

CHAPTER II

THE DEFINITE ARTICLES AND THEIR THAI EQUIVALENTS

2.1 The Definite Article 'the'

2.1.1 The Use of the Definite Article the in English

When looking at the position of articles in structural grammar we can see that articles are function words that occur before nouns and are used as markers of nouns. No distinction is made between the and a in structural grammar (i.e. they share the same position). However, in traditional grammar, definite and indefinite articles are divided according to their usage. Eckersley, for example, states that "... The definite article can be used before singular or plural nouns whether countable or uncountable."¹

A. The definite article the is generally used as a demonstrative. In this case, the has a two-fold function:

(1) It can point backward to a person or thing already mentioned and it is called anaphoric the in traditional grammar.

¹C.E. Eckersley and J.M. Eckersley, op.cit., p. 56 and for further details pp. 56-60.



Examples:

- There lived once in this old castle a powerful king.

The king had a lovely daughter.

- Jane bought a hat and a coat, but she returned the hat.
- A house is for sale on Darby Road but Smith does not want the house.

(2) It can point to a definite person or thing described usually by a following genitive, adverb, prepositional phrase, or relative clause. This kind of the is called determinative the in traditional grammar.

Examples:

- the cover of the book
- the tree yonder
- the hat on the table
- the hat which I hold in my hand

However, when it is clear from the context what the person or thing in question refers to, the modifier of the noun after the is not necessary.

Examples:

- the king
- the queen
- the mayor

When the referent of the noun is unique of its kind, the is used with no modifier.

Examples:

- the sun
- the sky
- the earth
- the east
- the west

Besides, it is used instead of a possessive adjective in prepositional phrases referring to body parts.

Examples:

- She hit him in the face.
- He got red in the face.
- The ball struck him in the back.
- She was shot in the leg.
- She took me by the hand.

B. Although the is called a definite article, it does not always indicate definiteness. It sometimes has a generalizing force.

Examples:

- The rat is larger than the mouse.
- The horse is difficult to train.
- The dog is vigilant.
- The cat is not as vigilant as the dog.

- The cow is a useful animal.
- The horse is a noble animal.
- The cat loves comfort.
- The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.
- The banyan is a kind of fig tree.
- The bee is very industrious.
- The cat is a mammal.

In each of the above examples, the noun phrase does not refer to a particular animal or plant but to the whole class. The in sentences of this type is called generic the.

When the generic the is used with an adjective, the adjective will function as a noun representing the whole class.

Examples:

- He is a lover of the beautiful (everything that is beautiful).
- The poor (all poor people) are always with us.

C. Special Use of the

Usually the definite article the is used to precede common nouns. However, it is sometimes used with proper nouns. It also occurs with an adjective or adverb in the comparative or superlative degree.

(1) the + Proper Noun

a. The before a proper noun referring to a well known or famous person often gives it the force of a common noun.

Examples:

- He is the Demosthenes (=finest orator) of our class.

- He is the Shakespeare of our time.

b. The before a proper noun which is the name of a family indicates the members of that family.

Examples:

- the Jones

- the Smiths

- the Mcmillans

- the Collinses

(2) the + adjective or adverb in the comparative or superlative degree

According to structural grammar and transformational grammar, the is a constituent of a noun phrase. Curme,² however, deals with the that occurs with an adjective or adverb in the comparative or superlative degree in the same section as the determinative the. It may be that the in

²George O. Curme, op.cit., p. 123.

this type of construction and the article the are homonyms.

Examples:

- Your rug looks the prettier because it has slight imperfections.
- The longer Mary waits, the harder her task will become.
- The more, the merrier.
- The more they get, the more they want.
- The longer, the better.
- The more haste, the less speed.
- This stone gets the harder the longer it is exposed to the weather.
- He was made the bolder by his failures.
- The harder you work, the more you will be paid.
- The sooner you finish your work, the happier you will be.
- The sooner that work is finished, the better.

