CHAPTER III

3. Adverbial compounds

Adverbial compounds are made of a simple verb, adjectival verb and a verb or an adjectival verb with a noun used adverbially as a second member. A transitive verb or an intransitive verb may function as an adverbial modifier or a verbal predicate to a subject. Particularly an adjectival verb may be a first member or a second member of this compound and function as the only adjectival verb predicate if a verb or an adjectival verb related to a third member functions as an adverbial verb.

Adverbial compounds are divided into the following five main types:

3.1. Compounds with members which are not deleted

3.2. Verb as the second member

3.2.1. Cpd's with the underlying object deleted.

3.2.2. Cpd's with intransitive verb

3.2.3. Cpd's with adjectival verb

3.3. Object and Adverbial as head

3.3.1. Cpd's with object as head

3.3.2. Cpd's with adverbial as head

3.3.3. Cpd's with a verb and an object as the second and third members
3.4. Transitive and Intransitive verb as second member

3.4.1. Cpd's are analogous to Adverbial-verb-object cpds.
3.4.2. Cpd's with Intransitive verbs

3.5. Cpd's with verbs without objects

3.5.1. Cpd's without objects
3.5.2. Cpd's with adjectival verbs as head.

3.1. Cpd's with members which are not deleted

The compound is made up of three members. The subject which is the first member may or may not be animate. The following analysis of compounds will illustrate the presence of subject-verb-object in the actual form of cpds. E.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject-Verb-object Cpd's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

khon-khā:y-tue 'a ticket agent'  
(person-to sell-ticket)
khon khā:y tue
person sells ticket
"The person sells the ticket!"
Some other examples

khon-khā:y-phāk  'a vegetable vender' (person-to sell-vegetable)

khe:t-plo:it-thā:hā:n  'a demilitarized zone' (area-to lack-soldier)

thā:hā:n-phā:n-stk  'a war veteran' (soldier-to pass-war)

tho:q-prācam-chā:t  'a national flag' (flag-to represent-race)

bāt-prācam-tue  'an identification card' (card-to represent-self)

phā:-kan-pten  'an apron' (cloth-to prevent-getting dirty)

phū:-bankhā:p-ka:nbin  'an aircommander' (person-to command-flying)

phū:sāmrēt-rā:tchā:ka:n  'the king's regent' (person-to finish-government service)

phē:t-rūm-chā:t  'a fellow countryman' (friend-to join with-race)

phē:t-phādum-khan  'an obstetrician' (physician-to support-pregnancy)

mō:-sō:n-sai:tsānā:  'a missionary' (doctor-to teach religion)

dēk-lī:s-kē?  'a shepherd boy' (child-to care for-sheep)

khon-kwa:t-thā:nōn  'a street-sweeper' (person-to sweep-street)

khon-khā:y-mū:  'a pig seller' (person-to sell-pig)
khon-khâp-rôt  'a driver' (person-to drive-vehicle)
khon-tât-yâ:  'a grass mower' (person-to-cut-grass)
khon-sák-phâ:  'a laundryman' (person-to wash-cloth)
khon-tham-sûn  'a gardener' (person-to make-garden)
khon-the:i-khâya'?  'a garbage man' (person-to pour-garbage)
khon-liêng-dêk  'a foster parent' (person-to care for child)
khon-sôc-nom  'a milkman' (person-to deliver-milk)
châ:n-tham-phon  'a hairdresser' (artisan-to do-hair)
châm-tât-phôm  'a barber' (artisan-to cut-hair)
châm-tham-lép  'a manicurist' (artisan-to do-nail)
dêk-kom-mt:  'an infant' (child-to keep in the mouth-hand)
dêk-soâ-khê:i:ñ  'a delivery boy' (child-to deliver-thing)
nâm-prasâ:n-the:ñ  'gold binding fluid' (water-to bind-gold)
rom-chu:-chî:p  'a parachute' (umbrella-to save-life)
nâng-st:nînam-tue  'letters of credence' (book-to present-self)
3.2. **Verb as second member**

This compound made up of the subject and the verb alone is more common than a subject-verb-object compound. The subject-verb compound is divided into three sub-types:

3.2.1. compounds of which the underlying object has been deleted,

3.2.2. compounds in which the verb is intransitive, (without covering adjectival verbs)

3.2.3. compounds in which the verb is adjectival.

3.2.1. Compounds of this subtype are very similar to the subject verb-object-compound mentioned above. The word meaning "a customer" ế khon-st:, illustrates khon-st:-khọ:H derivation, since the object khọ:H 'thing' is deleted by leaving khon-st:.

E.g.,

**Subject-Verb-deleted object cpds**

Example:

\[ N \ V \ N \  \]

khon-st: 'a customer'

(person-to buy)

khon st: khọ:H

person buy thing

"The person buys the things."
Some other examples

phû-atkan
'a manager'
(person-to manage)

phû-pokr:n
'a guardian'
(person-to govern)

khû:-khr:n
'a spouse'
(lover-to rule)

nák-khien
'a writer'
(expert-to write)

nák-cî:
'a hold-up man'
(expert-to point, hold-up)

nák-stksa:
'a student'
(expert-to study)

nám-fê:n
'a pseudonym'
(name-to hide)

nâ:y-cân
'an employer'
(master-to employ)

nâ:likâ:-phûk
'an alarm clock'
(clock-to arouse)

bôt-nam
'introduction'
(poem in a certain verse form-to lead)

phî-sî
'a spirit which possesses or haunts'
(ghost-to haunt)

phû:-kamkâp
'a director'
(person-to direct)

phû:-khâp
'an operator'
(person-to drive)

fa:y-ráp
'the defense'
(side, party-to receive)

phû:-khâ:y
'a salesperson'
(person-to sell)

phô:-khá:
'a merchant'
(father-to trade)

phô:-líæ
'a step father'
(father-to care for)

phî:-líæ
'a nursemaid'
(older sibling-to care for)
mê:-líaːng
'a foster mother' (mother-to care for)

rùːp-camloːng
'a seal model' (picture-to imitate)

lûːk-kliŋ
'a roller (for pulverizing, printing, etc.)' (roll-to roll)

lûːk-kháːːng
'a cuːtomer' (offspring-to trade)

lûːk-hàːːp
'a labourer' (offspring-to carry)

wêːn-khâːy̰ay
'magnifying glass' (lens-to enlarge)

mőː-duk
'a fortune-teller' (doctor-to see)

phûː-chuhan
'an aide, helper' (person-to help)

phûː-titàːm
'an aide who travels with his superior' (person-to accompany)

phûː-thêːn
'a representative' (person-to represent)

phûː-baŋkhpáː
'a commander' (person-to command)

faːːkhrɔːːp
'a dish cover' (lid-to cover up)

faːːy-kháːːn
'the negative side' (party, side-to contradict)

3.2.2. The subtype of subject-verb compound is most like the subtype (3.2.1.) except that the verb is intransitive.

The subtype (3.2.2.) is amenable to châːy̰ sámráp derivation which can be illustrated with the derivation of mā-
khèŋ 'a race horse.' The derivation of ma:khèŋ is parallel to that of khon-st: 'a customer' except that there is no object.

