CHAPTER I

1. Appositional compounds

Appositional compounds are compounds made up of two members which are kept in apposition. Either the first member modifies the second or the second modifies the first. The essential characteristic of this compound lies in the fact that generally the first member narrows down the meaning of the second member, sometime the second member also narrows the meaning of the first. That is, one of the members narrows down the meaning of the other. The first member or the second member of the compound may be an attribute adjectival verb, a predicate noun or an adjectival verb etc. depending on the derivation of compounds.

Appositional compounds will be further considered from the point of view of the copula relating noun 1 to noun 2, noun 2 to noun 1, or noun to an adjectival verb and so on. Appositional compounds can be divided into the following seven types:

1.1. Copula with inanimate noun
1.2. Copula with animate noun
1.3. Copula with role
1.4. Copula with location
1.5. Copula with adjectival verb
1.6. Copula with identity
1.7. Copula with comparison

1.1. Copula with inanimate noun is divided into the following four types:

1.1.1. Copula with a single noun
1.1.2. Copula with a genitive noun
1.1.3. Copula with a single noun as a reversed second member

1.1.4. Copula with a genitive phrase as a reversed member

1.1.1. **Copula with a single noun**: Copulative compounds with the subject as the head and a predicative nominative as the second member belong here.

The copula verb *pen* 'be' is considered as the underlying verb for these compounds. A common use of this copula is to generate compounds whose first member is a noun of generic meaning and a second member which has a more specific meaning. Observe such a usage of the copula *pen* 'be' in the following structures:

**Compounds with subject as head**
**Predicate nominative as second member:**

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
N1 & \text{is} & N2 \\
\end{array}
\]

Example:  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hyn-thra:y} & \quad \text{'sandstone'} \quad \text{(stone-sand)} \\
\text{hyn} & \quad \text{pen} \quad \text{thra:y} \\
\text{stone} & \quad \text{be} \quad \text{sand}
\end{align*}
\]

Some other examples

- thɔːŋ-ruːpàphan \quad 'gold ornament' \quad \text{(gold-ornament)}
- thɔːŋ-thammáčhâːt \quad 'natural gold' \quad \text{(gold-nature)}
- thɔːŋ-bay \quad 'gold leaf' \quad \text{(gold-classifier for sheet)} \quad \text{(for books, paper or leaves)}
- thɔːŋ-nɔ̀pphákhun \quad 'pure gold' \quad \text{(gold-purity)}
The following compounds which have a semantically broad-range are not only derived from the underlying copulative sentence but also could be derived from other underlying sentence, namely:

```
na:-klte 'a salt farm'
(farm-salt)

na: pen klte
farm be salt

"The farm is salt."

na mi: klte
farm contain salt

"The farm contains salt."
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Some other examples

```
thi:-din 'landed property'
(place-soil)

din-thra:y 'sandy soil'
(soil-sand)

din-kruet 'pebbly soil'
(soil-pebble)

na:khå:w 'a rice farm'
(farm-rice)

na:-stuen 'garden-farm'
(farm-garden)

khå:w-kla: 'paddy sprouts for transplanting'
(rice-paddy sprout)

