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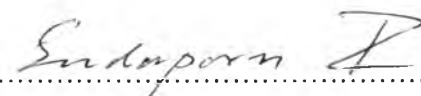
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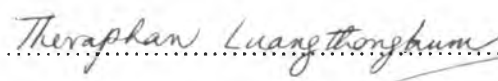
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การศึกษาค้นคว้าที่จะศึกษารูปแปรทางเสียงที่ปรากฏในรหัสภาษาในกลุ่มคนตาบอด วิเคราะห์การปรากฏทางวากยสัมพันธ์ของรูปแปรทางเสียงเหล่านั้น และศึกษาวัตถุประสงค์ของการใช้รูปแปรทางเสียงที่ปรากฏในภาษาของกลุ่มคนตาบอด

คนตาบอดไทยตัดแปลงพยางค์ในคำไทยมาตรฐานเพื่อใช้แทนการสื่อสารทางอวัจนภาษาที่ขาดไป รูปแปรทางเสียงประกอบด้วย 6 รูปแปร ดังนี้

- (1) การสอดแทรกหน่วยเสียงระหว่างหน่วยเริ่มและหน่วยตามของพยางค์ เช่น /khaʔcâ:w/ ใช้แทนคำว่า /khâ:w/ "ข้าว"
- (2) การถ่ายเสียงระหว่างพยางค์ เช่น /linkoŋ/ แทนคำว่า /kin/ "กิน"
- (3) การถ่ายเสียงระหว่างพยางค์โดยใช้กฎทางเสียงที่ซับซ้อน เช่น /læ:kù:/ แทนคำว่า /kæ:/ "แก้"
- (4) การแทนส่วนท้ายพยางค์ด้วยเสียง /a:/ เช่น /ma:/ แทนคำว่า /mia/ "เมีย"
- (5) การแทนส่วนท้ายพยางค์ด้วยเสียง /ɔ:/ เช่น /cɔ:ŋɔ:thɔ:/ แทนคำว่า /câ:wŋâ:thɨ:/ "เจ้าหน้าที่"
- (6) การใช้รูปแบบผสม เช่น /phàʔcǎ:/ แทนคำว่า /phǎa/ "ผิว"

เมื่อกล่าวถึงการปรากฏทางวากยสัมพันธ์ รูปแปรทางเสียงเหล่านี้มักจะเกิดกับคำหลัก ได้แก่ นาม กริยา และกริยาวิเศษณ์ ส่วนคำไวยกรณ์ เช่น สันธาน บุพบท และคำลงท้าย มักจะไม่มี การเปลี่ยนแปลงทางเสียง

เมื่อกล่าวถึงเหตุผลการใช้รูปแปรทางเสียงเหล่านี้ จากการศึกษาพบว่า มีเหตุผล 3 ประการในการใช้รูปแปรทางเสียงเหล่านี้ คือ ใช้เพื่อรักษาความลับ ใช้แทนคำต้องห้าม และใช้เพื่อรักษาความเป็นปึกแผ่นในกลุ่มคนตาบอด

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The purposes of this thesis are to analyze the phonological patterns of the secret language used by the Thai blind, to find out in which grammatical categories the phonological patterns occur and to study the motivation for the use of the secret language.

The Thai blind modify standard Thai through the use of the secret sound patterns to substitute for their loss of non-verbal communication. There are six sound patterns as follows:

- (1) The insertion of phonological segments in between the onset and rhyme of the source syllable (e.g. /khaʔcâ:w/ = /khâ:w/), "rice"
- (2) Shuffling of syllable parts (e.g. /linkɔŋ/ = /kin/ "eat"),
- (3) Shuffling of syllable parts with more complex phonological rules (e.g. /kæ:kù:/ = /kæ:/ "old"),
- (4) Replacing the rhyme of the source syllables with the /a:/ sound (e.g. /ma:/ = /mia/ "wife"),
- (5) Replacing the rhyme of the source syllables with the /ɔ:/ sound (e.g. /cɔ:nɔ:thô:/ = /câ:wnâ:thî:/ "staff member"), and
- (6) Mixing type (e.g. /phàʔcǎ:/ = /phǎa/ "husband").