The direct derivation for subtype (3.2.2.) compounds can be illustrated with ca:n-bin 'a flying saucer' as:

ca:n bin
plate fly
"A plate flies."

It is also parallel to khon-st: 'a customer' for the lack of an object. The following cpds are derived from the underlying sentences:

Subject-Intransitive Verb Cpds

N is used for V-ing

or

N V

Example

ma:-khèŋ "a race horse"
(horse-to compete)
ma: chá:y sámrap khèŋ
horse be-used for compete
"The horse is used for competing"

or

ma: khèŋ
"The horse competes."
Some other examples

kāy-chon  'a fighting cock' (chicken-to fight)

körüa:n-hôk  'a sea-saw' (board-to invert)

kò:n-bâqkâ:n  'general headquarters' (troop-to be in command)

kham-pen  'a live syllable' (word-to be, exist, live)

khû:khè  'a competitor' (pairs-to compete)

cô:m-phâdètka:n  'a dictator' (head of something-to exercise absolute control)

câ:n-bin  'a flying saucer' (plate-to fly)

châ:n-khiên  'a painter, a draftsman' (artisan-to write)

chà:w-prâmon  'a fisherman' (dweller in-to fish)

din-râwè:t  'explosive powder' (earth-to explode)

dèk-kamphrá  'an orphan' (child-to be bereaved)

thû:u:n  'bean sprouts' (bean-to sprout)

kòp-ten  'a jumping frog' (frog-to jump)

khwan-log  'an unexpected trouble' (smoke-to fall)

nam-kwâk  'a kind of woman' (lady-to sway)

banday-wien  'a spiral stairway' (stairs-to circle)

pô:m-bin  'a flying fortress' (fortress-to fly)

rie-bin  'an air plane' (boat-to fly)
3.2.3. This subtype is different from the subtype (3.2.2.) only in that the verb in the innermost embedded sentence is an adjectival verb and that chá:y sámráp derivation is not allowed to be used in this subtype (3.2.3.)

The derivation of words like krácık-wà:w 'concave lens' is exactly like that of má:köh 'a race horse' but it has 'a verb to be' related to the second member which is an adjectival verb. The example of the rule, the sentence and compounds are following:

**Adjectival-Verb cpds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N-Adjectival verb</th>
<th>N which is subjectival verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example:

krácık-wà:w 'concave lens'
khräcık stō wà:w
lense which be-concave
"lens which is concave."

Some other examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Nl</th>
<th>Nl meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kêu-phèt</td>
<td>'hot curry'</td>
<td>(curry-to be hot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khôn-roi:n</td>
<td>'down'</td>
<td>(hair, feathers-to be young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoç-kàw</td>
<td>'antique'</td>
<td>(thing-to be old)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) If Nl which is person, 'which' will be changed into 'who'
<p>| khâ:w-nàk | 'a slowly maturing kind of rice' (rice-to be heavy) |
| khâ:w-baw | 'a rapidly maturing kind of rice' (rice-to be light) |
| khâ:k-dam | 'a dark Indian, Negro' (visitor-to be black) |
| krâدا:n-khê:n | 'a cardboard' (board-to be stiff) |
| klûey-khê:m | 'a fragrant variety of banana' (banana-to be fragrant) |
| kla:n-cê:n | 'outdoor' (middle-to be clear) |
| kham-tai:y | 'a dead syllable' (word-to be dead) |
| khamâ:yê: | 'abbreviation' (word-to be short) |
| khon-khê:maw | 'a drunkard' (person-to be habitually drunk) |
| khra:w-kô:n | 'last time' (time-to be previous) |
| kho:-khê:t | 'isthmus' (neck-to be constricted) |
| naw-mt:t | 'dark shadow' (image-to be dark) |
| nôn-de:n | 'counterfeit money' (money-to be red) |
| ci:n-de:n | 'Red China' (China-to be red) |
| klo:n-sôt | 'a kind of poetry' (kind of Thai verse-to be fresh) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>(additional information)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khâ:w-sû ey</td>
<td>'boiled rice'</td>
<td>(rice-to be beautiful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thê-khâ:w</td>
<td>'white bean'</td>
<td>(bean-to be white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thûe-dam</td>
<td>'black bean'</td>
<td>(bean-to be black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thûe-ds:e:n</td>
<td>'red bean'</td>
<td>(bean-to be red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thûe-lia:n</td>
<td>'soybean'</td>
<td>(bean-to be yellow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thûe-khîw</td>
<td>'green gram'</td>
<td>(bean-to be green)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thô:n-litø</td>
<td>'yellow gold'</td>
<td>(gold-to be yellow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thô:n-khâ:w</td>
<td>'white gold'</td>
<td>(gold-to be white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thô:n-de:s:i</td>
<td>'copper'</td>
<td>(gold-to be red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thô:n-thîp</td>
<td>'solid gold'</td>
<td>(gold-to be hard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thô:n-thë:</td>
<td>'natural gold'</td>
<td>(gold-to be true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nám-hô:m</td>
<td>'perfume'</td>
<td>(water-to be fragrant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nám-ltan</td>
<td>'plasma'</td>
<td>(water-to be yellow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nám-wañ:n</td>
<td>'soft drink'</td>
<td>(water-to be sweet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nám-can</td>
<td>'liquor'</td>
<td>(water-to be fierce)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nám-khe:`n 'ice' (water-to be hard)
nám-kro:y 'brackish water resulted from the pond with salty soil' (water-to be salty)
nám-c̀tít 'fresh water' (water-to be fresh)
nám-sùk 'previously boiled water' (water-to be cooked)
nám-díp 'undercooked water' (water-to be undercooked)
nám-way 'a ray of gem which quickly emits when it touches fire' (water-to be quick)
nám-nàk 'weights' (water-to be heavy)
phrik-hḕnh 'dried red pepper' (pepper-to be dry)
phûek-phò:ŋ 'one's own group' (group-to be allied)
phō:-thá:w 'an aged man' (father-to be old)
phī:-yà:y 'an oldest sibling' (older sibling-to be big)
phâ:p-nîŋ 'slide' (picture-to be still)
ma:`-m̀t:t 'a dark horse' (horse-to be dark)
ma:`-ya:w 'bench' (house-to be long)
má:-khâ:w  'a white horse' (horse-to be white)

mâ:ttra:-métrik  'metric system' (system of measurement-to be metric)

mie-nó:y  'a minor or additional wife' (wife-to be minor or additional)

mie-lû:q  'a principle wife' (wife-to be royal)

mie-láp  'a kept woman' (wife-to be secret)

mie-kô:n  'a previous wife' (wife-to be previous)

mie-lâq  'a final wife' (wife-to be final)

mâe-kô:n  'before, previously' (time-to be previous)

mieçi-khtn  'a colony' (country-to be dependent)

mteçi-rão:n  'a typical country' (country-to be hot)

mâ:-y-mt:t  'a surprise blow' (stick-to be dark)

môt-dam  'a black ant' (ant-to be black)