khå:w-så:n 'milled rice'
(rice-milled rice)
```
khâ:w-man 'oily rice' (rice-oil)
khâ:w-sên 'rice noodles' (rice-stripe)
phâ:ci:p 'pleated cloth' (cloth-pleat)
phâ:-thɔŋ 'a simple skirt which is some what like a tube skirt'
(phâ:thɔŋ) 'a wrap around the breasts formerly used by Thai woman'

1.1.2. Copula with a genitive phrase: Compounds with a subject noun as head and a genitive noun as the second member belong here.

A genitive phrase containing the preposition khɔ:n 'of' which modifies the noun 2 is characteristic of this type of compound. The genitive phrase will be deleted by leaving only the two nouns within the compound.

Compounds with subject as first member
Genitive noun as second member

In the following examples: N₁ signifies 'a portion' of N₂.

Example: hɔ:me-thɔ:w 'the head of the line'
(head-line)

hɔ:me pen suɛn rɛ:k khɔ:n thɔ:w
head be portion first of line
"The head is the first portion of the line;"

Some other examples

hɔ:me-khiw 'the end of the eye brow near the nose'
(head-eye-brow)

hɔ:me-khoːŋ 'a bend in the road'
(head-curve)
hűe-khuy 'a bend in the river' (head-concaveside)
hűe-säpha:n 'a bridge-head' (head-bridge)
hűe-taliŋ 'the end of the shore on bank' (head-shore)
hűe-le:m 'the end of the peninsula' (head-peninsula)
hűe-ta: 'the corner of eye near the nose' (head-eye)

In the following examples, N1 signifies 'the beginning' of N2.

Example: hűe-dîn 'the beginning of a month' (beginning-month)

hűe pen ka:nrâ:mtôn khuy dîn
head be beginning of month

Some other examples

hűe-pî: 'early year' (beginning-year)
hűe-wan 'early day' (beginning-day)
hűe-khâm 'early night' (beginning-night)
hűe-rêy 'early dawn' (beginning-dawn)

In the following examples, N1 signifies 'a protruding portion of' N2.

Example: hűe-khâw 'the knee' (head-knee)

hűe pen suaŋ yî:n khuy khâw
head be portion protruding of knee

Some other examples

hűe-lây 'the shoulder' (head-shoulder)
hűe-sôn 'a head of the heels' (head-heel)
hűe-sô:k 'the elbow' (head-elbow)
hűe-mât 'a fist' (head-fist)
hűe-tôphô:k 'hips' (head-hip)
In the following cpds, N2 stands for 'a tuberous portion of' N1.

Example: huế-man 'potato' (head-potato)
man pen ph†:t mi:huế potato be plant tuberous
"Potato is a tuberous plant."

Some other examples

huế-khycopg 'ginger' (tuber-ginger)
hوء-khà: 'galangale' (head-galangale)
hوء-hỳ:m 'onion' (head-onion)
hوء-kràthiem 'garlic' (head-garlic)
hوء-phàkkka:lt 'lettuce' (head-lettuce)
hوء-khàmìn 'turmeric' (head-turmeric)
hوء-kràcha:y 'rhizome' (head-rhizome)
hوء-kàlàm 'cabbage' (head-cabbage)

In the following cpds, N1 stands for 'the inside bottom portion of' N2.

Example: thọ:ng-khỳ:n 'the inside part of the arm' (stomach-arm)
thọ:ng pen kòn kho:ng khỳ:n storm be inside-bottom-portion of arm

Some other examples

thọ:ng-khà: 'the inside part of the thigh' (stomach-calf)
thọ:ng-rte 'the bilge inside of a boat' (stomach-boat)
thóm-kwien 'a inside bottom of a cart' (stomach-cart)  
thóm-mā: 'bottom of a pot' (stomach-pot)

In the following cpds, N1 signifies 'the center of' N2.

Example: thóm-thále: 'a high sea'  
(stomach-sea)

thóm pen suân klā: n khō: n thále:  
stomach be middle of sea

Some other examples

thóm-thǐn 'district' (stomach-village)
thóm-tāla: 'market place' (stomach-market)
thóm-thānōn 'public road' (stomach-road)
thóm-thām 'middle of a cave' (stomach-cave)
thóm-rō 'the middle portion between the two sides of ditch' (stomach-ditch)
thóm-nām 'back-waters' (stomach-water)
thóm-na: 'paddy field' (stomach-field)
thóm-sānā:mlū: 'center of Bangkok' (Stomach-royal park)

In the following cpds, N1 denotes 'the source of' N2.

Example: tôn-nām 'source of river'  
(source-water)

tôn pen le: n khō: n nām  
source be origin of water

Some other examples

tôn-he: 'cause of all the trouble' (source-cause)
tôn-(khwa:m)khit 'originator' (source-thought)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôn-thun</td>
<td>'capital'</td>
<td>source-asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-d-en</td>
<td>'principle'</td>
<td>source-money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-chàbáp</td>
<td>'manuscript'</td>
<td>source-classifier for documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-tamràp</td>
<td>'an authority'</td>
<td>source-curriculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-fay</td>
<td>'the source of five'</td>
<td>source-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-rìaŋ</td>
<td>'the source of cases'</td>
<td>source-case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôn-lom</td>
<td>'the source of wind'</td>
<td>source-wind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following cpds, N1 stands for 'the origin of' N2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bò:-nám</td>
<td>'a pond'</td>
<td>source-water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bò:-thìn</td>
<td>'a gold mind'</td>
<td>source-gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bò:-reɔ̞</td>
<td>'an ore miner spring'</td>
<td>source-ore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo japman</td>
<td>'an oil well'</td>
<td>source-oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo:námro:n</td>
<td>'hot spring'</td>
<td>source-hot water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hejt-ráy</td>
<td>'accident'</td>
<td>source-violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hejt-fón</td>
<td>'reason'</td>
<td>source-reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hejt-kà:n</td>
<td>'events'</td>
<td>source-situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hejt-chùkkhè:n</td>
<td>'a crisis'</td>
<td>source-quarrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following cpds, N1 signifies the front part of N2.

Example: nà:-thòm 'the region of abdomen above the navel' (face-stomach)

nà: pen suèn nà: khòm thòm
face be part front of stomach

**Some other examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nà:-má</td>
<td>'palm'</td>
<td>face-hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nà:-khèm</td>
<td>'shin'</td>
<td>face-leg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nâ:-?ök 'front part of the chest' (face-chest)
nâ:-khǎ: 'front part of the thigh' (face-thigh)
nâ:-phǎ: 'cliff' (face-mountain)
nâ:-múk 'front porch' (face-porch)
nâ:-cuè 'gable (three cornered part of an outside wall between sloping' (face-gable)