In terms of syntactic occurrences, words of the secret sound patterns usually appear in the position of content words, including nouns, verbs, and adverbs. Function words such as prepositions, conjunctions and particles always take their original forms in the blind language.

Concerning the application of the secret language, there are three motivations behind the use of the secret sound patterns of the Thai blind: (1) to conceal their secrets from outsiders, (2) to create euphemisms, and (3) to show the group's solidarity.

ภาควิชา *ภาษาบาลี*
สาขาวิชา *ภาษาบาลี*
ปีการศึกษา... ๒๕๕๓.....

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Table of Contents

	PAGE
Abstract [Thai].....	iv
Abstract [English].....	v
Acknowledgements.....	vi
List of Figures.....	xi
List of Tables.....	xiv
Chapter 1 Introduction	
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Purposes	7
1.3 Hypotheses	7
1.4 Scope of the Study.....	7
1.5 Contributions	7
1.6 Research methodology.....	7
1.6.1 Documentary methodology.....	7
1.6.2 Data collection.....	8
1.6.3 Data analytical procedures.....	10
Chapter 2 Review of Literature	
2.1 Previous research concerning language use of the Thai blind	13
2.1.1 The use of verbs representing visual perception in Thai conversation of blind speakers.....	13
2.1.2 Discourse markers in the language of the Bangkok Thai blind	17
2.2 Other Research Works.....	22
2.2.1 Pig Latin	22
2.2.2 Reversed speech in Thai.....	23
2.2.3 The Prohibition of certain words and the replacement of taboo words.....	24
2.2.3.1 Taboos.....	24
2.2.3.2 Euphemisms.....	25
2.2.3.3 Phonological forms of euphemisms.....	26
2.2.3.4 Research works on euphemisms in various languages	26

2.2.3.4.1 Euphemisms in American English.....	26
2.2.3.4.2 Euphemisms in Thai.....	27
2.3 Conclusion.....	30
Chapter 3 Phonological patterns of the secret language of the Thai blind	
3.1 General concepts in describing the secret sound patterns.....	33
3.1.1 Onset and rhyme.....	33
3.1.2 Phonological rules.....	34
3.2 The insertion of phonological segments in between onset and rhyme of the source syllable.....	37
3.3 Shuffling of syllable parts	43
3.4 Shuffling of syllables parts with more complex phonological rules.....	47
3.5 Replacing the rhyme of the source syllable with the /a:/ sound.....	52
3.6 Replacing the rhyme of the source syllable with the /ɔ:/ sound	63
3.7 Mixing type.....	67
3.8 Conclusion.....	73
Chapter 4 Syntactic structure of the secret phonological patterns	
4.1 General concepts concerning content and function words.....	74
4.2 Secret sound patterns with NP constructions.....	76
4.2.1 Secret sound patterns with modifiers in NP construction.....	76
4.2.2 Secret sound patterns with head nouns.....	78
4.3 Secret sound patterns in VP constructions.....	84
4.3.1 Secret sound pattern with main verbs.....	84
4.3.2 Secret sound pattern with adverbs.....	94
4.4 Conclusion.....	95
Chapter 5 Motivations for the use of the in-group language	
5.1 The language for hiding secrets of the Thai blind.....	97
5.1.1 The language for substituting certain communicative channels of the Thai blind.....	97
5.1.2 The language for concealing secrets from outsiders.....	100
5.1.3 The language for discussing matters between blind interlocutors...103	
5.1.3.1 The language for preventing the blind from being endangered.....	103