môt-de:q  'a red ant' (ant-to be red)

märew  'a fast horse' (horse-to be fast)
<p>| ya:-khiew | 'a kind of medicine' | (medicine-to be green) |
| ya:-de:n | 'mercurochrome' | (medicine-to be red) |
| ya:-khom | 'a bitter pill' | (medicine-to be bitter) |
| ya:-ctit | 'mild chewing tobacco' | (tobacco-to be fresh) |
| ya:-dam | 'a purgative made of herbs' | (medicine-to be black) |
| ya:phít | 'poison' | (medicine-to be poisonous) |
| ya:n-thiem | 'synthetic rubber' | (resin, rubber-to be artificial) |
| ya:n-dip | 'rubber latex' | (rubber-to be raw) |
| ya:n-tan | 'a solid tire' | (rubber-to be solid) |
| ñe-ba:n | 'membrane' | (membrane-to be thin) |
| ràdàp-sùn | 'high level' | (level-to be high) |
| ràdàp-klam | 'middle level' | (level-to be middle) |
| ràdàp-tâm | 'low level' | (level-to be low) |
| râyâ-kla:y | 'a short distance' | (distance-to be short) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Chinese Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rayá-klay</td>
<td>'a far distance'</td>
<td>(distance-to be far)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra:y-yô:y</td>
<td>'a minor case'</td>
<td>(cause-to be minor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra:y-ya:y</td>
<td>'a principal case'</td>
<td>(case-to be principal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rûn-ciw</td>
<td>'a class of small thing'</td>
<td>(group-to be tiny)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>râñ-cûkci:k</td>
<td>'a trivial matter'</td>
<td>(story-to be petty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>râñ-sân</td>
<td>'a short story'</td>
<td>(story-to be short)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>râñ-lâtklap</td>
<td>'a mystery story'</td>
<td>(story-to be mystery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>râk-di:</td>
<td>'a propitious time'</td>
<td>(auspicious time-to be good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lom-prâcam</td>
<td>'seasonal wind'</td>
<td>(wind-to be regular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lin-thâm:o:n</td>
<td>'a big monkey'</td>
<td>(monkey-to be large)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lûk-k:û:n</td>
<td>'an infant'</td>
<td>(offspring-to be young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won-klo:m</td>
<td>'circle'</td>
<td>(circle-to be round)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watthû-dip</td>
<td>'raw materials'</td>
<td>(object—to be raw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sôn-sû:n</td>
<td>'high heels'</td>
<td>(heel-to be high)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sàphaː-sʊŋ | 'the upper house' (council-to be high)
sàphaː-təm | 'House of Commons' (council-to be low)
sámây-kaw | 'old days' (age-to be old)
sámây-may | 'a modern-day' (time-to be new)
sámây-niyom | 'fashion of the period' (time-to be popular)
sùen-ró:y | 'the lesser part' (part-to be small)
sùen-yay | 'the bigger part' (part-to be big)
sùen-klaŋ | 'the center' (part-to be middle)
sùen-rùem | 'the common wealth' (part-to be common)
sùen-lót | 'discount' (part-to be lesser)
sá:y-diŋ | 'sounding line' (line-to be straight)
sá:y-chánuen | 'a fuse for an explosive' (line-to be fused)
sá:y-láp | 'a secret agent' (line-to be secret)
sá:y-ʔeːk | 'the first string of a violin' (line-to be first)
sitthi-phisê:t 'special privileges' (privilege-to be special)
sin-dô:m 'a dowry' (property-to be first)
sî:lê:t 'a bloody colour' (colour-to be bloody)
sî:=-khî:m 'a dark colour' (colour-to be dark)
sî:=-Ê:n 'a light colour' (colour-to be light)
sê:n-dî:n 'a vertical line' (line-to be vertical)
sê:n-trôn 'a straight line' (line-to be straight)
ste-dam 'the panther' (tiger-to be black)
ste-ô:n 'a mat woven from palm leaves' (mat-to be weak)
ste=-ytː:t 'a singlet' (coat-to be enlarged)
sâ:y-tan 'vermiform appendix' (entrails-to be solid)
yîn-soː:t 'an unmarried woman' (woman-to be single)
 nâːstː=-sâmkan 'a document' (book-to be principal)
 nâːstː=-wien 'a circular' (book-to be round)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>นักเครื่อง</td>
<td>'plane'</td>
<td>นักเครื่อง</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นักชีวิต</td>
<td>'the dry season'</td>
<td>นักชีวิต</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นักใหม่</td>
<td>'a new-comer'</td>
<td>นักใหม่</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นักแดง</td>
<td>'a red thorn'</td>
<td>นักแดง</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มัก tây</td>
<td>'a quack'</td>
<td>มัก tây</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มัก反映出</td>
<td>'a son of the king's grandson'</td>
<td>มัก反映出</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักเบา</td>
<td>'a mad dog'</td>
<td>มักเบา</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักฟ้าน้ำ</td>
<td>'chewing gum'</td>
<td>มักฟ้าน้ำ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มิข้าว</td>
<td>'a white bear'</td>
<td>มิข้าว</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักแดง</td>
<td>'a red ink'</td>
<td>มักแดง</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักเขียว</td>
<td>'a green ink'</td>
<td>มักเขียว</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักที่น้ำ</td>
<td>'a wild boar'</td>
<td>มักที่น้ำ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักที่บันได</td>
<td>'a tower'</td>
<td>มักที่บันได</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักภูมิที่นนท์</td>
<td>'a hall'</td>
<td>มักภูมิที่นนท์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>มักภูมิสุนทรี</td>
<td>'a den'</td>
<td>มักภูมิสุนทรี</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(face-to-be) plane&quot;</td>
<td>นักเครื่อง</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(season-to-be) dry&quot;</td>
<td>นักชีวิต</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(face-to-be) new&quot;</td>
<td>นักใหม่</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(thorn-to-be) red&quot;</td>
<td>นักแดง</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(doctor-to-be) wild&quot;</td>
<td>มัก tây</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(king's grandson-to-be) royal&quot;</td>
<td>มัก反映出</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(a dog-to-be) crazy&quot;</td>
<td>มักเบา</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(betal-to-be) foreign&quot;</td>
<td>มักฟ้าน้ำ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(bear-to-be) white&quot;</td>
<td>มิข้าว</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(ink-to-be) red&quot;</td>
<td>มักแดง</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(ink-to-be) green&quot;</td>
<td>มักเขียว</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(pig-to-be) wild&quot;</td>
<td>มักที่น้ำ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(hall-to-be) high&quot;</td>
<td>มักที่บันได</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(room-to-be) spacious&quot;</td>
<td>มักภูมิที่นนท์</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;(room-to-be) private&quot;</td>
<td>มักภูมิสุนทรี</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
họ:y-khôm  'a freshwater snail, genus viviparous'  (shell-fish-to be bitter)
họ:y-sạn  'a conch shell'  (shellfish-to be white)
hوء-họ:m  'an onion'  (head-to be fragrant)
hوء-lá:n  'a bald head'  (head-to be bald)
hوء-lế:m  'a headland'  (head-to be pointed)
hin-số:khrô:k  'rocks which are a hazard to ships'  (stone-to be dirty)
hìn-??cìn  'a marble'  (stone-to be weak)
hưnsu大象-sả:man  'an ordinary partnership with unlimited liability'  (partner-to be ordinary)
heit-rá:y  'an accident'  (cause-to be fierce)
lek-klâ:  'steel'  (iron-to be strong)
law-rá:y  'gangsters'  (group-to be fierce)
lâ:w-thiên  'bootleg whisky'  (alcohol-to be illegal)
mây-thièm  'an artificial silk'  (silk-to be artificial)
a:ka:n-phîap 'serious condition' (condition-to be in serious condition)
a:ka:n-làjle'i 'hesitating manner' (condition-to be uncertain)
a:rom-khān 'humor' (temper-to be amused)
a:yû-yî:n 'long life' (age-to be long)
a:hâ:n-phîseit 'special food' (food-to be special)
a:hâ:n-wà:n 'special food' (food-to be free)
a:hâ:n-khâ:w 'food with a salty taste' (food-to be starchy)
a:hâ:n-wà:n 'sweets' (food-to be sweet)
a:y-hè:n 'a dry cough' (cough-to be dry)
hè:n-wà:n 'a vacant room' (room-to be vacant)
ne:y-khè'n 'cheese' (butter-to be hard)
khorn-tì:n 'others' (person-to be other)

