

## Basic Khmer

# Basic Khmer

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# 3.2 Khmer Numbers 1–100

The table below compares Cambodian numerals to their Arabic numeral counterparts. Listen to the audio below to learn the pronunciation.

Please note that numbers 6 through 9 are formed by adding 5: 5+1; 5+2; 5+3; and 5+4.



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Table 1: Number 1-10

IPA	Khmer	English
soon	០០០០០	zero
muay	១១១	one
bpïi	២២២	two
bey	៣៣	three
buan	៤៤៤	four
bpram	៥៥៥៥៥	five
bpram-muay	៦៦៦៦៦៦៦	six
bpram-bpïi	៧៧៧៧៧៧៧៧	seven
bpram-bey	៨៨៨៨៨៨៨៨	eight
bpram-buan	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	nine
d ɔ p	១០១	ten


## I. Speaking

Record yourself counting from number 1 to 10 out loud and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.



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2. Reading

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3. Writing: Number 1–10

Download the worksheet below to practice writing numbers by following the directional arrows.  
[Worksheet 1](#)

Listen to the audio below to learn how to pronounce numbers 11 to 20. Please note that 11 through 19 are formed by adding 10: 10+1; 10+2; 10+3; 10+4; and so on.


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Table 2: Numbers 11–20

IPA	Khmer	Arabic numeral
d ɔ p-muay	១១១១១១	11
d ɔ p-bpii	១១១១១១	12
d ɔ p-bey	១១១១១	13
d ɔ p-buan	១១១១១១	14
d ɔ p-bpram	១១១១១១១១	15
d ɔ p-bpram-muay	១១១១១១១១១១១	16
d ɔ p-bpram-bpii	១១១១១១១១១១១	17
d ɔ p-bpram-bey	១១១១១១១១១១	18
d ɔ p-bpram-buan	១១១១១១១១១១១	19
m'phey	២០២០	20

# 4. Speaking

Record yourself saying numbers 11 through 20 in reverse order and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.



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Listen to the audio below to learn how to pronounce numbers 30 through 100.



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Table 3: Numbers 30-100

IPA	Khmer	Arabic numeral
saam-seb	៣០	30
sae-seb	៤០	40
haa-seb	៥០	50
hok-seb	៦០	60
jet-seb	៧០	70
bpaet-seb	៨០	80
kau-seb	៩០	90
mauy-rooy	១០០	100

## 5. Reading

Provide the correct answers for the following simple math questions:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=285#h5p-62>

# 3.3 The First and Second Series of Consonants

Cambodian consonants are classified into two groups: Group “ ័ ័ ” (low registered sound or first series) and Group “oo” (high registered sound or second series).

## The First and Second Series of Consonants

Table 1: First Series Consonants

	័ [1] ័ (t ័ ័ )	័ (n ័ ័ )	័ (dt ័ ័ )	័ (t ័ ័ )	័ (h ័ ័ ) h-
	័ (l ័ ័ ) l-	័ ( ័ ័ ) ័ ័ -	័ (s ័ ័ ) s-/h-	័ (b ័ ័ )	័ (p ័ ័ )
6 consonants modified by diacritics Mousekatoan (“)	័ ័ (y ័ ័ )	័ ័ (r ័ ័ )	័ ័ (v ័ ័ )	័ ័ (gn ័ ័ )	័ ័ (m ័ ័ )
	័ ័ (nh ័ ័ )				
	័ (k ័ ័ )	័ (kh ័ ័ )	័ (caa)	័ (ch ័ ័ )	័ (d ័ ័ )

**Table 1: Second Series Consonants**

	◊ (khoo)	◊ (gnoo)	◊ (doo)	◊ [2] (thoo)	◊ (noo)
	◊ (dtoo)	◊ (thoo)	◊ (bpoo)	◊ (roo) r-/-r	◊ (yoo) y-/-y
	◊ (loo) l-/-l	◊ (phoo)	◊ (moo)	◊ (nhoo)	◊ (koo)
	◊ ( <b>choo</b> )	◊ (joo)	◊ (voo) v-/-v		
4 consonants modified by diacritics Treysap ( ◊ )	◊◊ (hoo)	◊◊ (soo)	◊◊ (boo)	◊◊ (oo)	

Watch the video tutorial and repeat each consonant out loud.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=519#video-519-1>



## I. Writing

Download the worksheet below to practice writing consonants by following the directional arrows.

[Worksheet 1](#)

## 2. Reading

Watch the video again and match each of the first series consonant with its second series.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=519#h5p-39>

