

Basic Khmer

Basic Khmer

VATHANAK SOK

RAJIV RANJAN

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EAST LANSING

What day is today?

The days of the week are expressed by the pattern: T'ngai-nih (today)+ jia (is)+ t'ngai ey? “what day is today?”. To answer the question, the same pattern is used: T'ngai-nih (today)+ jia (is)+ t'ngai following by the days of the week.

Examples:

Q: T'ngai-nih jia t'ngai ey? “What day is today?”

A: T'ngai-nih jia t'ngai sok. “Today is Friday.”

The Months of the Year

For beginners, the simplest way to say the month is to use the word Khae “month”+ dtii+ number. Like the days of the week, each month is preceded by the word lang=”km-fonipa” Khae “month”.

Examples:

- Khae dtii muay “first month”
- Khae dtii buan “fourth month”
- Khae dtii d ɔ p bpai “twelfth month”

Use Table 2 and the audio below to learn how to pronounce the months of the year.



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=977#h5p-58>

Table 2

Transliteration	Khmer	English
meak-kaa-raa	១១១១	January
kom-pheak	២២២២២២	February
mi-naa	៣៣៣៣	March
mee-saa	៤៤៤៤	April
u-sa-phia	៥៥៥៥	May
mi-tho-naa	៦៦៦៦៦៦	June
kak-kaa-daa	៧៧៧៧៧៧	July
sey-haa	៨៨៨៨	August
kanh-nhaa	៩៩៩៩៩៩	September
dto-laa	១០១០១០	October
vic-che-kaa	១១១១១១១១១១	November
thnuu	១២១២១២	December

Test Yourself:

Listen and write the English translations for the months of the year in Khmer.



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Time of the Day

To tell the time, the word ១២១២ “bpeel” is placed in front of the time of the day.

Table 3

Transliteration	Khmer	English
bpeel bprək	ប្រែក្រហម	in the morning
bpeel t'ngai dtr ɔ ng	ប្រែក្រហម ព្រឹក	at noon
bpeel roo-sial	ប្រែក្រហម ព្រឹក	in early afternoon
bpeel l'ngiach	ប្រែក្រហម ព្រឹក	in the evening
bpeel yub	ប្រែក្រហម	at night
bpeel aa-dtriat	ប្រែក្រហម ព្រឹក	midnight

Test Yourself:

Put the times of day in sequential order.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=977#h5p-67>

5.3 Do you know?

In Cambodia, people still go to fortune tellers to predict their future and to discuss important decisions. Would you believe a fortune teller?

1. Listening

Listen to a fortune teller explain how you would be a lucky person based on when you were born.



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2. Speaking

- After the first listening, listen to Vathanak talk about when he was born. According to the fortune teller, write whether he is a lucky person, if not, why?



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- Answer the multiple-choice questions.



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Are you one of the lucky people?

3. Speaking

Let us know by recording yourself answering to the following questions.

1. What day/month were you born?
2. At what time?
3. Time of day; in the morning/at night, etc...?



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5.4 Vowel Symbols: ◊/? / ◊/? / ◊/?◊/? / ◊/?◊/?

Vowel Symbols with Phonetic Scripts:

The vowel symbols listed in Table 1 are placed around the consonants. The first two vowel symbols have long sounds and the latter two have short sounds.

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=981#audio-981-1>

Table 1

No.	Vowel Symbol	Phonetic Script	Rhymes With	Example
1	◊ (long sound)	/ I a/	ear	◊◊◊ (beer)
2	◊ (long sound)	/oeur/	--	◊◊ (to believe)
3	◊◊ (short sound)	/eh/	best	◊◊◊ (house)
4	◊◊ (short sound)	/ ɔ h/	boss	◊◊◊ (island)

1. Speaking

Please record yourself reading the vowels out loud 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=981#h5p-50>

2. Writing

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

[Worksheet 1](#)



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basicshmer/?p=981#h5p-51>

3. Reading

Drag the words into the correct order.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basicshmer/?p=981#h5p-151>

5.5 Numbers 100–1,000,000

In the previous chapters, we learned the numbers 1–100. The following table shows the number from 100 to 1 million. Listen to the audio below to learn how to pronounce the numbers 100 through 1 million.

Two hundred onward is formed by bp*ii*+rooy, bey+rooy, and so on.



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=1044#h5p-56>

Table 1: 100–1,000,000

IPA	Khmer numeral	Khmer	English
1. muay-rooy	១០០	១០០០០	one hundred
2. muay -bpoan	១.០០០	១០០០០០០	one thousand
4. muay- mæn	១០.០០០	១០០០០០០០	ten thousand
5. muay- saen	១០០.០០០	១០០០០០០០	one hundred thousand
6. muay- lian	១.០០០០.០០០	១០០០០០០០	one million

Years are expressed by the pattern Chnam (year)+Number.

Examples:

2021 “Chnam bp*ii*-bpoan m’phey-muay.”

1940 “Chnam muay-bpoan bpram-buan-rooy sae-seb.

Test Yourself

Match the number with the Cambodian figures below.



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5.6 Vowel Symbols: ◊ / ◊◊ / ◊ / ◊◊

Vowel Symbols with Phonetic Scripts:

The vowel symbols listed in the Table 1 have long sounds. The vowel symbols are placed in different positions as shown in the table. However, the consonant sounds always precede the vowel sound.

Use the audio and Table 1 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=986#audio-986-1>

Table 1

No.	Vowel Symbol	Phonetic Script	Rhymes With	Example
1	◊ (short sound)	/ ɔ m /	complete	◊◊ (to try hard)
2	◊◊ (short sound)	/om/	dome (with short vowel sound)	◊◊◊ (piece)
3	◊ (short sound)	/ah/	ask	◊◊ (to be cured/ healed)
4	◊◊ (short sound)	/uh/	toss	◊◊◊ (to grow)

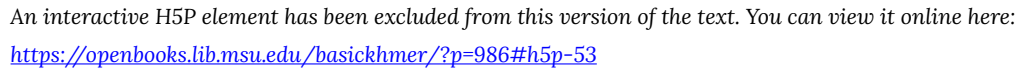
I. Listening and Writing



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Please record yourself reading the vowels out loud and share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.





2. Writing

Download the worksheet below to practice writing the first 6 vowels by following the directional arrows, then read each vowel out loud.

Worksheet 1














































3. Reading and Writing

Provide words that make complete and meaningful sentences and then compare with your friends. An example is provided. The list of vocabulary you have learned is provided in the link below to help you with this exercise.

List of vocabulary

Example: $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit ______ \diamondsuit$

Answer: ◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇ “Sok builds a boat.”

1.	         _____ 
2.	        _____ 
3.	       _____ 
4.	        _____ 
5.	        _____ 

5.7 Key Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

Key Vocabulary

Transliteration	English
t'ngai	day
sa-bpaa-daa	week
khae	month
chnam	year
bpeel	time

Key Expressions

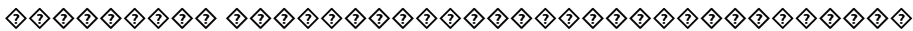
Transliteration	English
t'ngai nih jia t'ngai ey?	What day is today?
t'ngai nih jia t'ngai sok.	Today is Friday.
neak kaet t'ngai ey?	What day were you born?

