



Written by:

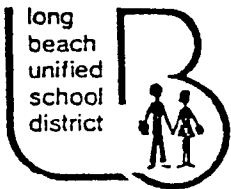
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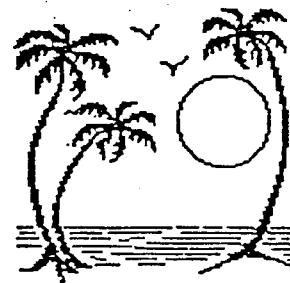


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OVERVIEW OF KHMER HISTORY & CULTURE

GOLDEN PERIOD, A.D. 802-1431

- the khmer people have been living in southeast Asia for more than 4,000 .
- they were among the first people to adopt religion ideas and political institutions from India .
- the real golden age were between 900-1300s.
- Cambodia reached its zenith of political power and cultural creativity under Jayavarman VII (1181-1218).
- migration of the Thai who dislodged from their state in southwestern China by the Mongols in the mid-1200s.
- Thai started to attack in 1350 and continued until Angkor was captured in 1431.

DECLINE PERIOD 1431-1863

- the khmer moved the capital from Angkor to Phnom Penh in 1438.
- the moving may be due to the shift from an agricultural to a trading society.

FRENCH PROTECTORATE PERIOD 1863-1954

- 1863 King Norodom signed an agreement with the French to establish a protectorate over his kingdom.
- as a result of Franco-Siamese War province of Siemreab and Battambang were lost to Thai.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD 1941-45

THE FIRST INDOCHINA WAR 1945-54

THE SECOND INDOCHINA WAR 1954-75

- 1955 U.S & Cambodia signed an agreement (last 8 years).
- Cambodia try to stay neutral.

PRINCE SIHANOUK PERIOD 1954-1970

- became king in 1941 at the age 19 years old.
- abducted in 1945 in favor of his father and became the head of state.
- lead the country to gain independence from France in November 1953.
- overthrown in 1970 by general Lon Nol.

GENERAL LON NOL PERIOD 1970-75

- was prince Sihanouk companion during the campaign for independence.
- try to save the country from communism by overthrown prince Sihanouk.
- was unsuccessful due to many enemies.

- POL POT PERIOD 75-79

- originally started in 1930 with the Vietnamese.
- all of them were from wealthy family.
- most of them got degree from France.
- they started to gain popularity after the 60.
- finally they gain control

- HENG SAMRING PERIOD 79-PRESENT

- was not happy with the way Pol Pot killed people.
- tried an unsuccessful coup d'état and escaped to Vietnam.

- References:
1. Cambodia a country study (Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Edited by Russell R. Ross)
 2. Handbook for Teaching Khmer-Speaking Students (Mory Ouk, Franklin E. Huffman, Ph.D., Judy Lewis)

OVERVIEW OF CAMBODIA

Country: Cambodia, Kampuchea, Khmer

Capital: Phnom Penh

Term for Citizens: Cambodians

Size: 181,040 square Kilometers

Borders: Thailand (north & west)

Lao (northeast)

Vietnam (east & southeast)

Gulf of Thailand (west)

Climate: Tropical monsoons

Population: about 6 to 7 million

Religion: Buddhism

Language: Khmer

New Year: April 13 or 14

Cambodia • Kampuchea • Khmer

THAILAND

LAO



GULF
OF
THAILAND

VIETNAM

KOMPONG SOM

KHMER CONSONANTS

ក	ខ	ក	យ	ង
ច	ឆ	ជ	ឃ	ញ
ដ	ហ	ន	ឈ	ណ
ត	ថ	ទ	ធ	ន
ប	ផ	ព	ភ	ហ
យ	រ	ល	វ	ស
ហ	ឃ្ម	ង្គ		

Communication with Parents

Useful words and phrases

លោក (lok): Sir, you (polite)

- គ្រូ (krou): teacher (for man)
- ពូ (pou): uncle or for calling a man younger than your father.
- អ៊ូ (oum): uncle/aunt (older brother/sister of your father/mother) or for calling a man/woman older than your father/mother.

សូមលោក/អ្នកអញ្ជើញអង្គុយ!: Please sit down!