Besides adjectives in the comparative degree, the can precede adjectives in the superlative degree too.

Examples:

- I like Shakespeare but it is modern drama that interests me the most.
- People who have those seats in the theatre will pay the least.

- This is the best I can do.

- The most he can get is the fine of £5.

2.1.2 Thai Equivalents for the Definite Article the

A. the as a demonstrative

(1) anaphoric the + N_{com} = N_{com} C D_h

When the definite article used is anaphoric the, it points backward to a person or thing already mentioned and in this case its equivalent in Thai is N_{com} C D_h.

Examples:³

- John saw a man distributing
 coon hen nỳn phũuchaaj cèck

leaflets, but the man did not see him.
 bajpliw tèc x phũuchaaj y māj hen khaw

= coon hěn chaaj khon nỳn kamlan cèck

bajpliw tèc chaaj khon nán māj hěn
 khaw

- John instructed a diligent young boy
 coon soon nỳn khàjǎn nùm dègchaaj

in carpentry and he hired the boy.
 naj chāanmāaj lè? khaw cān x dègchaaj

³In the following examples, the English noun phrases consisting of the + N and their Thai equivalents are underlined.

x indicates that there is no corresponding form in Thai for the article the.

y indicates that there is no corresponding form in Thai for that particular function word.

= coon sỏon wíchaa cháanmáaj háj kềe dềg
khàjăn khon nỳn lếew khăw kô? cầan dềg
khon nán wáj

- John ordered a book, and the book
coon sần nỳn nẵnsyy lế' x nẵnsyy
has just arrived.
y phên maathỳn

= coon sần nẵnsyy lêm nỳn lế' nẵnsyy lêm
nán . phên maathỳn

- A man saw a child, but the
nỳn phũuchaaj hẻn nỳn dềg tềe x
child did not see the man.
dềg y mắj hẻn x phũuchaaj

= chaaj khon nỳn hẻn dềg khon nỳn tềe
dềg khon nán mắj hẻn chaaj khon nán

- A child watched a robin
nỳn dềg fắw duu nỳn nốg roobin
until the robin flew away.
conkràthần x nốg roobin bin paj

= dềg khon nỳn fắw duu nốg roobin tua
nỳn jừu conkràthần nốg tua nán bin
cầag paj

- A house is for sale on Darby
nỳn bầan pen samrầb khầaj bon daabfi

Road, but Smith does not want the
thầnon tềe sắmíd y mắj tồnkaan x
house.
bầan

= mii bân lăn nỳn cǎ' khǎaj thīi thànǎn
daabii tɛɛ sàmid mǎj tǎnkaan bân lăn
nán.

- Mary wore a sweater over her
mɛɛrii sǎam nỳn sàwéttee nya khǎonthee
blouse but the sweater was too
sǎa tɛɛ x sàwéttee pen kɛənpaj
warm.
ʔun

= mɛɛrii sǎam sàwéttee thǎb sǎa khǎonthee
tɛɛ sǎa sàwéttee tua nán ʔun kɛənpaj

- Helen picked a rose and
helen kɛɛb nỳn dòogkùlǎab lɛɛ'
gave the flower to her guest.
hǎj x dòogmǎaj kɛɛ khǎonthee khɛɛg

= helen dɛɛd dòogkùlǎab dòog nỳn lɛɛ' mǎɔɔb
dòogmǎaj dòog nán hǎj khɛɛg khǎonthee

When anaphoric the + N in the nominal construction
= N C D_n in Thai, it seems that C and C D_n can be deleted
in some cases.

a. When the noun is one of those that have more
than one classifier and one of them is identical in

form with the noun, the classifier can be deleted.⁴

Examples:

- The house is old.
x bân pen kâw
= bân lăn nán kâw
or bân bân nán kâw
- That cupboard is large.
nán tûu pen jâj
= tûu baj nán jâj
or tûu tûu nán jâj
- That bed is too small.
nán tian pen kœnpaj leg
= tian ?an nán lég kœnpaj
or tian tian nán leg kœnpaj

The classifier for bân can be bân or lăn; the classifier for tûu can be tûu or baj; and the classifier for tian can be tian or ?an. Therefore, the classifier can be deleted.