Summary of Grammar Points

Grammar Point	Summary
Expressing the days of the week	The days of the week are expressed by the pattern: T'ngai-nih (today)+ jia (is)+ t'ngai ey? “what day is today?”. To answer the question, the same pattern is used: T'ngai-nih (today)+ jia (is)+ t'ngai, followed by the days of the week.
Expressing the months of the year	For beginners, the simplest way of saying the month is to use the word Khae “month”+ dtii+ number. Like the days of the week, each month is preceded by the word Khae “month”.

PART VI

CHAPTER VI: I WENT TO CAMBODIA LAST YEAR.



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

- use past tense in Khmer properly.
- say past time expressions correctly in sentences.
- use demonstrative adjective “This” in combination of time expressions in Khmer.
- utilize the first and second series sound of vowel symbols.
- ask questions using question word “When”.

6.I Review from Chapter V

1. Time of day



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1039#h5p-63>

2. Review of consonants and vowels

Read through the words in each column and add another relevant word that you have learned to each group. Compare your answers with your friends. The list of vocabulary you have learned is provided in the link below.

List of vocabulary: [Overview](#) [Khmer Consonants and Vowels](#)

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7
១២៣	៤៥	៦៧៨	៩១២	៣៤៥	៦៧៨	៩១២
៣៤	៥៦	៧៨	៩១២	៣៤៥	៦៧	៨៩១
៥៦	៧៨៩	៩១	១២៣	៣៤៥	៥៦៧	៧៨
៩	១២	២៣	៣៤៥	៥៦	៧៨៩	៨៩
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6.2 Time Expressions

In Cambodian, verbs are not conjugated to indicate past or future. Time expressions such as **M'səl-menh** “Yesterday” and **S'aek** “Tomorrow” are used to indicate tenses. Another way to express past or future tense is to add “**Mun**” or “**Kraoy**”.

Examples:

“Mun”

Aa-dtet-mun= last week

Khae-mun= last month

Chnam-mun= last year

“Kraoy”

Aa-dtet-kraoy = next week

Khae-kraoy = next month

Chnam-kraoy = next year

Test Yourself

Match English words to Khmer words:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1163#h5p-71>

Past Expressions

We will be discussing the future tense and the related expressions in a future chapter.

I. Listening

Listen to one of the Khmer pop songs by Sinn Sisamouth.

After the listening, tell how many times of following words you can hear.

1. M'səl-menh=Yesterday
2. T'ngai-mun=Last time






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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1163#oembed-1>

6.3 Conversation: I taught Khmer in the U.S.

Past Tense

To express a past-tense action, the particle Baan “” is placed in front of the main verb. However, the particle is often omitted when the context is clear or the past expressions are introduced in the sentence.

Examples:

- Khnhom baan rian pia-saa Khmer chnam mun. “I learned Khmer last year.”
- Khnhom baan pæk dtae m’səl menh. “I drunk tea yesterday.”

I. Reading

Form past statements. Rearrange the sentences in the correct order.

Example:

pia-saa/baan/rian/niang/Khmer.

Niang baan rian pia-saa Khmer.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1171#h5p-145>



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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=1171#h5p-149>

2. Reading

Complete the conversation between Rebecca (A) and her friend, Sinaa (B). Use the expressions provided.



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Then answer the true/false questions.



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6.4 The Demonstrative Adjective Nih "This"

Nih “This” and Time Expressions

To indicate a more specific period of time, expressions such as **Bprək nih** “this morning”, **Aa-dtet nih** “this week,” **Khae nih** “this month”, and **Chnam nih** “this year” are used.

The years are expressed by the pattern Chnam (year)+Number. For example: 2021 “chanm bp̄i-bpoan m̄p̄hey-muay “

I. Listening and Speaking

Suppose Cambodian people in the video below ask you these questions, how would you respond?



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=1161#video-1161-1>

6.5 Vowel Sounds with First and Second Series

Irregular Vowels: 𑜀/ 𑜁/ 𑜂/ 𑜃/ 𑜄

Each vowel can have two sounds depending on the consonants used. However, there are five vowel symbols in Table 1 that are pronounced the same regardless of the series of the consonants.

Use the audio and Table 1 to learn how to pronounce the five 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=1187#audio-1187-1>

Table 1

Vowel	With First Series Consonant	With Second Series Consonant
1. 𑜀 (ua)	𑜀𑜀𑜀 (to ask)	𑜀𑜀𑜀(to carry)
2. 𑜁 (ee)	𑜁𑜁𑜁 (to sew)	𑜁𑜁 (otter)
3. 𑜂 (ə)	𑜂𑜂𑜂 (to transport)	𑜂𑜂𑜂 (water)
4. 𑜃 (ia)	𑜃𑜃𑜃 (beer)	𑜃𑜃𑜃 (to gather up)
5. 𑜄 (oeur)	𑜄𑜄 (dwarf)	𑜄𑜄 (to believe)

The Pronunciation of the First and Second Series Vowels

Each vowel is pronounced in two different ways. When combined with a first series consonant, it takes the first series value (in bold), and when combined with a second series consonant, it takes the second series value.

Use the audio and Table 2 below to learn the pronunciations of vowel sounds with the first and second series consonants.



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Vowel Sounds with First and Second Series Consonants

Table 2

No.	Vowels	IPA	Examples
1.	◊	o	◊◊ (table)
		u	◊◊◊ (money)
2.	◊	oo	◊◊◊ (stream)
		uu	◊◊ (to draw)
3.	◊	ae	◊◊ (to correct)
		ee	◊◊ (otter)
4.	◊	ai	◊◊ (hand)
		ey	◊◊ (cicada)
5.	◊	aa	◊◊ (cup)
		ia	◊◊ (duck)
6.	◊◊	am	◊◊◊ (to wait)
		oam	◊◊◊ (to dance)
7.	◊	ao	◊◊ (to shave)
		oo	◊◊◊ (stream)
8.	◊	au	◊◊ (Grandson)
		ouw	◊◊ (to go)
9.	◊	e	◊◊◊ (west)
		i	◊◊◊◊ (March)
10.	◊	ey	◊◊ (Three)
		ii	◊◊◊ (two)
11.	◊	əə	◊◊ (to burp)
		eu	◊◊ (sick)
12.	◊◊	eh	◊◊◊ (to pick up fruit)
		ih	◊◊◊ (this)
13.	◊◊	ɔh	◊◊◊ (island)
		uah	◊◊◊ (to knock)
14.	◊	ɔm	◊◊ (to pound)
		əm	◊◊ (big)
15.	◊◊	om	◊◊◊ (to ask for something)
		əm	◊◊◊ (ripe)
16.	◊	ah	◊◊ (to heal)