nâ:-chán 'front part of the classroom' (face-classroom)
nâ:-thě:w 'front part of line' (face-line)

In the following cds, M1 signifies 'a season of/for' N2.

Example: nâ:-fôn 'rainy season'
          (face-rain)
          nâ: pen rádu: khǎm fôn
          face be season of rain

Some other examples

nâ:-nâm 'flood season' (face-water)
nâ:-pha:yú? 'storm season' (face-storm)
nâ:-lé:] 'dry season' (face-dry)
nâ:-rđ:n 'hot season' (face-hotness)
nâ:-mudò 'mango season' (face-mango)
nâ:-so:p 'the examination season' (face-examination)
nâ:-lāktâ: 'the season of election' (face-election)
nâ:-藕 kra:n 'the season of Sankranta' (face-Sankranta)
nâ:-kepkiːw 'the season of harvest' (face-coldness)

In the following cpds, M1 signifies 'the entrance of' N2.

Example: paːk-ʔaːw 'the estuary of a river' (mouth-bay)
pà:k  pen  thamkhâ:w  su:  râ:l w
mouth be entrance to bay

Some other examples:

pà:k-thâm  'cave's mouth' (mouth-cave)
pà:k-khâ:m  'the mouth of a canal' (mouth-canal)
pà:k-(mè:)nám  'the mouth of a river' (mouth-river)
pà:k-tâ:y  'the entrance way to Thailand, especially south of Thailand'
pà:k-tâ:la:t  'an entrance of the market-place' (mouth-market)
pà:k-kro:n  'a door of the cage' (mouth-cage)
pà:lêm  'top round rim of a hole' (mouth-hole)
chô:m-khâ:w  'valley' (hole-mountain)
chô:m-hu:  'ear canal' (hole-ear)
chô:m-câmu:k  'the nostril' (hole-nose)

In the following cpds, M denotes 'a plane side of N2'.
Example: nà:pôk  'a flat side of a cover of the book' (face-cover of the book)
  nà:  pen  khâ:m  bë:n  khô:m  pòk
  face  be  side  plane of  cover of the book

Some other examples

nà:kra:da:l t  'page' (face-paper)
nà-kra:da:n  'plane side of the plank' (face-plank)
nà:-khwâ:n  'flat side of an ax' (face-axe)
nà:klë:n  'flat side of a drum' (face-drum)
nà:fan  'flat side of teeth' (face-tooth)
nâː-kiːn 'flat side of camera' (face-camera)

The N1 denotes 'a main portion of N2' in the following cpds.
Example: tue-bâːn 'a main portion of the house'
(boby-house)
tue pen suën sâmkan khây bâːn
body be portion main of house

Some other examples

tue-rōt 'main portion of the car' (body-vehicle)
tue-thæk 'the coachwork of the car' (body-tank)
tue-tâːk 'main portion of the building' (body-building)
tue-rie 'the hull of a boat' (body-ship)
tue-khon 'body of a person' (body-person)
tue-cât 'spoke of a wheel' (body-wheel)
tue-lâːkhoːn 'performer in a drama' (body-drama)
tue-kâːn 'the chief culprit' (body-legal case)
tue-nên 'cash' (body-money)
tue-bôt 'a code of law' (body-lesson)
tue-mâːn 'down town' (body-town)
tue-con 'laziness' (body-poverty)
tue-prâkâːn 'a hostage' (body-insurance)

N1 signifies 'the final portion of' N2 in the following cpds.
Example: hàːn-sie 'stern of a ship'
(tail-tiger)
Some other examples

hampire: 'pigtail' (tail-pig)
hampire-wa:w 'the trailer of a kite' (tail-kite)
hampire-krabe:n 'raytail' (tail-ray)
hampire-nok 'birdtail' (tail-bird)
hampire-pla: 'fishtail' (tail-fish)
hampire-nu: 'rattail (file)' (tail-rat)
hampire-ta: 'the tail of eyes (outer (tail-eye) corner)' (tail-lion)
hampire-thle:w 'tail of lion' (tail-lion)
hampire-la:k 'the last reward of the lottery' (tail-number)
hampire-suk 'tone of voice' (tail-voice)

N1 signifies 'the remaining portion of' N2 in the following cpds.

Example: hampire-%u0100a:yu 'a gale' (tail-storm)

Some other examples

hampire-fay 'the flying spark of fire' (tail-fire)
hampire-fon 'drizzling rain' (tail-rain)
hampire-khâ:w 'reaped rice remaining in the (tail-rice) field'
hampire-so:khra:m 'light fighting after the war' (tail-war)
hampire-cha: 'the thin end of tea' (tail-tea)
hampire-lâ:w 'the low fraction of alcohol' (tail-alcohol)
hăm-n-re: 'ore tailings' (tail-ore)
hăm-kâthi? 'the thin end of coconut cream' (tail-coconut cream)
hăm-namman 'the low fraction of oil' (tail-oil)
hăm-nom 'whey' (tail-milk)
hامية-(nám)kâchê:'the low fraction of palm wine' (tail-palm wine, palm toddy)

Compounds with a predicate nominative as the second member belong here. The copula pen follows relative sâng 'which', namely:

Example:
Nî which is N2
?a:wút-pi:n 'firearms' (weapon-gun)
?a:wút sâng pen pi:n
weapon which be gun
"The weapon which is gun."

Some other examples
rätthâbas:n-kla:n 'central government' (government-centre)
nom-phô 'powdered milk' (milk-powder)
ca:n-phô:' 'flying saucer' (plate-ghost)
char:y-de:n 'border' (edge-boundary)
char:y-ha:l't 'beach' (edge-beach)
nâm-krot 'acid' (water-acid)
nâw-fût 'inch' (digit-foot)
bân-pla:y 'the last part' (part-end)
bâ:n-chê:n 'house' (house-opening)
bâ:n-de:m 'home town' (house-origin)
bie-bamna:n 'pension' (money-pension)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Thai</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>prathet-samun</td>
<td>'a satellite country' (country-subordinate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine gun</td>
<td>pain-kon</td>
<td>'machine gun' (gun-machine device)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnet</td>
<td>me-lek</td>
<td>'magnet' (mother-iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cross</td>
<td>may-kamkhuen</td>
<td>'the cross' (stick-cross)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paddle</td>
<td>may-phay</td>
<td>'paddle' (stick-paddle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poison</td>
<td>ya-phit</td>
<td>'poison' (medicine-poison)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehicle</td>
<td>ya-n-pha:hanaw</td>
<td>'vehicle' (conveyance of any kind-means of transportation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>ya-m-kham</td>
<td>'evening' (time-evening)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slate</td>
<td>hyn-chamuan</td>
<td>'slate' (rock-slate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>kru-londaw</td>
<td>'London' (metropolis-London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poisons gas</td>
<td>sa-phit</td>
<td>'poisons gas' (vapour-poison)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>hoc-khrue</td>
<td>'kitchen' (room-kitchen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle night</td>
<td>wela-kla:khi:n</td>
<td>'middle of the night' (time-middle of the night)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticklac</td>
<td>khichkhi:n</td>
<td>'stickla' (excretion-sealing wax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>wicha-khwamru:</td>