(som lok/neak angcheen angkuy)

តើលោក/អ្នកអញ្ជើញមានការអ្វី? (Tae lok/neak angcheen mean ka arvey)

What do you need sir/madam?

អ្នក (neak)

- គ្រូ (krou): teacher (for woman)
- មីង (ming): aunt or for calling a woman younger than your mother.

សូមលោក/អ្នកមើលកូនឲ្យធ្វើហូមផ្នែក

(suom lok/neak meel koun aoy
tweev homework pneak): please
make sure that your child does
his homework on:

- ចំណោទ (cham not): math
- លេខបូក (leg bok): addition
- លេខសង (leg song): subtraction
- លេខចែក (leg chaek): division
- រៀនអាន (rean ann): reading
- រៀនសរសេរ (rean sar sae):
writing
- រៀនសរសេរពាក្យ (rean sar sae pieq)
spelling

កូនលោក/អ្នករៀនពូកែ/គ្រាន់មើលផ្នែក

(koun log/neak rean pou kae/krean
bae pneak):

Your child does very well/good in

- ចំណោទ (cham not): math
- លេខបូក (leg bok): addition
- លេខបូក (leg bok): addition
- លេខសង (leg song): subtraction
- លេខចែក (leg chaek): division
- រៀនអាន (rean ann): reading
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writing

- រៀនសរសេរពាក្យ (rean sar sae pieq)
spelling

កូនលោក/អ្នករៀនអន់ថ្លែក
(koun log/neak rean oan
pneak):

Your child did not do well on:

- ចំណោទ (cham not): math
- លេខបូក (leg bok): addition
- លេខសង (leg song): subtraction
- លេខចែក (leg chaek): division
- រៀនអាន (rean ann): reading
- រៀនសរសេរ (rean sar sae):
writing
- រៀនសរសេរពាក្យ (rean sar sae pieq)
spelling

In Class Activities

Basic Classroom command

ជម្រាបសួរ(chumrieb suor): Hi, Hello, Good morning

ជម្រាបលា(chumrieb lear): Good buy

អរគុណ(arkun): Thank you

កុំភ្លេចធ្វើហូមវើក (kum pleak twee homework): Do not forget to do your homework.

សូមបើកសៀវភៅ (som beak siev phao): Please open your book .

សូមយកខ្មៅដៃចេញមក (som yok kmao dey chhen mok): Please take out your pencil.

សូមយកខ្មៅដៃពណ៌ចេញមក (som yok kmao por chhen mok): Please take out your crayon.

សូមយកកន្ត្រៃចេញមក (som yok kantrey chhen mok): Please take out your scissors.

- យំ(yum): cry

- មាត់(moet): talk

កុំ(kom): do not + - ឈ្លោះគ្នា(chluos knear): argue

- រត់(roth): run

- រំខានគេ(rumkean Ke): disturb

colors:

ស (sar): White

ខ្មៅ (kmao): Black

ក្រហម (Krorharm): Red

លឿង (learng): Yellow

លឿងទំ (learng tum): Orange

បៃតង (bei tung): green

ផ្កាឈូក (pkar chhuk): pink

ត្នោត (tnouth): brown

cambodian calendar

ថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី១៩ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩១

(1) (2) (3) (4)

1. Tnay chan
2. Tee dap pram boun
3. Khae seiha
4. Chham muoy poen pram boun roy kaosep muoy

I. Days of the weeks

អាទិត្យ (**artith**): Sunday

ច័ន្ទ (**chan**): Monday

អង្គារ (**angkear**): Tuesday

ថ្ងៃ(**tnay**) + ពុធ (**puth**): wednesday

ព្រហស្បតិ៍ (**prohors**): Thursday

សុក្រ (**sok**): Friday

សៅរ៍ (**saov**): Saturday

2. ទី(tee) + (1-31)

3. Months of the year

ខែ (khae) +

មករា (makara): January

កុម្ភៈ (kumpheak): February

មីនា (minear): March

មេសា (maysa): April

ឧសភា (ousphea): May

មិថុនា (methunear): June

កក្កដា (kaqkada): July

សីហា (seyha): August

កញ្ញា (kangna): September

តុលា (tola): October

វិច្ឆិកា (vichchka): November

ធ្នូ (tnou): December

4. ឆ្នាំ (chham): year

Shape in Khmer

រង្វង់ (ron vong): circle

ពងក្រពើ (porn krar pei): oval

ត្រីកោណ (trei korn): triangle

ចតុកោណ (chhak tok korn): rectangle

ចតុកោណស្មើ (chhak tok korn smei): diamond

ការ៉េ (ka ray): square

NUMBERS SONG

លេខ ១ (leg muoy)