5.1.3.2 The language for asking about the useful information perceived only by vision	104
5.1.3.3 The language for expressing the speaker's feeling or attitudes.....	105
5.1.3.4 The language for asking for assistance about personal matters among in-group members.....	106
5.1.4 The language to discuss matters concerning the third person.....	107
5.1.4.1 The language for finding information about the third person.....	107
5.1.4.2 The language for gossiping about the outsiders	109
5.1.4.3 The language for preserving the speaker's face from being threatened by outsiders	111
5.2 Special patterns as euphemisms.....	113
5.2.1 Euphemisms by phonetic corruptions of Thai tabooed terms...	115
5.2.1.1 Frequently used euphemisms among the Thai blind.....	115
5.2.1.2 Occasionally used euphemisms among the Thai blind...	126
5.2.2 Euphemisms by phonetic corruptions of Thai euphemisms.....	128
5.3 The language for in-group solidarity.....	131
5.3.1 The language of intimacy.....	131
5.3.2 The language showing relationship between generations.....	133
5.3.3 The language of joke: the declaration of the blind in-group membership.....	134
5.4 Conclusion.....	136
Chapter 6 Conclusion	
6.1 Summary.....	138
6.1.1 Phonological forms of the secret words.....	138
6.1.2 The occurrences of deviant words in the utterances of the Thai blind	139
6.1.3 The motivations behind the use of the secret sound patterns.....	140
6.2 Discussion on some observations	141
6.2.1 Braille characters used as secret codes.....	141
6.2.2 Personal pronouns used among the Thai blind.....	143
6.2.3 Some jargons of the Thai blind	143

6.2.4 Some observations regarding the language use of the Thai blind
and other kinds of verbal play..... 144

6.3 Concluding remarks 144

References..... 147

Vita..... 149

List of Figures

Figure	Page
Figure 3.1 Onset and rhyme in a syllable.	34
Figure 3.2 Complete structure of the onset and rhyme of the word /bâ:n/. .	34
Figure 3.3 Output after adding an empty syllable after the word /sǔaj/.....	39
Figure 3.4 Output after moving the rhyme of /sǔaj/ to that of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /sǔaj/.	39
Figure 3.5 Output after adding /c/ to the rhyme of the first syllable of the secret word derived from /sǔaj/.	40
Figure 3.6 Output after adding /aʔ/ to the onset of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /sǔaj/.	41
Figure 3.7 Output after adding the /càʔ/ syllable after the word /sǔaj/.	41
Figure 3.8 The two incomplete syllables of the word /caj/.	42
Figure 3.9 Adding /àʔ/ to the rhyme of the first syllable and /c/ to the onset of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /caj/.....	43
Figure 3.10 Output after adding an empty syllable after the word /paj/.	45
Figure 3.11 Output after moving the onset of the first syllable to that of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /paj/.....	45
Figure 3.12 Output after adding /l/ to the onset of the first syllable of the secret word derived from /paj/.	46
Figure 3.13 Output after adding /ɔŋ/ to the rhyme of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /paj/.	46
Figure 3.14 Output after adding the syllable /lɔŋ/ after the word /paj/.....	47
Figure 3.15 Output after adding an empty syllable after the word /dèk/.	49
Figure 3.16 Output after moving the onset of the first syllable to that of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /dèk/.....	49
Figure 3.17 Output after adding /l/ to the onset of the first syllable of the secret word derived from /dèk/.....	50

