CHAPTER II

2. Dependent compounds

Dependent compounds are made up of two members of which the first depends on the second. As a noun, noun phrase or a verbal noun in an oblique case (i.e., any case except the nominative), Dependent compounds will be considered from the point of view of the relation between the first and the second member, and from the point of view of the various forms which both the first and the second member can assume. Dependent compounds are divided into six types through the following case relations:

1. Objective
2. Instrumental
3. Dative
4. Ablative
5. Genitive
6. Locative

Fillmore (1968:23) establishes the following cases:

Agenitive (A), the case of the typically animate perceived instigator of the action identified by the verb.

Instrumental (I) the case of the inanimate force or object casually involved in the action or state identified by the verb.

Dative (D), the case of the animate being affected by the state or action identified by the verb.
Factive (F), the case of the object or being resulting from the action or state identified by the verb, or understood as a part of the meaning of the verb.

Locative (L), the case which identifies the location or special orientation of the state or action identified by the verb.

Objective (O), the semantically most neutral case, the case of anything representable by a noun whose role in action or state identified by the verb is identified by the semantic interpretation of the verb itself, conceivably the concept should be limited to things which are affected by the action or state identified by the verb. The term is not to be confused with the notion of direct object, nor with the name of the surface case synonymous with accusative.

Perniola, Vito (1965:23) establishes the following case relations

Accusative relation: A noun or pronoun, which ought to be in the accusative case, may form a tappurisa samasa with a following a) agent noun, b) past participle of a verb that governs an accusative of time and space, c) past participle of a verb that has become transitive by addition of a prefix like ati, adhi amu, abhi, upa, pari.

Instrumental relation. A noun or pronoun indicates the agent of an action or the material with which something is made, or the instrument or means needed for doing an action, or the quality with which someone or something is endowed and which ought to be used in the strumental case, may form a tappurisa samasa etc.
Ablative relation. A noun which would be used in the Ablative, can be joined with the word that governs it to form a compound.

Genitive relation. With the exception of a few forms like sukha, hitaya, dassanaya, etc. the dative has completely disappeared in Pali. Hence the compounds which in Sanskrit are considered under the relationship of the dative case, will be considered here together with those that show the genitive relation.

Locative relation. A word that would be in this locative case, can be joined to the word that governs it to form a compound.

Upakitsilpasal, Phya (1908:97) mentions in his Thai grammar:

"A preposition in Thai, in first time, established in place of case endings of nouns in Pali, of which all nouns have to depend on case ending (Vibhatti), so Thai preposition is established in place of case endings in Pali so that the case meaning between two languages is corresponding by translation, differently, only case endings joined to the end of nouns in Pali but a preposition is put in front of a noun according to the word-order of Thai, for example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{deva (a)} & = \text{(khaː tɕː) 'God' (interjection)} \\
\text{devo (o)} & = \text{(ʔanwáː) 'God' (subject)} \\
\text{devam (am)} & = \text{(sɨŋ) 'God' (object)} \\
\text{devena (ena)} & = \text{(dɨŋy) 'God' (a word functions as instrument)} \\
\text{devaːya (dːya)} & = \text{(kː) 'God' (a word functions as the receiver) etc.}
\end{align*}
\]
Forms in the first bracket are case endings of nouns in Pali and words in the second brackets are Thai prepositions established in place of case endings of Pali."

The Buphabot or Thai preposition is similar to but different from English preposition in some parts similar to English preposition as it is put between a verb and an object. It is different from English preposition because it functions as a coordinator. However Thai preposition is a word preceding a noun or a noun phrase and functions like case endings of nouns in Pali. Case endings of nouns are suffixed to stems of nouns.

*Isolated Adverbial compounds:* Adverbial compounds should be in the same group with Dependant compounds since Adverbial compounds emphasize the importance of adverbs being key to the analysis of compounds. Dependant compounds depend upon case relation in the analysis of compounds like Tappurisa samasa and other samasa (compounds) in Pali. The reasons why various cases are often emphasized are for the clarity of the original source of cpds. On the other hand, two or three members in a cpd are obscured by two cases and in such a situation, the transformational derivation of cpds are allowed to be expressed with various underlying structures.

2.1. The structure of Modern Thai sentence is similar to that of English and for this reason, an objective case and other cases a
applied for the analysis of Dependent compounds, on the other hand, the preposition  сто could not be compared with any preposition in English. The preposition  сто which is used for only a transitive verb being accompanied by an object like a verbal phrase  kin  сто khâiw (eat- сто-rice), may or may not be used by Thai speakers.

2.1.1. Dependent compounds with subject as second member

and object as first member

N2 gives birth to N1

Example:  lû:k-mâ: 'a puppy'

(baby-dog)

mâ: khlo:t lû:k
dog give birth to baby

Some other examples

lû:k-phè:p  'a kid'  (baby-goat)
lû:k-stê  'a cub'  (baby-tiger)
lû:k-nôk  'bird's young'  (baby-bird)
lû:k-kây  'a check'  (baby-hen)
lû:k-pla:  'fish's fingerling'  (baby-fish)
lû:k-mâle:ând wan  'a housefly's larvae'  (baby-bee)
lû:k-êâ:w  'a king's baby'  (baby-king)
lû:k-nô:tn  'brother's baby'  (baby-brother)
khay-kây  'a hen's egg'  (egg-hen)
khay-pla:  'fish roe'  (egg-fish)
khyat-taw  'turtle's egg'  (egg-turtle)
khày-hảo
khày-mãte:ng wan
phòn-má:y
phòn-di:
phòn-chüê
phòn-buèk
phòn-lóp
phòn-hà:n
rót-cek
saìtsànà:-khér
saìtsànà:-phút
khì:-kop

khì:-bùri:
khi::kày
lù:k-phi:
lon-pà:k
nom-wue
chàt-thay
mtòq-thay
nàm-phùc
fi:-càk

fi:-pà:k
fi:-mt:
lù:k-ðe
sìdò:-khàn,mà:k
khì+phùc

the eggs of head lice' (egg-head lice)
'flyblow'
'tree-fruit'  (fruit-tree)
'the wages of goodness' (fruit-goodness)
'the wages of badness' (fruit-badness)
'summation'  (fruit-addition)
'reminder'  (fruit-subtrahend)
'sustenance'  (fruit-division)
'a rickshaw'  (vehicle-Chinese people)
'Christianity'  (religion-Christ)
'Buddhism'  (religion-Buddha)
'wood shavings'  (excrement-carpenter's plane)
'cigarette ash'  (excrement-cigarette)
'checken droppings'  (excrement-cork)
'a cousin'  (offspring-older sibling)
'words'  (wind-mouth)
'cow's milk'  (milk-bovine)
'Thai nationality'  (Thai people-nationality)
'Thailand'  (Thai people-country)
'honey'  (water-bee)
'speed (of anything propelled by an engine)'  (speed-machine)
'verbal skill'  (speed, skill-mouth)
'craftsmanship'  (speed, skill-hand)
'a boy Scout'  (offspring-tiger)
'the majority vote'  (sound-majority)
'bee wax'  (excrement-bee)
thān-n-luč (street-government) 'the public road'  
thun-ráttha-ba:n (capital government) 'government scholarship' 
bot-kawi (poem in a certain verse form-poet) 'poetry'

2.1.2. Dependent compounds with subject as the first member and object as the second member.

N1 who helps N2

Example: phō:-phra' 'a priest's sponsor'  
(father-monk)

phō: phū:-stọ chuọylte phra' father who help monk

Some other examples

phō:-khon 'a father of people'  (father-people)
phō:-nâ:ko 'sponsor of a man who will become a monk'  
(father-man who will become a monk)

phō:dek 'house holder'  
(mother-child)
me:-phra' 'a priest's sponsor'  
(mother-monk)
me:-dek 'housewife'  
(mother-child)
me:-khon 'a mother of people'  
(mother-people)

Dependent compounds with subject as the first member and object as the second member

N1 depends on N2
Example:  lû:k-bâ:n  'a villager'
        (child-village)
        lû:k  ?a:sây  bâ:n
        child  depends on village

Some other examples
lû:k-khwa:m  'the client of a lawyer'  (child-suit case)
lû:k-nô:n  'a follower'  (child-brother)
lû:k-wát  'a priest'  (child-temple)
lû:k-ronŋ  'a man in the drama'  (child-hall)
lû:k-câm  'a hireling'  (child-hire)
lû:k-bunatham  'an adopted child'  (child-kindness)
lû:k-ni:  'a debtor'  (child-debt)
lû:k-nâm\_en  'a debtor'  (servant-money)
khâ:-phê:ndin  'a subject of the king'  (servant-country)
khâ:-râ:tchakâ:n  'a king's servant'  (servant-government)
khâ:-râ:tchâsâ-mnak  'a court official'  (servant-palace)
khâ:lû:n  'the commissioner of a province'
        (servant-government)

2.1.3. In the following cpds, an inanimate noun is used as an animate noun.

Dependent compounds with subject as the first member and
Object as the second member

N1 produces N2

Example:
    hi:p-siŋ  'a record player'
    (box-sound)
    hi:p srâm sîn
Some other example

hiːp-pleːn  'a mouth organ'  (box-sing)
caiːn-sieː  'a phonograph disc'  (disc-sound)
klɔːsiː  'larynx'  (box-sound)
kraboːksieː  'mouth-piece'  (bamboo canteen-sound)
paːksieː  'quarrel'  (mouth-sound)
leːk-fay  'match'  (iron-fire)
phat-lom  'a fan'  (fan-wind)
khrtɔːfay  'electric generator'  (instrument-electricity)
khrtənbuːkleːk  'computer'  (instrument-adding)
khrtəndontriː  'musical instrument'  (instrument-music)
phuːkhaw-fay  'a volcano'  (mountain-fire)

Dependent compounds with subject as the first member

and object as the second member.