លេខ ២ (leg pee)

លេខ ៣ (leg bey)

ទៅស្ទូចត្រី បបួល លេខ ៤ (tev stouch trey, barbuol leg boun)

លេខ ៥ ថាមិនសូវស្រួលខ្លួន (leg pram tha min suv sroul kloun)

ឆ្លើយដោះខ្លួនទៅលេខ ៦ (chleuy dov kloun tev leg pram muoy)

ឆ្លើយ (chleuy): answer

ដោះខ្លួន (dov kloun): make excuses

លេខ (Leg): number

មិនសូវស្រួលខ្លួន (min suv sroul kloun): not feeling well

ស្ទូច (stouch): go fishing

ទៅ (tev): go/to

ថា (tha): say

ត្រី (trey): fish

KHMER NUMERAL FROM 1-100

Khmer has 10 numeral symbols. The names underlying the khmer symbols reveal an older system based on five (from 6-9 are 5+1, 5+2, 5+3, 5+4). In counting from 1-9 you need to remember only from 1-5 and after that combined 5+1, 5+2, 5+3, 5+4. The name of the 10 numerals are as follows:

០ (soun)	zero
១ (muoy)	one
២ (pee)	two
៣ (bey)	three
៤ (buon)	four
៥ (pram)	five
៦ (pram muoy)	six
៧ (pram pee)	seven
៨ (pram bey)	eight
៩ (pram buon)	nine
១០ (dap)	ten

After 10 you start to combine 10+1, 10+2, 10+3, and so on...

១១ (dap muoy)	eleven
១២ (dap pee)	twelve
១៣ (dap bey)	thirteen
១៤ (dap buon)	fourteen
១៥ (dap pram)	fifteen
១៦ (dap pram muoy)	sixteen
១៧ (dap pram pee)	seventeen

១៨ (dap pram bey) eighteen

១៩ (dap pram boun) nineteen

២០ (mephey) twenty

After that you need to remember only 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 because the numbers in between follow the same rule.

៣០ (samsep) thirty

៤០ (saesep) forty

៥០ (hasep) fifty

៦០ (hōksep) sixty

៧០ (chetsep) seventy

៨០ (paetsep) eighty

៩០ (kaosep) ninety

១០០ (muoy roy) one hundred

Telling time

Words you need to know to tell time:

ម៉ោង (maon): hour, time

នាទី (neartee): minute

កន្លះ (kanlas): half, 30 minutes for time

ព្រឹក (priik): morning

រសៀល (rosiel): afternoon, early afternoon

ល្ងាច (lniec): late afternoon, evening

យប់ (yup): evening, night

Q. ម៉ោង(maon) ប៉ុន្មានហើយ (ponmann huy)? What time is it?

A. ម៉ោង(maon) _____ ហើយ(huy)

Seasons:

រដូវ(rodov): season

រដូវក្ដៅ(rodov kdouv): summer

រដូវផ្ការីក(rodov pka rik): spring

រដូវរងា(rodov rogear): winter

រដូវស្លឹកឈើជ្រុះ (rodov slek chheu chrous): fall

Safety and Hygiene

Useful words and phrases

កូនលោក/អ្នក (koun lok/neak):

Your child has

- ក្តៅខ្លួន (kdao kloun): a fever
- ឈឺពោះ (chhee pos): stomachache
- ក្អក (kqauot): threw up
- បត់ជើងតូចដាក់ខោ (bot cheen tot dak kho): wet their pants
- ឈឺត្រចៀក (chhee trachhek): earache
- មានចៃ (mien chhay): lice
- រាត (reak): diarrhea
- មុត (moth): a cut
- ដួល (duol): fell down
- ពកក្បាល (pork kbal): bumped their head
- ក្អក (kark): coughing
- ឈឺភ្នែក (chhee pnak): pink eye

ឈឺ (chhee)

- ក្បាល (kbal): head
- មុខ (mork): face
- ត្រចៀក (trachhek)
- ភ្នែក (pneak): eye
- ច្រមុះ (Chromos): nose

- ក (kar): neck
- ចង្កា (Chhenka): chin
- ស្មា (smaa): shoulder
- ដៃ (dey): arm, hand
- ម្រាមដៃ (mriem dey): fingers
- ទ្រូង (troung): chest
- ខ្នង (knork): back
- ពោះ (pos): stomach
- ត្រគាក (traw keak): hip
- ជើង (chheung): leg, foot
- កែងជើង (keang chheung): ankle
- ម្រាមជើង (mram chheung): toe
- ជង្គង់ (chhorkong): knee
- កែងដៃ (keang dey): elbow
- សក់ (saak): hair
- ធ្មេញ (tming): tooth

Useful vocabulary

- ស្តាំ (sdam): right
- ឆ្វេង (chveng): left
- មុខ (mork): front
- ក្រោយ (kroy): back

ក្នុង (knong): inside
 ក្រៅ (kraov): outside
 លើ (leu): top
 ក្រោម (krom): bottom
 ជំងឺក្លាយ (dambov klei): Infection
 ឆ្លង(chleng): contagious
 ហាម៉ាស៊ី: pharmacy
 ថ្នាំ (tnam): medicine
 បង់ដេត: bandage
 លាង (leang): wash
 ដុកទ័រ: doctor
 មន្ទីរពេទ្យ (montey peit): hospital
 ខោអាវ(khor aov): clothes
 ថ្នាំគ្រាប់ (tnam krorb): pill
 ថ្នាំទឹក (tnam tuk): liquid
 ក្រែម (kram): cream
 ពេទ្យធ្មេញ (peit tming): dentist

សូមលោក/អ្នកអញ្ជើញមកយកកូនឥឡូវនេះ (some lok/neak angcheen mork
 york koun eilov niece): Please come pick up your child now.

សូមលោក/អ្នកយកកូនទៅពេទ្យ (some lok/neak york koun tew peit): Please
 take you child to the doctor.

តើអ្នកមានញាំថ្នាំអ្វីទេឥឡូវនេះ (tae neak mien gnam tnam awely te eilov
 niece): Are you taking medicine now?

តើលោក/អ្នកមានកូនប៉ុន្មាននាក់? (tae lok/neak mien koun ponmann neeq):

How many children do you have?

តើកូនលោក/អ្នកធ្លាប់ប្រកាច់ទេ?(Tae koun lok/neak tloep prakaac te?

Does your child have convulsion?

តើកូននេះទីប៉ុន្មាន? (Tae koun nih tee ponmann)

What is this child ranking in the family?

តើកូនលោក/អ្នកខុស្សាហ៍ក្តៅខ្លួនទេ?(Tae koun lok/neak ouksaab kdao kloun te) Does your child have fever very often?

តើកូនលោក/អ្នកចេញកញ្ជិលហើយឬនៅ?(Tae koun lok/neak chen kanchroel haey ree nov) Did you child have measles?

តើកូនលោក/អ្នកចេញអ៊ុតស្វាយហើយឬនៅ? (Tae koun lok/neak chen oth svay haey ree nov) Did you child have chicken pox?

តើអ្នកឈឺក្បាលឬ? (Tae neak (or name) chee kbal ree nov): Do you have headache?

តើអ្នកឈឺពោះឬ? (Tae neak chee puos ree): Do you have stomachache?

តើអ្នកឈឺជើងឬ? (Tae neak chee cheun): Does your foot hurt?

តើអ្នកឈឺភ្នែកឬ? (Tae neak chee pnak ree) Do you have red eye?

កូនលោក/អ្នកមានចៃ! (koun lok/neak mien chhay): Your child has head lice.

សូមលោក/អ្នកទិញថ្នាំកក់សក់ឈ្មោះ កក់ក្បាលឲ្យកូន (som lok/neak tin tnam

kork sak smous_____ kork kbal aoy koun): Please buy the shampoo named to shampoo the hair of your child.