<td>'knowledge' (subject of study-knowledge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>wela-thw</td>
<td>'noon' (time-noon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twilight</td>
<td>wela-phlo:phle:</td>
<td>'twilight' (time-dusk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foothills</td>
<td>tian-khaw</td>
<td>'foothills' (foot-hill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow gold</td>
<td>tho:khaw</td>
<td>'yellow gold' (gold-yellow gold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>tho:bwn</td>
<td>'bronze' (gold-bronze)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north</td>
<td>thit-pado:n</td>
<td>'north' (direction-north)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the South</td>
<td>thit-tay</td>
<td>'the South' (direction-south)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the East</td>
<td>thit-buwrapha:</td>
<td>'the East' (direction-east)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the West</td>
<td>thit-pateim</td>
<td>'the West' (direction-west)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.3. Copula with a single noun containing the subject as the second member.

A common use of this copula is to generate reverse compounds whose second member is a noun of generic meaning and a first member which has a more specific meaning. Observe such a usage of the copula *pen* 'be' in the following structures:

Compounds with subject as second member
Predicate nominative as first member (1)

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N2</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>N1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wọn-lép</td>
<td>'braces'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lép</td>
<td>pen</td>
<td>wọn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger-nail</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>circle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some other examples

- wọn-khẹ:n 'embrace' (circle-arm)
- wọn-phaː:y 'a card table' (circle-card-playing)
- wọn-khoːcoon 'earth-circling' (circle-movement)
- wọn-wien 'a traffic circle' (circle-around)
- wọn-dontri: 'an orchestra' (circle-music)
- wọn-yạːt 'a group of relatives' (circle-relative)
- wọn-phạːn 'a group of friends' (circle-friend)
- tue-bụri: 'cigar-roll' (body-cigar)
- tue-mâːkruk 'chess-piece' (piece-chess)
- tue-ʔaksn 'letter-shapes' (shape-letter)
- tue-rụːp 'a body of a statue' (body-statue)
- tue-khon 'a body of the human' (body-human being)

(1) These first members are considered as classifiers in some cases.
tuê-cît  "intestinal worm"  (body-intestinal worm)
tuê-main  "the devils"  (body-devil)

Compounds with subject as second member
Predicate nominative as first member

Such a cpd is derived from two underlying sentences since the copula pen 'be' is replaced by a verb mi: 'contain' or 'exist'. In this case the copula follows the relative marker, namely:

N2 which is N1
N2 which contains N1

Example:
phâ:n-thî:  "the surface of the earth"
(ground-place)
thî:  sâm  pen  phâ:n
place which be ground
thî:  sâm  mi:  phâ:n
place which has ground

Some other examples
nâe-thî:  "an area"  (area-place)
le:k-thî:  "number"  (number-place)
wan-thî:  "a date"  (day-place)
thôn-thî:  "sphere of authority"  (stomach-place)
râdâp-siê:  "level of sound"  (level-sound)
khlâ:n-siê:  "sound wave"  (wave-sound)
khânâ:n-siê:  "a vote"  (mark-vote)
râbôp-siê:  "a system of sound"  (system-sound)
duê-cît  "mind"  (classifier for round object-mind)
duê-can  "moon"  (classifier for round object-moon)
duọn-ta: 'eyes' (classifier for round object-eye)
duọn-tra: 'seal' (classifier for round object-seal)
tôn-ta:n 'a palm tree' (leader-palm)
thọ:ɔ-rɔ:ŋ 'an irrigation ditch' (belly-channel)
phọn-sięnhɔ:y 'bad results' (result-loss of something)
phẹn-din 'earth' (classifier for flat things-earth)
phẹn-krạcɔk 'plate glass' (classifier for flat things-glass)
phẹn-siŋ 'a gramophone record' (classifier for flat things-sound)
bẹ:p-chàbàp 'the model' (model-classifier for copies)
phọn-ka:fe: 'powered coffee' (powdery substance-coffee)
mụn(lá)-thɔ:n 'foundation' (base-foundation)
mẹ:-kunce: 'a lock' (mother-lock)
ya:-khwìnìn 'quinine' (medicine-quinine)
yẹ-yay 'attachment' (membrane-fiber)
rọt-krạbà? 'a hand truck' (vehicle-hand truck)
rọt-thẹksị: 'a taxi' (vehicle-taxi)
rọn-ka:y 'a human body' (house-body)
rọk-råen 'leprosy' (disease-leprosy)
rọk-hił:t 'asthma' (disease-esthma)
s'àn-dɔ:n 'a sand bar' (ridge-highland)
sẹe-chạ:t 'shirt' (upper garment-shirt)
yại-kha: 'a kind of coarse grass' (grass-kind of coarse grass)
mụk-kẹp 'a cap' (hat-cap)
họŋ-suôm 'a toilet' (room-toilet)
hẹe-khù 'a point where stem is attached to the fruit' (head-pole of earth)
khâ:y-wât 'cold, fever' (fever-common cold)
kham-kirîya: 'verb' (word-verb)
kham-khunnásap 'adjective' (word-adjective)
kham-na:m 'noun' (word-noun)
nîl-kam 'legal act' (law-action)
nîl-tham 'legal justice' (law-justice)
nîl-sa:t 'jurisprudence' (law-science)
nîl-wê:t 'medicine jurisprudence' (law-medicine)
nîl-sômmit 'the assumption in law' (law-assumption)
nîl-kän 'legalisation' (law-recognizance)
nîl-sâmphan 'the relation (which occurs) in law' (law-relationship)

1.4. Copula with a genitive phrase as a reversed second member

In such a cpd the predicate nominative accompanied by a preposition phrase, is used as the first member. The subject is used as the second member.

In the following cpds, N2 signifies N1 'of education'.

Example: sâ:y-sâ:khom 'sociology'
(branch-sociology)
sâ:khom pen sâ:y khom ka:nslaksâ:
sociology be branch of education
"Sociology is a branch of education."

Some other examples
sâ:y-witthâya:sâ:t 'science' (branch-science)
sâ:y-khânîttâsa:t 'mathematics' (branch-mathematics)
sâ:y-banchi: 'commerce' (branch-commerce)
sâ:y-phâ:sâ:    'languages'    (branch-language)
sâ:y-ka:nâ:ksâ: 'education'   (branch-education)
sâ:y-phê:t    'a profession of a physician' (branch-physician)
sâ:y-khru:    'a profession of the teacher' (branch-teacher)

In the following cpds, N2 signifies 'a kind of' N1.

Example:    khâ:w-phê:t    'corn'
            (rice-corn)
            phê:t pen chânît  nâ: khâ:w
            corn be kind one of rice
            "Corn is a kind of rice'.

Some other examples

khâ:w-fâ:q    'millet'       (rice-millet)
khâ:w-sâ:sî:   'wheat'       (rice-wheat)