⁴If the noun has more than one classifier, the meaning of the noun phrase may vary slightly depending on the classifier.
Examples:

- He has two homes.
khăw mi sǒw bân
= khăw mi bân sǒw lăn
and khăw mi bân sǒw bân

The first translation, when the classifier lăn is used, means that the man has two houses; the second, when the classifier bân is used, means the man has two families, i.e. two wives, each living in a separate house.

Examples:

- bǎan nán kǎw
- túu nán jǎj
- tiaŋ nán léŋ kǎnpaj

b. When we already know from the context what the noun refers to, both the classifier and the high-tone determinative can be deleted.

Example:

- Jane bought a hat and a coat,
ceen sýy nỳn mùag léʔ nỳn sýakhlum

být she returned the hat.
tɛɛ theə khyyn x mùag

= ceen sýy mùag baj nỳn léʔ sýakhlum

tua nỳn tɛɛ theə khyyn mùag baj nán
sǎa

or ceen sýy mùag baj nỳn léʔ sýakhlum

tua nỳn tɛɛ theə khyyn mùag sǎa

(2) determinative the + N_{com} + Mod = N_{com} Mod⁵

When the definite article used is determinative the, it marks a definite person or thing and in this case there is no corresponding form in Thai for the in the nominal construction.

⁵The modifier is placed after the noun in this type of construction to show that the in this case marks a definite person or thing in question.

Examples:

- the cover of the book.
x pòg khooŋ x nǎnsǎy

= pòg nǎnsǎy

- the tree yonder
x tonmaaj noon

= tónmáaj nóon

- the hat on the table
x mùag bon x tó?

= mùag bon tó?

- the hat which I hold in my
x muag thii chán thyy naj khooŋchǎn
hand
myy

= mùag thii chán thyy jùu naj myy

- the capital of France
x myanluan khooŋ pràthêedfàrànsèed

= myanluan khooŋ pràthêed fàrànsèed

- the Prime Minister of
x naajógráthamontrii khooŋ

England
pràthêed ?ankrìd

= naajógráthamontrii khooŋ pràthêed
?ankrìd

- the key of a cupboard
x kuncεε khooŋ nyy tūu

= kuncεε tūu



- the city of London
x nákhooŋ khooŋ London

= nákhooŋ London

- the arrival of a guest
x kaanmaathyn̄ khooŋ nyn̄ khèeg

= kaanmaathyn̄ khooŋ khèeg

- the end of a day
x còb khooŋ nyn̄ wan

= kaan s̄insùd khooŋ wan

- The rug for your room will
x phrom s̄amr̀ab khooŋkhun hòŋ càʔ

be blue.
pen s̄iifáa

= phrom s̄amr̀ab hòŋ khooŋkhun càʔ pen
s̄iifáa

When it is clear from the context what the person or thing in question refers to, the modifier is not necessary.

Examples:

- the king
x phrác̄awphèndin

= phrác̄awphèndin

- the queen
x phr̀araach̄inii

= phr̀araach̄inii

- the mayor
x naajógthèeds̄amontrii

= naajógthóedsàmontrii

When the determinative the precedes a noun whose referent is unique of its kind, the is also used with no modifier.

Examples:

- the sun
 x duan' aathíd

= duan' aathíd

- the sky
 x thóonfáa

= thóonfáa

- the earth
 x lôog

= lôog

- the east
 x thídtàwan' wóg

= thídtàwan' wóg

- the west
 x thídtàwantòg

= thídtàwantòg

In both cases when the modifier does not appear in the noun phrase, the determinative the has no corresponding form in Thai since the notion of definiteness seems to be conveyed in the noun itself. Thus, the rule can be formulated as follows:

determinative the + N_{com} = N_{com}

When the determinative the precedes a noun referring to body part, there is a possessive adjective modifying the noun in Thai nominal construction.

