by a waxing and dyeing process  
**BE** (L) – Buddhist Era  
**becak** (I) – bicycle rickshaw  
**bemo** (I) – three-wheeled pick-up truck, often with two rows of seats down the side  
**bendi** (I) – two-person horse-drawn cart  
**benteng** (I) – fort  
**bis kota** (I) – city bus  
**bisnis** (I) – business class on buses, trains etc  
**boeng** (C) – lake  
**BSB** (B) – Bandar Seri Begawan

**bukit** (B, I, M, S) – hill  
**bumboat** (S) – motorised *sampan*  
**bun** (L) – festival  
**butanding** (P) – whale shark  
**buu dien** (V) – post office

**Caodaism** (V) – Vietnamese religion  
**CAT** (T) – Communications Authority of Thailand  
**Cham** (C,V) – ethnic minority descended from the people of Champa, a Hindu kingdom dating from the 2nd century BC  
**chedi** (T) – see *stupa*  
**chunchiet** (C) – ethnolinguistic minorities  
**cidomo** (I) – horse-drawn cart  
**colt** (I) – see *opelet*  
**CPP** (C) – Cambodian People’s Party  
**CTT** (My) – Central Telephone & Telegraph  
**cydo** (C, V) – pedicab

**Đ** (V) – abbreviation of *duong*  
**ĐL** (V) – abbreviation of *dai lo*  
**dai lo** (V) – boulevard; abbreviated as ‘ĐL’  
**dangdut** (I) – Indonesian dance music with strong Arabic and Hindi influences (I)  
**datu** (P) – traditional local chief, head of village  
**DENR** (P) – Department of Environment & Natural Resources  
**deva** (C) – god  
**devaraja** (C) – god-king  
**DMZ** (V) – Demilitarised Zone  
**dokar** (I) – two-wheeled horse-drawn cart  
**DOT** (P) – Department of Tourism  
**duong** (V) – road, street; abbreviated as ‘Đ’

**Ecpat** – End Child Prostitution & Trafficking  
**ekonomi** (I, M) – economy class on buses, trains and other transport  
**eksekutif** (I, M) – executive (ie 1st) class on buses, trains and other transport

**falang** (L) – Western, Westerner; foreigner  
**farang** (T) – Western, Westerner; foreigner  
**FEC** (My) – Foreign Exchange Certificate

**gamelan** (I, M) – traditional Javanese and Balinese orchestra with large xylophones and gongs  
**gang** (I) – alley, lane  
**gua** (I, M) – cave  
**gunung** (I, M) – mountain

**hàat** (T) – beach; also written as *hat*  
**habal-habal** (P) – motorcycle taxi  
**HCMC** (V) – Ho Chi Minh City  
**héua hang nyáo** (L) – longtail boat  
**héua phai** (L) – rowboat  
**héua wái** (L) – speedboat  
**Honda om** (V) – see *xe om*  
**hti** (My) – decorated top of a *stupa*

**ikat** (I) – cloth in which a pattern is produced by dyeing individual threads before the weaving process  
**istana** (B, I, M, S) – palace

**jalan** (B, ET, I, M, S) – road, street; abbreviated as ‘Jl’  
**jataka** (T) – stories of the Buddha’s past lives, often enacted in dance-drama  
**JB** (M) – Johor Bahru  
**jeepney** (P) – wildly ornamented public transport, originally based on WWII US Army Jeeps  
**Jl** (B, ET, I, M, S) – abbreviation of *jalan*

**kaa** (My) – city bus  
**kain songket** (M) – fabric woven with gold and/or silver thread  
**kaki lima** (I) – mobile food stall; food court  
**kalaga** (My) – tapestry embroidered with silver threads and sequins  
**kalesa** (P) – two-wheeled horse-drawn cart  
**kampung** (B, I, M, S) – village; also written as *kampong*  
**kantor pos** (I) – post office  
**kapal biasa** (I) – river ferry  
**karst** – limestone region with caves, underground streams, potholes etc  
**kàthoey** (T) – transvestite, transsexual  
**kedai kopi** (M) – coffee shop  
**khào** (T) – hill, mountain; also written as *khaow*  
**khlong** (T) – canal; also written as *khlawng*  
**khwán** (L) – guardian spirits of the body  
**KK** (M) – Kota Kinabalu  
**KL** (M) – Kuala Lumpur  
**KLIA** (M) – Kuala Lumpur International Airport  
**klotok** (I) – motorised canoe  
**ko** (T) – island  
**koh** (C) – island  
**kongsi** (M) – Chinese clan organisations, also known as ritual brotherhoods, heaven-man-earth societies, triads or secret societies; meeting house for Chinese of the same clan  
**kota** (ET, I, M) – fort, city  
**krama** (C) – checked scarf  
**kraton** (I) – palace  
**kris** (I) – traditional dagger  
**KTM** (M) – Keretapi Tanah Melayu; national rail service  
**kyauंग** (My) – Buddhist monastery

**labuan** (M) – port  
**lákhn** (T) – dance drama  
**lí-keh** (T) – popular form of folk dance-drama; also written as *likay*  
**longhouse** (I, M, My) – enormous wooden structure on stilts that houses a tribal community under one roof  
**longyi** (My) – wraparound garment worn by women and men  
**losmen** (I) – basic accommodation  
**LRT** (M) – Light Rail Transit