N1 is assuming N2

Example:

sɔːːy-khɔː  'a rosary'

(string-neck)

sɔːːy  suːm  khɔː:

string assume neck

Some other examples

sɔːːy-mːtː  'the wrist-string'  (string-hand)
sɔːːy-saʔew  'a belt'  (string-waist)
nəliːkaːkhɔːmːtː  'a wrist watch'  (watch-wrist)
weːm-taː  'spectacles'  (glass-eye)
ste-chan'na:'y  'underwear'  (coat-inside)
ste-chan'na:sk  'over coat'  (coat-outside)
ka:nke:m-chan'na:y  'drawers'  (trousers-inside)
tum-hu:  'ear-rings'  (bob-ear)
kamlay-tha:w  'a bangle'  (ring-foot)
kamlay-rst:  'a bracelet'  (ring-hand)

Dependent compounds with subject as the first
member and object as the second member.

Nl shows N2

Example:

phe:n-thi:  'a map'
(plan-place)

phe:n  saderni  thi:
plan show place

Some other examples of 'Plan' group

phe:n-patibat  'a plan of operation'  (plan-operation)
phe:n-pharo  'a plan'  (plan-chart)
phe:n-phu:m  'a chart'  (plan-ground)
phe:n-ka:n  'a projection'  (plan-activity)
phe:n-kain-siksa:  'a study plan'  (plan-study)
phe:n-tain  'planning'  (plan-work)
phe:n-phatthana:  'a developmental plan'  (plan-development)

2.1.4. Dependent compounds with other noun modifying an object

Nl signifies the character of N2
Example:

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e-ph}^\prime \text{a}: \quad \text{material of cloth}\]

(body-cloth)

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e} \quad \text{b}^\prime \text{o-kh}^\prime \text{a}^\prime \text{y:r}^\prime \text{u}: \quad \text{l}^\prime \text{aks}^\prime \text{s}^\prime \text{a}^\prime \text{n}^\prime \text{a}: \quad \text{kh}^\prime \text{y}: \text{p}^\prime \text{a}: \quad \text{body signify character of cloth}\]

Some other examples of 'Body' group

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{q}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{n}^\prime \quad \text{Material of silver}' \quad \text{(body-silver)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{th}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{y}: \quad \text{material of gold}' \quad \text{(body-gold)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{m}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{y} \quad \text{material of wood}' \quad \text{(body-wood)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{lo}: \text{h}^\prime \text{a}: \quad \text{material of metal}' \quad \text{(body-metal)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{k}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{a}^\prime \text{w} \quad \text{substance of matter}' \quad \text{(body-matter)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{r}^\prime \text{t}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{q}^\prime \quad \text{plot of a novel}' \quad \text{(body-story)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{ph}^\prime \text{l}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{e}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{y}: \quad \text{words of a song}' \quad \text{(body-song)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{th}^\prime \text{i}: \quad \text{area}' \quad \text{(body-place)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{n}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{q} \quad \text{tissue}' \quad \text{(body-skin)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{m}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{p}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{r}^\prime \text{h}^\prime \text{a}^\prime \text{w} \quad \text{coconut meat}' \quad \text{(body-coconut)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{d}^\prime \text{i} \text{m} \quad \text{a state of soil}' \quad \text{(body-soil)}\]

\[\text{n}^\prime\text{e}-\text{k}^\prime \text{r}^\prime \text{d}^\prime \text{a}^\prime \text{t} \quad \text{a surface of paper}' \quad \text{(body-paper)}\]

2.2. Instrumental case. Prepositions \text{k}^\prime \text{a}: 'to', 'with', 'according to', \text{t}^\prime \text{a}: \text{m} 'along', \text{d}^\prime \text{o} \text{i} \text{y} 'by' \text{d}^\prime \text{u} \text{s} \text{y} \text{f} 'of', 'with' and so on relate to animate and inanimate nouns.

The following analysis of Dependent compounds demonstrates the relation of a subject-verb-instrumental case (preposition-nouns).
2.2.1 Dependent compounds with object as the second member

N1 is related to N2

Example:

khọ:-nayı 'a police informant'
(participant-police)
khältc: kàp nay
participant relate to police

Some other examples

khọ:-co:n 'thieves’ spy' (participant-thief)
khọ:-phû:yín 'a connoisseur of woman' (participant-woman)
khältc:ca:w 'a member of the royalist camp'
(participant-king)
khältc:hún 'a shareholder' (participant-share)
khältc:nakle:n 'a participant with hooligans'
(participant-rough)
khältc:phráp 'The Buddhist people' (participant-monk)
a:y-prákàn 'a guarantor' (master-insurance)

2.2.2. Dependent compounds with object as the second member

N1 can run by depending on N2

Example:

rót-má: 'a horse carriage’.
(car-horse)
rót sã:mã:t wid do:y a:sày má:
car can run by depend on horse
Some other examples of 'Vehicle' group

rót-cák  'a locomotive'  (car-wheel)
rót-thí:p  'a bicycle'  (car-snooving away with feet)
rót-sã:mí:  'a tricycle'  (car-three wheel)
rót-ra:x  'a street car'  (car-groove)
rót-fay  'a train'  (car-fire)
rót-phû:x  'a caravan'  (car-pulling)
rë:e-bay  'a sailing ship'  (ship-sail)
rë:e-yon  'a motor lunch'  (ship-motor)
rë:e-phá:y  'a paddle boat'  (ship-paddle)
rë:e-ce:w  'a long-paddle boat'  (ship-paddle)
rë:e-há:x  'a long boat with a small motor driving a propeller at the end of long shaft'  (ship-tail)

2.2.3. Dependent compounds with object at the second member

N1 is according to N2

Example:
tha:n-lô:k  'the ways of the world'
(way-world)
tham thê:  sõ:tkhâ:n  kâ:p  lô:k
way which be-according to world
"The way is according to the world."
Some other examples of 'Way' group

tham-ṇ-tham 'ways of God' (way-morbality)
tham-ṇ-prāphē:ni: 'ways of the custom' (say-custom)
tham-ṇ-kā:nstksa: 'ways of education' (way-education)
tham-ṇ-sā:t:sānā: 'activity of the religion' (way-religion)
tham-ṇ-bōrīhā:n 'ways of administration' (way-administration)
tham-ṇ-ka:nmta:n 'political procession' (way-politics)
tham-ṇ-sānkhom 'social procession' (way-society)
tham-ṇ-ʔa:yā: 'criminal procession' (way-crime)
tham-ṇ-rā:tchākā:n 'bureaucratic activity' (way-bureaucracy)
tham-ṇ-prāchā:thīpātay 'democratic way' (way-democracy)
tham-ṇ-rātthāthammānu:n 'principle of construction' (way-construction)

tham-ṇ-kā:nmen 'way of earning money' (way-money)
tham-ṇ-chānā: 'a chance of winning' (way-winning)

2.2.4. Dependent compounds as a reversed subject

N2 proceeds along N1

Example:
sā:y-rōtfay 'railroads' (line train)
rōtfay wīṃpa:y tā:m sā:y
train proceed along line
Some other examples of 'Line' group

sā:y-rŏtbūt  'bus road' (line bus)
sā:y-bin    'an airline' (line-airplane)
sā:y-rŏtthēksi: 'taxi-road' (line-taxi)
sā:y-fay    'electric string' (line-electricity)

2.3. Double instrumental case:

There are some cpds which will be considered as containing
double instrumental case since they are derived from a passive
sentence followed by a prepositional phrase, of which the first
member functions as a head and an object. For example the
compound mûn-lût 'a screen' (mosquito net-wire) can be derived
from a passive sentence:

mûn            'an-khon than dûey lûet
mosquito-net   by-person be-made of wire

"The mosquito net is made of wire by a person".

The following analysis of Dependent cpds demonstrates the
relation of the subject-verb-instrumental case with the underly-
ing sentence.

Dependent compounds with an original object as subject.

N1 is made of N2

Example:   mûn-lût   'a screen'
           (mosquito net-wire)
mosquito net be-made of wire

"The mosquito net is made of wire."