No.	Vowels	IPA	Examples
		eah	◊◊ (to slap)
17.	◊◊	oh	◊◊◊ (to grow)
		uh	◊◊◊ (to be boiling of water)

I. Speaking

Record yourself pronouncing vowel sounds with first and second series consonants and then share it with your friends/teacher for further feedback.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1187#h5p-140>

2. Listening and Writing



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1187#h5p-141>

6.6 Key Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

Key Vocabulary

IPA	English
m'səl-menh	yesterday
t'ngai-nih	today
s'aek	tomorrow
khae-mun	last month
khae-kraoy	next month
nih	this
noh	that
dtii noh	there
m'd ɔ ɔ ng dtiat	again
bpeel-naa	when
b ɔ ng-rian	to teach
dtouw	to go
mook	to come

Key Expressions

IPA	English
Khnhom baan b ɔ ng-rian pia-saa Khmer.	I taught Khmer.
Koat baan dtouw kam-bpu-jia chnam-mun.	He went to Cambodia last year.
Neak baan dtouw kam-bpu-jia bpeel-naa?	When did you go to Cambodia?

Summary of Grammar Points





























Grammar Point	Summary
Past tense in Khmer	<p>To express a past-tense action, the particle Baan “បាទ” is placed in front of the the main verb. However, the particle is often omitted when the context is clear or the past expressions are introduced in the sentence</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I learned Khmer last year. Khnhom baan rian pia-saa Khmer chnam-mun. ខ្ញុំ រៀន ប្រាសាទ ខ្មែរ ឆ្នាំ មុន • I drank tea yesterday. Khnhom baan pæk dtæ m’səl-menh. ខ្ញុំ ផឹក ទឹក ត្រា ម្សិល មិញ
Nih “This” and time expressions	<p>To indicate a more specific period of time, expression such as Bpræk-nih “this morning”, Aa-dtet-nih “this week”, Khae-nih “this month” and Chnam-nih “this year” are used.</p>
Time expressions	<p>In Cambodian, verbs are not conjugated to indicate past or future. Time expressions such as M’səl-menh “Yesterday”, T’ngai-nih “Today” and S’aek “Tomorrow” are used to indicate tenses. Another way to express past or future tense is to add “Mun” or “Kraoy”.</p>

PART VII

CHAPTER VII: I WANT TO BE A TEACHER.



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

- talk about some occupations and professions.
- use expressions related to occupations and professions
- properly use the word also “  ”.
- apply sub-consonants and consonant clusters.
- use the modifiers      “not very/not so” and     “very”.
- ask and talk about what you used to do when you were a child.
- use the conjunctions    “When” and       “But”.
- use the expression      “used to” and the word   “at” as the past tense of “to be”.

7.1 Review from Chapter VI

I. Sound of vowel symbols

Mark the vowel symbols that are pronounced the same regardless of the series of the consonants they are combined with.



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=1312#h5p-99>

2. Time expressions

Choose the correct answers.



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=1312#h5p-100>

7.2 Conversation: I want to be a teacher too.

Culture Differences in Cambodia

Is it rude that you ask someone in Cambodia about their job and how much they earn? To find out, please watch the video 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=1275#oembed-1>

I want to be a teacher.

Unlike English, Cambodian does not have the infinitive form of “To”. The base verb form is used after the main verb.

Examples:

- Khnhom j ɔ ng pək dtək. “I want to drink water.”
- Khnhom j ɔ ng tvəə-jia kruu-bpeet. “I want to be a teacher.”

I. Listening

Listen to a group of students telling their teacher about what they want to do in the future and then arrange the following sentences.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1275#audio-1275-1>



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1275#h5p-78>



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1275#h5p-79>



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=1275#h5p-80>

The Word Daer “also” in Khmer

The word Daer “also/as well” is placed at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

- Khnhom b ɔ ng-rian pia-saa Khmer daer. “I also teach Khmer.”
- Khnhom pək sraa daer. “I also drink wine.”

2. Listening

Listen to the conversation between Thida and her friends and then answer the true/false questions.



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=1275#audio-1275-2>



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=1275#h5p-77>

7.3 Sub-Consonants

Some sub-consonants are smaller versions of consonants and some are without the top part of the consonant which is called the S o k “Hair” of the consonant.

Sub-Consonants as Smaller Versions of Consonants

Table 1: Sub-Consonants as Smaller Versions of Consonants

◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊

Sub-Consonants without the Top Part of the Consonant

Table 2: Sub-Consonants without the Top Part of the Consonant

◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊
◊	◊◊

I. Writing

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

[Worksheet 1](#)

2. Reading



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=1283#h5p-76>

Why Sub-Consonants?

Video tutorial:



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=1283#video-1283-1>

The Remaining Sub-Consonants

3. Writing

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

[Worksheet 2](#)

4. Reading



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=1283#h5p-75>

7.4 Conversation: I do not like this job very much.

The Construction ◇◇◇◇◇◇...◇◇ “mən-souw...dtee”

The construction ㄟㄟㄟㄟㄟ...ㄟㄟ“**mən-souw...dtee**” meaning “**not really, not very, not much**” is used to indicate partiality and it is placed before the main verb.

Examples:

- Khnhom **mən-souw** jam **dtee**. “I do not remember much.”
- Niang **mən-souw** ni-ɣiay **dtee**. “She does not talk much.”

I. Listening and Reading

Listen to the conversation between Dara and Sok and describe whether they like their jobs.



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/basicchmer/?p=1302#audio-1302-1>

After listening, read the conversation again and answer the true/false questions.

A: !

B: $\diamond \diamond \diamond !$

A: ?

7.5 When I was a child. . .

⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢⬢ . . . (When I was a child. . .)

The verb “To be” ⬢⬢ is replaced by the word ⬢⬢ “at” when talking about the past with the simple past, for example:

Example:

- Khnhom j ɔ ng tvəə-jia kruu-b ɔ ng-rian bpeel khnhom **nouw** dtooch. “I wanted to be a teacher when I **was** a child.”
- Niang j ɔ ng tvəə-jia kruu-bpeet bpeel niang **nouw** dtooch. “She wanted to be a doctor when she **was** a child.”

Guess what celebrities wanted to do when they were a child.

		
<p>“Niang j ɔ ng tvəə ey bpeel niang nouw dtooch?”</p> <p>What did she want to do when she was a child?</p>	<p>“Koat j ɔ ng tvəə ey bpeel koat nouw dtooch?”</p> <p>What did he want to do when he was a child?</p>	<p>“Niang j ɔ ng tvəə ey bpeel niang nouw dtooch?”</p> <p>What did she want to do when she was a child?</p>

I. Speaking

Record yourself saying what you think those celebrities wanted to do when they were a child and then 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=1314#h5p-83>

7.6 "Used to" + Infinitive

We use “used to” to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past which we don’t do in the present. We also use it to talk about states in the past which are no longer true. The word “used to” is placed in front of the main verb.