Figure 3.18 Output after adding /u/ to the rhyme of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /dèk/.....	50
Figure 3.19 Output after adding the /lu/ syllable after the word /dèk/.....	51
Figure 3.20 Output after interchanging the onsets of the two syllables of the secret word derived from /dèk/.	52
Figure 3.21 Output after splitting the word /phû:jĩŋ/ into two syllables.	55
Figure 3.22 The onset and rhyme of each syllable of the word /phû:jĩŋ/.....	56
Figure 3.23 Output after adding the sound /a:/ to the rhyme of each syllable of the secret word derived from /phû:jĩŋ/.	56
Figure 3.24 Output after duplicating the tone of each syllable of the source word to that of the target syllable of the secret word derived from /phû:jĩŋ/.	57
Figure 3.25 The onset and rhyme of each syllable in the phrase /kin lâw/.	59
Figure 3.26 Output after adding the sound /a:/ to the rhyme of each syllable of the secret phrase derived from /kin lâw/.....	60
Figure 3.27 Output after duplicating the tone of each source syllable to the target syllable of the secret phrase derived from /phû:jĩŋ/.....	60
Figure 3.28 The onset and rhyme of each syllable in the phrase /kin lâ:p/.....	61
Figure 3.29 Output after adding the sound /a:/ to the rhyme of each syllable of the secret phrase derived from /kin lâ:p/.....	61
Figure 3.30 Output after duplicating the tone of each source syllable to the target syllable of the secret phrase derived from /kin lâ:p/.....	62
Figure 3.31 Output after splitting the word /câ:wnâ:thĩ:/ into syllables.....	64
Figure 3.32 The onset and rhyme of each syllable of the word /câ:wnâ:thĩ:/...	64
Figure 3.33 Output after deleting the rhyme of each syllable of the secret word derived from /câ:wnâ:thĩ:/.....	65
Figure 3.34 Output after adding the sound /ɔ:/ to each syllable of the secret word derived from /câ:wnâ:thĩ:/.....	65

Figure 3.35 Adding the falling tone to the last syllable of the secret word derived from /câ:wnâ:thĩ:/	66
Figure 3.36 The onset and rhyme of the syllable of the word /fæ:n/.....	69
Figure 3.37 Output after adding the sound /a:/ to the rhyme of the syllable of the secret word derived from /fæ:n/.....	70
Figure 3.38 Output after adding an empty syllable after the word /fa:/.....	71
Figure 3.39 Output after moving the rhyme of the first syllable to that of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /fa:n/	71
Figure 3.40 Output after adding the sound /a?/ to the rhyme of the first syllable of the secret word derived from /fa:n/.....	72
Figure 3.41 Output after adding the sound /o/ to the rhyme of the second syllable of the secret word derived from /fa:n/	72
Figure 4.1 Secret sound patterns with modifiers.....	77
Figure 4.2 Secret sound patterns with head nouns.....	78
Figure 4.3 Secret sound patterns in head nouns containing taboo content.....	80
Figure 4.4 Secret sound patterns with head nouns in NP constructions containing pronoun modifiers.	82
Figure 4.5 Normal Thai with pronouns.....	83
Figure 4.6 Secret sound patterns with main verbs.....	85
Figure 4.7 Secret sound patterns with main verbs.....	87
Figure 4.8 Secret sound patterns with main verbs.....	89
Figure 4.9 Secret sound patterns with adverbs.	95

List of Tables

Table	Page
Table 1.1 Definitions of the sound patterns used in the secret language of the Thai blind.....	11
Table 2.1 Discourse markers in the language of Thai blind	18
Table 3.1 Phonological rules used to describe the secret sound patterns.....	37
Table 4.1 Types and examples of function words in English.	75
Table 5.1 Percentage of different perspectives in defining the word "outsider" of the sampled subjects.....	101
Table 5.2 The translation of four euphemistic terms in the conversation in (7).....	116
Table 5.3 Numbers of subjects who choose to use the language in each item in (9).....	119
Table 5.4 Money-related Lexemes as Euphemisms.....	119
Table 5.5 Eyesight Euphemisms	120
Table 5.6 Euphemisms showing special relation.....	121
Table 5.7 Euphemisms related to immorality.....	122
Table 5.8 Euphemisms related to excretion.	123
Table 5.9 Euphemisms for swear words.....	124
Table 5.10 Euphemisms in the area of sex.....	125
Table 5.11 Euphemisms for fatal diseases.....	127
Table 5.12 Metaphorical euphemisms in the area of sex in the in-group language.....	130