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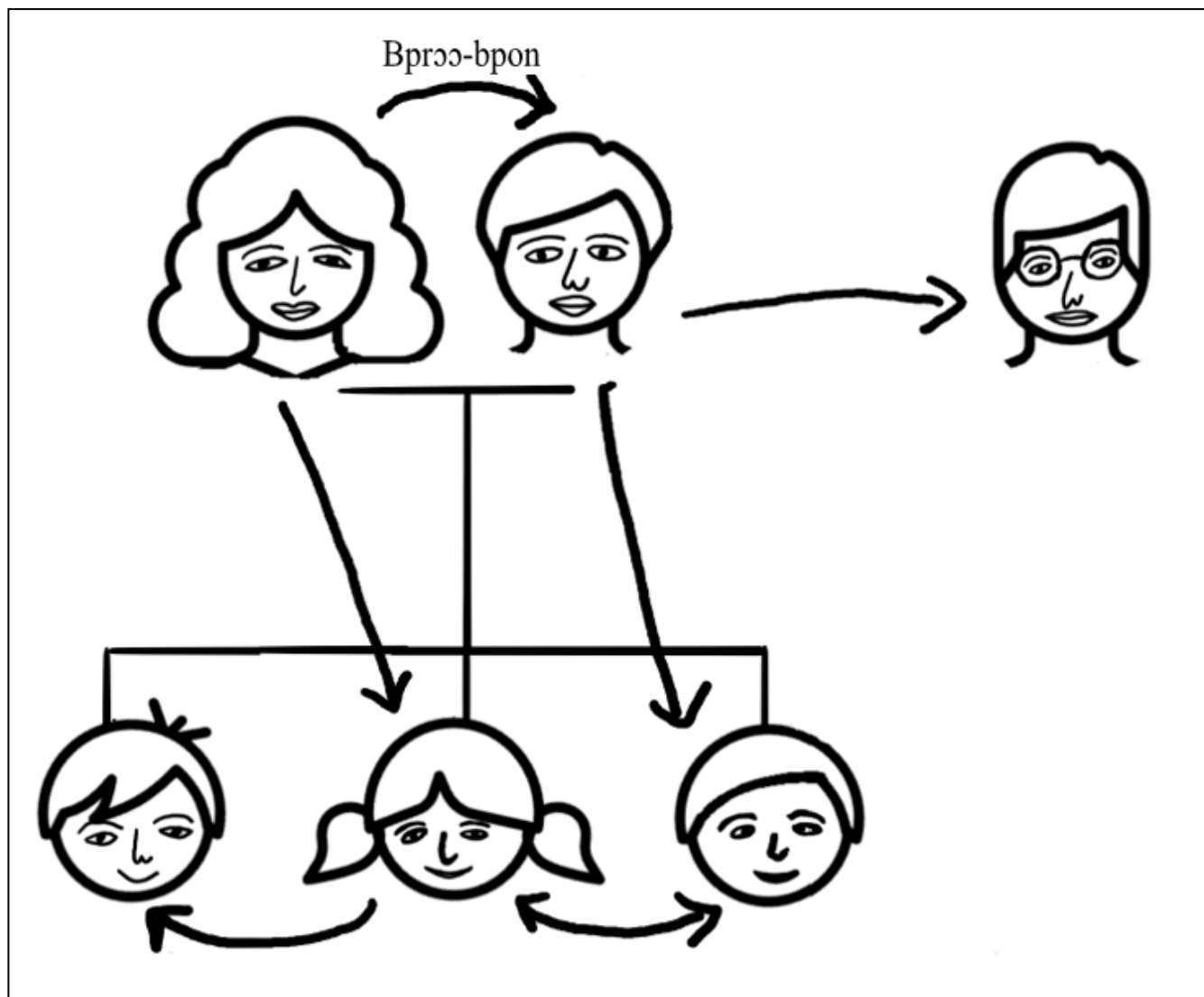
[1] The first series consonants “𑄓 “ and “𑄔” have the same pronunciation. The words that are borrowed from Sanskrit are more often used with consonant 𑄓 .

[2] The second series consonants “𑄕 “ and “𑄖” have the same pronunciation. The consonant “𑄕” is rarely used.

## 3.4 Family Relationships

### I. Reading and Writing

- Read through the list of vocabulary related to family (See Figure 1).
- Put the words on the arrows to show the relationships between the members of the family. An example (bpr ဝ ဝ -bpon= Wife) is provided.