**macet** (I) – gridlock  
**mae nam** (T) – river  
**mandi** (ET, I, M) – large concrete basin from which you scoop water to rinse your body and flush the toilet  
**masjid** (M) – mosque  
**mát-mii** (T) – cloth made of tie-dyed silk or cotton thread; also written as *mat-mii*  
**merdeka** (I, M) – independence  
**mesjid** (I) – mosque  
**mestizo** (ET, P) – person of mixed descent  
**meuang** (T) – city  
**mikrolet** (ET, I) – see *opelet*  
**MILF** (P) – Moro Islamic Liberation Front  
**Montagnards** (V) – highlanders, mountain people; specifically the ethnic minorities inhabiting remote areas of Vietnam  
**moto** (C) – motorcycle taxi  
**MRT** (S) – Mass Rapid Transit; metro system  
**MTT** (My) – Myanmar Travel & Tours  
**muay thai** (T) – Thai boxing  
**myint hlei** (My) – horse cart

**nàam** (L, T) – water, river  
**naga** (C, L, T) – mythical serpent-being  
**nákhn** (T) – city  
**nàng** (T) – shadow play  
**nat** (My) – spirit-being with the power to either protect or harm humans; Myanmar’s syncretic Buddhism  
**Negrito** (P) – ancient Asian race distinguished by their black skin, curly hair and short size  
**NLD** (My) – National League for Democracy  
**nop** (L) – see *wái*  
**NPA** (L) – National Protected Area  
**NPA** (P) – New People’s Army

**ojek** (I) – motorcycle taxi  
**opelet** (I) – small minibus  
**Orang Asli** (M) – Original People; Malaysian aboriginal people

**P** (V) – abbreviation of *pho*  
**padang** (M, S) – open grassy area; town square  
**pantai** (B, ET, I, M) – beach  
**pasar** (I, M) – market

**pasar malam** (I, M) – night market  
**paya** (My) – holy one; often applied to Buddha figures, *zedi* and other religious monuments  
**Pelni** (I) – national shipping line  
**pendopo** (I) – open-sided pavilion  
**penginapan** (I) – simple lodging house  
**Peranakan** (S) – combination of Malay and Chinese cultures of pre-colonial Singapore  
**Ph** (C) – abbreviation of *phlauv*  
**phlauv** (C) – road, street; abbreviated as ‘Ph’  
**phleng phéua chii-wít** (T) – songs for life; modern Thai folk songs  
**pho** (V) – street; abbreviated as P; also rice-noodle soup  
**PHPA** (I) – Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam; Directorate General of Forest Protection & Nature Conservation  
**pinisi** (I) – fishing boat  
**polres** (I) – local police station  
**pongyi** (My) – Buddhist monk  
**pousada** (ET) – traditional Portuguese lodging  
**praang** (T) – Khmer-style tower structure found on temples; serves the same purpose as a *stupa*  
**prasat** (C, T) – tower, temple  
**psar** (C) – market  
**pulau** (I, M) – island  
**pwe** (My) – show, festival

**quan** (V) – urban district  
**quoc ngu** (V) – Vietnamese alphabet

**raja** (B, I, M) – king  
**Ramakian** (T) – Thai version of the *Ramayana*  
**Ramayana** (I, L, M, T) – Indian epic story of Rama’s battle with demons  
**remorque-kang** (C) – bicycle-pulled trailer  
**remorque-moto** (C) – motorcycle-pulled trailer  
**roi nuoc** (V) – water puppetry  
**rumah makan** (I) – restaurant, food stall

**sāamláw** (T) – three-wheeled pedicab; also written as *samlor*  
**sai-kaa** (My) – bicycle rickshaw  
**sampan** (I, M, S) – small boat  
**sáwngtháew** (L, T) – small pick-up truck with two benches in the back; also written as *songthaew*  
**sima** (L) – ordination-precinct marker  
**Slorc** (My) – State Law & Order Restoration Council  
**soi** (T) – lane, small street

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**STB** (S) – Singapore Tourism Board  
**stung** (C) – river  
**stupa** (C, I, L, M, T) – religious monument, often containing Buddha relics  
**sungai** (B, I, M) – river; also written as *sungei*  
**surat jalan** (I) – visitor permit

**taman** (B, I, M) – park  
**taman nasional** (I) – national park  
**tambang** (M) – double-oared river ferry; small river boat  
**tamu** (B, M) – weekly market  
**tasik** (M) – lake  
**TAT** (T) – Tourism Authority of Thailand  
**teluk** (I, M, S) – bay; also written as *telok*  
**Tet** (V) – Lunar New Year  
**Th** (L, T) – abbreviation of *thánòn*  
**thàa** (T) – ferry, boat pier; also written as *tha*  
**thàat** (L) – Buddhist *stupa*; also written as *that*  
**thánòn** (L, T) – road, street, avenue; abbreviated as ‘Th’  
**tongkonan** (I) – traditional house with roof eaves shaped like buffalo horns  
**tonlé** (C) – river, lake  
**travel** (I) – door-to-door air-con minibus  
**túk-túk** (L, T) – motorised *sāamláw*

**UXO** (L, V) – unexploded ordnance

**vipassana** (My, T) – insight-awareness meditation

**wái** (L, T) – palms-together greeting  
**wartel** (I) – telephone office  
**warung** (I, M) – food stall  
**wat** (C, L, T) – Buddhist temple-monastery  
**wayang golek** (I) – wooden puppet  
**wayang kulit** (I) – shadow-puppet play enacting tales from the *Ramayana*  
**wayang orang** (I) – dance-drama enacted by masked performers, recounting scenes from the *Ramayana*  
**wiháan** (T) – any large hall in a Thai temple, except for the central sanctuary used for official business  
**wisma** (B, I, M, S) – guesthouse, lodge; office block, shopping centre

**xe om** (V) – motorbike taxi

**yàam** (T) – woven shoulder bag

**zedi** (My) – see *stupa*