Examples:

- Khnhom thloab pək dtae. “I used to drink tea.”
- Khnhom thloab dam daəm jeek. “I used to plant banana trees.”

Tell us what you used to do in the past.

Read and complete the following sentences, and then compare with your friends. Do you and your friends have anything in common?

- ◇. Nouw vi-jia-lai khnhom thloab...
- ◇. Khnhom thloab...bpon-dtae khnhom mən tvəə via dtiat dtee.
- ◇. Bpeel khnhom nouw dtooch khnhom thloab...
- ◇. Roal t'ngai aa-dtet khnhom nəng b ɔ ɔ ng-srey khnhom thloab...

I. Reading

Read the conversation between Sothy (A) and Seymaa (B) about childhood memories. What were their childhood memories?

A: Nih jia ruub-t ប ប ប t bpeel Seymaa nouw dtooch meen-dtee?

B: Jaa! nih jia ប ប ប ng-bproh khnhom. Khnhom năng ប ប ng-bproh khnhom thloab leeng klaeng bpeel yăeng nouw dtooch.

A: Meen-reu?

B: Jaa! roal bprăk yăeng baan dtouw leeng klaeng nouw suan-jbaa.

A: Sa-baay nas meen-dtee?

B: Jaa! joh Sothy jool-jet tvăə ey bpeel nouw dtooch.

A: Khnhom jool-jet leeng sey bpeel khnhom nouw dtooch bpon-dtae ប ប ប ng-srey khnhom mən jool-jet via dtee.

Answer the following 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=1318#h5p-84>

7.7 Key Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

Key Vocabulary

IPA	English
jɔŋ	to want
jɔm-naek khnhom venh/jɔm-naek khnhom	as for me. . .
jool-jet	to like
haet-ey?	why?
thoo-nia-kia	bank
klaeng	kite
suan-jbaa	park
sey	badminton

Key Expressions

IPA	English
Khnhom thloab jia kruu-peet.	I used to be a doctor.
koat jɔŋ tvəə-jia kruu bɔŋ-rian.	She wanted to be a teacher.
koat jɔŋ tvəə-jia kruu bɔŋ-rian daer.	He wanted to be a teacher too.
Khnhom mən-souw jool-jet kaa-ngia nih dtee.	I do not like this job very much.
khnhom chob tvəə kaa-ngia nih yuu haəy.	I quit that job a long time ago.
meen-dtee?	Is that right?
khnhom ɔt tvəə via dtia dtee.	I do not do it anymore.





















Summary of Grammar Points

Grammar Point	Summary
Infinitive form	Unlike English, Cambodian does not have the infinitive form of “To”. The base verb form is used after the main verb, for example, I want to drink water. “khnhom j ɔ ng pək dtək.”
The word Daer “also” in Khmer	The word Daer “also, too, as well” is placed at the end of a sentences, for example: I also teach Khmer. “Khnhom b ɔ ng-rian pia-saa Khmer daer.”
The past simple of “To be”	The verb “To be” Jia is replaced by the word Nouw “at” when talking about the the simple past, for example: I wanted to be a teacher when I was a child. “Khnhom j ɔ ng tvəə- jia kruu-b ɔ ng-rian bpeel khnhom nouw dtooch.”
“Used to”+ infinitive	We use Thloab “used to” to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past that we don’t do in the present. We also use it to talk about states in the past which are no longer true. The word Thloab is placed in front of the main verb, for example: I used to drink tea. “Khnhom thloab pək dtək.”
The construction មិនសូវ...ទេ “mən souw ..dtee”	<p>The construction មិនសូវ...ទេ “mən-souw...dtee” meaning “not really, not very, not much” is used to indicate partiality and it is placed before the main verb. មិនសូវ...ទេ “ɔt- souw...dtee” is its alternative.</p> <p>The construction “mən-souw...bpon-maan- dtee” has exactly the same meaning of “mən-souw...dtee”</p>

CHAPTER VIII: CAN I MEET HIM TODAY?



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

- make appointments in person or via telephone.
- use expressions related to arranging meetings and appointments.
- make requests with pattern “....
- express politeness and respect with the word “.
- properly use Khmer conjunction  “So”.
- understand the diacritic “” and “.
- use Khmer adverb of time “before and after”.

8.I Review from Chapter VII

I. Sub-consonants

Match the sub-consonants with the consonants.



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=1391#h5p-95>

2. “Used to” or “Baan”

Complete the sentences with “Used to”       or “Baan”   .



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=1391#h5p-97>

3. The incorrect sub-consonant

Mark on the consonant that has its sub-consonant clustered incorrectly.



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=1391#h5p-98>

8.2 Conversation: He is available this afternoon.

I. Reading

Read the following conversation between John (A) and Rita (B), the secretary of Mr. Sau. Please note that half of the dialogue is in Khmer script and the other half is in English.

A: អ្នកប្រាកដជាមានព័ត៌មានអំពីលោកសៅដែរឬទេ? លោកសៅមានសេចក្តីងាយស្រួលនៅពេលណា?

B: Yes, he is. What can I help you with?

A: លោកសៅមានសេចក្តីងាយស្រួលនៅពេលណា?


B: Mr. Sau is busy. He is available this afternoon.

A: លោកសៅមានសេចក្តីងាយស្រួលនៅពេលណា?

B: លោកសៅមានសេចក្តីងាយស្រួលនៅពេលណា?

A: Thank you!

After reading, answer the following 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=1372#h5p-87>

1. When talking about where someone or something is situated, the verb “To be” is replaced by the word អ្នក “at”.
2. In colloquial speaking, the word អ្នក “at” is dropped when talking about time, for example, “at 11 am” = ម៉ោង ១១ ព្រឹក or ម៉ោង ១១ ល្ងាច.

8.3 Conjunctions in Khmer: ៥៥៥ “and” ៥៥៥៥៥៥៥ “but” and ៥៥៥៥៥៥៥ “so”

Grammar in Context

The entire conversation in section 8.2 is now in Khmer. Read the conversation again and fill in the blanks with the conjunctions you think best fit the sentences.



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=1375#h5p-86>

I. Reading

Complete the sentences using the conjunctions provided.





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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/basickhmer/?p=1375#h5p-94>

8.4 Conversation: Can I speak to Mr. Saan?

I. Reading

Read the conversation between Smith (A), Sinaa (B), and Mr. Saan (C). Compare it to the previous dialogue in section 8.3.

A: អាឡូ ជម្រាបស្តី! B:  !         !

A:

B: $\diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$!

C: $\diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$!

A: អាច្ន៎! ដុមរាបស្បែកលោក សានុក^១។ ខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ សុមីក ខ្ញុំជាគ្រូបង្រៀន
ហើយយើងបានជួបគ្នានៅអាមេរិកឆ្នាំ២០១៩។

C: អ! សមិតសខសប្បាយទេ? សមិតនៅកម្សាន្តជាមួយនៃទេ?

A: ឥឡូវនេះខ្ញុំរៀននៅក្នុងសាលា។

C: លុអណាស់! សុមិតមានលខេន្ទ្រសព្វទេ?