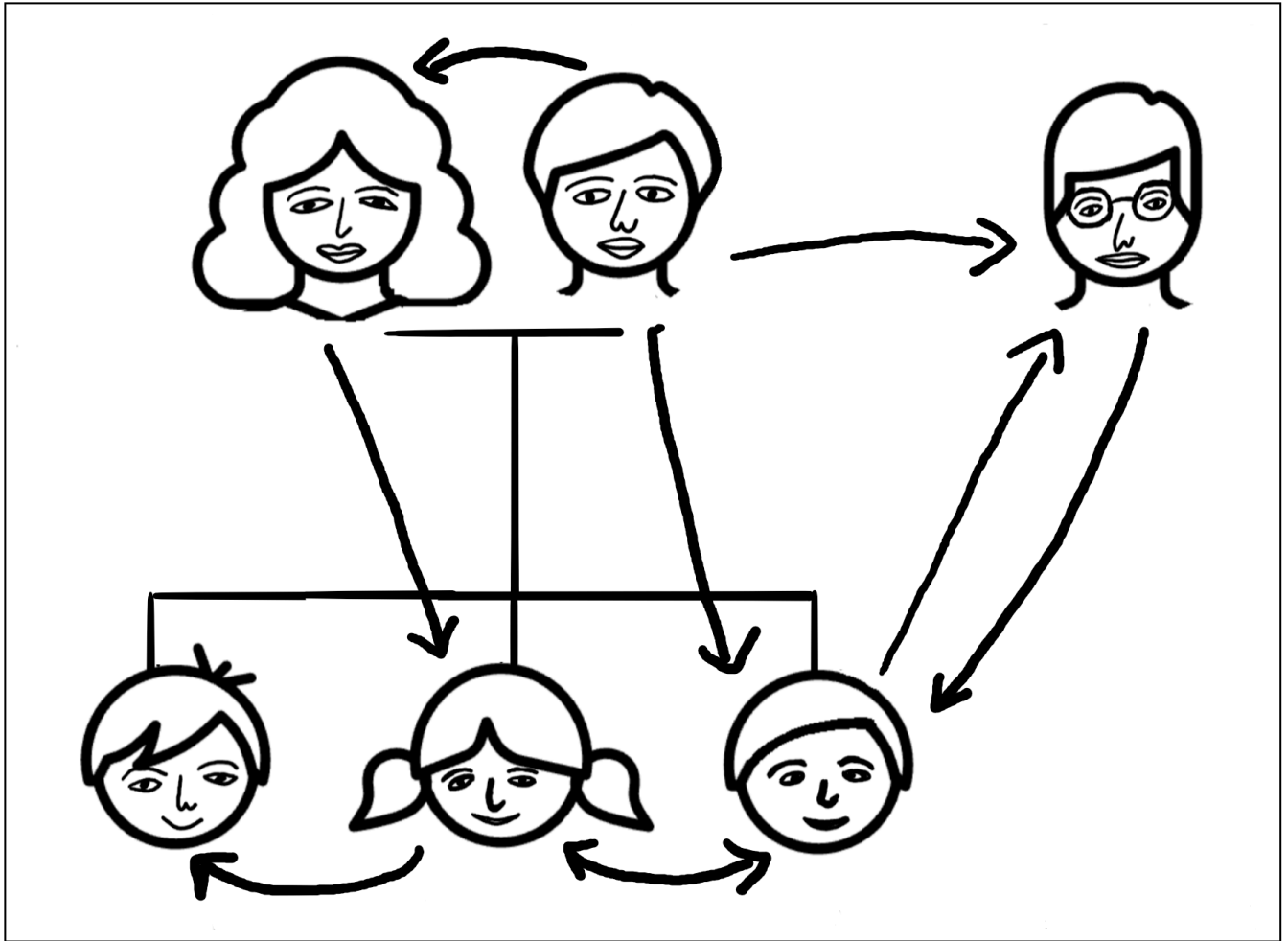


Figure 1:

Jii-dtaa : Grandfather

Jii-doon : Grandmother

Koon-srey : Daughter

Koon-bproh : Son

Koon-srey-bpouw : Youngest daughter

Koon-srey-jb ១ ១ ng : Oldest daughter

B ១ ១ ng-srey : Older sister

B ១ ១ ng-bproh: Older brother

P'oon-bproh : Younger brother

P'oon-srey: Younger sister

Bpr ១១ -bpon : Wife

Bdey: Husband

Bpuu : Uncle

Ming : Aunt

Kmuay-srey: Niece

Kumay-bproh: Nephew

B ១១ ng-p'oon jii-doon-muay: Cousin

## Test Yourself:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=549#h5p-119>

## 3.5 Conversation: How many siblings do you have?

### The Classifier “Neak”

The classifier “**Neak**” is used for people. However, when **Muay** (one/a) is used with a classifier, it is contracted to **M’neak**.

#### Examples:

Khnhom mian koon-bproh **bpii neak**. “I have two sons.”

Compare with:

Koat mian koon-bproh **m’neak**. “He has a son.”

### I. Listening

- Listen to Vathanak who is describing his siblings. After listening, answer the following questions.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=559#audio-559-1>



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=559#h5p-109>

- Listen to Vathanak’s friend Sophiap, who is talking about his siblings, and then compare his siblings

to Sokha's siblings.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=559#audio-559-2>

- After listening to Sophiap's description, answer the following questions:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=559#h5p-36>

## 2. Speaking

After listening to Sophiap and Vathanak, tell us about your siblings and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=559#h5p-25>

## 3.6 Question Word: Bpon-maan “How many?”

**Bpon-maan** is placed at the end of a statement to ask “How many?” and “How much?”. However, when asking about number of people, the classifier “**Neak**” is placed at the end of the statement. “**Neak**” is also placed at the end of the statement when answering to the question.

### Examples:

- Q: Niang mian b ១ ១ ng-p'oon bpon-maan **neak**? “How many siblings does she have?”
- A: Niang mian b ១ ១ ng-p'oon bpil **neak**. “She has two siblings.”

**Bpon-maan** is also used to ask for a person’s age and the word **Chnam** “year” is placed at the end of question sentence. The word **Chnam** “year” is optional.

### Examples:

- Neak mian koon **bpon-maan** neak? “How many children do you have?”
- Neak aa-yu **bpon-maan** chnam? “How old are you?”

## I. Reading

- Vothy is writing a letter to his friend Nicolas, who is living in the U.S. Read his letter below and put the sentences in the correct order.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=565#h5p-110>

- After reading, answer the following questions:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=565#h5p-35>



# 3.7 Introduction to Khmer Vowels

## The Positions of Khmer Vowel Symbols

There are 24 dependent vowel symbols. The vowel symbol can be placed in front of, on top of, below, or around the consonant. However, the consonant sound always precedes the vowel sound. Vowels can either have long or short sounds. Please note that the dotted zero represents the position of the consonant.