Some other examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thai</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Thai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>krān-lek</td>
<td>'an iron case'</td>
<td>(cage-iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krān-thoŋ</td>
<td>'a golden cage'</td>
<td>(cage-gold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khrtæŋ-thoŋ</td>
<td>'a golden ornament'</td>
<td>(item-gold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pratu-lek</td>
<td>'an iron door'</td>
<td>(door-iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krādá:t-di:buk</td>
<td>'tin foil'</td>
<td>(paper-tin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kō:n-din</td>
<td>'a clod of earth'</td>
<td>(classifier for lumps-earth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūk-má:ykōk</td>
<td>'a cork stopper'</td>
<td>(stopper-cork)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do:kma:y-fay</td>
<td>'fireworks'</td>
<td>(flower-fire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāy-māy</td>
<td>'silk thread'</td>
<td>(thread-milk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tū-krācok</td>
<td>'a glass cabinet'</td>
<td>(cabinet-glass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krōt-kammáthān</td>
<td>'sulfuric acid'</td>
<td>(acid-sulfur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krādā:n-chānuen</td>
<td>'a writing slate'</td>
<td>(board-slate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krābuen-rot</td>
<td>'a procession of vehicles'</td>
<td>(procession-vehicle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kē:n-kāy</td>
<td>'chicken curry'</td>
<td>(curry-chicken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām-pla:</td>
<td>'fish sauce'</td>
<td>(water, fluid-fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fo:n-nām</td>
<td>'bubbles'</td>
<td>(foam-water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rīen-mā:y</td>
<td>'a wooden building'</td>
<td>(house-wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāw-khō:nkhri:t</td>
<td>'a concrete post'</td>
<td>(post, pole, pillar-concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nā:-mā:y</td>
<td>'a crossbow'</td>
<td>(face-wood)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wên-thoṃkham 'a golden ring' (ring-gold)
srō:y-ṇon 'a silver chain' (chain-silver)
phā:-pa:n 'a hemp cloth' (cloth-hemp)
phā:fa:y 'a cotton cloth' (cloth-cotton)
phā:-mūy 'silk cloth' (cloth-silk)
kamphē:ṇ-ḥin 'a stone wall' (wall-stone)
rōm-krādā:t 'a paper sunshade' (umbrella-paper)
µûæk-bayla:n 'a sun helmet' (hat-palm leaves)
µûæk-faːŋ 'a straw hat' (hat-straw)
µûæk-lek 'a steel hat' (hat-steel)
mē:lekk 'an iron bench' (horse-iron)
khrōk-ḥin 'a stone mortar' (mortar-stone)
rīən-thoːŋ 'a golden coin' (coin-gold)
rīən-ṇen 'a silver coin' (silver-coin)
mō:-?aluː míniam 'an alluminium pot' (pot-aluminium)
lōːlekk 'an iron wheel' (wheel-iron)
lōːyaːŋ 'a rubber wheel' (wheel-rubber)
kâ:w?i:-māːy 'a wooden chair' (chair-wood)
kâ:w?i:-lek 'an iron chair' (chair-iron)
phrāphūttharû:p-thoːŋ 'a gold Buddha statue' (Buddha statue-gold)
khân-plâːtsàtik 'a plastic basin' (basin-plastic)
khân-sāmrit 'a bronze basin' (basin-bronze)

2.4. **Dative case.** Prepositions phê 'for', tô: 'to', sāmrap 'for' etc. are related to animate or inanimate nouns. The related preposition and noun constitute the preposition phrase.
Sometime, these prepositions relate to a verbal noun which functions as an object or a modifier noun.

The following derivation of Dependent cpds demonstrates the relation of the subject and the transitive verb with the dative case; then functions as a receiver (of the subject) in the underlying sentence.

2.4.1. Dependent compounds with subject as the second member.

N1 is used for N2

Example:

sa:y-fayfa:  'an electric line'
(line-electricity)

sa:y chá:y sámrap fayfa:
line be-used for electricity
"The line is used for electricity."

Some other examples

sa:y-tho:rá:sap  'a telephone line'  (line-telephone)
sa:y-dín  'plumb line'  (line-plumb)
sa:y-bet  'a fishline'  (line-fish hook)
sa:y-sámó:  'a string of anchor'  (line-anchor)
sa:y-sá?e:w  'a belt'  (line-waist)
khrta:khrue  'kitchen utensils'  (implement-kitchen)
ka:n-khrue  'cookery'  (activity-kitchen)
qen-dten  'monthly salary'  (money-month)
din-pton  'gun powder'  (explosive powder-gun)
túm-hú:  'earring'  (suspended object-ear)
pha:si:ka:nkhá: 'business tax' (tax-trading)
ste-chánno:k 'coat' (upper garment-outer layer)
ste-chánnay 'an undershirt' (upper garment-inner layer)
ste:sa:ipnany 'a bathing suit' (upper garment-bathing)
ste-ra:tri: 'evening dress' (upper garment-night)
ka:nke:n-chánnay 'drawers, panties' (lower garment-inner layer)

2.4.2. Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

Nl is used for producing N2

Example:

rom-kráda:t 'a paper mill' (mill-paper)

"The mill is used for producing paper."

Some other examples

rom-krása:p 'a mint' (mill-coin)
rom-ná] 'a movie house' (mill-movie)
rom-bie 'a brewery' (mill-bear (alcohol)
rom:ná:ramta:n 'a sugar factory' (factory-sugar)
rom:ná:krá:p'í] 'a cannery' (factory-can)
tobacco factory' (factory-tobacco)
'a boathouse' (mill-boat)
'a charcoal house' (mill-charcoal)
'a footpath' (way-foot)
'a passage of the ship' (way-ship)
'a line of an airplane' (way-airplane)
'a path of caravans' (way-caravan)
'waterway' (way-water)
'roadway' (way-car)
'entrance' (way-coming in)
'exit' (way-going out)
'a bypass' (way-passing)
'a thorough fare' (way-roaming)
'a personal way' (way-person)
'traffic street' (way-traffic)
'zebra crossing' (way-crossing)

2.4.3. Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

Ni is kept for V-ing

Example:
khọŋ-lên 'a toy'
(article-to play)
khọŋ mi:wà:y sàmràp lên
article be-kept for playing

"An article is kept for playing."
Some other examples of 'Article' group

khōŋ-chá:y   'wares'      (article-to use)
khōŋ-thāwā:y 'offerings' (article-to give (to mark)
khōŋ-thē:m   'bonus'      (article-to add)
khōŋ-fa:k    'a gift made after (article-to commit) a journey'
khōŋ-raŋwan 'a reward'    (article-to reward)
khōŋ-bu:cha: 'a worshipful present' (article-to worship)
khōŋ-kē:bon 'a votive offerings' (article-to fulfil vow)
khōŋ-ykim   'a loan thing' (article-to borrow)
khōŋ-chā:w  'a leasehold' (article-to hire)
khōŋ-khā:y  'sales'      (article-to buy or sell)
khōŋ-camnam 'a pawning article' (article-to pawn)
khōŋ-stikhā:y 'commodity' (article-to buy or sell)
khōŋ-sawō:y 'food for the king' (thing-to eat by the king)
khōŋ-šatō:k  'a stock of goods' (article-to stock)

2.5. Ablative case. The preposition ca:k 'from', (kwā: 'more than' and heit 'cause' which are not used for this compound) relates to inanimate (or animate) nouns called a preposition phrase or the ablative case. Sometimes the preposition ca:k may be related to a verbal noun which functions as the origin or source.
2.5.1. The following analysis of dependent compounds demonstrates the relation of the subject, transitive verb, intransitive verb, and ablative case in various underlying sentences.

Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

N1 is obtained from N2

Example:

nám-mána:w  'lemon juice'
(water-lemon)

nám  ?awma:  ca:k  mána:w
water  obtain  from  lemon

Some other examples

nám-sôm  'orange juice'  (water-orange)
nám-máphrá:w  'coconut milk'  (water-coconut)
nám-phönma:y  'fruit juice'  (water-fruit)
nám-ta:n  'palm sugar'  (water-palm)
nám-kha:w  'gruel'  (obtained as a by-product when rice is dry-cooked)  (water-rice)
nám-khîn  'ginger ale'  (water-ginger)
nám-?ô:y  'cane juice'  (water-cane)
nám-mánumâq  'mango juice'  (water-mango)
nám-nom  'breast milk'  (water-nipple)
nám-phrík  'a sauce of chili with shrimp paste'  (water-chili)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nám-pla:</td>
<td>'originally a fish sauce'</td>
<td>(water-fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-táp</td>
<td>'a boiling water of entrails'</td>
<td>(water-liver)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-krot</td>
<td>'an acid'</td>
<td>(water-acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-cha:</td>
<td>'tea'</td>
<td>(water-tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-maik</td>
<td>'saliva mixed with betel'</td>
<td>(water-betel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-ke:q</td>
<td>'water of curry'</td>
<td>(water-curry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-na:</td>
<td>'sesame oil'</td>
<td>(oil-sesame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-man-can</td>
<td>'sandalwood oil'</td>
<td>(oil-sandalwood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-takhray</td>
<td>'citronella oil'</td>
<td>(oil-citronella)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-thu:</td>
<td>'groundnut oil'</td>
<td>(oil-groundnut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-rakam</td>
<td>'oil of wintergreen'</td>
<td>(oil-wintergreen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-sön</td>
<td>'turpentine oil'</td>
<td>(oil-wintergreen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-lăhùj</td>
<td>'castor oil'</td>
<td>(oil-castor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-ney</td>
<td>'ghee'</td>
<td>(oil-milk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námman-kă:t</td>
<td>'kerosene'</td>
<td>(oil-gas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:k-phét</td>
<td>'diamond powder'</td>
<td>(powder-diamond)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:k-măphrá:w</td>
<td>'coconut powder'</td>
<td>(powder-coconut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâ:w-tō:k</td>
<td>'popped rice'</td>
<td>(rice-popped rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâ:w-mă:w</td>
<td>'shredded rice grain'</td>
<td>(rice-new rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâ:w-ya:khu:</td>
<td>'immature grains of rice'</td>
<td>pounded and sweetened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(rice-boiled rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâ:w-phō:n</td>
<td>'a cake made of popped rice'</td>
<td>(rice-popped rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom-kho:</td>
<td>'cow's milk'</td>
<td>(milk-cow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom-phéʔ</td>
<td>'goat's milk'</td>
<td>(milk-goat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5.2. Dependent compounds with subject as the first member

N1 is coming from N2

nam-thale: 'sea-water'
(water-sea)

nam ma: cai:k thale:
water come from sea

"Water is coming from the sea."