A: បាទ! ឧត្តមមាន។ លេខ ០១២ ៥៦៧ ៧២០។

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=1380#h5p-150>

The Expressions “ $\diamondsuit\diamondsuit\diamondsuit$ ” and “ $\heartsuit\heartsuit\heartsuit$ ”

To make a request, the pattern ◊◊◊...◊◊◊◊◊ is used, for example:
◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊? “Can I meet Mr. Smith?”. ◊◊◊ “Please” is used to indicate
the politeness. However, from time to time, the word “◊◊◊” and “◊◊◊◊” are interchangeably used.

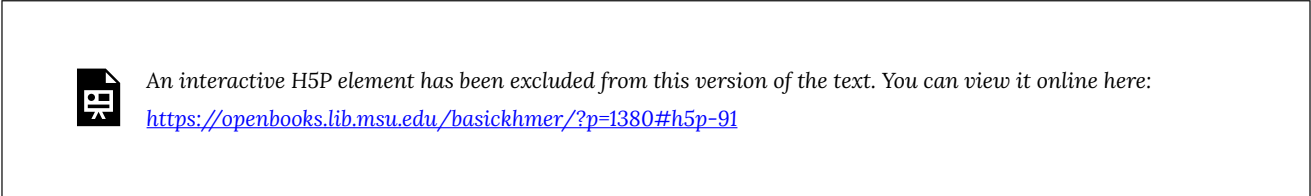
1. [1] In written Cambodian, a sub-consonant that is placed under a final consonant of a word is not pronounced.

Compare:

- ◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊ “Please wait here.”
- ◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊◊? “Can I meet Mr. Sok?”

2. Reading

Read the conversation again and then fill in the blanks with “ $\triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft$ ” and “ $\triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft$ ” where you think appropriate.



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=1380#h5p-91>

8.5 The Diacritics “◊” and “◊”

This symbol “◊” is called **dtrey-sap**. When it is placed above the first series consonants, it converts the first series consonants ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ into the second series consonants:

Compare:

- ◊◊◊ “haan” and ◊◊◊◊ “hian”



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=1809#audio-1809-1>

- ◊◊ “soo” and ◊◊◊ “suu”



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=1809#audio-1809-2>

I. Reading

Choose the correct answers.



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=1809#h5p-117>

This symbol “◊” is called **tmenh kɔn-dao**. It means “rat’s teeth” and it does the opposite of the symbol “◊” that is mentioned above. When placed above the second series consonants, it converts the second consonants ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ into the first series consonants.

Compare:

- ◊◊ “yia” and ◊◊◊ “yaa”



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=1809#audio-1809-3>

- ◊◊ “mia” and ◊◊◊ “maa”



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=1809#audio-1809-4>

However, when it is placed above the first series consonant ◊, the sound of the consonant changes from “b” to “bp”.

Compare:

- ◊◊ “bah” and ◊◊◊ “bpah”



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=1809#audio-1809-5>

- ◊◊ “bo” and ◊◊◊ “bpo”



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=1809#audio-1809-6>

2. Listening and Writing

Dictate what you hear.



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=1809#h5p-116>

8.6 Making Appointments with a Government Official

Making Appointments with a Government Official

I. Reading

- Read the conversation between Mr. Sim Sipaa (C) and his secretary (B) and Mr. Smith (A). Then describe whether or not Mr. Sam Sipaa and his secretary were nice and polite to Mr. Smith during the telephone call.

A: ????! ????? “?” ?????

B: ?? !????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

C: ???? ??? ???? ???? ?

A: ??? !????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

C: ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

B: ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

A: ??? !????? ???? ???? ?

B: ???? ?

- Read the conversation again then answer the following 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/basicshmer/?p=1385#h5p-114>

What to Say at the Start of a Phone Call

2. Reading

Look at the sentences and drag them into the correct order of what to say (1) at the start of the call, (2) during the conversation, and (3) at the end of the conversation.



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=1385#h5p-93>

8.7 Key Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

Key Vocabulary

IPA	English
dtom-nee	available/free
roo-vol	busy
ey-jəng	so/therefore
kaa-ri-yaa-lai	office
nat bpeel	to make an appointment
mian nat	to have an appointment

Key Expressions

IPA	English
khnhom j ɔ ng juab koat.	I want to meet him.
Koat k ɔ m-pong br ɔ ɔ -jom.	He is in the meeting.
Niang dtom-nee dtee?	Is she available?
som toh!	Excuse me!
look mian kaa ey daer?	How may I help you?
Khnom som ni-yiay jia-muay look Sok baan dtee?	May/can I speak to Mr. Sok?
ɔ ɔ -kun chraən!	Thank you very much!
soom jam b ɔ ng dtech.	Please wait a moment.

Summary of grammar points

Grammar point	Summary
Sub-consonant under final consonant of a word	In written Cambodian, sub-consonant placed under a final consonant of a word are not pronounced. For example: ស្រីសាវ៉ាន់ (saan) and បឺតេត (bpeet). Please also note that generally if there is a sub-consonant under a final consonant of a word, the word itself is a Pali or Sanskrit word and it is not pronounced as it spelled, for example, រោត (roat) and កាក (jak).
The pattern ស្តាប់...ចាំដឹង? and យល់ “Please”.	To make a request, the pattern ស្តាប់...ចាំដឹង is used. For example: សួរសុខទុក្ខអញ្ចែងចម្លើយ? “Can I meet Mr. Smith?”. While ផ្អែម “Please” is used to indicate the politeness. However, from time to time, the word “សួរ” and “ចាំដឹង” are interchangeably used. Compare: • សូមរង់ចាំនៅ។ “Please wait here.” • សួរសុខទុក្ខអញ្ចែងចម្លើយ? “Can I meet Mr. Sok?”

Appendix I: Translation of Conversations and Audio Scripts

Chapter I

I.I. Conversation I

1.1 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Sua-sdey! Sok-sa-baay dtee?	A: Hi! How are you?
B: Sua-sdey! Khnhom sok-sa-baay. ៦ ៦ - kun.	B: Hi! I am fine. Thank you.
A: Khnhom chmuah Sok. Neak chmuah ey?	A: My name is Sok. What is your name?
B: Khnhom chumah John. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ៦ ៦ -dteh aa-mee-rik. Neak mook bpïi bpr ៦ ៦ -dteh naa?	B: My name is John. I am from America. Where are you from?
A: Oh! Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ៦ ៦ -dteh kam-bpu-jia.	A: Oh! I am from Cambodia.
B: Rik riay dael baan juab neak.	B: Nice to meet you.
A: Khnhom k ៦ ៦ ey-jəng daer.	A: Nice to meet you too.