**Vowel Symbols:** ្ក/្ខ/្គ/្ឃ/្ង/្ច/្ឆ

Vowel symbols with phonetic scripts.

Use the audio and Table 1 to learn how to pronoun the vowel symbols.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=568#audio-568-1>

Table 1

No.	Vowel Symbol	Phonetic Script	Example
1	្ក	/o/	្ក្ក (table)
2	្ខ	/oo/	្ខ្ខ្ខ (stream)/្ខ្ខ្ខ (to exchange) /្ខ្ខ្ខ (to stir)
3	្គ	/ua/	្គ្គ្គ (to ask)/្គ្គ្គ (brain)
4	្ឃ	/ee/	្ឃ្ឃ (Otter)
5	្ង	/ae/	្ង្ង (moon)/្ង្ង (to mark)/្ង្ង (tea)
6	្ច	/ai/	្ច្ច (hand)/្ច្ច (lice)

### 1. Listening

In the following audio clip, one of the three words will be read out loud. Mark the word you hear using the following app.



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An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=568#h5p-42>

## 2. Writing

Download the worksheet below to practice writing the first 6 vowels by following the directional arrows.

[Worksheet 1](#)

## 3. Reading

Match the Khmer words with their English translations.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=568#h5p-41>

# 3.8 Possessive Adjective and Apostrophe + "s" ('s)

## Possessive Adjectives

The word for “possessive adjectives” is **Roo-b ៦ h**. The possessive adjective is frequently omitted in spoken language.

**Examples:**

- Roo-b ៦ h Khnhom “my”
- Roo-b ៦ h koat “his”
- Roo-b ៦ h yæng “our”

Table 1

Possessive Adjective with Singular Pronouns			Possessive Adjective with Plural Pronouns		
Transliteration	English	Khmer	Transliteration	English	Khmer
roo-b ៦ h khnhom	My	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦	roo-b ៦ h neak	Your <sup>1</sup>	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦
roo-b ៦ h neak	Your	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦	roo-b ៦ h yæng	Our	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦
roo-b ៦ h koat	His	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦	roo-b ៦ h bpuak-koat/ bpuak-kee	Their	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ / ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦
roo-b ៦ h niang	Her	៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦ ៦			

## Apostrophe + "s" ('s)

1. The possessive adjective for second-person plural pronoun is Roo-b ៦ h neak-taeng-bpii "your". However, when referring to more than two people the second-person plural pronoun is "Roo-b ៦ h neak-taeng-ah-kina".

The word for “of” is roo-b ɔ h and possession can be expressed using the pattern: noun+roo-b ɔ h+ possessor. The word roo-b ɔ h is frequently omitted in spoken language.

**Examples:**

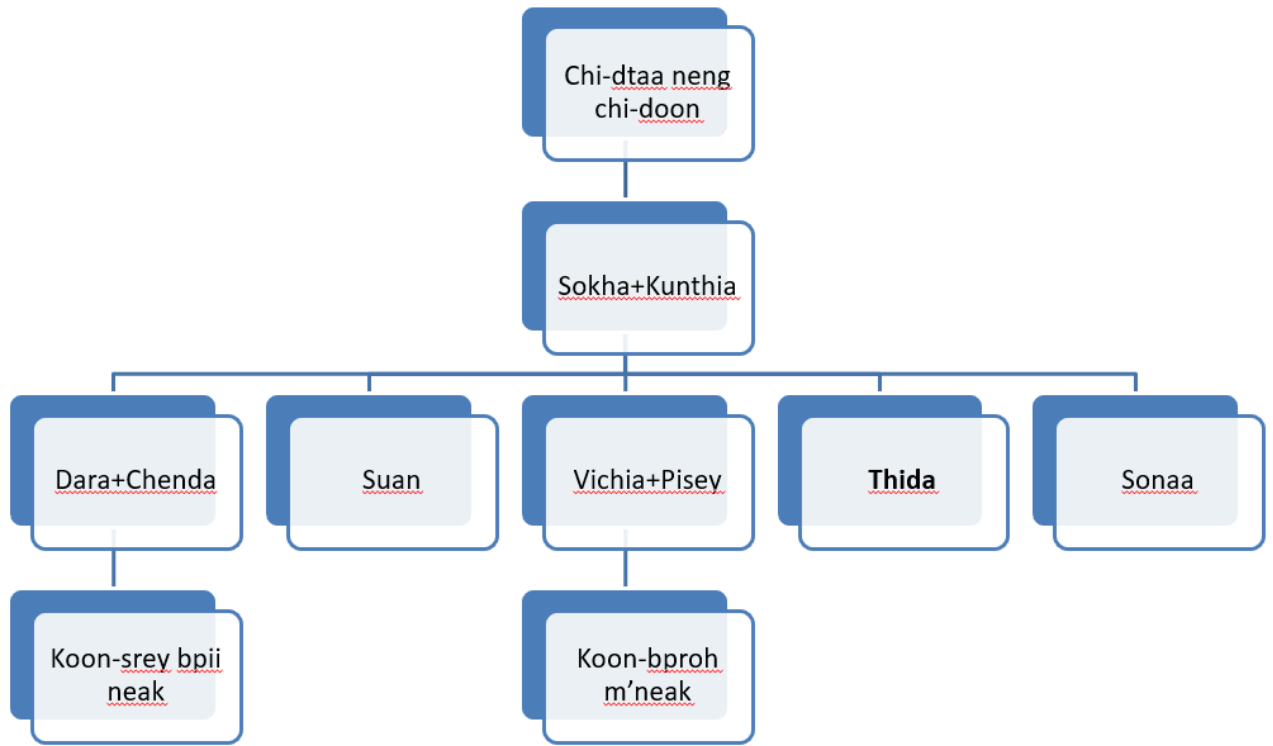
- Laan roo-b ɔ h Thida= Thida’s car
- M’daay roo-b ɔ h Thida= Sokha’s mother

## I. Listening

- Listen to the following passage about Thida’s family. Use the chart below to compare and spot mistakes in the passage.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=572#audio-572-1>



## 2. Writing

After listening, rewrite the correct description of Thida's family and compare with the description below.

*The correct description of Thida's family*

Ouw-bpok roo-b ɔ h Thida chmuah **Sokha** haəy koat aa-yu 45 chnam. M'daay roo-b ɔ h Thida chmuah Kunthia haəy koat aa-yu 42 chnam. Jii-dtaa roo-b ɔ h Thida aa-yu 75 chnam haəy jii-doon roo-b ɔ h Thida aa-yu 70 chnam. Thida mian b ɔ ɔ ng-p'oon buan neak. Bpuak koat chmuah: Dara, **Piseth**, Vichia, Sonaa. Bpr ɔ ɔ -bpon roo-b ɔ h Dara chmuah Chenda haəy bpuak-koat mian koon-srey bpïi neak. Vichia riab-kaa jia-maay Pisey haəy bpuak-koat mian **koon-bproh** m'neak.

### 3. Reading

Read the correct description of Thida's family again and then the answer the true-false questions.



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=572#h5p-26>

# 3.9 Key Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

## Useful Vocabulary

IPA	English
leek	number
krua-saa	family
sa-maa-chək	member
b ɔ ɔ ng-p'oon	sibling
bpon-maan	how many/how much
mo-haa-vi-jia-lai	university
vi-jia-lai	high school
koon	children/kids
nəng	and
haəy	already

## Useful Expressions

IPA	English
Khnhom mian b ɔ ɔ ng-p'oon bp̄ii neak.	I have two siblings.
Koat mian koon-bproh m'neak.	I have a son.
Khnhom aa-yu sam-seb-buan chnam.	I am 34 years old.
koat riab-kaa haəy.	He got married already.
koat jia m'daay roo-b ɔ h khnhom.	She is my mother.

Grammar Point	Summary
Question word: bpon-maan	<p><b>Bpon-maan</b> is placed at the end of a statement to ask “How many?” and “How much?”. bpon-maan is also used to ask for a person’s age. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neak mian koon bpon-maan neak? “How many children do you have?”</li> <li>• Neak aa-yu bpon-maan? “How old are you?”</li> </ul>
The classifier “Neak”	<p>The classifier “<b>Neak</b>” is used for people with the question bpon-maan. However, when <b>Muay</b> (one) is used with a classifier, it is contracted to <b>M’neak</b>. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Koat mian koon-bproh m’neak. “He has a son.”</li> </ul>
Possessive adjective “roo-b ɔ h”	<p>The word for “of” is <b>Roo-bɔh</b> and possession can be expressed using the pattern: noun+roo-b ɔ h+ possessor. The word roo-b ɔ h is frequently omitted in spoken language.</p>





## CHAPTER IV: WHAT TIME IS IT?



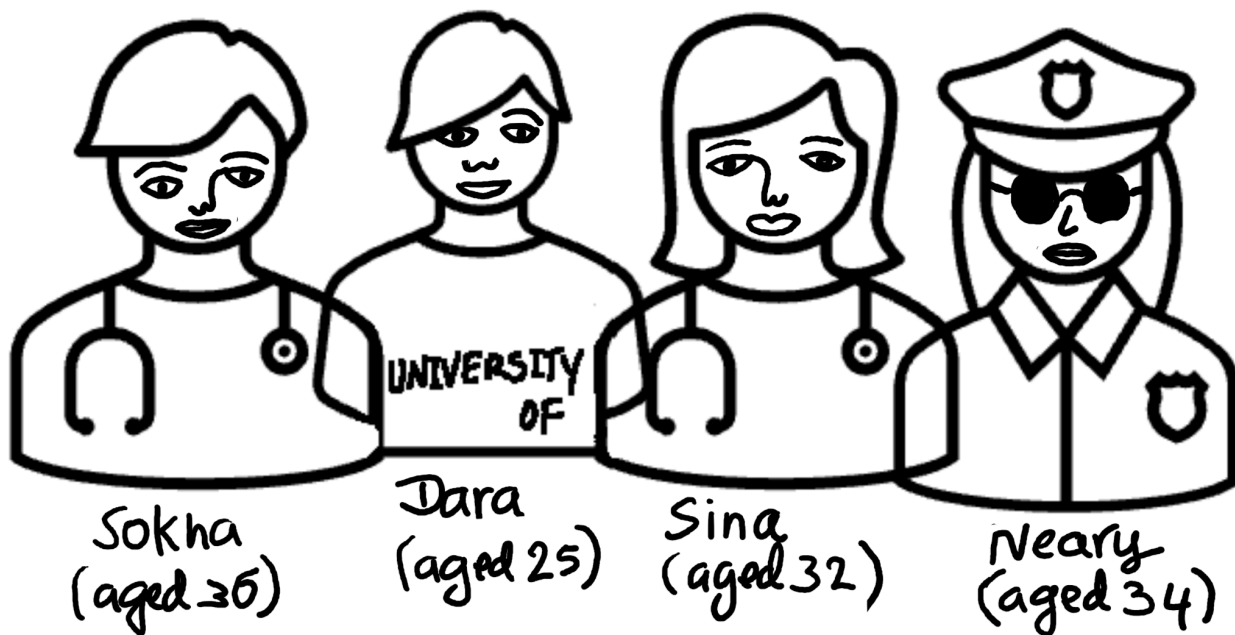
At the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- ask for and tell the time using the question word ប៉ុន្មាន “How many?”.
- understand the abbreviation of “a.m.” and “p.m.” in Khmer.
- use time expressions with the particle ក្នុង “in” and លើ “on”.
- ask for and say a phone number using the question word ប៉ុន្មាន “How many?”.
- read and write more vowel symbols.
- understand the combination of consonant, vowel, and consonant (CVC).
- begin generating simple sentences.
- understand more subject pronouns in Khmer.