Examples:

- She hit him in the face.
thee tii khǎw naj x nǎa

= thee tòb nǎa khǎw⁶

- The ball struck him in the back.
x boon tii khǎw naj x lǎŋ

= lûug boon kràthób lǎŋ khǎw

- She was shot in the leg.
thee pen jiq naj x khǎa

= thee thùug jiq thii khǎa

- She took me by the hand.
thee ?aw chǎn dǔaj x myy

= thee càb myy chǎn

In this particular case, the rule is

determinative the + N_{com} = N_{com} poss Adj

B. When the definite article the has a generalizing force, there is no corresponding form in Thai and the rule is

generic the + N_{com} = N_{com}

⁶The broken line indicates that the unit above it is the possessive adjective.

Examples:

- The horse is a four-legged animal.
x máa pen nỳn sìi khǎa sàd

= máa pen sàd sìi khǎa

- The horse is difficult to train.
x máa pen jǎag fyghàd

= máa hǎd jǎag

- The cow is a useful animal.
x wua pen nỳn miipràjood sàd

= wua pen sàd miipràjood

- The bear is a vicious animal.
x mii pen nỳn dù'ráaj sàd

= mii pen sàd dù'ráaj

- The cat is not as vigilant as
x mǎew pen mǎj thǎw khlǎnkhléw thǎw

the dog.
x sùnǎg

= mǎew mǎj khlǎnkhléw thǎw sùnǎg

- The tiger is a four-legged animal.
x sǎa pen nỳn sìi khǎa sàd

= sǎa pen sàd sìikhǎa

C. Special Use of the(1) the + Proper Noun

a. When the determinative the is used to precede a proper noun, there is no corresponding form in Thai.

- He is the Demosthenes of
 khaw pen x diimósthinís khǒon
 our class.
 khǒonraw hǒnrian
 = khǎw pen diimósthinís khǒon hǒn
- He is the Shakespeare of
 khaw pen x chéksapia khǒon
 our time.
 khǒonraw weelaa
 = khǎw pen chéksapia khǒon júg

b. When the + proper noun which is the name of a family, its corresponding form in Thai is **khǒon** bkhrua. + the name of the family.

Examples:

- the Jones
 khǒonbkhrua coons
 = khǒonbkhrua coons
- the Smiths
 khǒonbkhrua sàmid
 = khǒonbkhrua sàmid
- the Collineses
 khǒonbkhrua kholins
 = khǒonbkhrua kholins

(2) the + adjective or adverb in the comparative or superlative degree

When the determinative the has an adverbial force,

that is, when it precedes the comparative degree of adjective or adverb which is followed by a clause, its equivalent in Thai is generally jīn + a clause. This type of construction generally consists of two clauses. In English, the word the occurs in both clauses; in Thai, jīn occurs.

Examples:

- The longer, the better.
x naan kwàa x dii kwàa

= jīn naan kô? jīn dii

- The harder you work, the more
x nàg kwàa khun thamnaan x mâag kwàa

you will be paid.
khun cà? càaj

= khun jīn thamnaan nàg khyn thâwraj

khun kô? cà? / jīn daj ñon mâag khyn thâwnán

- The sooner that work is finished,
x rew kwàa nán naan sèd

the better.
x dii kwàa

= naan nân jīn sèd rew thâwdaj kô? jīn
dii

- The longer Mary waits, the
x naan kwàa mserii khooj x

harder her task will become.
jâag kwàa khoojthee naan cà? pen

= jīn mserii khooj naan thâwdaj naan

khoojthee kô? jīn jâag khyn thâwnán

- The more they get, the more
 x mâag kwàa khaw dâj x mâag kwàa
 they want.
 khaw tònkaan