khâ:w-nîw     'a glutinous rice' (rice-glutinous rice)
khâ:w-ô:lît    'oat'         (rice-oat)
khâ:w-kâ:nyâ:  'a much planted variety (rice-much planted rice)
of rice'

1.2. Copula with an animate noun is divided into the following two types:

1.2.1. Copula with a single noun

1.2.1. Copula with a genitive phrase

1.2.1. Copula with a single noun relates to cpds containing the first member which functions as the subject and the second member which functions as the predicate nominative. In such a case the copula follows the relative marker phû:sâ: 'who'
Example:  N1 who is N2

lû:k-yûn 'a daughter'
(sibling-woman)

lû:k phû:sâ:n pen yûn
sibling who be woman
"The sibling who is a woman."

Some other examples of 'Human' group

lû:k-nô:n 'an underlying'
(sibling-younger sibling)
lû:k-mî: 'an assistant'
(sibling-hand)
lû:k-sâ:w 'daughter'
(sibling-young woman)
lû:n-sâ:w 'grand-daughter'
(nephew, niece-young woman)
lû:n-sâphû:y 'wife of one's
nephew'
(nephew, niece-female-in-law)
nô:n-châ:y 'younger brother'
(younger sibling-man)
nô:n-yûn 'younger sister'
(younger sibling-woman)
phû: -châ:y 'elder brother'
(elder sibling-man)
phû:-yûn 'elder sister'
(elder sibling-woman)
nô:n-khê:y 'younger brother-in-law'
(younger sibling-male-in-law)
phû:-khê:y 'elder brother-in-law'
(elder sibling-male-in-law)
lû:n-khê:y 'elder uncle-in-law'
(elder uncle-male-in-law)
nô:n-sâphû:y 'younger sister-in-law'
(younger sibling-female-in-law)
phû:-sâphû:y 'elder sister-in-law'
(elder sibling-female-in-law)
lû:n-khô:y 'nephew-in-law'
(nephew-male-in-law)
lû:n-châ:y 'nephew'
(offspring-man)
lû:k-chá:y  'son'  (sibling-son)
pul-thú:et  'paternal great-grandfather'  (paternal grandfather-
great-grandfather)
yâ:i-thú:et  'paternal great-grandmother'  (paternal grandmother-
great-grandmother)
ya:y-thú:et  'maternal great-grandfather'  (maternal grandmother-
great-grandmother)

In the following group, which includes the names of various animals, copula follows relative sàn 'which'.

Some examples
wue-krâ:thin  'a kind of wild ox'  (bovine-kind of wild ox)
wue-tuemie  'cow'  (bovine-female animal)
tue-mie  'female animal'  (classifier for animals-female (not human)
lû:k-má:  'puppy'  (sibling-dog)
lû:k-sâ:k  'cub'  (sibling-tiger)
lû:k-kôp  'tadpole'  (sibling-frog)
chá:n-phlai:y  'male elephant'  (elephant-male)
chá:n-phá:n  'female elephant'  (elephant-female)
mé:-má:  'bitch'  (mother-dog)
mé:-kê:y  'hen'  (mother-fowl)
ma:-thê:t  'horse of foreign breed'  (horse-foreign breed)
pêt-hôc  'Chinese goose'  (duck-swan)
mâ:tamruê:t  'a police dog'  (dog-police)
me:w-thay  'a Siamese cat'  (cat-Thai)
1.2.2. Copula with a genitive phrase. Copulative cpds have the
first member functioning as both the subject and the head.
The second member is modified by a preposition phrase
and functions as the predicate nominative:

**Example:** N1 who is the owner of N2

\[ \text{câ:w-bâ:n} \quad \text{"the owner of house"} \]
(prince-house)

\[ \text{câ:w phû:sâ:n pen câ:wkhâ:n khâ:n bâ:n} \]

prince who be owner of house

**Some other examples** of 'Prince' group

\[ \text{câ:w-nâ:n} \quad \text{"the host of ceremony"} \quad \text{(prince-ceremony)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-nî:} \quad \text{"a creditor"} \quad \text{(prince-debt)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-thî:} \quad \text{"landlord"} \quad \text{(prince-land)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-thrâp} \quad \text{"an owner of lost properties"} \quad \text{(prince-property)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-khrûne} \quad \text{"a person of many properties"} \quad \text{(prince-richness)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-khâ:y} \quad \text{"a person who looks after the patient"} \quad \text{(prince-sickman)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-chu:} \quad \text{"a lady's man"} \quad \text{(prince-paramour)} \]

\[ \text{câ:w-kam} \quad \text{"a victim"} \quad \text{(prince-ill-fate)} \]

**Some other examples** of 'Master' group

\[ \text{na:y-thun} \quad \text{"a financial backer"} \quad \text{(master-capital)} \]

\[ \text{na:y-hún} \quad \text{"a partner in the share"} \quad \text{(master-share)} \]

\[ \text{na:y-boîn} \quad \text{"owner of a casino"} \quad \text{(master-casino)} \]

\[ \text{na:y-hâm} \quad \text{"owner of a firm"} \quad \text{(master-firm)} \]

\[ \text{na:y-ôen} \quad \text{"a slave owner"} \quad \text{(master-money)} \]
I.3. Copula with role. The copula pen 'be' which is accompanied by an actor noun appears in the construction 'N1 acts as' or 'fills the role of N2'. On the other hand, the copula could be used as a compounding copula kla:iypen 'become'. Thus the transformational derivation of copulative cpds could be illustrated with the underlying sentence structures, like:

Example:  cä:w-phänákma:n  'an official'
           (prince-person responsible for task)
1.  cä:w  pen  phänákma:n
    prince  be  person-responsible-for-task
2.  cä:w  kla:iypen  phänákma:n
    prince  become  person-responsible-for-task
3.  cä:w  thamnâ:thi:  thä:nâ:p  phänákma:n
    prince  act  as  person-responsible-for-task
   but not:  cä:w  yu:`  phänákma:n
              prince  be  (in)  person-responsible-for-task

Other example:  mè:-ba:n  'a housewife'
                (mother-house)
1.  mè:  pen  phû:nam  hê:n  ba:n
    mother  be  leader  of  house
2.  mè:  kla:iypen  phû:nam  hê:n  ba:n
    mother  become  leader  of  house
    mother  act  as  leader  of  house
   "The mother acts as the leader of house."
The copula with role is divided into the following two types:

1.3.1. Copula with role in a single noun
1.3.2. Copula with role in a genitive noun

1.3.1. Copula with a single noun of role. These copulative cpds contain the first member functioning as the subject and the second member functioning as the predicate nominative.

In the following cpds N1 fills the role of N2.

Example: ca:w-phánakɔ:an 'an official'
(prince-person responsible for task)
ca:w pen phánakɔ:an
prince be person-responsible for-task
"The prince is a person responsible for the task."

Some other examples

ca:w-co:m 'the king's minor wife' (prince-top person)
câ:w-khro:k 'a grandson of the king' (prince-king's family)
na:y-phra:n 'a hunter' (master-hunter)
câ:w-na:y 'a member of royalty' (prince-master)
na:n-chi: 'a nun' (lady-nun)
 thuː:t-thahːːn 'a military attache' (attaché-soldier)
