

CHAPTER II

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND METHODOLOGY

Definition of Terms¹⁵

1. Noun and Intransitive verb

a) 1 2 ^vแล้วb) 1 คำสั่ง 3มารี ก็ ^vแล้วมารี คำสั่ง ก็

Any word which may occupy place 1 in both frames is labelled a "noun" (n). Any word which may occupy both place 2 in the first frame and place 3 in the second is labelled an "Intransitive Verb"

2. Transitive Verb

a) n 2 n ^vแล้วb) n คำสั่ง 3 n

Any word which may occupy both place 2 in the first frame and place 3 in the second is labelled a transitive verb.

e.g. เด็ก กิน นม แล้ว (The baby drank some milk)

เด็ก คำสั่ง กิน นม

3. Intransitive Adjectival Verb

N _____ กร N ^vแล้ว

15. Chantavibulya, op.cit., As has been stated, these definitions are taken from Miss Vichin's dissertation.

Any verb which may occupy the blank space of this frame is labelled an "Intransitive Adjectival Verb"

e.g. $\overset{1}{\text{ເຮົາ}} \overset{2}{\text{ກຽມ}} \overset{3}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{4}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{5}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{6}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{7}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{8}{\text{ກວດ}}$

4. Pre-Verbal auxiliaries

Words which can replace $\overset{1}{\text{ກຽມ}}$ in the frames mentioned before are called pre-verbal auxiliaries (aux_1) for example,

$\overset{1}{\text{ເຮົາ}}, \overset{2}{\text{ບໍ່}}, \overset{3}{\text{ເຮົາ}}$

5. Post-verbal auxiliaries

Words which can replace $\overset{8}{\text{ກວດ}}$ in the frames mentioned before are called Post-verbal auxiliaries (aux_2)

6. Classifiers

A class of classifiers may be set up by using the following 6 place testing sentence frame

e.g. $\overset{1}{\text{N}} \overset{2}{\text{ກຽມ}} \overset{3}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{4}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{5}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{6}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{7}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{8}{\text{aux}_2}$

7. Cardinal Numerals (Nu_c)

$\overset{1}{\text{N}} \overset{2}{\text{Aux}_1} \overset{3}{\text{V}_t} \overset{4}{\text{N}} \overset{5}{\text{C}} \overset{6}{\text{C}}$

Any word which may fill the blank space in the frame above is labelled a 'cardinal numeral' (Nu_c)

e.g. $\overset{1}{\text{ເຮົາ}} \overset{2}{\text{ບໍ່}} \overset{3}{\text{ເຮົາ}} \overset{4}{\text{ກຽມ}} \overset{5}{\text{ກວດ}} \overset{6}{\text{ກວດ}}$

8. Ordinal Numerals (Nu_o)

$\overset{1}{\text{N}} \overset{2}{\text{Aux}_1} \overset{3}{\text{V}_t} \overset{4}{\text{N}} \overset{5}{\text{C}} \overset{6}{\text{C}}$

Any word which may fill the blank space in the frame above is labelled an 'Ordinal numerals'

e.g. บ้าน หน้า วัด หน้า วัด



Methodology

Following are the steps that have been taken in completing this research project.

- 1) Polysyllabic words considered compound by the traditional definition were collected.
 - 2) These words were grouped into the two main word classes of Thai: nouns and verbs.
 - 3) Frames were sought to show that these words are compound, generally using the principle of inseparability. It was found that there are at least three distinguishable possibilities.
 - a) An utterance may include only simple words:
e.g. บ้านหน้าวัด is always a cluster of two simple words.
 - b) An utterance may always be a compound words:
e.g. บ้านวัด This group of words will be called Compound Type B.
 - c) An utterance may sometimes include 2 simple words or be a type B compound depending on the situation:
e.g. บ้านวัด This type will be called compound Type A.
- A good example which illustrates all three possibilities is

- a) เด็ก สวย คน นี้ ดี มาก
- b) เด็ก สวย คน นี้ สวย มาก
- c) น้ำหอม ชวน นี้ ไม่ หอม เลย

If frame a, b possible but not C then 2 simple:

e.g. ^วสาวสวย

If frame a, b, c possible then Compound Type A:

e.g. ^วน้ำหอม

If frame a possible but not b, c then Compound

Type B:

e.g. ^วดีเยี่ยม

Limitations of the Study

1) The data was collected from the Royal Thai Dictionary. However, it is by no means complete. There are undoubtedly many other combinations of word that occur only in spoken Thai. Some of these have been included in the data, but by no means all of them.

2) The most serious limitation of this study is the lack of a definition for the term "word". No attempt has been made at such a definition since such an attempt would result in another research problem. The term is used here with its "common sense" definition. A more appropriate term than "compound word" would be "compound morpheme". This has not been used, however, since it would entail going into long explanations that are better explained elsewhere.