= jîṅ khăw dâj mâag khÿn thâwdaj khăw
 kô? jîṅ tònkaan mâag khÿn thâwnán

- The more haste, the less
 x mâag kwàa rîibróon x nõojlon
 speed.
 khwaamrew

= jîṅ rîib kô? jîṅ cháa

- The sooner you finish your
 x rew kwàa khun sèd khõonkhun
 work, the happier you will be.
 ṅaan x sùg kwàa khun cà? pen

= khun jîṅ thamṅaan sèd rew thâwdaj
 khun kô? cà? jîṅ mii khwaamsùg mâag
 khÿn thâwnán

Thus, the rule for the above examples is

determinative the + Adj (or adv) = jîṅ + a clause

But when the precedes an adjective or adverb in the
 superlative degree, there is no corresponding form in Thai.

Examples:

- I like Shakespeare but it is
 chan chõob chéksapia tée man pen
 modern drama that interests me
 maj kaanlákhõm thîi sõncaaj chǎn

- the most.
x mâag thîi sùd
 = chǎn chǎob chéksapia tɛɛ chǎn kǎʔ chǎob
 kaanlákhoon júg pàdcùban mâag thîi sùd
- This is the best I can
 nîi pen x dii thîi sùd chǎn y
 do.
 tham
 = nîi dii thîi sùd léew thîi chǎn càʔ
 tham dǎj

Although Thai does not have anything that corresponds to the English the, it seems that the notion of definiteness in an English noun phrase that consists of determinative the + Adj + N_{com} is conveyed in Thai by the classifier.

Examples:

- the tall building
 x suun tyg
 = tyg lǎn suun
- the green umbrella
 x khiaw róm
 = róm khan khiaw
- the short skirt
 x sân kràproon
 = kràproon tua sân
- the big knife
 x jàj mîid

= mīid lēm jàj

- the low chair
x tīa kâw'îi

= kâw'îi tua tīa

- the old driver
x kâw khonkhàbród

= khonkhàbród khon kâw

- the small spoon
x lég chón

= chón khan lég

- the thin piece of cloth
x baan chín khón phaa

= phaa chín baan

If the classifier is omitted

Examples:

- t̄yg s̄uun

- rôm khiaw

- kràproon s̄an

the resulting noun phrases will not correspond to determinative the + Adj + N_{com} in English but will correspond to a + Adj + N_{com}. Therefore, it seems justified to hold that the determinative the in this type of construction corresponds to the classifier in Thai.

If the word that precedes the noun is not an adjective but an ordinal numeral, the Thai equivalent will be N_{com}

C Nu_o.

Examples:

- the first book
x rĕεg naŋsŷy

= naŋsŷy lĕm rĕεg

- the second dress
x thĭisooŋ sŷa

= sŷa tua thĭisooŋ

- the third child
x thĭisǎam dĕg

= dĕg khon thĭisǎam

In Thai, the classifier in this type of construction cannot be omitted.⁷ For instance, in standard Thai, the following are not acceptable:

* naŋsŷy rĕεg

* sŷa thĭisooŋ

* dĕg thĭisǎam

The in the English construction: the Nu_o N_{com}, therefore, seems to correspond to the classifier in the Thai construction N_{com} C Nu_o.

⁷There seems to be a group of nouns that can occur with Nu_o without the classifier; e.g. bǎan (house), tó (table). See pp. 21-23.

2.2 The Definite Articles 'This, That, These, Those'

2.2.1 Classification

The four definite articles can be divided into two groups:

1. on the basis of number: singular and plural
2. on the basis of distance: nearness and remoteness.⁸

A. Singular and Plural

Paul Roberts, in his book English Syntax allows for the fact that the demonstratives (or demonstrative articles) can be distinguished on the basis of number. Thus, this and that are singular demonstratives and these and those are plural demonstratives.

Charles Carpenter Fries, in his book American English Grammar⁹ holds that this, that, these, and those usually agree in form with the following noun. The agreement in form is applied even to collective nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning.