3.3. **Object and Adverbial as head**

This group of compound is divided into three types:

3.3.1. compounds with object as head
3.3.2. compounds with adverbial as head
3.3.3. compounds with a verb and an object as the second and the third member
3.3.1. Adverbial compounds with the object as head

This compound made of the object-verb and the first member functions as both object and head. The compound is derived from two underlying sentences: a) khon do:ysä:n 'person travel-by' and b) chá:y śāmrāp 'is-used for'. In the first derivation khon 'person' which is the subject is deleted. The second derivation could follow the lines of derivation of subject-verb compounds like má:kẖā:n 'a race horse' (horse-compete) but verbs of compounds are transitive unlike a group of compounds má:kẖā:n which contain only intransitive verbs. Otherwise the process of a derivation and a derivational deletion is same.

The following rules, the example sentences and compounds demonstrated the types:

Object-Verb compounds

1. N which the person Vt
2. N is used for V-ing

Example: .prot-doysā:n 'a bus' (vehicle-to travel by a vehicle)

1. prot ṣtō khon do:ysä:n
   vehicle which person travel-by
   "A vehicle which the person travels-by."

2. prot chá:y śāmrāp do:ysa:n
   vehicle be-used for travelling-by
   "A vehicle is used for travelling-by."
Some other examples

khêtæː-chaː:y  'tool' (implement-to use)

tamraː-riːn  'a textbook' (text-to study)
sæt-lïːɣ  'a domestic animal' (animal-to care for)

krâpɔw-hïːw  'a carrying bag' (purse-to carry)
khɔː-kiːt  'a point worth considering' (item-to be considered)

khɔː-sæŋkeiːt  'observation' (item-to observe)
khɔː-prîːpθhîep  'a comparison' (item-to compare)
khɔː-baŋkhâp  'regulation' (item-to command)
khɔː-phûːkmat  'obligation' (item-to oblige)

khɔː-phîːtɔːrânaː  'matter for consideration' (item-to carefully consider)

khɔː-sɔːkɔːy  'doubt' (item-to doubt)
khɔː-yókwen  'exception' (item-to exempt)
khɔː-rankiːt  'objection' (item-to mind)
khɔː-sânyaː  'the provision of a contract' (item-to promise)

khɔː-sâŋː  'proposals' (item-to propose)
kʰɔː-həː  'allegation' (item-to search)
kʰɔː-haŋː  'justification' (item-to quote)
kʰɔː-hâːːrtː  'matters for consideration' (item-to consult)

khɔːŋ-kin  'edibles' (thing-to eat)
khọ:ə-kamnan 'a gift' (thing-to give)
khọ:ə-len 'a toy' (thing-to play)
krə:da:n-thi:p 'kickboard' (board-to kick)
krə:da:n-phɨŋ 'a backrest' (board-to lean against)
ño:n-chute 'credit' (money-to believe in)
ño:n-samrə 'reserve fun' (money-to reserve)
ño:n-da:y 'income' (money-to receive)
ño:n-thə:n 'small money' (money-to deposit)
ño:n-phə:m 'additional allowance' (money-to add)
thə:e-sa:p 'a lake' (sea-to cure)
phən-chalie 'average result' (result-to distribute evenly)
phən-phəlɨt 'produce (of the forms)' (result-to produce)
phən-toːptə:n 'reward' (result-to compensate)
phɨ:t-plə:k 'cultivated plant' (vegetation-to cultivate plants)
phlə:ŋ-khap 'a song' (song-to sing)
phlə:ŋ-suət 'a hymn' (song-to pray)
phən-khucay 'a trusted friend' (friend-to trust)
fən-plə:m 'false teeth' (tooth-to falsify, fake)
phə:p-khiro 'a drawing' (picture-to draw)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phâ:p-thâ:y</th>
<th>'a photograph'</th>
<th>(picture-to photograph)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phâ:sâ:phû:t</td>
<td>'spoken language'</td>
<td>(language-to speak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phâ:sâ:khîen</td>
<td>'written language'</td>
<td>(language-to write)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mâ:-châ:y</td>
<td>'a dispatch rider'</td>
<td>(horse-to ride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mie-kêp</td>
<td>'a mistress'</td>
<td>(wife-to keep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:-su`p</td>
<td>'tobacco'</td>
<td>(medicine-to draw on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:-tâq</td>
<td>'tobacco in the form of slabs'</td>
<td>(medicine-to put up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya±chi:t</td>
<td>'an injection'</td>
<td>(medicine-to inject)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:-se:ptit</td>
<td>'a habit-forming drug'</td>
<td>(medicine-to consume and adhere to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôt-châ:w</td>
<td>'a taxi, a rented car'</td>
<td>(vehicle-to rent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôt-khên</td>
<td>'a wheelbarrow'</td>
<td>(vehicle-to push)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôt-thi:p</td>
<td>'a bicycle'</td>
<td>(vehicle-to shove away with the foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôt-lâ:k</td>
<td>'a rickshaw'</td>
<td>(vehicle-to carry, pull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rûp-châ:ya</td>
<td>'a photograph'</td>
<td>(picture-to project on a screen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r̥tə-phusə</td>
<td>'a tugboat'</td>
<td>(boat-to connect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-câ:ñ</td>
<td>'an employee'</td>
<td>(offspring-to hire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-bıt</td>
<td>'a doornob'</td>
<td>(ball-to twist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lês:k-ləməp</td>
<td>'ordinal number'</td>
<td>(number-to order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-liəq</td>
<td>'a step-child'</td>
<td>(offspring-to care for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-la:y</td>
<td>'one always picked on'</td>
<td>(offspring-to chase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-khit</td>
<td>'an abacus'</td>
<td>(ball-to think)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-thə:y</td>
<td>'stakes drawn into a tree for easy climbing'</td>
<td>(ball-to throw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lû:k-rabə:t</td>
<td>'a bomb'</td>
<td>(ball-to break out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wàttu-prəxɔŋ</td>
<td>'aim, object'</td>
<td>(material-to desire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùn-dâ:yə́e</td>
<td>'interest (in a matter of gain or loss)'</td>
<td>(part-to gain and loss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùn-rum</td>
<td>'the group as a whole'</td>
<td>(part-to mix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùn-təlt</td>
<td>'discount'</td>
<td>(part-to reduce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sə:w-chá:y</td>
<td>'a maidservant'</td>
<td>(young woman-to use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sən-chə:n</td>
<td>'a bright light'</td>
<td>(ray-to scatter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>séy-kɔ:k</td>
<td>'sausage'</td>
<td>(intestines-to fill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣt: phim</td>
<td>'newspaper'</td>
<td>(book-to paint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣt: rīen</td>
<td>'a school textbook'</td>
<td>(book-to study)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lūm-phra:n</td>
<td>'a trap, a pitfall'</td>
<td>(hole, pit- to camouflage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ay-phôn</td>
<td>'a jet of gas'</td>
<td>(vapor-to spray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khâ:w-phät</td>
<td>'fried rice'</td>
<td>(rice-to fry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khâ:w-tôm</td>
<td>'boiling rice'</td>
<td>(rice-to boil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khâ:w-khôt:tsâna:</td>
<td>'propaganda'</td>
<td>(news-to publicize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khâ:w-wīca:n</td>
<td>'criticism'</td>
<td>(news-to criticize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khêt-khrō:pkhrō:n</td>
<td>'a territorial possession'</td>
<td>(boundary- to occupy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khêt-hūmphâ:m</td>
<td>'forbidden grounds'</td>
<td>(boundary- to forbid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khêm-chít</td>
<td>'a hypodermic syringe'</td>
<td>(needle-to pierce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khôn-chá:y</td>
<td>'a servant'</td>
<td>(person-to use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kham-kla:w</td>
<td>'a saying'</td>
<td>(word-to say)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kham-sânya:</td>
<td>'promise'</td>
<td>(word-to promise)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kham-che:n  'invitation' (word-to invite)
kham-to:p  'answer' (words-to answer)
kham-tha:m  'question' (word-to quest)
kham-bo:k  'dictation' (word-to tell)
kham-so:n  'doctrine' (word-to teach)
kham-saŋ  'order' (word-to order)
cut-rum  'a center' (point-to combine)
cut-prasoc  'aim' (point-to want)
 thi-maj  'a target' (place-to aim at)
nam-kin  'drinking water' (water-to eat)
nam-cim  'dip' (water-to dip into)
nam-`op  'scents' (water-to fume)
nam-chup  'water mixed with silver element to melt with brass'
pt:o-n-phok  'a revolver' (gun-to carry on one's person)