I.2. Conversation 1

1.2 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Jom-riab-sua!	Hello!
B: Jom-riab-sua!	Hello!
A: Khnhom chmuah Thida.	My name is Thida.
B: Khnhom chmuah Visak. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh thai. Look-srey mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh naa?	My name is Visak. I am from Thailand. Where are you from, Madam?
A: Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh kam-bpu-jia. Rik-riay dæl baan juab look.	I am from Cambodia. Pleased to meet you, Sir.
B: Khnhom k ɔ ɔ ey-jəŋg daer. Jom-riab-lia, look-srey!	Pleased to meet you too, Madam.
A: Jaa, Jom-riab-lia, look!	Goodbye, Sir.

I.4. Conversation 1

1.4 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Sua-sdey! Khnhom chmuak Smith. Neak chmuah ey!	A: Hi! My name is Smith. What is your name?
B: Sua-sdey! Khnhom chmuah Sokha. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh kam-bpu-jia. Neak mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh naa?	B: Hi! My name is Sokha. I am from Cambodia. Where are you from?
A: Khnhom mook bpïi pr ɔ ɔ -teh aa-mee-rik. Rik-riay dæl baan juab neak.	A: I am from America. Nice to meet you!
B: Khnhom k ɔ ɔ ey-jəŋg daer. lia-sən-haəy!	B: Nice to meet you too, good-bye!
A: Lia-sən-haəy!	A: Good-bye.

Chapter II

2.2. Conversation 1

2.2 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Sua-sdey! Sok-sa-baay dtee?	A: Hi! How are you?
B: Khnhom sok-sa-baay. ១ ១ -kun!	B: I am fine. Thank you.
A: Khnhom chmuah Smith. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ១ ១ -dteh aa-mee-rik. Neak mook bpïi bpr ១ ១ -dteh naa?	A: My name is Smith. I am from America. Where are you from?
B: Khnhom chmuah Sau. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ១ ១ -dteh kam-bpu-jia. Khnhom jia kruu-b ១ ng-rian. Joh-neak-venh?	B: My name is Sau. I am from Cambodia. I am a teacher. How about you?
A: Oh! khnhom jia kruu-bpeet. Rik-riay dael baan juab knia. lia-sən-haəy!	A: Oh! I am a doctor. Nice to meet you. Goodbye!
B: Khnhom ក ១ ១ ey-jəng daer. lia-sən- haəy!	B: Nice to meet you too! Goodbye!

2.3. Conversation 1

2.3 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
Sua-sdey! sok-sa-baay dtee?	Hi! How are you?
Sua-sdey! khnhom sok-sa-baay. ១ ១ -kun! Joh-neak-venh?	Hi! I am good. Thank you! How about you?
Khnhom sok-sa-baay. Khnhom chmuah Sok. Khnhom jia kruu-bpeet. Neak chmuah ey?	I am good. My name is Sok. I am a doctor. What's your name?
Khnhom chmuah Dara. Khnhom jia kruu-b ១ ng-rian.	My name is Dara. I am a teacher.

2.4. Conversation 1

2.4 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Sua-sdey	Hi!
B: Sua-sdey!	Hi!
A: Khnhom chmuah Sokha. Neak chmuah ey?	My name is Sokha. What is your name?
B: Khnhom chmuah John, mook bpïi pr ɔ ɔ -dteh aa-mee-rik. Som-toh! Neak mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh thai?	My name is John. I am from America. Excuse me! Are you from Thailand?
A: Khnhom ət mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh thai dtee. Khnhom mook bpïi bpr ɔ ɔ -dteh kam-bpu-jia	A: I am not from Thailand. I am from Cambodia.
B: Oh! Som-toh!	B: Oh! I am sorry.
A: ɔ t-ey-dtee!	A: No problem.

2.5. Conversation 1

2.5 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Jom-riab-sua look-kruu!	A: Hello!
B: Jom-riab-sua kmuay!	B: Hello!
A: Som-toh! Look-kruu b ɔ ng-rian ey?	A: Excuse me! What do you teach?
B: Khnhom b ɔ ng-rian pia-saa Khmer. Kmuay jia səh meen-dtee?	B: I teach Khmer. Are you are student?
A: Baat, mən-meen-dtee. Khnhom jia kruu-b ɔ ng-rian.	A: I am not. I am a teacher.
B: Oh! Look-kruu b ɔ ng-rian ey?	B: Oh! What do you teach?
A: Khnhom b ɔ ng-rian pia-saa ɔ ng-lee.	A: I teach English.

Chapter III

3.5 Audio script 1

3.5 Audio script 1

Transliteration	English
Khnhom chmuah Sokha. Khnhom mian b ៦ ៦ ng-p'oon bpïï neak. B ៦ ៦ ng-srey khnhom aa-yu sae-seb-bpram chnam haøy koat jia kruu-b ៦ ng-rian nouw vi-jia-lai. B ៦ ៦ ng-bproh khnhom aa-yu sae-seb chnam haøy koat jia kruu-bpeet tvæä-kaa nouw Phnom Penh.	My name is Sokha. I have two siblings. My sister is 45 years old and she is a high school teacher. My brother is 40 years old and he is a doctor. He works in Phnom Penh.

3.5. Audio script 2

3.5 Audio script 2

Transliteration	English
Khnhom chmuah Sophiap. Khnhom mian b ៦ ៦ ng-p'oon bpïï neak. B ៦ ៦ ng-srey khnhom aa-yu sae-seb-bpram chnam haøy koat jia kruu-b ៦ ng-rian nouw sa-k ៦ l-vi-jia-lai. P'oon-srey khnhom aa-yu sam-seb chnam haøy koat jia kru-bpeet tvæä kaa nouw Siem Reap.	My name is Sophiap. I have two siblings. My sister is 45 years old and she is a university teacher. My sister is 30 years old and she is a doctor. He works in Siem Reap.

3.8. Audio script 1: Description of Thida’s family.

3.8 Audio script 1: Description of Thida’s family

Transliteration	English
Ouw-bpok roo-b ៦ h Thida chmuah Sitha haøy koat aa-yu 45 chnam. M'daay roo-b ៦ h Thida chmuah Kunthia haøy koat aa-yu 42 chnam. Jii-dtaa roo-b ៦ h Thida aa-yu 75 chnam haøy jii-doon roo-b ៦ h Thida aa-yu 70 chnam. Thida mian b ៦ ៦ ng-p'oon buan naek. Bpuak koat chmuah: Dara, Piseth, Vichia, Sonaa. Bpr ៦ ៦ -bpon roo-b ៦ h Dara chmuah Chenda haøy bpuak-koat mian koon-srey bpïï naek. Vichia riab-kaa jia-maüy Pisey haøy bpuak-koat mian koon-srey m'naek.	Thida's father is named Sokha and he is 45 years old. Her mother's name is Kunthia and she is 42 years old. Thida's grandfather is 75 years old and her grandmother is 70 years old. Thida has 4 siblings: Dara, Piseth, Vichia, and Sonna. Dara's wife is named Chenda and they have two daughters. Vichia is married to Pisey and they have a daughter.