Examples:

- This throng of people was gathered to pay their

⁸Both groups are divided according to Paul Roberts in English Syntax.

⁹Charles C Fries, American English Grammar (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1940).

tribute to the heroes.¹⁰

- That herd of sheep is still in the field.
- That troop of army will march to the square.

The words like family, nation, government, audience, committee, class, crowd, multitude, herd, dozen, people, troop, crew, party, etc. are singular in form and are used with the singular demonstratives this and that.

B. Nearness and Remoteness

On the basis of distance, this and these form one group as they point out the things which are nearer to the speaker in space or time.

Examples:

- This boy is stronger than his brother.
- These girls sing sweetly.
- She will go abroad this year.

That and those form another group for they refer to the things which are farther away or at a distance from the speaker.

Examples:

- That boy is industrious.
- Those boys are playing in the field.

¹⁰The broken line shows that the word above it is a collective noun.

2.2.2 This, That, These, and Those and Their Thai Equivalents

When the definite article in any noun phrase is this, that, these, or those, it corresponds to a determinative in Thai structure.¹¹

A. Singular and Plural

In English, a noun that occurs with a definite article this, that, these or those has to agree with the article. In Thai, nouns are not inflected and there is no agreement between the noun and the determinative. A noun phrase in Thai that consists of a noun and a falling-tone determinative may be interpreted as referring to a single object or several depending on the context.

Examples:

- dǒɔgmáaj nǐi = This flower / these flowers
- nǎnsǎy nǎn = That book / those books

¹¹Vichin Panupong groups nǐi, nǎn, nóon and nǐi, nǎn, nóon together in the class of 'determinatives' and subdivides them into

1. High-tone determinatives: those that occur after a classifier which is immediately preceded by a noun: nǐi, nǎn and nóon;
2. Falling-tone determinatives: those that occur immediately after a noun: nǐi, nǎn, and nóon.

Phya Upakitsilpasaan, in his book Thai Grammar classed nǐi, nǎn, and nóon as demonstrative pronouns, and nǐi, nǎn, nóon as demonstrative adjectives. He pointed out that sometimes nǐi, nǎn and nóon can be used as demonstrative adjectives if they are placed in the position of demonstrative adjectives and vice versa.

- This vase is cracked.
 níi cɛɛkan pen ráaw
- = a. cɛɛkan baj níi ráaw
 b. cɛɛkan níi ráaw
- This mango is ripe.
 níi mámũan pen sùg
- = a. mámũan lùug níi sùg
 b. mámũan níi sùg
- That child is industrious.
 nán dèg pen khàjan
- = a. dèg khon nán khàjăn
 b. dèg nân khàjăn
- That dress is dirty.
 nán sýa pen sògkàpròg
- = a. sýa tua nán sògkàpròg
 b. sýa nân sògkàpròg

It should be noted that the noun that occurs with a falling-tone determinative in each of the above examples could be interpreted as singular or plural but the noun that occurs with a classifier and a high-tone determinative refers to a single object or individual.

Since this is the case, it seems that this corresponds to níi in Thai.

This + N_{com} = N_{com} C níi

and that corresponds to nán.

That + N_{com} = N_{com} C nán¹³

The falling-tone determinatives nîi and nân do not really correspond to this and that for the construction N_{com} nîi or nân can be interpreted as singular or plural. When Nu_c is added, for example, dòogmáaj sîb dòog nîi, the English equivalent will be these ten flowers. It seems that nîi and nân occurring without Nu_c are ambiguous in terms of number. Therefore, they will not be considered as equivalents of the singular definite articles: this and that or of the plural definite articles: these and those.

(2) Plural

The definite articles which indicate plurality are these and those. The Thai for these in the construction these + N is làw nîi or phûag nîi and the Thai for those in the construction those + N is làw nán or phûag nán.