Some other examples

nam-samut 'ocean-water' (water-ocean)

nam-kholon 'canal-water' (water-canal)

nam-kholon 'wet-earth' (water-mud)

nam-tha: 'water from the landing' (water-landing)

nam-badain 'water-from artesian wells' (water-bowels of the earth)

nam-bo: 'well-water' (water-well)

nam-fon 'rain water' (water-rain)

nam-ru: 'mineral water' (water-mine)

te-ke: 'mutton' (meat-sheep)

te-lukkk 'lamb' (meat-young sheep)

te-wue 'beef' (meat-cow)

nte-lukwue 'veal' (meat-young cow)

nte-mu: 'pork' (meat-pig)

nte-khwa:y 'buffalo meat' (meat-buffalo)

nte-san 'tender lion' (meat-animal-beak)
Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

N1 is omitted from N2

Example:

sē:ŋ-can 'moonlight'

(light-moom)

sē:ŋ plēŋ?e:k ca:k can
light emit from moon

"The light is emitted from the moon."

Some other examples

sē:ŋ-tàwan 'sunlight' (light-sun)
sē:ŋ-thiən 'candle light' (light-candle)
sē:ŋ-da:w 'starlight' (light-star)
sē:ŋ-si: 'colour light' (light-colour)
sē:ŋ-fay 'electric light' (light-electricity)
sē:ŋ-phët 'diamond ray' (ray-diamond)
siaŋ-ro:n 'crying' (sound-crying)
siaŋ-ñu:r?o 'laughing sound' (sound-laughing)
siaŋ-kiramkuən 'bemoaning sound' (sound-bemoaning)
sien-sù:n 'high tone' (sound-highness)
siaŋ-tam 'low tone' (sound-lowness)
siː:bayməy 'green colour' (colour-leaf)
siː:fàː 'blue' (colour-sky)

2.6. Possessive case. kʰom or həm 'of' preposition is put between the first member and the second member of a cpd to enlarge the meaning.
2.6.1. The following derivation of cpds illustrates various types of possessive case:

**Example:** Head Possessive Attribute

N2 of N1

**Definition:**
- rót-ken 'a sedan' (car-roof)
- ke'n kho:n rót
- roof of car

In the above compound the second member is the head and the first member is the attribute.

**Other example:**

Head Possessive Attribute

N1 of N2

**Example:** khôn-sát 'fur' (hair-animal)

**Definition:**
- khôn kho:n sát
- hair of animal

In the above cpd the first member functions as the head and the second member as the attribute without being reversed.

**Possessive compounds with a reversed second member**

N2 of N1

**Example:**

khàttiya-won 'a royal dynasty'

(king-family dynasty)

won kho:n khàttiya?

family of king

"The family of a king"
Some other examples

kh̀ṭṭiyà-pràphe:ni: 'royal custom' (custom-king)
kh̀ṭṭiyà-ma:nà? 'kingly pride' (king-pride)
phrà-bà:t 'foot of the king' (king-foot)
ca:rá-kam 'espionage' (spy-deed)
co:rá-kam 'robbery' (thief-deed)
mámít(sàya):-tham 'humanity, humanness, common service' (man-dharma)
phrà-bo:rommárû:p 'statue of the king' (king-splendid likeness)
phrà-bo:rommásòp 'the corpse of a king' (king-splendid corps)
phrà-chonma:yú? 'the life of a royal person' (king-life)
phrà-hàrithay 'a mind of the royal person' (king-heart)
phrà-thi:nà? 'the throne' (king-seat)
phrà ksà-chà:t 'vegetable kingdom' (plant-race)
rà:tcà-thò:t 'an official punishment' (king-punishment)
rà:tcà-thù:t 'a royal envoy' (king-ambassador)
rà:tcà-?a:na:càk 'the kingdom' (king-domain)
śàma:chà:k(kà)-phà:p 'membership' (member-state, condition)
?a:yú-khày 'life span' (age-limit)

2.6.2. A noun phrase like this could be developed in the simple sentence by converting khòm 'of' into mi: 'contain', 'have' to be a part of the compound derivation process, namely:
N2 of N1
into
N1 contains N2

Example:

rte-pha:y 'a paddle boat'
(ship-paddle)

Definition: pha:y kho:n rte
paddle of boat
"The paddle of a boat."

into

rte mi: pha:y
boat contain paddle
"The boat contains a paddle."

In the derivation of compounds given above, the first member functions as the subject and the second member as the object. The members of cpds are not reversed in the sentence but they are reversed in the phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
<th>Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2</td>
<td>contains</td>
<td>N1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: kho:n-ta: 'eye-lashes' (hair-eye)

Definition kho:n kho:n ta:
hair of eye
"hairs of eye."
or
"eye's lashes"

into
ta: mi: kho:n
eye contain hair

In the sentence given above, the second member functions as the subject and the first member functions as the object. The members of cpds are reversed in the sentence but they are not reversed in the phrase.

Dependent compounds with subject - object.

N1 contains N2

Examples:
\[ \text{rót-kēm} \] 'a sedan'
(vehicle-roof)
\[ \text{rót mi: kēm} \]
vehicle contain roof
"The vehicle contains roof."

Some other examples
\[ \text{rót-kro:} \] 'an armored car' (vehicle-armor)
\[ \text{rót-sahia:} \] 'a dining car' (vehicle-food)
\[ \text{rót-samlō:} \] 'tricycle' (vehicle-three wheel)
\[ \text{rót-cakkraya:n-samlō:} \] 'a pedicab' (bicycle-three wheel)
\[ \text{rte-bay} \] 'a mailboat' (ship-sail)
\[ \text{rte-yon} \] 'a motor-launch' (ship-motor)
\[ \text{rte-pha:yy} \] 'a paddle boat' (ship-puttle)
\[ \text{rte-ce:w} \] 'a long-paddle boat' (ship-long paddle)
\[ \text{rte-sinkhā:} \] 'a cargo ship' (ship-cargo)
\[ \text{råi-fay} \] 'a steamboat' (ship-fire)
rie-yon 'a motor boat' (ship-motor)
suan-qui: 'a serpentarium' (garden-snake)
suenn-dokma:y 'a flower garden' (garden-flower)
suenn-phonma:y 'an orchard' (garden-fruit)
suenn-sat 'a zoological garden' (garden-animal)
pai-son 'a pinery' (forest-pine)
pai-ya:q 'a rubber forest' (forest-rubber)
kay-ruen 'a turkey' (chicken-proboscis)
caiw-kho:q 'a proprietor' (prince, ruler-thing)
cham-fy:mt: 'a skilled craftsman' (artisan-manual skill)
thue-fakya:w 'long-podded cowpea' (pea-long pod)
thahain-ma: 'a cavalryman' (soldier-horse)
thahain-rom 'a paratrooper' (soldier-parachute)
thu-y:a: 'a prairie' (field-grass)
prathe:t-mahahamn:t 'a great power' (country-great power)
phon-rom 'a paratrooper' (member of a military or police force-parachute)
pha:yu-fakha:no:q 'thunderstorm' (storm-thunder)
pha:yu-hima? 'snowstorm' (storm-snow)
fay-si: 'coloured light' (fire-colour)
mekka:si:n-phap 'a picture magazine' (magazine-picture)
malsa:p 'a cockroach' (insect-rank smell)
yan-yon 'a motor vehicle' (conveyance-motor)
rhot-ndiew 'a coupe' (vehicle-single section)
rhot-tintakha:p 'a caterpillar tractor' (vehicle-centipede feet)
krada:t-thra:y 'sandpaper' (paper-sand)
câiw-panya: 'a talented person' (prince-wisdom)
câiw-thúk 'an unlucky person' (prince-sorrow)
phô:-khun 'an ancient personal rank' (father-virtue)
rûp-si:liêm 'a quadrangle' (picture-four sides)
rûp-sâ:mlieêm 'a triangle' (picture-three sides)
lom-fon 'a rain-bearing wind' (wind-rain)
krathruêj 'Ministry of Foreign Affair'

ˆka:nta:nprâthêt 'economic affair' (affair-economy)
ka:n-seitthâkit 'a milch cow' (cow-milk)
wus-nôm 'phonograph record' (plate-sound)
ca:n-si:ô 'a bridegroom' (prince-servant)
câiw-ba:w 'germ microbe' (essence, germ-disease)
chte-rô:k 'an artilleryman' (military person-cannon)

thâhâ:n-pť:nyay 'a sentry' (military person-watch period of time)

thô:-năm 'water pipe' (tube-water)

nâk-ka:n 'a messenger' (expert-matter)
nak-ka:nstksâ: 'an educator' (expert-education)
nam-râbâm 'a dancing girl' (lady-kind of dance)
naty-thun 'a capitalist' (master-capital)
lâlika:-dêt 'a sundial' (clock-sunlight)
prâtu:nâm 'lock' (door-water)
prâyo:tsu:ntue 'personal advantage' (advantage-personal port)
pló:n-khwan  'smokestack' (tube-smoke)
phánákna:n-  'a telephone operator' (person responsible for task-telephone)
tho:rá:sa:p  'a pack horse' (horse-packsaddle)
má:ta:n  'scale' (system of measurement-part)
má:trá:s-suen  
mé:nom  'a wet nurse' (mother-milk)
rábet-paráma:nu:  'atomic bomb' (bomb-atom)
rábet-hydró:yen  'hydrogen bomb' (bomb-hydrogen)
rá:y-cht:  'list of names' (list-name)
láthi-(ka:n)  'colonialism' (doctrine-searching for colonies)
là:mto:khtn  
wícha:-chí:p  'vocational education' (subject of study-life, profession)
wícha:-lé:k  'arithmetic' (subject of study-number)
wísàwákam-fayfa:  'electrical engineering' (engineering-electricity)
sá:y-fayfa:  'electric wire' (wire-electricity)
láw-pt:nyày  'artillery corps' (group-cannon)
kràcòk-ñaw  'mirror' (lens-shadow, image)
cá:w-mteק  'ruler of a city' (prince-city)
cá:w-klo:n  'poet' (prince-kind of verse)
phò:rtèn  'male head of house' (father-house)
phu:khà:w-fay  'volcano' (mountain-fire)
mé:rtèn  'housewife' (mother-house)
mé:rè:n  'the woman who gives support to her husband' (mother-power)
lû-khuam
ste-mai: maan
mûs-khuam
mây-ta:y
caîw-mtî:

'litigant' (offspring-case)
'spider that catches flies' (tiger-fly)
'lawyer' (doctor-case)
'a knock-out blow' (stick-death)
'the dealer (in cards)' (prince-hand)

Dependent compounds with a reversed second member

N2 contains N1

Example:
khûn-ta: 'eye-lashes'
(hair-eye)
ta: mi: khûn
eye contain hair

Some other examples
khûn-sat
khûn-nûk
khûn-kay
khûn-khô:
kûn-ma:v
khûn-rakre:
kûn-nâ:khe:ng
khûn-mû:
kû:s-khuam
khûs-katika:

'fur' (hair-animal)
'feather' (hair-bird)
'the feather of a chicken' (hair-cook)
'mane (of animals as horses)'
'the hair of a cat' (hair-cat)
'hair in the armpit' (hair-armpit)
'the hair on the shin' (hair-shin)
'a rat's hair' (hair-rat)
'item' (point-essence)
'regulation' (point-agreement)
| khô:-phica:rána: | 'matters for consideration' | (point-consideration) |
| khô:-sánya: | 'observation' | (point-promise) |
| rõ:k-cít | 'mental illness' | (disease-mind) |
| rõ:k-ta:dëm | 'conjunctivitis' | (disease-red eye) |
| rõ:k-phâyâ:t | 'ill health' | (disease-intestinal worm) |
| rõ:k-thó:mie | 'colics, digestive disorder' | (disease-bad stomach) |
| m̀thà:ba:n-ka:nstksà: | 'education institution' | (institution-education) |
| cà:caŋwat | 'the lieutenant governor of a province' | (leader-political subdivision of Thailand) |
| cù:k-khuët | 'a bottle stopper' | (stopper-bottle) |
| chà:m-¢a:ka:t | 'an aircraft machine' | (artisan-aircraft) |
| dac:nyùthásait | 'a military aspect' | (aspect-military science) |
| tálait-lô:k | 'the world market' | (market-world) |
| tuw-rô:k | 'microbe' | (body-disease) |
| tue:may | 'silkworm' | (body-silk) |
| tagruét-ça:rà:coon | 'a traffic policeman' | (police-traffic) |
| thà:bien-rôt | 'car registration' | (registration-vehicle) |
| thurà-ka:n | 'practical matters' | (business-affair matter) |
| bòt-khwà:m | 'article' | (poem in a kind of verse form-lesson) |
| fàː-hòːŋ | 'the wall of a room' | (lid-room) |
phák-ka:nmēn  'political party' (party-politics)
phíthi:-ka:n  'ceremony' (ceremony-matter)
phlēm-châ:t  'a national anthem' (song-nation)
phlēm-thay  'Thai song' (song-Thailand)
phâ:p-khâ:w  'news picture' (picture-news)
pha:wá-ka:mnăn  'a financial condition' (condition-financial affair)

pha:wá-ka:nmēn  'political condition' (condition-political)
râbêp-setthakhît  'economic system' (system-economic matter)
ra:y-ña:n  'report' (list-work)
ra:y-dâ:y  'income' (list-observing)
ra:y-(ka:n)râp  'income' (list-receiving)
rim-fî:pa:k  'a lip' (edge-verbal skill)
rô:k-chák  'disease characterized by convulsion' (disease-convulsions)
rô:k-fi:ntéra:y  'cancer' (disease-viscous flesh boil)
látthi-sâyyasa:t  'the doctrine of magic' (doctrine-magic art)
látthi-kho:mmiwnît  'communism' (doctrine-communism)
lù:k-lô:k  'globe of the earth' (ball-world)
wîcha:-ka:n  'knowledge' (subject of study-matter)
wîcha+phê:t  'medicine (subject of study)' (subject of study-physician)
we:n-ta:  'eyeglasses' (lens-eye)
săín-khvēŋ 'a district court' (court-district)
cā:w-khrāthruaŋ 'head of a ministry' (prince-ministry)

Dependent compounds with a reversed second member

Example:
N₂ has N₁
re:m-ма: 'horsepower' (power-horse)
м: mi: re:m
horse has power

Some other examples of 'Power' group

re:m-caŋ 'will power' (power-mind)
re:m-nā:n 'labour force' (power-work)
re:m-thian 'candle power' (power-candle)
re:m-ya: 'potent drug' (power-medicine)
re:m-ka:y 'a strength of body' (power-body)
re:m-srāttha: 'a strong faith' (power-faith)
re:m-bun 'the wages of a good deed' (power-good deed)
re:m-ba:ip 'the wages of a bad deed' (power-bad deed)
re:m-rīt 'might' (power-super natural power)
re:m-nōŋ 'a bicycle' (power-leg)
The transformational derivation of CPDS is illustrated with two underlying structures, namely:

1. N2 which has N1
2. N1 of N2

Example:

\[ \text{反映出：} \text{大象的象鼻} \]

\[ \text{(proboscis-elephant)} \]

1. \text{ช้าง} มี \text{反映出} \\

\text{elephant has proboscis} \\

"The elephant has a proboscis."

2. \text{反映出} \text{ช้าง} \\

\text{proboscis of elephant} \\

"The elephant's trunk."