nák-kɔwi: 'a poet' (expert-poet)
naŋ-pháya: 'the Queen' (lady-king)
 meː-siː: 'a female go-between' (mother-go-between)
dék-khanchá:y 'a servant boy' (child-servant)
khon-krápɔː:w 'a bus conductor' (person-conductor)
na:y-tamruː:t 'a police inspector' (master-police)
na:y-tháhːːn 'an officer of the army, navy, or air force' (master-soldier)
na:y-co:n 'a highwayman' (master-round)
na:y-châ:q 'an engineer' (master-worker)
na:y-phon 'a general' (master-general)

1.3.2. Copula with a genitive noun of role. These cpds contain the first member functioning as the subject and the head. The second member is modified by a preposition phrase and functions as the predicate nominative.

In the following cpds, N1 fills the role of the leader of N2.

Example: me:-ba:n 'a housewife'
(mother-house)
me: pen phû:nam hê:q ba:n
mother be leader of house
"The mother is the leader of house."

Some other examples as 'Mother' group

me:-khru:w 'a cook-women' (mother-kitchen)
me:-thâp 'Chief of the army' (mother-army)
me:-nâ:n 'a foreman' (mother-work)
me:-stô 'a chief woman of (mother-thief) thieves'
me:-ko:q 'Chief of a depart-(mother-department) ment'
me:-ca:w 'the Queen' (mother-prince)

'Father' group

phû:-mtâ:q 'Governor of a city' (father-city)
phû:-ba:n 'Chief of a village' (father-village)
phû:-khrue 'a cook' (father-kitchen)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Master' group</th>
<th></th>
<th>(master-work)</th>
<th>(master-department)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na:y-na:n</td>
<td>'a female'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>na:y-kɔ:n</td>
<td>'the commander of an indefinite unit of an old-style army'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>na:y-kwien</td>
<td>'a caravan leader'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-phon</td>
<td>'a general'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ma:y-co:n</td>
<td>'a gang leader'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-bɔ:n</td>
<td>'village-leader'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-ɔ:ampha:</td>
<td>'Chief of the district'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ma:y-dɔ:n</td>
<td>'Head of a customhouse'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ma:y-thána:kha:n</td>
<td>'the Banker'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-praysəni:</td>
<td>'Chief of the post-office'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-saθa:n</td>
<td>'a station master'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:y-hɔ:</td>
<td>'top executive'</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 'Head' group                    |                                           |               |                     |
| hũę-wát                        | 'an abbot'                               |               |                     |
| hũę-co:k                       | 'a ring-leader'                          |               |                     |
| hũę-na:n                       | 'a job-head'                             |               |                     |
| hũę-rieyɔy                     | 'a captain'                              |               |                     |

| 'Chief' group                   |                                           | (chief-village) | (chief-classroom) |
| hũę-na:-bɔ:n                   | 'Chief of a village'                     |               |                     |
| hũę-na:-chán                   | 'Chief of the classroom'                 |               |                     |
| hũę-na:-kɔ:n                   | 'Head of a division of the government'   |               |                     |
| hũę-na:-co:n                   | 'a chief of gang of thieves'              |               |                     |
| hũę-na-thɛ:w                   | 'Head of line'                           |               |                     |
| hũę-na:-sa:n                   | 'Chief of officials in the law court'    |               |                     |
'Prince' group

că:w-mian  'Governor of the province' (province)
că:w-tha:  'a harbor master' (harbor)
că:w-wat    'an abbot' (temple)
că:w-luex    'Ruler of an ancient province' (government)
că:w-khâna?  'the chief monk of the temple's section' (temple's section)
că:w-mi:    'the banker in a game' (hand)
că:w-chi:wit  'the king' (life)
că:w-câkkrâphât  'the king's king' (king)
că:w-phê:ndin  'the king' (country)

1.4. Copula with location. Cpd's of this type are derived from
the underlying sentence structure which comprises of the copula
with location. Copula with location is divided into the following
two types:

1.4.1. Copula with a single noun of location

1.4.2 Copula with a genitive noun of location

1.4.1. Copula with a single noun of location. The special form
of copula yû: 'be' with location corresponds to a good number
of compounding copulative forms. The first member in cpds functions
as the subject and the second member functions as the adverbiaial
phrase. The underlying copula could be any one of the following:

tânyû:  'to be located'
?a:sâyyû:  'to live'
kè:tyû:  'to be born'
prâcamyû:  'to inhabit'
mîyû  'to exist'
yu: 'to be'
N1 is in N2

Example: pla:-nâmë:t 'a freshwater fish'
           (fish-freshwater)
pla: yu: nay nâmë:t
fish be in freshwater
"The fish is in freshwater."

Some other examples
m'ù:-pà: 'a wild boar' (boar-forest)
náh-fà: 'angel' (lady-sky)
câ:w-fà: 'prince, princess' (prince, princess-sky)
sùnàk-bà:n 'dog (domestic)' (dog-house)
sùnàk-pà: 'wolf' (dog-forest)
nu:-thû:t 'field mouse' (mouse-field)
nu:-bà:n 'house rat'
pla:-nämë:t 'sea fish'
sât-mì:n 'domestic animal' (animal-city)
sât-nám 'aquatic animal' (animal-water)
mâl:-n-wan 'a housefly' (insect-day)

1.4.2. Copula with a genitive phrase of location. The verb of location pen nay relates to the first member functioning as the subject and the second member functioning as the predicate nominative, like:

N1 is skilled in the mechanics of N2

Example: châ:n-khràt 'an engine man'
          (worker-engine)
châ:n pen phùichamna:n nay konkay kho:n kho:nÀ
worker be expert in machanics of engine
"The worker is an expert in the mechanics of engine."

Some other examples:

châ:n-fayfá:' an electrician'  (worker-electricity)
châ:n-wittháyu: 'a radio repairer'  (worker-radio)
châ:n-lu:n  'a silversmith'  (worker-silver)
