Thai Tone Rules Made Easy

These resources use symbols and pictures as code for the linguistic terminology you can find in text books or on the internet. The symbols relate to the proper terms, but should help you to internalize these rules much more quickly and easily, simply by providing shorthand images.

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Before you start, you should already know some basics about the Thai alphabet. You should know all 44 consonants (as well as their pronunciation when they are at the end of a word) and all of the vowels (as well as their lengths). You should also know how to pronounce each of the 5 tones. All of that information has been covered many times elsewhere, so it is not repeated here. These resources will be most useful for people who already understand the theory behind the tones, but want to be able to read tones automatically and quickly.

(You may share these resources but please credit me: Maia Mounsher)

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS				
TONE MARKS				
സ	'Mai Dtree'	(always a high tone, so no symbol is required)		
+	'Mai Judtawah'	(always a rising tone, so no symbol is required)		
2	'Mai Toh' ('My toe')	These two tone marks are very common. It's useful to know their names, so		
1 0	'My Ayk' ('My egg')	they are represented in the posters as a toe and an egg - two English words which sound similar to their names in Thai.		
CONSONANT CLAS	SS			
	Diamond (High Class)	To make distinctions between high/mid/low <u>class</u> and high/mid/low <u>tone</u> , different objects represent the consonant classes. Here, high class is		
	Car (Mid Class)	represented by an expensive object (a diamond), mid class by a mid-range object (a car) and low class by a cheap object (a hat). This way, you can still remember the technical terms, by relating them to the 'value' of the objects.		
	Hat (Low Class)	(Now you can stop trying to memorize boring and confusing equations like "low class initial consonant + dead syllable + long vowel = falling tone" and learn them instead by using posters as visual reminders)		
LIVE/DEAD SYLLAE	BLE			
\odot	Live syllable	The smiley face represents a live syllable. The dead face represents a dead		
(X X)	Dead syllable	syllable.		
VOWEL LENGTH				
	Short Vowel	I have represented the short vowel as a narrow, dead head and the long vowel as a wide, dead head. In the tests (p13-16) vowel length is represented by long and short arrows. You will only need to know the vowel length for 1 out of the 15 tone rules, but it's still worth remembering the vowel lengths. (Similar sounding words with different vowel lengths can have completely different meanings, regardless of tone).		
**	Long Vowel			
TONES	1id	Low Falling High Rising		

Rather than get confused between 'high, mid and low' class, and 'high mid and low' tone, I choose to represent the consonant classes like this:

Diamond

(High Class)

ขขฉฐถผ ฝสศษห

There are only 11

There are only 9

Car

(Mid Class)

กจฎฎดตบปอ

Hat

(Low Class)

คคฆงชชฌ

ญฑฒณทธนพ ฟภมยรฤลวพัฮ If you memorize the two groups above, it will then be easy to remember that all the other consonants will be 'hats' (low class)



Live syllables are ones which **end** in 'sonorants', also known as 'singing sounds' – sounds that you can drag out for a long time:

Consonants* (ng n m y w sounds)

งนมยว

OR a **long** vowel



Dead syllables are ones which **end** in 'stops', sounds that you can't drag out.

Consonants* (k p t sounds)

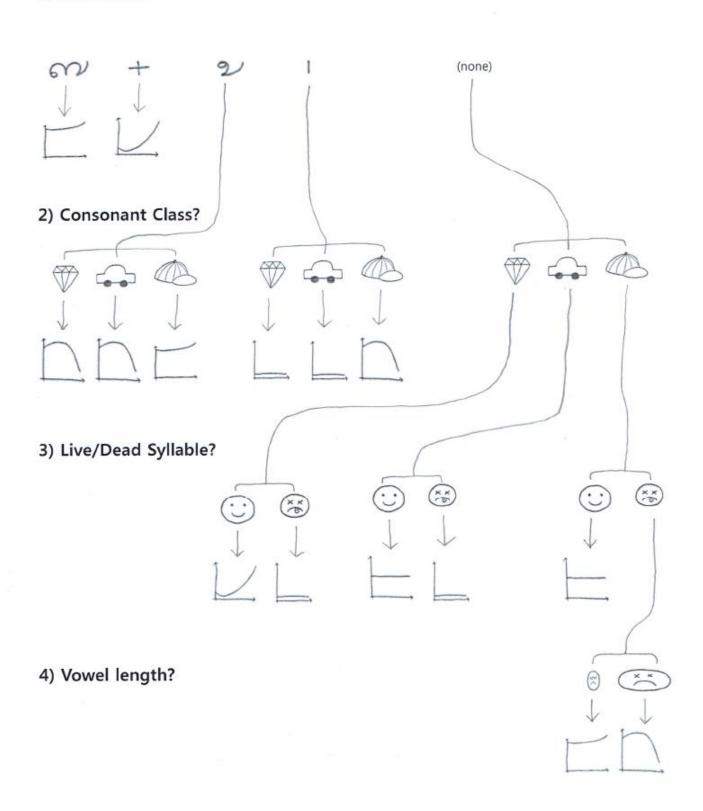
กจดตบป

OR a **short** vowel

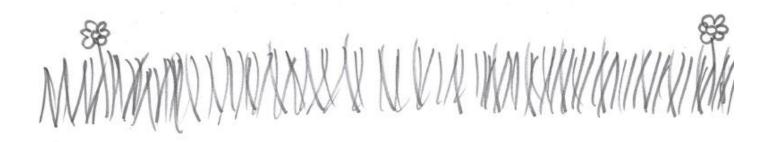
*In Thai many consonants make a different depending on their position in a word. At the end of a word an 'r' becomes an 'n', a 'j' becomes a 't' and so on.

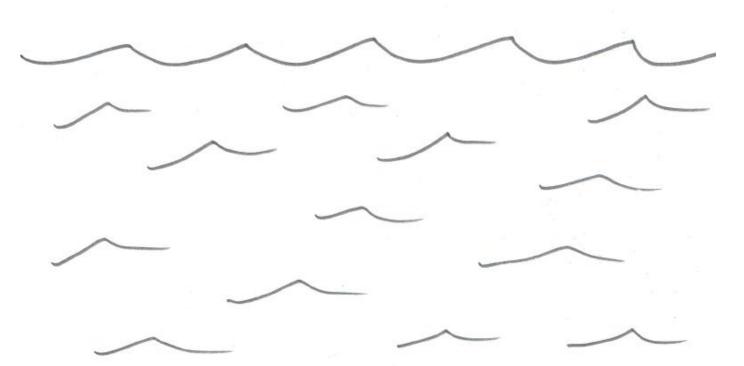
Thai Tone Rules - Easy to Follow Flow Diagram

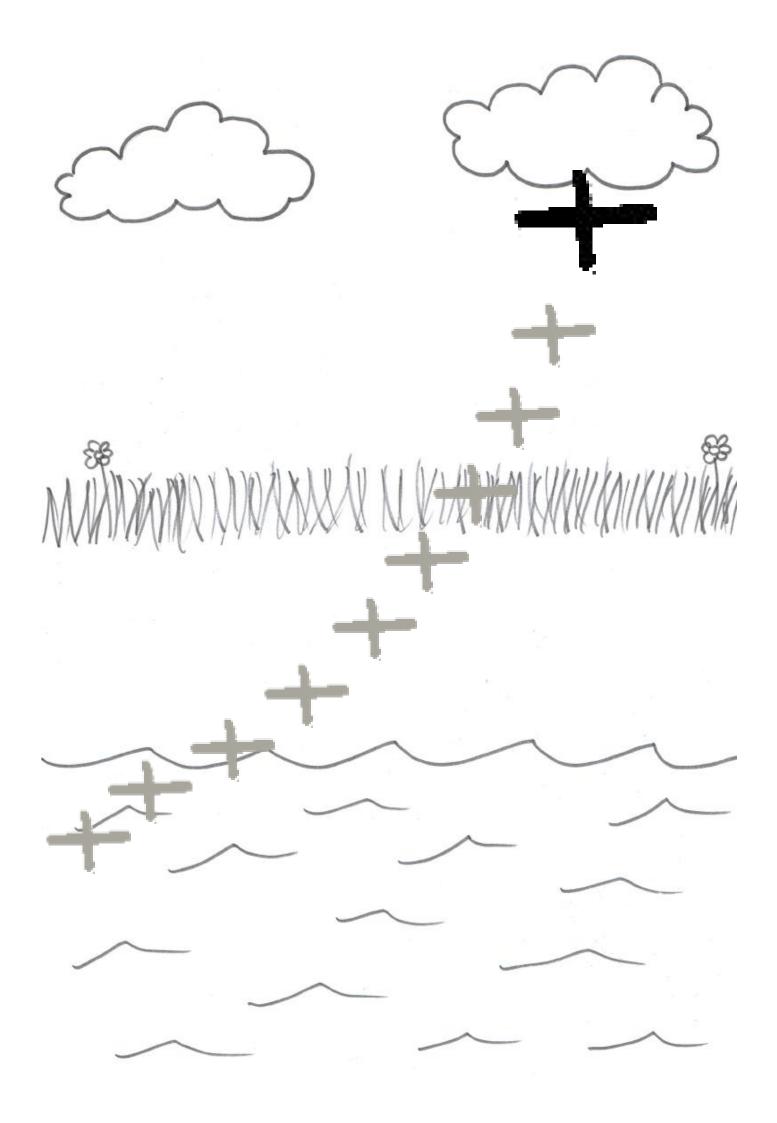
1) Tone mark?