Some other examples

| cha:y-thale: | 'a seacoast' | (edge-sea) |
| kâm-pla: | 'a fishbone' | (bone-fish) |
| mè:-nám | 'a river' | (mother-water) |
| mtêg-thay | 'Thailand' | (country-Thai people) |
| prathêt-?indie | 'India' | (country-Indian people) |
| mè:-khon | 'a human hand' | (hand-person) |
| nam-thale: | 'sea water' | (water-sea) |
| phasâ:-thay | 'Thai language' | (language-Thai people) |
| phasâ:-ci:n | 'Chinese language' | (language-Chinese people) |
| re:n-khon | 'manpower' | (power-person) |
sămńak-naːyök  'office of the Prime Minister' (Office-Prime Minister)
kracök-taː  'cornea' (lens-eye)
kamlaj-thañaːn  'military manpower' (strength-soldier)
tôn-piː  'year beginning' (beginning-year)
kamlaj-parámaːnuː  'atom energy' (strength-atom)
kraːm-cháːŋ  'an elephant tusk' (molar-elephant)
khɔːp-càkkrawaːn  'the horizon' (edge-universe)
khɔːp-thañɔn  'a curb' (edge-street)
kheːm-chūemọŋ  'an hour hand of the timepiece' (needle-hour)
kheːm-thíti  'a compass' (needle-direction)
khàw-kwaːŋ  'antlers' (horn-deer)
khày-mük  'pearl' (egg-pearl oyster)
khâː-thiː  'the price of a piece of land' (fee-place)
khà:w-ròːq  'the outline' (trace-story)
khà:w-nâː  'the look of the face' (vestige-face)
ŋwɔː-phʊ tɔː  'a sucking organ of a bee' (proboscis-bee)
coːm-pluːk  'a termite hill' (top-termite)
chöːm-nâː  'facial features' (appearance-fee)
cay-khwaːm  'meaning' (heart-essence)
châːt-t-thay  'Thai nationality' (nationality-Thai people)
châːt-phīwltęː  'the yellow race' (race, nationality-yellowskinned people)
chi:wit-nàkbùt  'the priesthood's life' (life-priesthood)
cha:n-mtæ  'the outskirt of a (platform-country)
ti:n-khàw  'town'
ti:ea-phléæ  'the foot of a hill' (foot-hill)
chtæ-phléæ  'a combustible subs-
tæm-ñàn  'stance' (essence-fire)
dà:m-pi:n  'a gunstock' (handle-gun)
ta:w-wuæ  'the bull's eye' (eye-cow)
ta:w-pla:  'a fish eye' (eye-fish)
tha:n-thànɔn  'a middle of the (belly-street)
road'
thà:n-rtæn  'the essence of a (belly-story)
story'
thammɔ:n-phléæ  'melody' (melody-song)
tha:w-chàm  'an elephant leg' (leg-elephant)
nom-wuæ  'a cow's milk' (milk-bovine)
nol-ñ-phuæ  'the brother or the (younger sibling-hus-
si:n-mie  'sister-in-law' (younger sibling-
'younger sibling-
na:m-sàkun  'sister-in-law' (younger sibling-
na:m-mákhtæ  'a surname' (name-family)
na:m-phtæ  'sauce' (water-tomato)
na:m-sia  'honey' (water-bee)
ni:w-ti:n  'tone of voice' (water-sound)
ni:w-thá:w  'toe' (digit-foot)
ni:w-nà:n  'toe' (digit-foot)
ni:w-mt:  'a ring finger' (digit-lady)
ni:w-mt:  'a finger' (digit-hand)
nte-thâ:  'area'
Nie-phâ:n  'words of a song'
nte-máphraw  'coconut meat'
nte-má:y  'wood texture'
bôt-phlem  'the text of a song'
banday-rôt  'a running board'
bô:b-baysamak  'an application form'
prâthêt-châ:t  'the country'
plô:m-phu:khâfway  'the crater of a volcano'
pla:y-khâ:w  'broken milled rice'
pla:y-thâ:n  'destination'
pla:y-khon  'old age'
pa:k-thâ:n  'the beginning of a way'
pa:k-nâm  'the mouth of a river'
pa:k-pê:t  'a duck's bill'
phôn-nâ:n  'the result of work'
phiw:nâm  'a water surface'
fa:-thâ:w  'the sole of foot'
fa:-mê:t  'the palm of hand'
phra:y-yîm  'trace of a smile'
phô:-phû:e  'a woman's father-in-law'
phûn-thi:  'terrain'
(substance-place)
(substance-song)
(meat-coconut)
(substance-wood)
(lesson-song)
(ladder-vehicle)
(type-application)
(country-race)
(tunnel-volcano)
(end-rice)
(end-way)
(end-person)
(mouth-way)
(mouth-water)
(mouth-duck)
(fruit, result-work)
(surface-water)
(palm-foot)
(palm-hand)
(ghost-smile)
(father-husband)
(floor-place)
mān-ta: 'iris of the eye' (curtain-eye)
mum-cha:k 'right angle' (corner-draftsman's square)
mum-hōn 'the corner of a room' (right angle-room)
mu:n-kwa:mcin 'the basis in truth' (base-truth)
mē:-bot 'a kind of grammatical study' (mother-lesson)
mt:-še 'a tiger paw' (hand-tiger)
yō:t-khāw 'the mountain peak' (tp-p-hill)
ya:n-rōt 'automobile type' (resin-vehicle)
ya:n-lō:rōt 'tyre' (resin-wheel of a vehicle)
rō:p-pi: 'a twelve-year circle' (circle-year)
ro:y-khi:t 'scratch' (trace-line)
ro:y-thā:w 'footprint' (trace-foot)
ráyá-than 'distance' (interval-foot)
ráyá-we:la: 'interval' (interval-time)
râ:n-ka:y 'the body' (shape-body)
râ:n-phrārā:tchá-banyāt 'a proposed legislation' (shape-legislation)
ra:w-banday 'railing' (line-stairway)
rim-tha:ŋ 'wayside' (edge-way)
rim-mē:nám 'a river bank' (edge river)
rūn-chā:w 'at daybreak' (dawn-early morning)
rem-thiën 'candlepower' (power-candle)
rem-ma: 'horsepower' (power-horse)
lom-pa:k 'the power of speech' (wind-mouth)
lûk-kòp  'a tadpole'  (offspring-frog)
lûk-chàm  'a baby elephant'  (offspring-elephant)
lûk-pla:  'a young fish'  (offspring-fish)
lûk-phî:  'a cousin'  (offspring-older sibling)
lûk-ṣê  'the boy scout'  (offspring-tiger)
lûk-fay  'sparks'  (offspring-fire)
lep-thá:w  'toenail'  (nail-foot)
lep-mî:  'fingernail'  (nail-hand)
wê:w-ta:  'a gleam of the eye'  (look-eye)
sôn-thá:w  'heel'  (heel-foot)
sànâ:m-mê:lek  'a magnetic field'  (field-magnet)
sôm.bat-phû:di:  'principles of refinement for persons of refinement'  (wealth-noble person)
srô:y-phlên  'refrain'  (ornamental chain-song)
suên-tue  'personal'  (part-self)
sâ:y-bànhîn  'a rein'  (line-bridle)
sâ:n-khe:mi:  'chemicals'  (substance-chemistry)
sîrkhâykây  'eggshell colour'  (colour-egg)
sìe:x-khâ:ng mâ:k  'the majority vote'  (vote, sound-majority)
sìe:x-fi:thá:w  'the sound of footsteps'  (sound-space)
sê:n-can  'moonlight'  (ray-moon)
sê:n-a:thît  'sunlight'  (ray-sun)
sâ:y-kày  'giblets'  (intestines-chicken)
mùe-kàthî?  'concentrated coconut cream'  (head-coconut cream)
hủê-thê:n
'naked'
'naked'
'mouth'
'mouth'
'mouth'
'mouth'
'mouth'
'hue-khaí:w
'hue-khêm-khêt
'hue-dì-xêg
'hue-re:n
'hue-n-kay
'hue-n-má:
'hue-n-stê
'hue-kêta:y
'hue-thorásap
'hue-stê
'hue-nû:
'ñê:n-kay
'ñê:ka:t-thâle: n
'ñê:ay-tue
'ñê:ay-nám
'a candle wick'
'page'
'outer part of the shin'
'the family doctor'
'a wide expanse of water'
'headline'
'buckle'
'an intonation at the end of an utterance'
'the principle force'
'the chicken tail'
'the horse tail'
'the rudder, helm, tiller'
'a bow tie'
'the telephone receiver'
'a kind of plant'
'a kind of flower'
'a cock's comb'
'sea air'
'body warmth'
'water vapor'
(head-candle)
(face-paper)
(face, front-shin)
(regular doctor-house)
(vastness-water)
(head-news)
(head-belt)
(tail-sound)
(head-force)
(tail-chicken)
(tail-horse)
(tail-tiger)
(ear-rabbit)
(ear-telephone)
(ear-tiger)
(ear-mouse)
(comb of a foot-chicken)
(air-sea)
(vapor-body)
(vapor-water)
kamlâŋ-mâ: 'horsepower' (strength-horse)
kâ:w-ta: 'the crystalline lense of the eye' (crystal-eye)
khânôm-ci:n 'Thai vermicelli' (dainty-Chinese)
khô:-ntw 'knuckle' (joint-finger)
khô:ŋ-ton 'one's own' (thing-oneself)
mâi-mâhâ:chon 'a public opinion' (opinion-populace)
prâtheː:t-sâhârât 'a colony' (country-state)
phôn-kam 'retribution' (fruit-deed)
phuːm(ɔı̯)-prâtheː:t 'topography' (earth-country)
thamnîep-naːyok 'The Prime Minister's residence' (residence of a high government official-Prime Minister)

?aːyûklaŋ-khon 'a middle age' (middle age-person)

2.7. Locative case. The preposition nay 'in' connects a particular inanimate noun indicating only a place or a time (in this compound), The relation of a preposition with a place and time noun constitutes a locative case which modifies a subject.

The underlying locative derivation is divided into the following six categories:

2.7.1. 'live in'
2.7.2. 'be done during'
2.7.3. 'be used in'
2.7.4. 'be located in'
2.7.5. 'be kept in'
2.7.6. 'be sold in'
2.7.1. 'Live in' derivation

Compounds with subject as first member

N1 lives in N2

Example:

sat-nam  'an aquatic animal'

(animal-water)

sat yu:nay nam

animal live in water

"The animal lives in water."

Some other examples

sat-pa:  'a wild animal'  (animal-forest)

sat-mteq  'a domestic animal'  (animal-city)

kay-pat  'a jungle fowl'  (cock-forest)

kay-ba:n  'a domestic fowl'  (cock-village)

kay-fa:  'phesant'  (chicken-sky)

pla:namcotit  'a freshwater fish'  (fish-fresh water)

pla:namkhem  'a sea fish'  (fish-salty water)

mu:ba:n  'a domestic pig'  (pig-village)

mu:pa:  'a wild bear'  (pig-forest)

sunak-pa:  'a fox'  (dog-forest)

sunak-ba:n  'a dog'  (dog-village)

mu:thu:n  'a field mouse'  (rat-field)

mu:ba:n  'a house rat'  (rat-house)

khon-pa:  'a bush man'  (person-forest)
khon-krup
khon-ta-la:t
khon-ne
khon-tah
khon-khrue
thah-n-bok
thah-n-re
khwa:y-pa:
cai-san
cha:w-cai:n
cha:w-thay
cha:w-tala:t
qa:w-na:
cha:w-phnt:mteg
cha:w-2indie
cha:w-tawantok
cha:w-tawan:co:k
cha:w-re
cha:w-nam
cai:w-fa:
man-fa:
nay-na:
naty-hue
pla:-thale:

city people' (person-city)
'common people' (person-market)
'a northerner' (person-north)
'a southerner' (person-south)
'a kitchen worker' (person-kitchen)
'an infantryman' (soldier-land)
'a sailor' (soldier-boat)
'a wild buffalo' (water-buffalo-forest)
'a court clerk' (leader-court of law)
'chinese' (dweller-China)
'the Thai' (dweller-Thailand)
'unrefined people' (dweller-market)
'a farmer' (dweller-field)
'a native' (dweller-surface of the country)
'Indian people' (dweller-India)
'Occidental' (dweller-West)
'Oriental' (dweller-East)
'a seafarer' (dweller-boat)
'a cormorant' (dweller-water)
'the prince of the highest rank' (prince-sky)
'an angel, a fairy' (lady-sky)
'a broker' (master-front)
'the leader of workers' (master-ones' head)
'sea fish' (fish-sea)
phiː-pàː: 'a forest demon'
phûek-tâ:ydin 'underground organization'
phû:yà:y-bâ:n 'an elected head of a village'
phaltén-bâ:n 'a neighbour'
meːŋ-wan 'a housefly'
maːŋ-wan 'a housefly'
lû:k-thûŋ 'a farmer'
lû:k-nâm 'mosquito larva'
lû:k-wát 'the monk (not an abbot)'
ste-pàː: 'a wild tiger'
nû:bâ:n 'a house rat'
cháːŋ-thèn 'a wild elephant'
chaːw-tamprâ:thêt 'a foreigner'
mâː-klaːŋthanôn 'a stray dog'
mûː-khoːrâːt 'a fool'
chaːw-kôː 'an islander'
meːw-nâm 'a sea lion'
meːw-pàː: 'a wild cat'
mâː-pàː: 'a wolf'

(ghost-forest)
(ground-underground)
(big fellow-village)
(friend-village)
(insect-day)
(insect-day)
(offspring-field)
(offspring-water)
(offspring-temple)
(tiger-forest)
(rat-house)
(elephant-desolate forest)
(dweller-another country)
(dog-middle of the street)
(pig-name of a township in northeast Thailand)
(dweller-island)
(cat-water)
(cat-forest)
(dog-forest)
2.7.2. 'Be done during' derivation

In these cpds, locative case denotes the time when something happens or is made.

Dependent compounds with subject as the second member.

M1 is done during M2

suótmon-chá:w 'a morning chanting'
(chanting-morning)

suötmon dâ:ytham nayrá:w náy chá:w
chanting be-done during morning
"Chanting is done during the morning".

Some other examples

suötmon-yen 'an evening chanting' (chanting-evening)
phák-bai:y 'an afternoon-stop' (stop-afternoon)
phák-khám 'a night-stop' (stop-night)
phák-chá:w 'a morning stop' (stop-morning)
phák-ró:n 'a summer holiday' (stop-hot season)
phá:n-kla:mmwan 'the midday meal' (food-day light)
phá:n-thiaw 'a lunch, a noon meal' (food-noon)
phá:n-yen 'an evening meal' (food-evening)
phá:n-khám 'a dinner' (food-night)
námchá:w-chá:w 'a morning tea' (tea-morning)
phíthi-wísá:kha 'a six lunar month ceremony of the Buddhism' (lunar month)
phíthi:-ʔa:ša:lahāʔ 'eighth lunar month' (ceremony-eighth
   ceremony of Buddhism' lunar month)
phíthi:-ta:yə:y 'tenth lunar month-
   of dead relatives'

phe:n-cha:w 'monk's morning meal' (meal time - morning)
phe:n-th:ək 'monk's noon meal' (meal time - noon)

2.7.3. 'Be used in' derivation
Lolactive case denoting the place in which something is
used, functions as adverbial phrase, for example

Dependent compounds with subject as the first member

NI is used in N2

Example:
pha:sá:-tala:t 'slang'
   (language-market)
pha:sá: chá:y nay tala:t
   language be-used in market
   "language is used in the market."

Some other examples

pha:sá:-tənprathē:t 'foreign language' (language-foreign)
pha:sá+thin 'a dialect' (language-locality)
pha:sá:-nte 'a northern Thai-
   language'
pha:sá:-tə:y 'southern Thai-
   language' (language-south)
phā:sā:-phât: 'spoken-language' (language-speaking)
phā:sā:khiên 'a written language' (language-writing)
phā:sā:-nān: St: 'literary language' (language-book)
phā:sā:-thāy 'Thai language' (language-Thailand)
thorásâp-sā:tharâna? 'a public telephone' (telephone-public place)
prâpâ:-bân 'water supply of the village' (water supply-village)
ma:št: 'a battle horse' (horse-war)
?a:hâ:n-châ:w 'breakfast' (food-morning)
?a:hâ:n-thiâ:n 'lunch' (food-moon)
?a:hâ:n-yen 'dinner' (food-evening)
khriâ:x-khrue 'kitchen utensils' (implement-kitchen)
ne:n-dîn 'monthly salary' (money-month)
din-pî:n 'gunpowder' (explosive powder-gun)
phā:sâ:-tâlâ:t 'slang' (language-market)
klo:n-tâlî:t 'free verse' (a kind of Thai verse-market)
phā:sî:-ka:nkâ: 'business tax' (tax-trading)

2.7.4. 'Be located in' derivation

Locative case denoting the place in which something is located, functions as an adverbial noun phrase, for example

Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

N2 is located in N1
Example:

kh’un-thrāp 'a treasure trove'
(pit-wealth)
thrāp tânyu: nay kh’un
wealth be-located in pit.
"wealth is located in a pit."

Some other examples

kr’ab’k-ta:    'the eye socket'    (cylinder-eye)
kr’ēphōʔ-ʔaːhā:n  'bowel, rectum'  (stomach-food)
sâthâːniː-rōtfay  'railway station'  (station-train)
krâsēːnôːn     'flow of money'    (current-money)
kh’un-khôn    'hair follicle'   (pit, cavity-hair)

khêt-thâːtsâbaːn   'municipal area'   (area-municipality)
thāːn-thāp    'a military base'   (base-troop)
tōʔ-khrēŋpēːŋ    'dresser'   (table-powder)
θōːn-talaː:t  'the market place'  (area-market)
θam-ćâːkːon    'traffic lane'   (way-traffic)

θam-rōtfay  'railroad'   (way-train)
θam-ryōtnn  'highway'   (way-automobile)
θam-rēbin  'air route'   (way-airplane)
boː-nen  'silver mine'   (pit, well-silver)
boːnâmrōːn  'hot spring'   (well-hot water)
boː-nâmman  'an oilwell'   (well-oil)
boːnâm    'well'   (well-water)
bāːw-taː:  'eye spoke'   (crucible-eye)
ta*nam 'a natural water' (eye-water)
mtég-ci:n 'Chinatown' (city-Chinese people)
rádàp-ta: 'eye level' (level-eye)
ran-dum 'buttonhole' (nest-button)
rádàp-sít 'sound level' (level-sound)
rádàp-nám 'water level' (level-water)
ran-khay 'ovary' (nest-egg)
ran-phâ 'a beehive' (nest-bee)
ran-rôt 'streetcar track' (track-vehicle)
rom-ka:fe: 'a coffee shop' (shop-coffee)
rom-la:w 'a brewery' (shop-alcohol)
rom-*útsa:ákam 'an industrial plant' (building-industry)
rtdu:-fôn 'a rainy season' (season-rain)
lam-nâm 'water passage' (courseway-water)
wân-phen 'the full moon day' (day-full moon)
wele:-sânti? 'peace time' (time-peace)
sâna=m-má: 'a racecourse' (field-horse)
swén-thúrien 'a durain garden' (garden-durain)
swén-phâk 'a truck garden' (garden-vegetable)
swén-sat 'a zoological garden' (garden-animal)
swén-ñu: 'a serpentalarium' (garden-snake)
sâ:y-lo:hit 'artery' (line-blood)
sâ:y-fâ: 'an electric wire' (line-electricity)
hô:m-khonchá:y 'a servant's room' (room-servant)
sâthá:ni:-witthinu? 'a radio station' (station-radio)
sâthá:ni:-thó:ráthá: 'a television station' (station-television)
2.7.5. 'Be kept in' derivation

Locative case denoting a place in which something is kept functions as an adverbial noun phrase.

Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

N2 is kept in N1

Example:
\( \text{?u}\text{-khâ:w} \quad \text{'a barn' } \)
(barn-rice)
\( \text{khâ:w} \quad \text{thu\text{-}xkêpwâ:y} \quad \text{nay } \text{?u:} \)
rice \quad is-kept \quad in barn
"Rice is kept in the barn."