សូមលោក/អ្នកប្រាកខោអាវវ៉ានីងទឹកក្តៅ (som lok/neak boak khao aaw vear nin tik kdao): Please wash his clothes with hot water.

TESTING

ភ្នែក: (vision)

តើអ្នកពាក់វែនតាឬទេ? (Tae neak peaq vanta ree te): Do You wear glasses?

តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ពាក់វែនតាឬទេ? (Tae neak tluib peaq vanta ree te): Have you ever worn glasses?

សូមអានបន្ទាត់ទី ----- នៅលើតារាងនេះ? (som ann banteuk tee ----- neav leu tareing niece): Please read the ___ line on this chart.

1st (muoy)

last (kroy ke)

2 nd (pee)

bottomf(kearng krom)

ស្តាប់ (sdap): Hearing

សូមលើកដៃកាលណាអ្នកឮសម្លេង (som lek dey kalna neak leui samleng):

Raise your hand each time you hear the sound.

Happy New Year
2012



Happy New Year of the Monkey

සුඛසම්පන්න
වර්ෂයක්

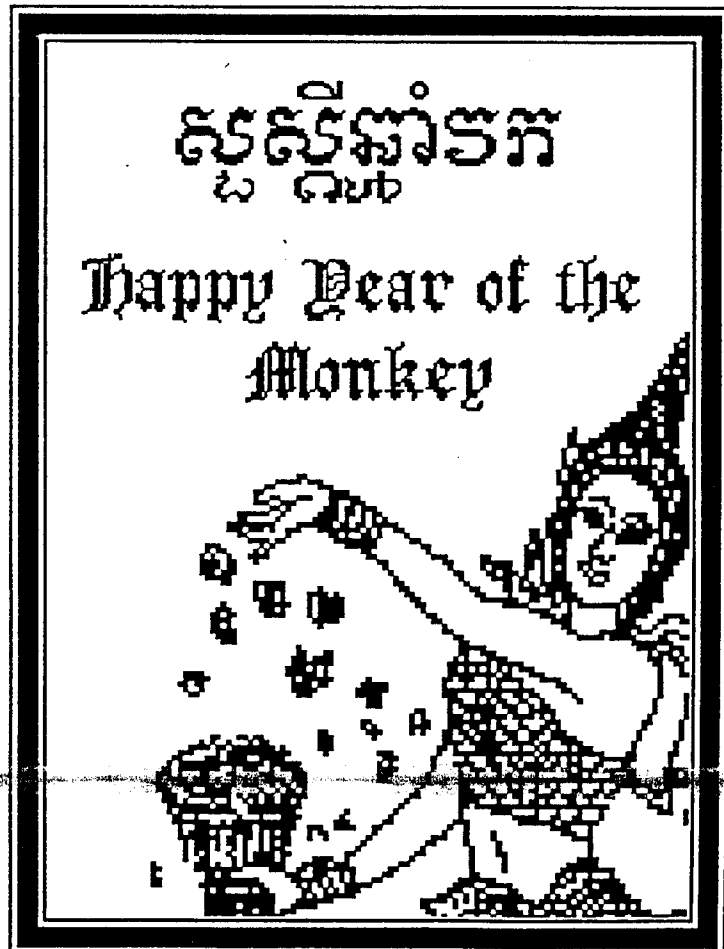
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වර්ෂයක්