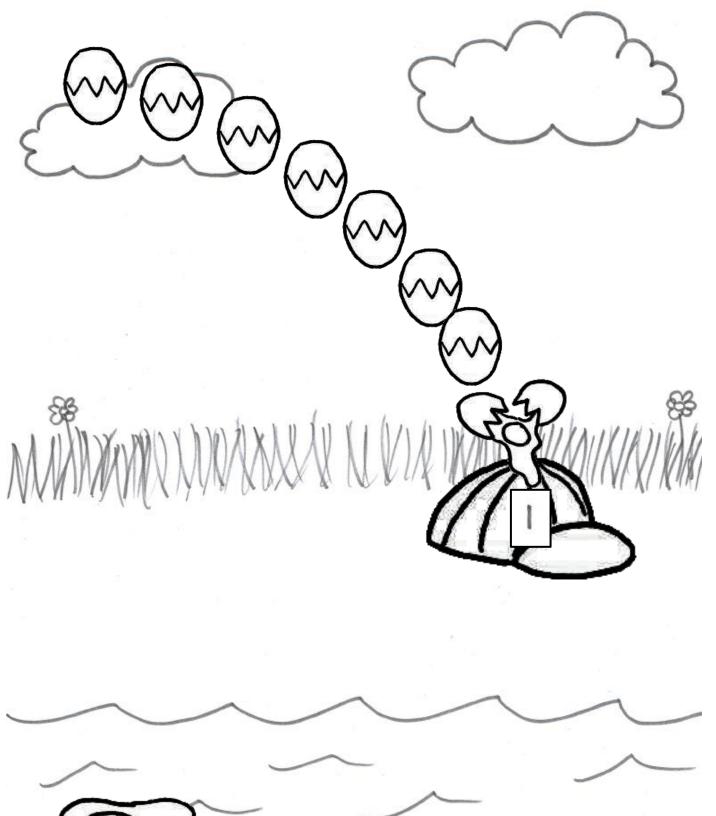


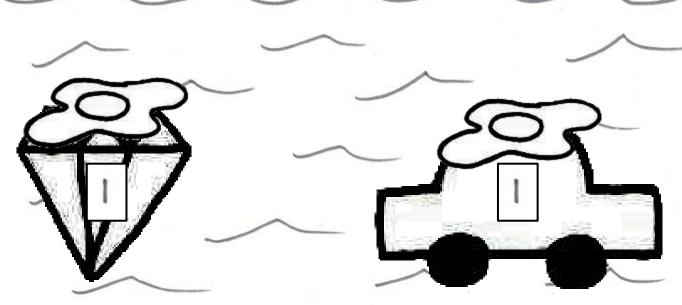


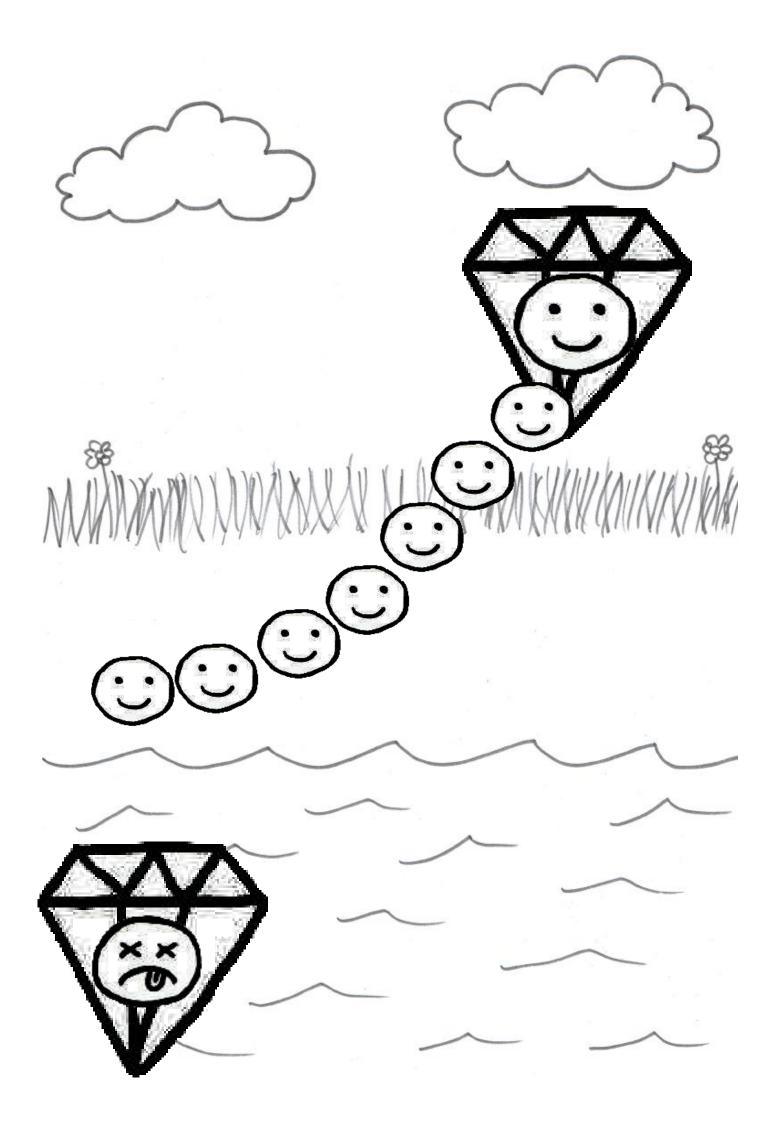


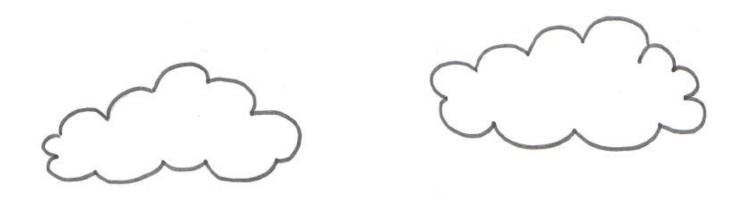






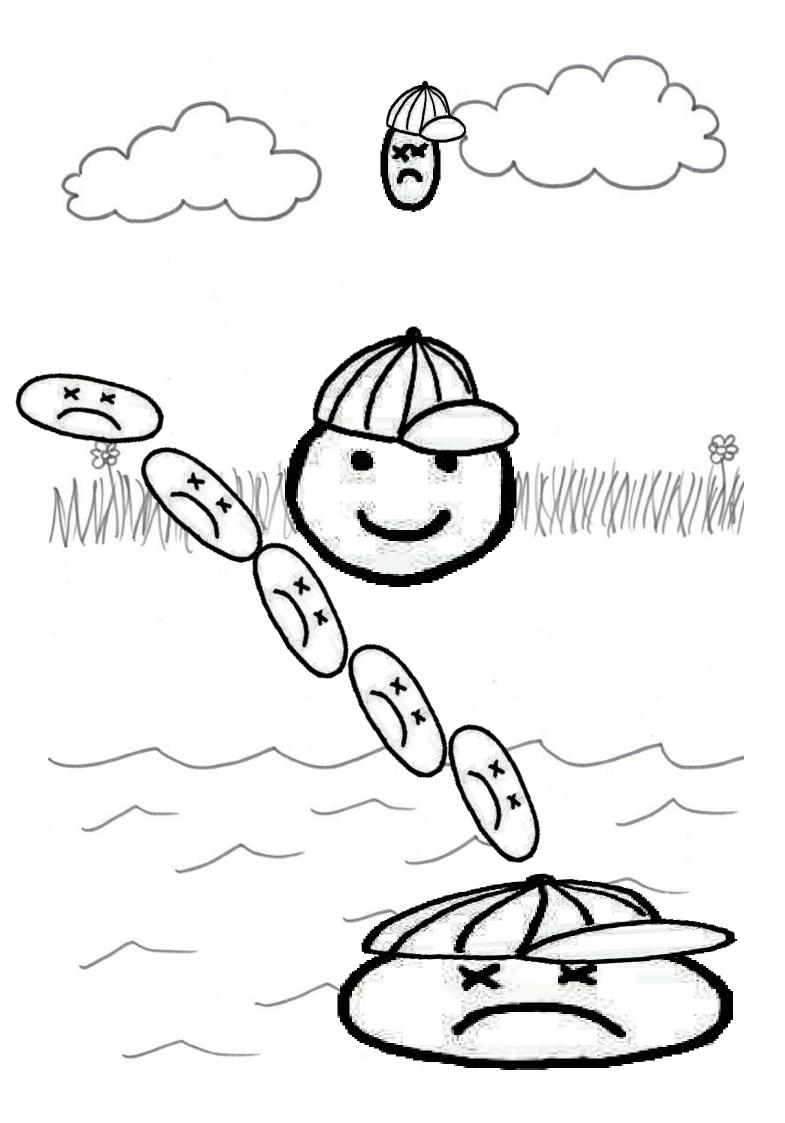










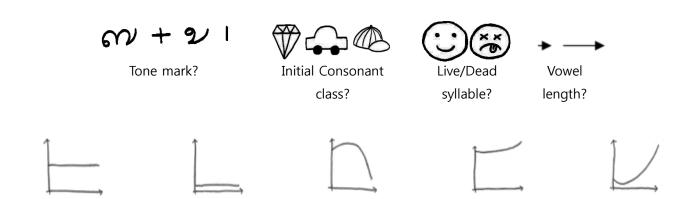


TONES TEST

Circle the symbols and see if you can draw the correct tone.

The first few have been done for you.

Answers are on the next page.



falling tone

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ก้อน	m+21 ♥Q ©B +→
ร้อน	m+21 \$\$ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ + → [
ห่อ	m+21 ₩Q @ 08 +→
อ่าน	m+21 ₩Q @ 08 +→