Some other examples

\( \text{rom\text{-}rot} \quad \text{'a garage'} \quad \text{(hall-vehicle)} \)
\( \text{bo\text{-}ris\text{-}ya\text{-}su\text{p}} \quad \text{'a tobacco company'} \quad \text{(company-tobacco)} \)
\( \text{kê\text{-}w\text{-}nâm} \quad \text{'a water glass'} \quad \text{(glass-water)} \)
\( \text{khrtêp\text{-}kê\text{ŋ}} \quad \text{'ingredients for making curry'} \quad \text{(material-curry)} \)
\( \text{rân\text{-}?a\text{-}hâ\text{ŋ}n} \quad \text{'a restaurant'} \quad \text{(shop-food)} \)
\( \text{rân\text{-}phâk} \quad \text{'a vegetable store'} \quad \text{(shop-vegetable)} \)
\( \text{rân\text{-}nâjst\text{̣}} \quad \text{'a book store'} \quad \text{(shop-book)} \)
\( \text{tû\text{-}stêphâ} \quad \text{'clothes closet'} \quad \text{(closet-clothes)} \)
\( \text{tû\text{-}?a\text{-}hâ\text{ŋ}n} \quad \text{'a food box'} \quad \text{(cabinet-food)} \)
tû:-nâŋst:`
't a bookcase' (cabinet-book)

tû:-thûycha:m
'a cupboard' (cabinet-cup)

tû:-thom
'an old-style cabinet' (cabinet-gold)
richly carved and gilt'

tû:-nâmkhê:n
'an ice box' (cabinet-coldness)

tû:--(khwa:m)yan
'a refrigerator' (cabinet-coldness)

tû:-côtma:y
'a postbox' (cabinet-letter)

klôn-cuniáthât
'a microscope' (pipe-microscopic object)

sôm-côtma:y
'an envelope' (case-letter)

krâdâ:n-fay
'a childbed' (board-fire)

câ:n-siê:
'a phonograph record' (plate-sound)

câ:n-khâ:w
'a rice plate' (plate-rice)

thân-khâya?
'a garbage pail' (bucket-garbage)

thân-nâmnan
'a fuel tank' (bucket-fuel oil)

thân-khâ:wsâ:n
'a milled-rice pail' (bucket-milled rice)

thà:rte
'a seaport' (harbor-boat)

mâ:y-thâ:w
'walking stick' (stick-foot)

mâ:y-met
'meter stick' (stick-meter)

rôn-mânhôte:rasôp
'theatre' (building-entertainment)

rôn-phâtsândû?
'warehouse' (building-goods)

lû:k-buntham
'an adopted child' (offspring-merit)

sûen-sât
'zoological garden' (garden-animal)

sûen-nô:
'serpentarium' (garden-snake)
họ:ka:nkhá: 'the chamber of commerce'
hi:p-buri: 'a cigarette'
klön-ya:sui:p 'a tobacco pipe'
kamlän-nain 'power'
künce:-mt: 'handcuffs'
klön-sieq 'voice box'
klön-khém 'needle box'
khô:k-mú: 'pig pen'
khô:k-wü: 'cattle pen'
khô:k-má: 'a stable'
râ:n-tho:n 'a gold shop'
râ:n-kâ:fe: 'a coffee shop'
khuet-mtk 'an ink pot'
<say-fay>
mó:kha:w 'an electric line'
sa:y-fay 'a rice pot'
mó:kha:w 'socks'
thùn-thá:w 'gloves'
thùn-mt: 'gallbladder'
thùn-namdi: 'a knife sheath'
plo:k-mít: 'a pillow case'
plo:k-mó:n 'a thimble'
plo:k-mít: 'a slipcover for a chair'
plo:k-kà:w?î: 'a fixed star'
da:w-re:k (building erected for special purpose-trading)
(box-gigarette)
(pipe-tobacco)
(strength-work)
(lock-hand)
(box-sound)
(box-needle)
(enclosure-pig)
(enclosure-cow)
(enclosure-horse)
(shop-gold)
(shop-coffee)
(bottle-ink)
(line-electricity)
(pot-rice)
(sack-foot)
(sack-hand)
(sack-good water)
(sleeve-knife)
(sleeve-pillow)
(sleeve-hand)
(sleeve-chair)
(star-suspicious)
time)
tala:t-phak  'a vegetable market'  (market-vegetable)

2.7.6. 'Be sold in' derivation

Locative case denoting a place in which something is sold is used in this type.

Dependent compounds with subject as the second member

N2 is sold in N1

Example:

rá:n-ya:  'a drugstore'
(shop-drug)

ya: thù:khâ:y nay rá:n
drug be-sold in shop
"Drug is sold in the shop."

Some other examples

rá:n-nâ:st:  'a bookstore'  (shop-book)
rá:n-khtrê:k dt:m  'a drinks shop'  (shop-drinks)
rá:n-khtrê:k khîn  'a stationery store'  (shop-stationery)
rá:n-?a:â:n  'a food shop'  (shop-food)
rá:n-ka:fa:  'a coffee stall'  (shop-coffee)
rá:n-thô:q  'a gold shop'  (shop-gold)
rá:n-lâ:w  'an alehouse'  (shop-alcohol)
rá:n-kueytî:w  'a noodle shop'  (shop-noodle)
rá:n-khtrê:k krâ:pî:q  'a grocery store'  (shop-grocery)
Locative compounds with subject as the
first member

N1 is located in N2

Example:

roːn-naː 'a farm shack'
(building-field)
roːn táŋyùː nay naː
building be-located in field
"The building is located in the field."

Some other examples

kracɔk-naː: 'windshield' (lens-front)
ktɔ-klaːŋ 'a center' (half-center)
kâːn-suːp 'a piston rod' (stem-cylinder)
kɔtmaːy-rawaːŋprathet 'international law' (law-between countries)
khː-fan 'decay food particles (excretion-between the teeth' _tooth)
khraːw-naː: 'the next time' (time-front)
kheː-kraːŋ 'canned food' (material-tin, can)
ŋaːn-wát 'fair in the temple ground' (festival-temple)
klʔe-foŋ 'a kind of salt' (salt-foam)
súm-pratua: 'an arbor located over a gate' (arbor-door, gate)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (Romanization)</th>
<th>Vietnamese (Vietnamese)</th>
<th>(side, party-left)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>da:n-lâŋ</td>
<td>'the rear'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:p-pla:yt:n</td>
<td>'a bayonet'</td>
<td>(sword-end)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:y-kâm</td>
<td>'thread wound into a</td>
<td>(thread-group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ball'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:w-nê</td>
<td>'North Star'</td>
<td>(star-north)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da:rû</td>
<td>'a morning star'</td>
<td>(star-daybreak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to:n-kâ:à:n</td>
<td>'a center part'</td>
<td>(portion-center,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>middle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do:k-lêp</td>
<td>'a white spot on the</td>
<td>(flower-finger-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>finger nail'</td>
<td>nail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-khà:mt:</td>
<td>'the right'</td>
<td>(way-right hand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-sâ:ymt:</td>
<td>'the left'</td>
<td>(way-left hand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-thítnte</td>
<td>'the north'</td>
<td>(way-north)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-thítta:y</td>
<td>'the south'</td>
<td>(way-south)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-nâm</td>
<td>'waterway'</td>
<td>(way-water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:n-bôk</td>
<td>'by land'</td>
<td>(way-land)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:likâ-khô:mt:</td>
<td>'a wrist watch'</td>
<td>(clock-wrist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nâm-ta:</td>
<td>'tears'</td>
<td>(water-eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne:w-nâ:</td>
<td>'a front line'</td>
<td>(line-front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne:w-lâŋ</td>
<td>'the rear'</td>
<td>(line-back)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla:k-râ:pô:</td>
<td>'canned fish'</td>
<td>(fish-can)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phà:k-nê</td>
<td>'the northern part'</td>
<td>(part-north)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phà:k-tá:y</td>
<td>'the northern part'</td>
<td>(part-south)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phà:k-klâm</td>
<td>'the middle part'</td>
<td>(part-middle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi:nâ:</td>
<td>'next year'</td>
<td>(year-front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai:y-sâ:y</td>
<td>'the left'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fâ-y-khwâ: 'the right' (side, party-right)
phrai:y-nâm 'the line of bubbles in water, phosphorescence water'

fân-nâ: 'front teeth' (tooth-front)
fay-nâ: 'the headlight of a car' (fire-front)

mten-nô:k 'a foreign country' (country-outside)
yuk-ton 'the first period' (age-beginning, source)

rô:p-nô:k 'outer area of layer' (around-part-outer)

raet-wela: 'a time bomb' (bomb-time)
ra:y-dîn 'monthly' (instance-month)
ür-phiwâm 'a surface vessel' (ship-surface of the water)

lom-thâle: 'sea breeze' (wind-cuttlebone)
way-kla:m 'a middle age' (age-middle)
sônkhra:m-kla:nmtâq 'the civil war' (war-middle of the country)
srô:y-kho: 'necklace' (ornamental chain-neck)

su:n-kla:m 'the central part' (part-middle)
sawân-chanfâ: 'the heaven' (heaven-celestail level)
mtâq-nârök 'the underground' (country-hell)
lek-nay  'a stinger of insect'
chɔŋ-khɔw  'a mountain pass'
chán-tɔn  'the beginning level'
chán-klan  'the middle level'
rõ:k-phïwnaŋ  'skin diseases'
rõ:k-huècay  'heart-disease'
ron-câk  'an engine house'
fty-pà:  'wildfire'
sɔŋkhram-kawli:  'the Korean war'
ke:sɔ:n-dɔ:kmá:y  'a flower's stamen and pistil'
lak-mtɔŋ  'the center of the city'
sathá:ni+kruŋ the:p  'Bangkok railroad station'
ni̍w-klan  'a middle finger'
rṭen-phε:  'a floatinghouse'

(iron-inside)  (opening-mountain)
(level, class-source, beginning)  (level, Class-middle)
(disease-skin)  (disease-heart)
(hall-engine)  (fire-forest)
(war-Korea)  (stamen and pistil-flower)
(pole-city)  (station-Bangkok)
(finger-middle part)  (house-raft)