## 4.1 Review from Chapter III

1. This is a picture of **Sina** with her brothers and sister. How should she answer if a Cambodian friend asks her these questions?



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=774#h5p-107>

2. Complete the passage using the correct words provided.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=774#h5p-111>

## 4.2 What time is it in Phnom Penh?



The whole-hour times are expressed by the pattern **Maong** (hour) + Number + **Haøy**. **Haøy** “already” is often added after the number word to mean “It’s \_\_\_\_ o’clock”. To ask the time, the same pattern is used: Maong bpon-maan haøy, followed by the question mark.

### Examples:

Q: Maong bpon-maan haøy nouw Phnom Penh?

“What time is it in Phnom Penh?”

A: Maong d ɔ p haøy nouw Phnom Penh?

“It is 10 o’clock in Phnom Penh.”

Minutes “**nia-dtii**” to the hour are expressed with the pattern: maong + number (of hour) + number (of minute) + nia-dtii. Nia-dtii “minute” and Vi-nia-dtii “Second”, followed by the numeral. Thirty minutes, sam-sap nia-dtii, can be stated as k ɔ nl ɔ h “half hour”.



**Examples:**

Q: Maong bpon-maan haəy nouw New York?

“What time is it in New York?”

A: Moang d ɔ p sam-seb nia-tii yub[1] nouw New York.

“It is 10:30pm in New York.”

To express the “exact” hour, the word Kut is added after the number. The word Haəy “already” is often omitted when expressing the “exact” hour.

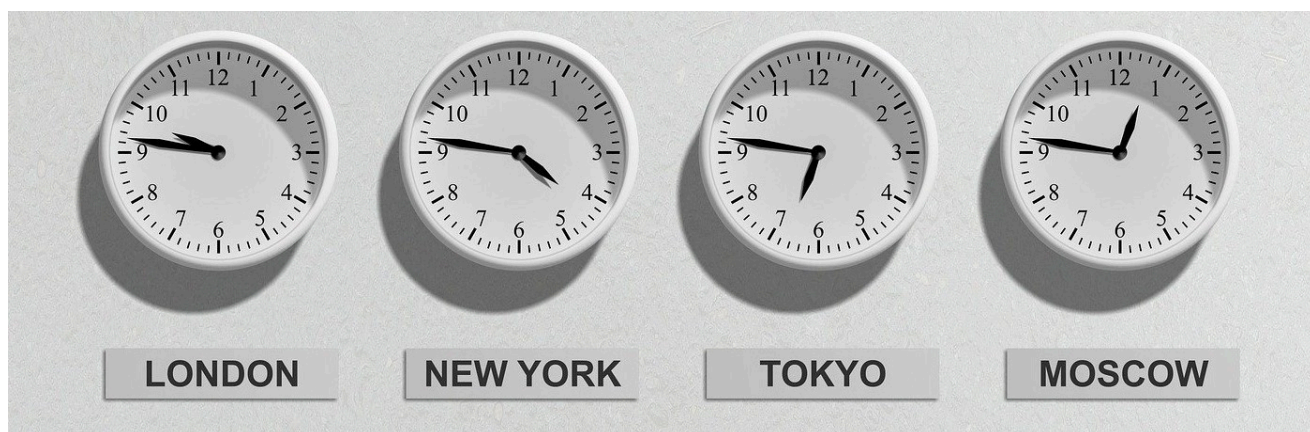
**Examples:**

Q: Maong bpon-maan haəy nouw Dubai? “What time is it in Dubai?”

A: Maong bpram-bey kut (haəy) nouw Dubai. “It is exactly 8 o’clock in Dubai.”

## I. Speaking

- Look at the picture below and record yourself telling the time in each city.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=607#h5p-27>

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[1] Please refer to section 4.3 to learn more about the abbreviations a.m. and p.m. in Cambodian.