3.3.2. Adverbial compounds with an adverbial head

Subject and verb located in the second and the third position.
Of compounds with adverbials as the first member, there are a few examples of which the second and third members are the underlying subject and verb respectively of the innermost embedded sentence. The chá:y sâmrap derivation is not appropriate for these compounds. The relative clause derivation of compounds for r'tdu:-baymá:y-ruôŋ 'as autumn' serves as an example of this type of derivation.

The following analysis of cpds demonstrates the relation of the subject-verb-adverbial phrase with the underlying structure.

| Compounds with Adverbial-Verb as head | N1-N2-V | N1 which N2 V1 |

Example:
rdú:-baymá:y-ruôŋ 'an autumn'
(second-leaf-to fall in)
rdú: thî: baymá:y ruôŋ
season in which leaf falls
"The season in which the leaf falls."

Some other examples
rdú:-ba:ymá:y-phîlî? 'the spring' (season-leaf-to bud)
rdú:-nâm-thûôm 'a flood season' (season-water-to over flow)
3.3.3. Adverbial compounds with a verb and an object as the second and the third members.

There are two derivations of these compounds:

a) an indirect derivation ฆ่าย สามรัศโปร 'is-used for keeping' which is an adverbial phrase to control the object completely, and
b) a direct derivation roŋ-kèp-rót 'a garage' (hall-keep-vehicle) which still leaves three members without deleting any member.

The transformational derivation of cpds is illustrated with rules and sentence structures, like:

Adverbial-Verb-Object cpds

N₁ V N₂

1. N₁ is used for V-ing N₂

2. N₁ V N₂

Example:

roŋ-kèp-rót 'a garage' (hall-to keep-vehicle)

1. roŋ chá:y sàmràp kèp rót
   hall be-used for keeping vehicle.
   "The hall is used for keeping the vehicle!"

2. roŋ kèp rót
   hall keep vehicle
   "The hall keeps the vehicle."

Some other examples

còtmá:y-nénam-tue 'a letter of recommenda-
   (letter-to recommend-self)

hôŋ-kin-qà:hà:n 'a dining room'
   (room to eat-food)

hôŋ-kèp-khò:ŋ 'a store room'
   (room-to store-thing)
họm-ráp-khé:k 'a drawing room' (root-to receive-guest)
họm-a:n-nǎnst: 'a study room' (room-to read-book)
họm-khâ:y-túe 'a box office' (room-to sell-ticket)
ro:nân-tham-krâdaít 'a paper factory' (factory-to make-paper)
ro:nân-tham-námta:n 'a sugar factory' (factory-to make-sugar)
ro:n-kâm-nâmman 'an oil refinery' (hall-to refine-oil)
ro:n-khâ:sat 'a slaughterhouse' (hall-to kill-animal)
kòp-sà:y-mâ:y 'a carpenter's plane' (fog-to push-wood)
krâdaít-khién-côtmâ:y 'stationery' (paper-to write-letter)
krâdaít-chét-kôn 'copying paper' (paper-to copy-matter)
kôm-t-chét-kôn 'toilet paper' (paper-to wipe-bottom)
kôm-t-hô:-khô:j 'wrapping paper' (paper-to wrap-thing)
kôn-tha:y-rú:p 'a camera' (pipe-to transfer-snap)
kêm-yép-phâ: 'a sewing needle' (needle-to sew-cloth)
kêm-chë:t-ya: 'a hypodermic syringe' (needle-to pierce-medicine)
khâː-phaː:n-prâːtuː 'admission fee' (fee-to pass-
door)
khâː-khrom-chîːp 'cost of living' (fee-to save-
life)
khâː-châː:w-bâːn 'a house rent' (fee-to rent-
house)
khâː-puɔːy-kaː:n 'commission' (fee-to lose-
activity)
kham-hâː-y-kaːn 'the testimony' (word-to give-
matter)
chôːn̩-khâː:y-tûː 'a ticket window' (opening-to sell-
ticket)
chôːn̩-râp-ŋên 'pay-in window' (opening-to receive-money)
chôːn-kin-khâː:w 'spoon and fork' (spoon-to eat-
rice)
chôːn-tâk-keːŋ 'a curry spoon' (spoon-to dip
up-soup)
caːn-kin-khâː:w 'a dining plate' (dish-to eat-
rice)
tô-khîɛn-nâːŋ ː̃ 'a writing table' (table-to write-
book)
tô-kîn-khâː:w 'a dining table' (table-to eat-
rice)
tô-tham-ŋâːn 'an office desk' (table-to do-
work)
tô-râp-ŋên 'a counter' (table-to receive-money)
tô-râp-khêːk 'a drawing table' (table-to receive-guest)
thɔː-səy-pəŋ 'a power jar' (jar-to put in-powder)
thiː-coːt-rɒt 'a parking space' (place-to park-vehicle)
thiː-khiə-bûriː 'an ashtray' (place-to knock-cigarette)
thiː-tham-kan 'an office' (place-to do-work)
thiː-tham-kanprásaːni 'a post office' (place-to do-post)
thiː-prəchum-soŋ 'a meeting place of monks' (place-to meet-monks)
thiː-fəŋ-soŋ 'a burial ground' (place-to bury-corpses)
thiː-wəy-soŋ 'a morgue' (place-to keep-corpses)
krapəːsəy-sataŋ 'a change purse' (bag-to insert-coin)
khrtəŋ-kəw-khāːw 'harvesting machine' (device-to harvest-rice)
krhəːŋ-nuət-khāːw 'threshing machine' (device-to thresh-rice)
khṛtəŋ-kamnəːt-fayfáː 'electric generator' (device-to produce electricity)
khrtrəŋ-len-caːnσiːŋ 'record player' (device-to play-disc)
khrnəŋ-khīt-leːk 'a calculator' (device-to think-number)
khrnəŋ-tiː-khāy 'an egg beater' (device-to beat-egg)
bòt-loŋ-thọ:t 'penal code' (chapter-to put down-punishment)