châ:n-tho:n  'a goldsmith'  (worker-gold)
châ:n-thê:n  'a pressman'  (worker-press)
châ:n-phâ:p  'a press photographer'  (worker-picture)
châ:n-mâ:y  'a carpenter'  (worker-wood)
châ:n-lê:y  'a blacksmith'  (worker-iron)
châ:n-se:n  'an armorer'  (worker-armor)
châ:n-tha:kált  'an aircraftsman'  (worker-air)
châ:n-fîmî:  'a master craftsman'  (worker-handiwork)

The following cpds also fall into this category but are different from the above cpds. In the above cpds, the genitive phrase is konkay kho:nu 'mechanics of' whereas the genitive phrase in the following cpds is ri:n kho:nu 'matter of.'

N1 is an expert in the matter of N2
Example: mô:-nu: 'a snake charmer'

(physician-snake)

mô:  pen    phû:chamna:n    nay    ri:n    kho:nu:
Physician be expert in matter of snake

"The physician is an expert in the matter of snakes."

Some other examples in 'physician' group
mô:-ta:  'an eye specialist'  (physician-eye)
mô:-fan  'a dentist'  (physician-tooth)
mô:-phâ:tât  'a surgeon'  (physician-operation)
m̀ː-yaː:  'a physician'  (physician-medicine)
m̀ː-mùːst  'a masseur'  (physician-massage)
m̀ː-thaː-vàːdàː  'a miracle worker'  (physician-god)
m̀ː-phiː  'a black magician'  (physician-ghost)
m̀ː-laː-yùːmː  'a palmist'  (physician-palm)
m̀ː-kхаːm  'a lawyer'  (physician-suitcase)
m̀ː-duː  'a fortune-teller'  (physician-prediction)
m̀ː-ǐːm  'a singer, especially in northeast Thailand'  (physician-singing)

1.5. Copula with adjectival verb. These cpds are derived from the underlying sentence comprising of an adjectival verb. In these cpds the first member functions as the subject and the head, and the second member functions as the adjectival verb predicate.

cpds with subject as first member

Predicate as second member

N is Adj verb

thɔ w̚-dɛ mː  'copper'
(gold-be red)
thɔː w̚  dɛ mː
gold  be-red
"Gold is red".

Some other examples

tàkuː-dam  'black lead'  (lead-to be black)
tàkuː-khāː:w  'white lead'  (lead-to be white)
thuː-khìːw  'green gram'  (been-to be green)
thọ:ŋ-khaːw  'white gold'  (gold-to be white)
thọ:ŋ-ltēːŋ  'brass'  (gold-to be yellow)
tāːlaː-tːmtːt  'blackmarket'  (market-to be black)

(Metaphorical compounds)
khọ:ŋ-roːn  'a card game'  (thing-to be hot)
khọ:ŋ-khom  'teachings'  (things to be bitter)
khọ:ŋ-láp  'private parts'  (thing-to be secret)
khọ:ŋ-thiːn  'illegal goods'  (thing-to be wild)
khọ:ŋ-waːn  'praise'  (thing-to be sweet)

1.6 Copula with identity. Copula pen or khː 'be' can be used for the analysis of such a cpd to identify between two nouns.

Copula with identity is divided into two types:
1.6.1. Copula with a proper noun of identity
1.6.2. Copula with a common noun of identity
1.6.1. Copula with a proper noun of identity contains two subtypes:

Cpds with subject as first member and
Predicate nominative as second number

In the following cpds, N1 identifies N2.

Example: ciːn-khọ:mmiwnːt 'a Chinese Communist' (Chinese-communist)

   ciːn     pen    khọ:mmiwnːt
Chinese  be    Communist

"A Chinese person is Communist."
Some other examples

khé:k-indie  'an Indian man'  (guest-Indian person)
khe:k-ma:le:sie  'a Malasian man'  (guest-Malasian person)
khrít-saːt sànàː  'Christianity'  (Christianity-religion)
phútthá-saːtsànàː  'Buddhism'  (Buddhism-religion)
cõ:n-ciːn  'a Chinese thief'  (thief-Chinese)

Cpds with subject as second member

Predicate nominative as first member

In the following cpds, N₂ identifies N₁.

Example:  kruŋ-loːndoːn  'London'

(l metropolitan-London)

loːndoːn  pen  kruŋ

London  be  metropolitan

"London is metropolitan."

Some other examples

ráːt-niwyoːk  'New York'  (State-New York)
cąːwat-surāːtthaːni  'Suratthanî province'  (province-Suratthanî)
níthaːn-raːmâkion  'Ramayana'  (story-Ramayana)
naːŋ-siː:dáː  'Mistress Sita'  (Mistress-Sita)
farâːn-khrít  'an Englishman'  (occidental-English person)
maháːwiːtthāyaːlay-thammasáːːt 'Thammasat University'  (University-Thammasat)
moːsmráːtchawoː-khíkít  'Prince Kikrit'  (prince-kikrit)
yə-khwiːnin  'quinine'  (medicine-quinine)
rót-thékíːn  'a taxi'  (vehicle-taxi)
1.6.2. **Copula with a common noun of identity** contains the following two types:

**Cpds with subject as first member**

Predicate nominative as second member

In the following cpds N1 identifies N2.

Example:  
\[\hat{\text{ste}}-\text{phâ}:\]  'clothing'

(uppergarment-cloth)

\[\hat{\text{ste}} \ k\hat{\text{t}}: \ phâ:\]

uppergarment be cloth

"The uppergarment is cloth."

Some other examples

phon-tamruks  'the lowest rank of policemen' (member of police force-policeman)

\[\hat{\text{wîchâ}-\text{kха}:\text{mrû}}:\]

'knowledge'

(subject of study-knowledge)

\[\text{do}:\text{kâ}:\text{mrû}:\]

'a flower'

(flower-tree)

\[\text{khàn}:\text{mrâ}:\text{mrû}:\]

'a limb'

(limb-tree)

\[\text{thô}:\text{mr-kham}\]

'yellow gold'

(gold-yellow gold)

\[\text{thàm-mâ}:\text{cany}\]

'ethics'

(dharma-ethics)

\[\hat{\text{mit}-\text{sahâ}:\text{y}}\]

'a comrade'

(friend-comrade)

\[\text{kru}:\text{ba}-\text{t}:\text{cha}:\text{n}\]

'a teacher'

(teacher-teacher)

**Cpds with subject as second member**

Predicate nominative as first member

In the following cpds, N2 identifies N1.

Example:  
\[\text{ya}-\text{bùrî}:\]  'cigarette'

(tobacco-cigarette)
bù́ːriː: kẖtiː yaː:-cigarette be tobacco
"cigarette is tobacco."

Some other examples

phíːn-thīː: 'the surface of the earth' (ground-place)
náː-thīː: 'an area' (area-place)
khāːn-n-siːn 'a vote' (mark-vote)
mun(la)-thāːn 'foundation' (base-foundation)
kẖāː-y-wat 'fever, cold' (fever-common cold)
phîːn-mənūt 'a fellow man' (friend-human being)
niːtî-tham 'a legal justice' (law-justice)

1.7. Copula with comparison. Copula pen or kẖiː 'be' has sometimes been classified together with a group of metaphorical verbs which express an implied comparison of two nouns. The underlying metaphorical verbs could be any one of the following:

1. duːmîːn 'look as if'
2. ?úp-paːmaːmîːn 'liken'
3. priːp-mîːn 'be like'
4. chēn kâp 'be such as'
5. thâːw-kâp 'be equal to'
6. prədû 'be comparable to'
7. duːprâmnîː 'look like'
8. prâmnîːwāː 'be as good as'
9. penprâmnîː 'be as if'
10. ra:wkàp 'look the same as'
11. khlà:y khlin 'be similar to'
12. mîen 'like'
13. khlà:y 'resemble'

Copula with comparison is divided into the following two parts:

1.7.1. The copula with comparison relates to the second member.