Happy New Year



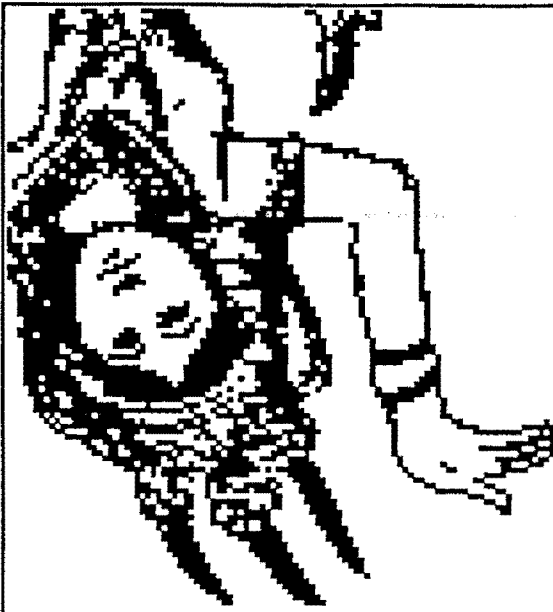


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ဟန်တော်တော်
 ဝ ဝ

Happy Bear of the
 Monkey



ଅନୁଭବ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ନୂଆ ଅନୁଭବ

ଅନୁଭବ କରନ୍ତୁ

ନୂଆ ନୂଆ
ଅନୁଭବ





အစောင့်အရှောက်
အလှူအတန်း



ပွင့်လှာ

HAPPY YEAR OF THE
MONKEY

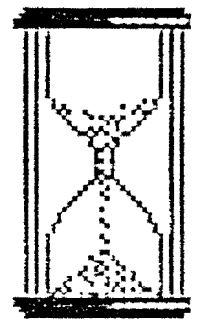
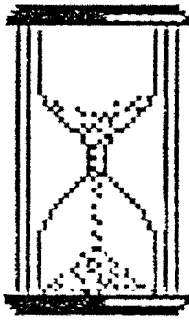


ច្បាប់ផ្នែកចំណោទ

MATH AWARD

ជូនចំពោះសិស្សឈ្នះ

ដែលត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយផ្នែកចំណោទ



ច្បាប់ផ្នែកត្រូវបានអាន

READING AWARD

ជូនចំពោះសិស្សឈ្នះ

ដែលត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយផ្នែកត្រូវបានអាន

LOOK



LOOK



LOOK

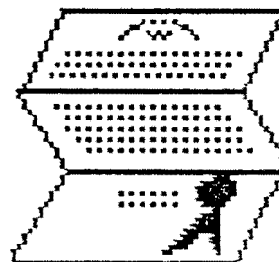
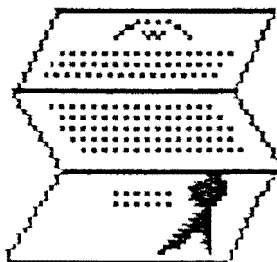
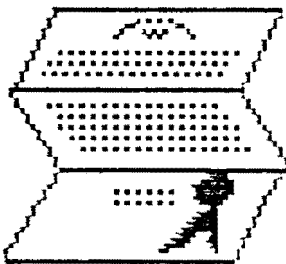


ទ្វាន់ផ្នែករឿនសរសេរ

WRITING AWARD

ជូនចំពោះសិស្សឈ្នះ

ដែលមានថ្វីដៃខាងផ្នែកសរសេរ

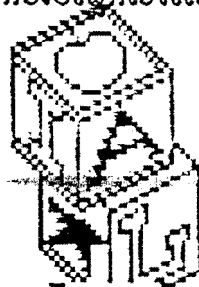
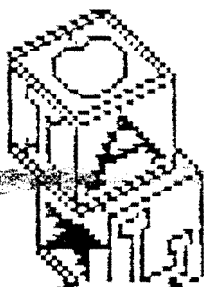


ទ្វាន់ផ្នែកសរសេរពាក្យ

SPELLING AWARD

ជូនចំពោះសិស្សឈ្នះ

ដែលរឿនពូកែខាងផ្នែកសរសេរពាក្យ

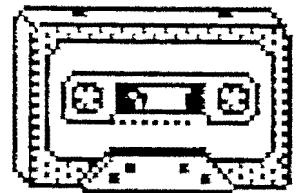
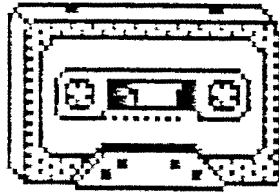
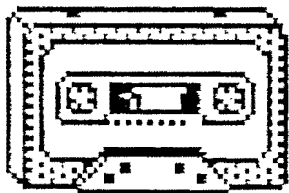


ទ្វាន់ផ្នែកសិល្បៈភ្លេង

Music Award

ជូនចំពោះសិស្ស

ដែលមានទិដ្ឋភាពខ្ពស់ផ្នែកសិល្បៈភ្លេង



ទ្វាន់ផ្នែកសិល្បៈ

Art Award

ជូនចំពោះសិស្សឈ្នះ

ដែលមានទេពកោសល្យផ្នែកសិល្បៈ