bàt-phaːn-pratuː 'an admission ticket' (ticket, card,-to pass-door)

bát-ʔɔː:k-siæŋ 'a ballot' (card-to send out-voice)

bát-prácam-tue 'identity card' (card-to keep with-self)

bie-prákan-phay 'insurance premium' (money-to insure-danger)

bie-tɔː-sâ:y 'a pittance to keep body and soul to-gether' (money-to join-entrails)

bie-tham-khán 'a compensation' (money-to make-self-confidence)

baːy-mɔː:p-chantháq 'power of attorney' (bill-to give-allowance)

bay-ráŋ-ŋen 'a receipt' (bill-to receive-money)

bay-beːk-ŋen 'a withdrawal slip' (bill-to withdraw-money)

bay-sāŋ-yaː 'a medical prescrip- (bill-to order-tion' medicine)

bay-Ẹːŋ-khwaiːm 'a notification' (bill-to tell-matter)

bay-beːk-thanŋ 'a pass' (bill-to open-way)

bay-beːk-roːŋ 'a permit for a ship (bill-to open-ditch) to pass a check point'

phâː-khulum-thiːnɔːn 'a bedspread' (cloth-to cover up-bed)
phâː-chét-tue: 'a towel' (cloth-to wipe-body)
phâː-chét-mì: 'a nākin' (cloth-to wipe-hand)
phâː-chét-nâː: 'a handkerchief' (cloth-to wipe-face)
phâː-chét-môː: 'cloth-for cleaning pots and pans' (cloth-to wipe-pot)
phâː-puː-tóː? 'tablecloth' (cloth-to cover-up-table)
phâː-khlum-nâː: 'a veil' (cloth-to cover-face)
phâː-phân-khōː: 'scarf' (cloth-to tie-neck)
phâː-phuː:k-khōː: 'necktie' (cloth-to tie-neck)
phâː-phân-phîːs: 'bandage' (cloth-to tie-wound)
 mâː:t-tat-lêp 'a nail clipper' (knife-to cut-nail)
mâː:t-fāː:n-yusık 'a knife for slicing (knife-to slice-soft, the soft, herbaceous stalk of banana plant)
plant'
mâː:t-kōː:n-phôm 'a razor' (knife-to shave-hair)
mâː:t-tat-mûː: 'a chopper' (knife-to slice-pork)
mâː:y-khiː:t-fây 'match' (stick-to strike-fire)
mâː:y-kwan-t-yâː 'a broom' (stick-to sweep-grass)
mâː:y-kaw-lâː 'a back scratcher with a long handle' (stick-to scratch-back)
mâː:y-khwâː:n-ste 'a coat hanger' (stick-to hang-coat)
mâː:y-thâː:w-khêː:n 'an armrest' (stick-to share-up-arm)
yaː-khâːː-mâːsːŋ 'an insecticide' (medicine-to kill-insect)
ya:-khrö:p-cäkkrawa:n  'a broadspectrum drug' (medicine-cover over-universe)
ya:-chit-yu  'a mosquito spray' (medicine-to spray-mosquito)
ya:-chu:-kamlw  'a tonic' (medicine-to make-power)
ya:-lɔp-mɔk  'erasing solution' (medicine-to erase-ink)
ya:-kɛ:-bìt  'a medicine for dysentery' (medicine-to relieve-dysentry)
ya:-sì:fan  'a dentifrice' (medicine-to brush-tooth)
rot-dà-p-hłe:n  'a fire engine' (vehicle-to extinguish-fire)
rǎ:n-khâ:y-ya:  'a pharmacy' (store-to sell-medicine)
rǎ:n-khâ:y-khɔ:n  'a store' (store-to sell-thing)
rǎ:n-khâ:y-ʔa:ha:n  'a restaurant' (store-to sell-food)
rǎ:n-❞at-phɔm  'a beauty parlor' (store-to roll-hair)
rǎ:n-tàt-phà:  'a tailor's' (store-to cut-cloth)
rǎ:n-tàt-phɔm  'a barber's' (store-to cut-hair)
rǎ:n-sàk-phà:  'a laundry' (store-to wash-cloth)
rte-banthük-sinkhâ:  'a cargo carrier' (ship-to load-cargo)
rte-banthük-khrisbin  'an aircraft carrier' (ship-to load-aircraft)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ro:n-lieng-dek</strong></td>
<td>'an orphanage'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ro:n-kêp-khêng</strong></td>
<td>'a godown'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ro:n-sák-phâ:</strong></td>
<td>'a laundry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôm-chù-chî:p</strong></td>
<td>'a parachute'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hô:-du:-da:w</strong></td>
<td>'an observatory'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hô:n-khá:y-tuê</strong></td>
<td>'a ticket booth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hin-láp-mî:t</strong></td>
<td>'a whetstone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>?attle:-lê:k-ôen</strong></td>
<td>'a rate of exchange'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>?a:ng-liap-plâ:ng</strong></td>
<td>'a fish bowl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>?a:ng-kêp-nâm</strong></td>
<td>'a steamer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>?a:ng-la:n-nâ:</strong></td>
<td>'a basin for cleaning the face and hand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>?u:-to:-rte</strong></td>
<td>'a shipyard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thi-khow:n-ste</strong></td>
<td>'a coat hanger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thô:t-prâhâ:n-chi:wît</strong></td>
<td>'a capital punishment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thana:kha:n-?om-sîn</strong></td>
<td>'a saving bank'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Hall-to car for child
- Hall-to keep thing
- Hall-to wash cloth
- Umbrella-to save life
- Building erected for a special purpose-to look at star
- Room-to sell ticket
- Rock-to sharpen knife
- Rate-to exchange money
- Bowl-to care for fish
- Bowl-to keep water
- Bowl-to clean face
- Place where something is put down-to construct boat
- Place-to hang coat
- Punishment-destroy life
- Bank-to save money
3.4 Adverbial compounds with transitive and intransitive verbs as the second number.