Chapter IV

4.4. Conversation 1

4.4 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Aa-ron sua sdey. Bpaa! Maong bpon-maan haəy?	A: Good mornin, Dad! what time is it?
B: Maong bpram-bpii haəy. Dara rian pia-saa khmer maong bpon-maan?	B: It is 7 o'clock. What time does your Khmer class start?
A: Maong bpram-bpii, bpaa.	A: It starts at 7 o'clock.
B: Oh! Ey-louw-nih maong bpram-bpii haəy!!?	B: Oh! But it is 7 o'clock already!
A: ɔ t dtee, Bpaa. Maong bpram-bpii yub.	A: Relax! It starts at 7pm.

4.6. Conversation 1

4.6 Conversation 1

Transliteration	English
A: Sua-sdey Sothy!?	A: Hi, Sothy!?
B: Sua-sdey Dara! Bat muk bat moat yuu. Sok-sa-baay dtee?	B: Hi, Dara. Long time no see! How are you doing?
A: Sok-sa-baay. ɔ ɔ -kun! Sothy rian nouw saa-kal-vi-jia-lai nih, meen-dtee?	A: I am good. Thanks. Do you study here?
B: Baat! joh Dara venh?	B: Yes, I do. What about you?
A: Khnhom rian nouw saa-kal-vi-jia-lay nih daer?	A: I study here too.
B: L' ɔ ɔ r nah! Dara mian leek dtuu-roo-sap dtee?	B: Great! Do you have a phone number?
A: Baat, mian. leek 075 83 23 89.	A: Yes, I do. It is 075 83 23 89.
B: J ɔ m-neak leek roo-b ɔ h khnhom keu 078 48 79 79.	B: My number is 078 48 79 79.

Chapter VI

6.4. Conversation 1

6.4 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អូ ស៊ីនា ឯង ប្រសើរ ឬ ទេ?	A: sua-sdey Sina. sok-sa-baay dtee?	A: Hi, Sina. How are you?
B: ប្រសើរ ណាស់ ថ្ងៃ ម្សិល មិញ គ្រាន់ តែ អរ គុណ ប៉ុណ្ណោះ ទេ!	B: Khnhom sok-sa-baay. ១១ -kun!	B: I am good. Thanks.
A: ឯង ទៅ ទស្សនា ប្រទេស អាមេរិក ឬ ទេ?	A: Sina baan dtouw bpr ១១ -dteh aa-mee-rik chnam mum?	A: Did you go to the U.S. last year?
B: ទៅ ហើយ!	B: Jaa!	B: Yes, I did.
A: ឯង ធ្វើ អ្វី ទៅ ទីនោះ?	A: Sina baan tvæ ey nouw dtii noh!	A: What did you do there?
B: ឯង គ្រូ បង្រៀន ភាសា ខ្មែរ ឲ្យ គេ ហើយ ទេ ឬ ទេ?	B: Khnhom baan b ១ ng-rian pia-saa Khmer nouw dtii noh. Joh Rebecca baan mook Phnom Penh bpeel naa?	B: I taught Khmer language. What about you? When did you come to Phnom Penh?
A: បាទ ឯង មក ទីនេះ ចុង ខែ មេសា ឬ ទេ?	A: Khnhom baan mook Phnom Penh khæe mum.	A: I came here last month.
B: បាទ គួរ តែ ជួប ម្តង ទៀត ហើយ ទេ!	B: Rik-riay dæl ban juab Rebecca m'dang dtiat.	B: Nice to see you again.
A: ជួប រួច ហើយ ក៏ ល្អ ណាស់ ទេ!	A: Khnhom k ១១ ey-jæng daer.	A: Nice to meet you too.

Chapter VII

7.2. Conversation 1

7.2 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អ្នកចង់ធ្វើអ្វីនៅ tương lai? អ្នកចង់ធ្វើអ្វីនៅ tương lai?	A: Nouw bpeel a-naa-kut neak-dtaeng- ១ h-knia j ១ ng tvəə ey?	A: What do you want to be in the future?
B: ខ្ញុំចង់ធ្វើជា គ្រូបច្ចេកទេស។	B: Khnhom j ១ ng tvəə-jia vi-svak-k ១ ១ .	B: I want to be an engineer.
C: ចំពោះខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំចង់ធ្វើជា គ្រូប្រជុំ ចំពោះខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំចង់ធ្វើជា គ្រូប្រជុំ	C: J ១ m-neak khnhom venh j ១ ng tvəə-jia mee-thia-vii.	C: As for me, I want to be a lawyer.
D: ខ្ញុំចង់ធ្វើជា គ្រូប្រជុំ! ខ្ញុំចង់ធ្វើជា គ្រូប្រជុំ!	D: Neak kruu! Khnhom j ១ ng tvəə-jia mee-thia-vii daer.	D: I want to be a lawyer too.

7.4. Conversation I

7.4 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អ៊ែ! សកត្ប៉េ-កា នូវ ថ្លូ-នី-គី និហ មឺន-ដឿ?	A: Eh! Sok tvəə-kaa nouw thoo-nia-kia nih meen-dtee?	A: Hey, Sok! You work here, right?
B: បាទ!	B: Baat!	B: Yes, I do.
A: ចង់ចុះ?	A: Sok jol-jet kaa-ngia nih dtee?	A: Do you like this job?
B: ចង់ចុះ ប្រាកដណាស់ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ចុះ។ ចារា ត្ប៉េ-កា យើង ធ្វើអ្វី?	B: Khnhom mən-souw jol-jet kaa-ngia nih dtee. Joh Dara tvəə-kaa ey daer?	B: I do not like it very much. What about you? What do you do for living?
A: ខ្ញុំ គឺជាគ្រូពេទ្យ។	A: Khnhom jia kruu-bpeet.	A: I am a doctor.
B: អ៊ែ! ប្រាកដណាស់ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ចុះ។ ចារា ប្រាកដណាស់ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ចុះ។	B: Oh! Dara baan bprak-khae chraən haøy məəl dtouw?	B: Oh! you probably earn a lot, right?
A: អ៊ែ!! ចង់ចុះ ប្រាកដណាស់ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ចុះ។ ចារា គ្រូពេទ្យ យើង ធ្វើអ្វី។	A: Humm! Khnhom chob tvəə kruu-bpeet yuu haøy.	A: Humm!!! I quit this job a long time ago.
B: ហេតុអ្វី?	B: Haet-ey?	B: Why?
A: ខ្ញុំ មិនចង់ចុះ។	B: Bpii-bpruah khnhom mən jol-jet kaa-ngia noh dtee	A: Because I did not like that job.