ร่ม	m+21 ₩Q @ 08 +→
สาม	m+21 ₩Q @ 00 + →
ถูก	m+21 ₩Q © 0 +→
จอง	m+21 ₩Q © +→
บอก	m+21 ₩Q © +→
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low tone

mid tone

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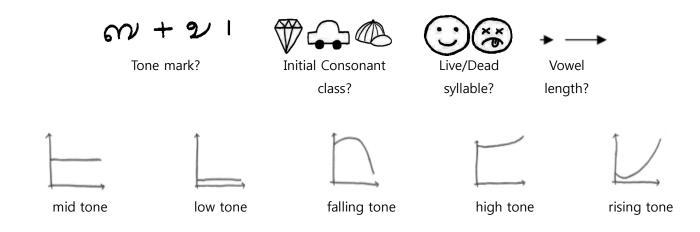
high tone

rising tone

ANSWERS

Here, the answers have been filled in for you.

Following the flow chart, you will see that for some words, the tone can be worked out from the tone mark alone. You only need to circle as many symbols as it takes to figure out the tone. If you like you could circle one of each set of symbols for extra practice.



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ร้อน	m+DI \$ 000 → -
ห่อ	m+20 € © € +→
อ่าน	m+21 \$ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ + →
ร่ม	m+20 \$0 00 +→
สาม	m+21 @ Q @ +→
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ยุง	m+21 \$ 000 +→ -

TONES TEST – TEST YOURSELF

Find your own one-syllable words and test yourself









Tone mark?

Initial Consonant

Live/Dead

Vowel

class?

syllable?

length?

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m+21	♥ ♠® ♥ →
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m + 2	พ+ขา	
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