Other adverbial-head compounds have only the verb as the second member. There are two subtypes of compounds of this form:

3.4.1. Compounds are analogous to Adverbial-Verb-Object compounds except the underlying object is a pro-noun which is deleted.

3.4.2. Compounds contain intransitive verbs.

3.4.1. The derivation of compounds chá:y sámrāp like the derivation rōm-kēp-rōṭ 'a garage' (hall-to keep vehicle) but this derivation of compounds contains only two members since the third member is deleted by leaving the subject and the verb.

The following examples of the rules, the sentences and the compounds are:

(1) Transitive Adverbial-Verb compounds

1. N which the person used for V-ing
2. N is used for V-ing

Example:

khṛtaq-khién 'stationery' (implement-to write)
1. khṛtaq thī: khon chá:y sámrāp khién  
   implement which person use for  
   writing  
   "An implement which the person uses for writing;"
2. khọteq châ:y sâmrap khien

implement be-used for writing

"An implement is used for writing."

Some other examples

kham-sâq  'an order'  (word-to command)
roŋ-pháya:ba:n  'a hospital'  (hall-to nurse)
krâcôk-khâyâ:y  'a magnifying glass'  (lense-to enlarge)
krâdà:t-kôppi:  'carbon paper'  (paper-to copy)
krâdà:t-chamrá?  'toilet paper'  (paper-to purify)
krâdà:t-sáp  'bottling paper'  (paper-to blot)
krâbô:k-su:p  'the cylinder of an engine or pump'  (paper-to pump)

kàla:-khro:p  'one's own limited world'  (coconut shell-to cover)
kàp-klè:m  'savories eaten along with drinks'  (savories-to eat along with drinks)

ka:y-bo:rihâ:n  'physical exercise'  (body-to develop)
khem-klat  'a safety pin'  (needle-to fasten)
khô:-khien  'written test'  (matter-to write)
kham-chê:n  'an invitation'  (word-to invite)
kham-phû:t  'a saying'  (word-to speak)
kham-plê:  'a translation'  (word-to translate)
tue-chiân  'a binder, a joining agent'  (agent-to join)
tue-kråtham  'a reagent in chemistry'  (agent-to do)
ta+châq  'balance, scales'  (eye-to weigh)
taw-řít: 'an iron' (stove-to press)
ta:w-1y:m 'a blast furnace' (stove-to melt)
thi:śk̡ép 'a strange space' (place-to store)
phā:p-ló: 'a caricature' (picture-to mock)
wịt-kon 'a razor' (knife-to shave)
yan-lóp 'a rubber eraser' (resin, rubber-to erase)
ráin-khá: 'a stove'-to trade (shop-to trade)
rten-cam 'a jail' (horse-to confine)
raŋ-dan 'pressure' (power-to push)
raŋ-ńęp 'a storehouse' (hall-to store)
rōng-rień 'a school' (hall-to study)
rōng-camnam 'a pawnshop' (hall-to pawn)
rōng-phim 'a printing establishment' (hall-to print)
raŋ-rącnam 'a pawnshop' (hall-to receive and pawn)
rtdu:-ńępkiw 'a harvesting season' (season-to harvest)
lů:k-khít 'an abacus' (ball-to calculate)
sa:n-ńęka: 'a supreme court' (court-to petition)
sa:n-ńęthō:n 'an appellate court' (court-to appeal)
să:y-yut 'a stop wire on a bar'
sīthi-yąpyąŋ 'veto power' (privilege-to stop, restrain)
thon-thaŋ-ńę:kę:khąy 'remedial means' (way-to correct)
1. N which the person uses for V-ing
2. N which is used for the person's V-ing
3. N is used for V-ing

Example:

\textit{kra'pa:w - dənthaiη} 'a travelling bag'

(purse-travelling)
1. kràpâ:w stô khon chá:y sâmràp đêntha:n
   purse which person use for travelling
   "The purse which a person uses for travelling."

2. kràpâ:w stô chá:y sâmràp đêntha:n khô:ŋ khon
   purse which be-used for travelling of person
   "The purse which is used for a person's travelling."

3. kràpâ:w chá:y sâmràp đêntha:n
   purse be-used for travelling
   "The purse is used for travelling."

Some other examples

1. cut-còp
   'end point'
   (spot, point-to end)

2. chêːŋ-khi:ːt
   'the birth canal'
   (opening-to give birth)

3. chêːŋ-mɔːŋ
   'a peephole'
   (opening-to look)

4. thàːŋ-khâ:n
   'a runway'
   (way-to rise)

5. thàːŋ-khâ:w
   'entrance'
   (way-to go in)

6. thàːŋ-sàncːn
   'a thoroughfare'
   (way-to-travel)

7. thàːŋ-ɔː:k
   'a way out'
   (way-to go out)

8. thîː-nɔː:n
   'a bed'
   (place-to sleep)

9. thîː-khâ:y
   'a breeding place'
   (place-to lay eggs)

10. thîː-thàːmːaː:n
    'an office'
    (place-to do work)

11. thîː-thîːw
    'a place to tour'
    (place-to travel)

12. thîː-máː:
    'origin, source'
    (place-to come)