1.7.2. The copula with comparison relates to the first member.

1.7.1. Copula with comparison relates to the second member which functions as a comparative predicate nominative.

Compounds with subject as head
Predicate nominative as second member

N1 resembles N2

Example: na:-tuôphù: 'a masculine looking face' (face-male)

nâ: khlà:y tuôphù:
face resemble male

"A face resembles male's face."

Some other examples

nâ:-tuômie 'an effeminate man' (face-female)
nâ:-stè 'a big mask of Chinese' (face-tiger)
nâ:-wue 'a cow-facelike herb' (face-cow)
nâ:-lin 'a joking face' (face-monkey)
nâ:-nie 'a non-violent-face' (face-deer kind)
nâː-mêː-lien

'astraw face'
(face-father's minor wife)

nâː-seː-tthiː:

'a wide-forehead'
(face-millionaire)

cay-sâː

'a strong mind'
(mind-lion)

cay-phráː

'a cold mind'
(mind-monk)

cay-yîː

'a weak mind'
(mind-girl)

cay-maː:n

'a violent mind'
(mind-giant)

cay-plaː:sîw

'a faintheart'
(mind-fishkind of
genus resbora)

cay-thâː-hâːn

'a brave mind'
(mind-soldier)

khâː-mîːk-puː:n

'a kind of pudding'
(wet dainty-mortar)

khâː-w-kîː

'altar'
(horn-twig)

krâːduː-k-hâːyplaː:râː:

'the clavicle'
(bone-jar helping
fish preserved with
salt)

soː-daː:fay

'caustic soda'
(soda-fire)

din-thraː:y

'earth'
(earth-sand)

thâː-nkhâm-plêː:w

'gold leaf'
(gold-flame)

thîːk-thâːw

'lineage'
(line-stem of vines)

nôːk-kêː:w

'a parrot'
(bird-crystal)

nôːk-khâːwmsː:w

'an owl'
(bird-outline of cat)

plaː-khêm

'a needle fish'
(fish-needle)

plaː-thâːm

'goldfish'
(fish-gold)

piːn-khrôːk

'a mortar'
(gun-mortar (a grinding
bowl)

phâː-sthûːj

'a lower garment
worn by women'
(cloth-bag)
phrick-khî:nu:  'a bird pepper'  (pepper-mouse droppings)
krâdait-kê:w  'cellophane'  (paper-glass)
phrick-khîn  'a kind of pepper'  (pepper-ginger)
lû:k-Khîn  'agate marbles'  (ball-rock)
won-lêp  'parenthesis'  (circle-fingernail)
musk-kalo:  'a sun helmet'  (hat-large flat round bamboo tray)
pai:k-tre:  'a big spittoon'  (mouth-trumpet)
pa:k-krâcâp  'a small spittoon'  (mouth-boxer's suspensory)
pai:k-pla:  'an empty part of the head of a ship without a covering plank'  (mouth-fish)
pai:k-chà:n  'a wide shape of wound'  (mouth-elephant)
han-ma:  'a horse latitudes'  (tail-horse)
tho:m-ma:  'a woman's small pregnancy'  (pregnancy-bitch)
tho:m-sâ:w  'first pregnancy'  (pregnancy-lady)
tho:m-plash  'a type of a file with a groove'  (stomach-land-leech)
nâm-ta:n-kru:st  'rock-sugar'  (sugar-rock)
nâm-ta:n-khî:ma:  'jaggery'  (sugar-horsesdung)
khây-hîn  'a hard egg'  (egg-stone)
khây-da:w  'a fried egg'  (egg-star)
pai:k-kîy  'a quill'  (mouth-cock)
pai:k-nôkkê:w  'pinesers'  (mouth-parrot)
pai:k-kôp  'the trace of a corner of a pair of squire things joined face to face'  (mouth-frog)
pa:k-pêt  'a stick with a pointed and long ends' (mouth-duck)

pa:k-pliŋ  'the clyx of fruit' (mouth-land leech)

pa:k-krába?  'a kind of a strong poisonous snakes' (mouth-tray)

pa:k-so:m  'a fork-mouthed bird' (mouth-fork)

pa:k-cínco:kk  'a kind of chrysopeleas' (green-snake)

pa:k-nók  'a kind of stars (as Bürabashadh)' (mouth-bird)

pa:k-tákha:p  'a kind of sharp and pronged planks for planning' (mouth-centipede)

kho:ré:q  'a pen with a fine nib' (neck-vulture)

ta:-pu:  'nail' (eye-crab)

ta:-pla:  'a corn on the feet' (eye-fish)

ta:-pla:dúk  'small eyes (of some bodies)' (eye-catfish)

ta:-mó:t  'a very small holes' (eye-ant)

ta:ño:j:yo  'The projecting part of the bone at the joint of the wrists' (eye-parrot)

ta:kroq  'holes of the cage weaved of bamboo' (eye-cage)

ta:-ma:k'túk  'a square sequence on the chess board' (eye-chess board)

ta:stákts:én  'a type of transparent candle' (eye-grass hopper)

ta:sue  'a type of a shell-fish' (eye-cow)

ta:-nú:  'a long and rounded seeds of treekind' (eye-rat)

1.7.2. Copula with comparison relates to the first member which functions as a comparative predicate nominative since the second member is put in the position of the subject.
The reversed subject-Predicate nominative

N2 resembles N1

Example: nám-cay 'a kind heart' (water-heart)

cay khlá:y nám

heart resemble water

"Heart resembles water."

Some other examples

nám-siæg 'tone of voice' (water-voice)
nám-kham 'the rhythm of words' (water-word)
nám-mu:sk 'snot' (water-snot)
nám-nie 'sweat' (water-sweat)
nám-nò nò 'pus' (water-pus)
nám-man 'oil' (water-oil)
nám-nen 'money' (water-money)
thó:n-fá: 'a sky' (stomach-sky)
thó:n-chà:muen 'the back path of certain' (stomach-covered work)
lin-lom 'uncertain speech' (tongue-wind)
sá:y-fá: 'lightening' (line-sky)
sá:y-lom 'blowing wind' (line-wind)
sá:y-fon 'falling water' (line-rain)
sá:y-rù 'a rain bow' (line-rainbow)
sá:y-nám 'an ocean current' (line-water)
sá:y-cay 'a darling' (rope, string-mind)
sâ:y-saw:it 'a darling' (string-mind)
sâ:y-săm:n 'a girl friend' (string-lady)
sâ:y-lo:hit'it 'blood-line' (line-blood)
sâ:y-trâku:n 'offsprings' (line-family)
sâ:y-yâ:t 'relatives' (line-kinship)
sâ:y-samphan 'the web of relationship' (line-relationship)
ta:nâm 'a natural fountain' (eye-water)
ta:tûm 'the ankles' (eye-project)
ta:-khô: 'the circle of a curved or bent piece of metal' (eye-hook)
ta:-lin 'the two banks of the river' (eye-bank)
ta-thûe 'the black and dental portion of seed' (eye-bean)
ta:-khâ:y 'net' (eye-net)
na:bun 'fertile soil for the cultivation of merits' (farm-merit)
khâ:w-lâma:n 'a kindgrass planting between riceplants' (rice-wild grain)

[khâ:w-phô:t 'corn' (rice-corn)]
khâ:w-fâ:ŋ 'millet' (rice-millet)
khâ:w-nîew 'a glutinous rice' (rice-glutinous rice)
khâ:w-sâ:li: 'wheat' (rice-wheat)
khâ:w-pôt 'oat' (rice-oat)
khâ:w-lâma:n 'wildgrain' (rice-wild grain)
khâ:y-mük 'pearl' (egg-mother-of-pearl)
khâ:y-dan 'the grains' (egg-grain)
kê:w-ta: 'the crystal line lense of the eye' (glass-eye)
kê:w-hû: 'the tympanum' (glass-ear)
kê:w-kûŋ 'the hard red lump of tissue in the head of a prawn' (glass-prawn)
kê:w-kle:p 'slag after barning paddy husks' (glass-husk)
khôn-nu: 'a towel' (hair-rat)

The reversed subject-predicate nominative phrase

N2 is holy like N1

Example: câ:w-phô: 'a god in the shrine of the house god'
(god-father)
phô: pen phû:sàksît khîlâ:y câ:w
father is holy like god
"The father is holy like the god."

Some other example

câ:w-mê: 'a goddess in the shrine of the household god'
(god-mother)
câ:w-thî: 'the land's protective god' (god-land)
câ:w-sên 'a saint' (god-saint)
câ:w-pa: 'the god of the forest' (god-forest)