7.6. Conversation 1

7.6 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: តើរូបថតនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	A: Nih jia ruub-t ១ ១ t bpeel aeng nouw dtooch meen-dtee?	A: Are these pictures of you when you were a kid?
B: បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ? បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ? បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	B: Jaa! nih jia b ១ ១ ng-bproh khnhom. Khnhom neng b ១ ng-bproh khnhom thloab leeng klaeng bpeel yæng nouw dtooch.	B: Yeah! This is my brother. My brother and I used to play with kites when we were kids.
A: តើដូច្នេះ?	A: Meen-reu?	A: Really?
B: បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ? បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	B: Jaa! roal bpræk yæng baan dtouw leeng klaeng nouw suan jbaa.	B: Yeah! Every morning we flew a kite in a park.
A: តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	A: Sa-baay nas meen-dtee?	A: That was fun, was not it?
B: បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ? បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	B: Jaa! joh aeng jool-jet tvæ ey bpeel nouw dtooch.	B: Yes, it was. What about you?
A: តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ? បាទ! តើនេះ គឺជា រូបថត របស់ អ្នក ឬទេ?	A: Knia jool-jet leeng sey bpeel knia nouw dtooch bpon-dtae b ១ ១ ng-srey knia mæn jool-jet via dtee.	A: I liked playing badminton shuttlecock when I was a kid, but my sister did not like it.

Chapter VIII

8.3. Conversation 1

8.3 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អ្នកស្រី! ខ្ញុំស្រី ឈ្មោះ ហ្នឹង ខ្ញុំ ជា អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ មក ពី ប្រទេស អាមេរិក។ សូម មើល ទៅ ហ្នឹង តើ មាន អ្នក ណា ទេ?	Jom-riab-sua! Khnhom chmuah John. Khnhom jia neak-srav-jriav mook bpïi bpr ɔ -dteh aa-mee-rik. Som-dtoh! look Sao nouw dtii-nih dtee?	A: Hello! My name is John. I am a researcher. I am from America. Excuse me! Is Mr. Sau is here?
B: បាទ! តើ មាន អ្នក ណា ទេ?	Jaa! Koat nouw dtii-nih. Look mian kaa ey daer?	B: Yes, he is. What can I help?
A: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ជួប ម្ចាស់ ហ្នឹង ថ្ងៃ ពេញ តើ មាន អ្នក ណា ទេ?	Oh! Khnhom j ɔ ng juab koat t'ngai nih. T'ngai nih koat dtom-nee dtee?	A: Oh! I would like to meet him today. Is he available to meet?
B: បាទ ប្រទេស អាមេរិក មាន អ្នក ណា ទេ?	B: Koat k ɔ m-pong bpr ɔ ɔ -jom. Koat dtom-nee maong buan roo-sial nih.	B: He is in a meeting, but he will be free at 4 this afternoon.
A: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ជួប ម្ចាស់ ហ្នឹង ថ្ងៃ ពេញ តើ មាន អ្នក ណា ទេ?	Oh! Khnhom som juab koat maong buan roo-sial baan dtee?	A: Oh! Can I meet him at 4 this afternoon?
B: បាទ! បាទ បាទ	Jaa! baan.	B: Yes, you can.
A: អរគុណ ណាស់	ɔ ɔ kun chraen.	A: Thank you so much.

8.4. Conversation I

8.4 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អ៊ែលូ! យ៉ាម-រីបស៊ូ!	A: Aa-loo! Jom-riab sua!	A: Hello!
B: យ៉ា! យ៉ាម-រីប-ស៊ូ!	B: Jaa! Jom-riab-sua!	B: Hello!
A: ខ្ញុំអាចនិយាយមួយប្រយោគបានឬទេ?	A: Khnhom som ni-yiay jia-muay look Saan baan dtee?	A: Can I speak to Mr. Saan?
B: បន្តិចបន្តួច!	B: Som j ɔ m b ɔ n-dtech!	B: Just a moment, please!
C: អ៊ែលូ!	C: Aa-loo	C: Hello!
A: អ៊ែលូ! យ៉ាម-រីប-ស៊ូ ខ្ញុំជាក្រុមហ៊ុនស្មីត។ ខ្ញុំបានជួបនឹងលោកស្រីសាន ឆ្នាំ២០១៩។	A: Aa-loo! Jom-riab-sua look Saan. Khnhom chmuah Smith. Khnhom jia krru-b ɔ ng-rian haəy yəəng baan juab knia nouw aa-mee-rik chnam 2019.	A: Hello! Mr. Saan. This is Smith. I am a teacher and we met each other in America in 2019.
C: អូ! យ៉ាម-សា-ប៊ា យ៉ាម-រីបស៊ូ ឯងនៅកម្ពុជាឬទេ?	C: Oh! Smith sok-sa-baay dtee? Smith nouw kam-bpu-jia meen-dtee?	C: Oh! How are you, Smith? Are you in Cambodia?
A: បាទ! ខ្ញុំនៅភ្នំពេញ។	A: Baat! Khnhom nouw Phnom Penh.	A: Yes, I am. I am in Phnom Penh.
C: យ៉ា! យ៉ាម-រីបស៊ូ លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ឯង?	C: L'ar nah! Smith mian leek dtuu-roo-sab dtee?	C: Great! What is your phone number.
A: បាទ! លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ខ្ញុំគឺ ០១២ ៥៦៧ ៧២០។	A: Baat! Khnhom mian. Leek 012 567 720.	A: It is 012 567 720.

8.6. Conversation 1

8.6 Conversation 1

Khmer	Transliteration	English
A: អ្នកណាហ្នឹង! ឈ្មោះអ្នកណាហ្នឹង “ស៊ីម ឌីម” ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង អង្គរ ទេសចរណ៍ ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ?	A: Jom-riab-sua! Khnhom chmuah Smith jia d ɔ m-naang krom-hon Angkor Tour. Khnhom som juab look S ɔ m Dara baan dtee?	A: Hello! My name is Smith, I am a representative of Angkor Tour company. Can I speak to Mr. Sam Dara?
B: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ? ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង	B: Jaa! j ɔ m-b ɔ n-dtech. Khnhom nāng pchuab dtouw look S ɔ m Dara juun.	B: Of course. Just a moment. I will connect you to him.
C: អ្នកណាហ្នឹង? ឈ្មោះអ្នកណាហ្នឹង?	C: Neak-naa kee nāng? Mian kaa ey daer?	C: Who is calling?
A: បាទ! ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង ឈ្មោះអ្នកណាហ្នឹង ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ?	A: Baat! Khnhom j ɔ ng baək krom-hon muay. Dtaey dtrouw tvəə a-vey klash?	A: I would like to run a company? What shall I do?
C: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ? ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង	C: Naat jia-mauy lee-kaa haəy mook kaa-ri-yaa-lai t'ngai jan aa-dtet kraoy.	C: Make an appointment with my secretary. Come to my office next Monday.
B: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ? ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង	B: T'ngai jan aa-dtet kraoy maong 10 bprək look dtom-nee dtee?	B: Are you available next Monday at 10 am, sir?
A: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ? ស៊ីម ឌីម ណាង ក្រូម-អុង	A: Baat! Khnhom dtom-nee. Soom ɔ ɔ -kun chraəng. Jom-riab-lia.	A: Yes, I am. Thank you very much. Good-bye!
B: បាទ! ខ្ញុំ ចង់ ទាក់ទង មេត្តា ជួយ ទេ?	B: Jom-riab-lia!	B: Good-bye