13. thîː-wâːkaːn
    'administrative office'
    (place-to direct thàng)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thirsty</th>
<th>'a seat'</th>
<th>(place-to stay)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thirsty</td>
<td>'lodging'</td>
<td>(place-to stay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niw-chí:</td>
<td>'an index finger'</td>
<td>(finger-to point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bö:ke:t</td>
<td>'source'</td>
<td>(pit-to originate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Má:náŋ</td>
<td>'a stool'</td>
<td>(horse-to sit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ya-salóp</td>
<td>'anesthetic'</td>
<td>(medicine-to lose consciousness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rábam-pórn</td>
<td>'a strip tease'</td>
<td>(dance-to be scantily clothed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom-suët</td>
<td>'a church'</td>
<td>(hall-to chant, recite prayers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rte-bin</td>
<td>'an aircraft'</td>
<td>(ship-to fly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rte-sóhkra:m</td>
<td>'a battleship'</td>
<td>(ship-to battle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ló:lden</td>
<td>'vehicles'</td>
<td>(wheel-to move along)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wøn-kho:kó:n</td>
<td>'orbit'</td>
<td>(circle-to go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wøn-wien</td>
<td>'compass'</td>
<td>(circle-to turn round and round)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-châló:q</td>
<td>'a day of celebration'</td>
<td>(day-to celebrate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-denthaq</td>
<td>'a travelling day'</td>
<td>(day-to travel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-kë:t</td>
<td>'a birthday'</td>
<td>(day-to be born)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-taiy</td>
<td>'a deathday'</td>
<td>(day-to die)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-saksit</td>
<td>'a holiday'</td>
<td>(day-to be holy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way-chára:</td>
<td>'old age'</td>
<td>(age, stage of life-to be aged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way-num</td>
<td>'young age'</td>
<td>(age, stage of life-to be young)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sànà:m-bin 'an airport' (field-to fly)
sànà:m-lên 'a playground' (field-to be joyful)
lù:k-kràdték 'Adam's apple' (ball-to swell carefully)
lù:k-pra:y 'shot for a shotgun' (ball-to spread)
hò:-phák 'a boarding house' (building erected for a special purpose-to stay over)
ste-nɔ:n 'pajamas' (upper garment-to sleep)
hò:ŋ-thôtlɔ:ŋ 'a laboratory' (room-to experiment)
le:n-kammːê:t 'a place of birth' (spot-to be born)
ʔattra:-rèŋ 'acceleration' (rate-to hurry)
ʔattra:-rɛw 'velocity' (rate-to be fast)
ʔaŋʔa:pnâm 'a bathtub' (bowl-to bathe)
pi:-kè:t 'a year of birth' (year-to be born)
phênt-dœintʰanŋ 'a travelling companion' (friend-to travel)
pha:wâ-khâphkhân 'a state of emergency' (state-to be in a state of critical disorder)
mum-klâp 'a reflex angle' (angle-to return)
mum-nœːy 'an angle of elevation' (angle-to raise)

3.5. Compounds with verbs without objects

This group of compounds is divided into two types due to the process of derivation:
3.5.1. Compounds without objects

3.5.2. Compounds with adjectival verbs as head

3.5.1. Adverbial compounds without objects

The derivation of this compound is like a group of compound maː-kʰaːŋ 'a race horse' which has an intransitive verb but the derivation chá:y sámːáp 'is-used for' is not appropriate for this compound so the analysis depends on the original derivation of a sentence because the verb does not need any object.

The example of the rule, the sentence and compounds are following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds without objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Ví</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

nam-kʰaːŋ  'dew'  
(water-to remain)

nam kʰaːŋ
water remain
"water remains."

Some other examples

nam-phúʔ  'foundation'  (water-to squirt out of the earth)
bue-loːy  'water lily'  (lotus-to float)
phɔːː-maːy  'a widower'  (father-to be widowed)
meː-maːy  'a widow'  (mother-to be widowed)
phēMQ-lo:y 'a pier' (platform-to float)
mā:y-riew 'a switch' (stick-to taper)
'rō:k-rāba:t 'epidemic' (disease-to extend for and wide)
lu:k-λoQ 'a lost child' (child-to be lost)
'hin-Mö:k 'stalagmite' (rock-to sprout)
'hin-yō:y 'stalactite' (rock-to hang down)
'nāk-wīc:a:n 'a commentator' (expert-to comment)
'nām-khṭn 'flood tide' (water-to raise)
'nām-ẗ̪̪ːk 'waterfall' (water-to fall)
banday-wien 'a spiral stairway' (stairs-to circle)
phon-plo:yda:y 'by-product' (result-to join in)
nōn-ta:y 'unused money' (money-to die)
nōn-fō: 'inflation' (money-to inflate)
nōn-ẗ̪̪ːk 'a low price of silver' (silver-to fall down)
nōn-khṭn 'a high price of silver' (silver-to raise up)

3.5.2. Adverbial compounds with an adjectival verb as the head.

These cpds contain the relative pronoun ən 'whose' or 'of which' in the underlying sentence. The underlying verb is a copulative adjective.
Compounds with adjectival verb as the head

N1 whose/of which N2 is Adjective Verb

Example:

\[ \text{yiq\-cay\-chue} \quad \text{'a prostitute'} \quad \text{(woman-mind-to be bad)} \]

\[ \text{yiq} \quad \text{st\-cay\-chue} \]

woman whose mind be-bad

"The woman whose mind is bad."

Some other examples

- khon-cay-sie  \quad \text{'an angry man'} \quad \text{(person-mind-to be lost)}
- khon-hue-sie  \quad \text{'a nervous person'} \quad \text{(person-head to be lost)}
- khon-cay-rew  \quad \text{'the person who becomes easily angry'} \quad \text{(person-mind-to fast)}
- khon-pa:k-kla\-\text{h}  \quad \text{'the person likes (person-mouth-be brave) to scold'}
- khon-pa:k-we:  \quad \text{'a person with cleft-lips'} \quad \text{(person-mouth-to be torn)}
- khon-pa:k-khom  \quad \text{'a cleaverly speaker'} \quad \text{(person-mouth-to be sharp)}
- khon-cay-\text{t\-a:y}  \quad \text{'an easy-believer'} \quad \text{(person-mind-to be easy-believer)}
- khon-ta:-khom  \quad \text{'the observer'} \quad \text{(person-eye-to be sharp)}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khon-cay-sùm</td>
<td>'a person with a common (person-mind-to be high)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-cay-tàm</td>
<td>'a person with a low mind' (person-mind-to be low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-cay-di:</td>
<td>'a person with a broad (person-mind-to be good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-cay-dam</td>
<td>'evil-minded' (person-mind-to be black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-hũe-sùm</td>
<td>'a pretentious (person-head-to be high)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-hũe-di:</td>
<td>'a brainy person' (person-head-to be good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-pa:k-wẹn</td>
<td>'a harlipped person' (person-mouth-to be dented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phạy-si:-suk</td>
<td>'Dendrocalamus' (bamboo-colour-to be ripe (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọ:-nám-rón</td>
<td>'a hot spring' (pond-water-to be hot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin-thay-ŋa:m</td>
<td>'the land of beautiful Thai-girls esp. the name of one of Thailand's villages'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phẹt-nám-nẹ</td>
<td>'a diamond of the first water which is the best one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phleŋ-thay-de:m</td>
<td>'oldest Thai music' (song-Thai-to be first)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co:rakhẹ:-thọp-lẹ́tẹ́</td>
<td>'a crocodile' (crocodile-stomach-to be yellow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
co:rakhê:hâ:n-ya:w  'a wellknown Thai song in classical style' (crocodile-tail-to be long)

rte-hâ:n-ya:w  'a long boat with a small motor driving a propeller at the end of a long shaft' (boat-tail-to be long)

khon-ta:-bo:t  'the blind' (person-eye-to be blind)

khon-hû:-nuè:k  'the deaf-person' (person ear-to be deaf)

khon-hû:-baw  'a credulous person' (person ear-to be light)

khon-khâ:-dûen  'short-legged person' (person leg-to be cut off)

ka:nke:n-khâ:-ya:w  'long trousers' (trousers leg-to be long)

ka:nke:n-khâ:sân  'shorts' (trousers leg-to be shorts)