# 4.3 The Abbreviations "a.m." and "p.m." in Khmer

In Cambodian, the abbreviation a.m. and p.m. are expressed by the time of the day. Morning “bprək”, Afternoon “roo-sial”, Evening “l’ngiach”, and Night “Yub” are used to denote what “a.m.” and “p.m.” are in English. See the examples in the table below.

a.m. and p.m. as expressed by time of day in Cambodian

a.m/p.m	Time of the day	Example
6:00 am/7:00 am/8:00 am/9:00 am/10:00 am/11:00 am	Morning “Bprək”	Maong bpram muay <b>bprək</b> haəy= It is 6:00 <b>am</b> .
12:00 pm/1:00 pm/2:00 pm/3:00 pm/4:00 pm/5:00 pm	Afternoon “Roo-sial”	Maong d ɔ p bp̚ii <b>roo-sial</b> haəy= It is 12:00 <b>pm</b> .
6:00 pm/7:00 pm	Evening “l’ngiach”	Maong bpram muay <b>l’ngiach</b> haəy= It is 6:00 <b>pm</b> .
8:00 pm/9:00 pm/10:00 pm/11:00 pm/12:00 pm	Night “Yub”	Maong bpram bey <b>yub</b> haəy= It is 8:00 <b>pm</b> .

## I. Reading

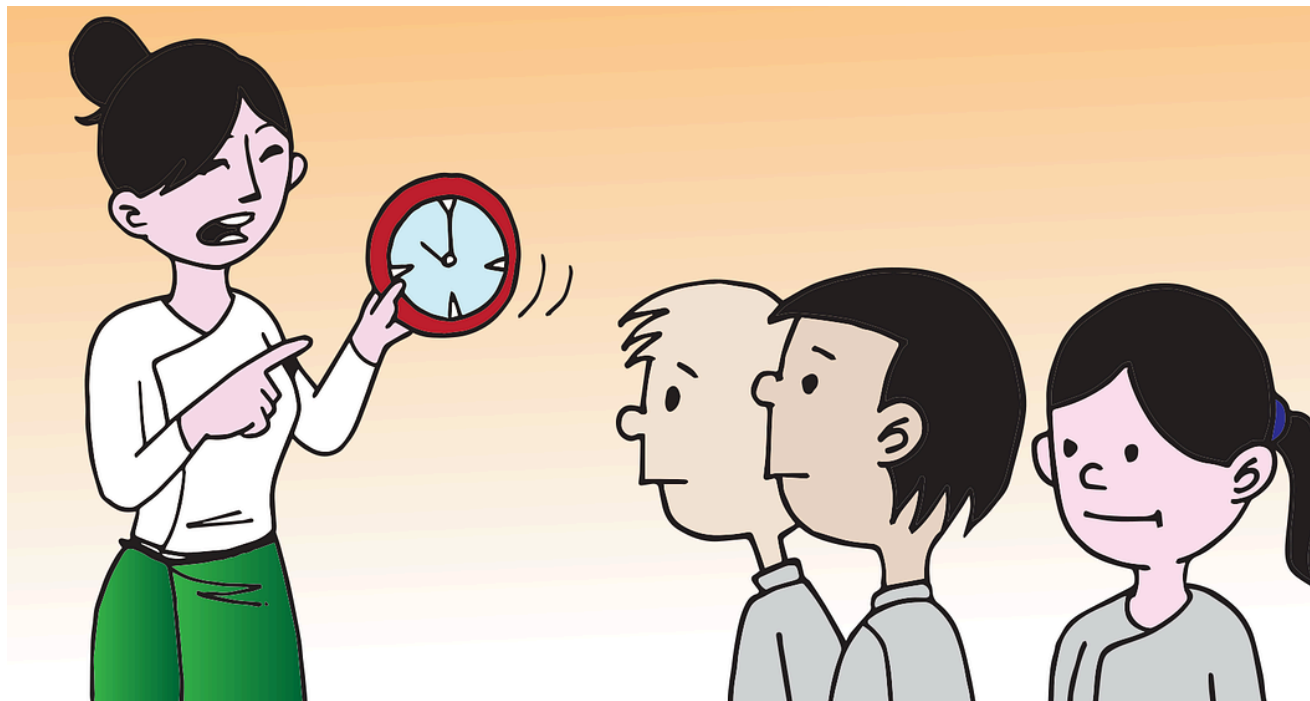
Fill in the blanks below to communicate a.m. or p.m. in Khmer:



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## 4.4 Conversation: What time does your Khmer class start?



### I. Listening

Listen to a conversation between Dara (A) and his father (B) and then tell whether Dara will be late for his Khmer class, or not, and why?



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=599#audio-599-1>

Listen to the conversation again and fill in the blanks.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=599#h5p-143>

## 2. Reading

The schedule below is Dara's schedule for the day. Read and match the Khmer expressions to the English expressions.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=599#h5p-142>

### **What about you? What is your schedule like today?**

Tell us about your schedule and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=599#h5p-144>

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[1] This term is used when speaking to your father, especially in educated urban families.

# 4.5 Vowel Symbols: 𑜀𑜂𑜆 / 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 / 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 / 𑜀𑜂𑜆

## Vowel Symbols with Phonetic Scripts:

The first two vowel symbols listed in Table 1 are placed in front of the consonants and the other two are placed around the consonants. Please also note that the consonant sounds always precede the vowel sound.

Use the audio and Table 1 below to learn how to pronounce the vowel symbols.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=631#audio-631-1>

Table 1

No.	Vowel Symbol	Phonetic Script	Rhymes With	Example
1	𑜀𑜂𑜆 (long sound)	/aa/	far	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 (message) 𑜀𑜂𑜆 (cup)
2	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 (long sound)	/am/	jump	𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 (to wait) 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 (to bite)
3	𑜀𑜂𑜆 (long sound)	/ao/	fowl	𑜀𑜂𑜆 (pants) 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂𑜆 (key)
4	𑜀𑜂𑜆 (short sound)	/au/	out	𑜀𑜂𑜆 (uncooked) 𑜀𑜂𑜆 (grandson)

## I. Listening



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=631#h5p-32>

## 2. Writing

Download the worksheet below to practice writing vowels by following the directional arrows and then read each vowel out loud.

[Worksheet 1](#)

## 3. Reading and Speaking



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=631#h5p-43>



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=631#h5p-44>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=631#h5p-46>

## 4.6 Conversation: What is your phone number?

### I. Listening

- Listen to the conversation between Dara (A) and one of his friends from high school (B), whom he has not seen for ages. Then write the phone numbers they exchange using the app below.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=708#audio-708-1>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=708#h5p-38>

- Thida and Sokha are making a list of telephone numbers of classmates. Listen and write the information.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=708#h5p-108>

# 4.7 Vowel Symbols: ◊ / ◊ / ◊ / ◊

## Vowel Symbols with Phonetic Scripts.

The vowel symbols listed in Table 1 are placed on top of the consonants.  
Use the audio and Table 1 below to learn how to pronounce the vowel symbols.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=647#audio-647-1>

Table 1

No.	Vowel symbol	Phonetic script	Rhyme with	Example
1	◊ (short sound)	/e/	Set	◊◊◊ (west)
2	◊ (short sound)	/ey/	They (with short vowel sound)	◊◊ (three)
3	◊ (short sound)	/ə/	Ago	◊◊◊ (be angry)
4	◊ (long sound)	/əə/	Burble	◊◊◊ (to suck water)

## I. Writing and Speaking



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=647#h5p-33>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=647#h5p-45>

## 2. Writing

Practice writing the vowels following the arrow signs and the numbers and read each vowel out loud. Please download the worksheet below to practice writing vowels.

[Worksheet 1](#)

In the following audio clip, one of the four words will be read out loud three times. Mark the word you will hear.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=647#audio-647-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=647#h5p-47>

# 4.8 The Combination of Consonants and Vowels

## Generate Sentences in the Combination of C, CC, CV and CVC.

Read through the list of vocabulary you have learned and then write possible sentences using the vocabulary in the worksheet provided.

[Worksheet 1](#)

Please note that as long as the sentence makes some sort of sense, the grammatical point does not matter. It might not make sense in English but it does in Khmer.

**Examples:**

- ◊◊◊◊◊◊◊ = Grandfather parks a bicycle.
- ◊◊◊◊◊◊◊ = Otter bites hand.

**Test Yourself:**

Writing some of following brands in Khmer scripts and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.

iPad	Samsung	Coca-Cola
		
_____	_____	_____



## 4.9 Key vocabulary and useful expressions

### Useful Vocabulary

IPA	English
moang	hour
nia-dtii	minute
vi-nia-dtii	second
nouw	at/in
bprək	morning
roo-sial	afternoon
l'ngiach	evening
yub	night
rian	to study
leek dtuu-roo-sab	Phone number
ey-louw-nih	now

### Useful Expressions

IPA	English
Neak mian leek dtuu-roo-sab dtee?	What is your phone number?
Neak rian pia-saa Khmer maong bpon-maan?	What time does your Khmer class start?
Maong bpram-bey haəy!	It is 8 o'clock already!

### Summary of Grammar Points

Grammar Point	Summary
Expressing the hour times	The hour times are expressed by the pattern <b>Maong</b> (hour) + Number + <b>Haəy</b> . <b>Haəy</b> “already” is often added after the number word to mean “It’s ____ o’clock”. To ask the time, same pattern is used: Maong bpon-maan haəy following by the question mark.
Expressing the minute	<b>Minute “nia-dtii”</b> to the hour are expressed with the pattern: maong + number (of hour) + number (of minute) + nia-tii. Nia-dtii “minute” and Vi-nia-dtii “second” followed by the numeral. Thirty minutes, sam sap nia-dtii, can be stated as k ɔ̌ n-lah “half hour”.
Expressing the “exact” hour	To expression the “exact” hour, the word <b>Kut</b> is added after the number. The word <b>Haəy</b> “already” is often omitted when expressing the “exact” hour.
The abbreviation a.m and p.m in Khmer	In Cambodian the abbreviation <b>a.m</b> and <b>p.m</b> are expressed by the time of the day. Morning “bprək”, Afternoon “roo-sial”, Evening “l'ngiach” and Night “yub” are used to denote the a.m and p.m in English.





PART V

# CHAPTER V: I WAS BORN IN 1985.



At the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- ask and talk about days of the week and months of the year.
- ask for and tell the time of the day.
- use more subject pronouns.
- read and write the rest of the vowel symbols.
- count to one million.
- write simple sentences by combining a consonant and vowel (CV) or by combining a consonant, vowel, and consonant (CVC).