Examples:

- These girls sing.
 nîi dègphûujĩn rónphleen
 = dègphûujĩn { làw nîi } rónphleen
 { phûag nîi }
- These mangoes are sour.
 nîi māmûaŋ pen prîaw
 = māmûaŋ { làw nîi } prîaw
 { phûag nîi }

¹³See pp. 21-23 for conditions under which C can be omitted.



- Those trees are very big.
 nan tónmáaj pen máag jàj

= tónmáaj { làw nán } jàj máag
 { phûag nán }

- Those vases are too small.
 nan cæekan pen kəənpaj lég

= cæekan { làw nán } lég kəənpaj
 { phûag nán }

From the above examples, the rule can be formulated as follows:

these + N = N_{com} { làw níi }
 { phûag níi }

those + N = N_{com} { làw nán }
 { phûag nán }

When a cardinal numeral is added to the construction these / those + N, the Thai equivalent will be N Nu_c

C { níi or níi }
 { nán or nán. }

Examples:

- These three houses are very beautiful.
 nii saam bán pen máag suaj

= bán saam lán { níi } súaj máag
 { níi }

- These five eggs are very small.
 nii háa kháj pen máag lég

= kháj háa foon { níi } lég máag
 { níi }

- Those two birds sing sweetly.
 nan soon nog rónphleer phro^๑

= nóg soon tua { nán } rónphleer phro^๑
 { nán }

- This doll is lovely.
 níi túgkàtaa pen nâarág

= túgkàtaa {tua níi} nâarág
 {níi}

(2) Remoteness

In English remoteness is indicated by that and its plural form those. The Thai equivalent for that is nán or nân.

Examples:

- He was a famous writer at
 khaw pen nyñ miichÿsian nágkhian thii
that time.
 nán weelaa

= khaw pen nágkhian miichÿy naj sãmăj
 nán

- That chair is dirty.
 nán kâw?ii pen sògkàpròg

= kâw?ii {tua nán} sògkàpròg
 {nân}

Although English has only that / those to indicate remoteness, it is possible to show that some objects are farther away from the speaker than others. The term over there or yonder is sometimes placed after a noun preceded by that or the to express this notion. The Thai equivalent in this case is nóon or nóon.

Examples:

- That glass over there is cracked.
 nán kâew nya nân pen ráaw

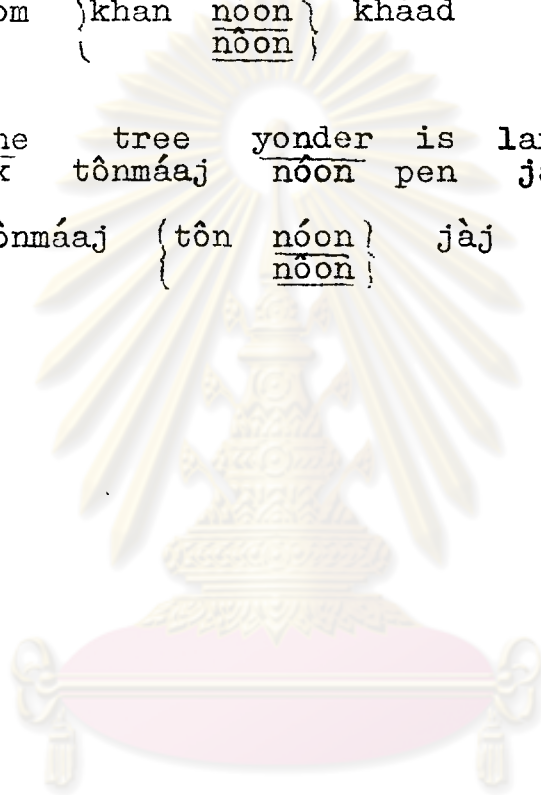
= kĕɛw { baj nóon } ráaw
 nóon }

- That umbrella over there is torn.
 nán rôm nya nân pen khàad

= rôm { khan nóon } khàad
 nóon }

- the tree yonder is large.
 x tôn máaj nóon pen jàj

= tôn máaj { tôn nóon } jàj
 nóon }



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย