CHAPTER IV

4. Coordinate compounds

In these compounds two members are put together by co-ordinate conjunction.

They are divided into:

4.1. Co-ordinate cpds of nouns

4.2. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of nouns

4.3. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of verbs

4.4. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of adjectival verbs

4.1. Co-ordinate cpds of nouns

The co-ordinating conjunction le 'and' connects the first member and the second member to form a noun phrase which is a source of these compounds. For example the compound phō:-mē: 'parents' is derived from phō: le mē: 'father and mother'. This is very similar to Dvanda Samasa in Pali like ma:ta:-pitaro from the phrase ma:ta: ca pita: 'mother and father'.
In the case of noun phrases, the coordinate rule would select the appropriate nouns from the conjoined sentences and places them under the same noun phrase with _buckets_ between them. The co-ordinating conjunction _buckets_ that appears in noun phrase and is deleted by leaving two members.

Example:

phò:-mè: 'parents' (father-mother)
phò: le? mè:
father and mother
"The father and the mother."

Some other examples

phi:-nò:ŋ 'relatives' (older sibling-younger sibling)

pet-kày 'a barnyard fowl' (duck-chicken)

phi:-pà:-nà:-à: 'a group of relatives' (older-sibling-father's or mother's elder sister-mother's younger brother or sister-father's younger brother or sister)

khlt:n-lom 'a storm' (weave-wind)

ý ste-su) 'fierce animals' (tiger-lion)
phó:wme:  'parents'    (father-mother)
ra:k-ɔaw   'root'    (root-base of plant)
thùj-na:  'a field'    (open field-rice field)
phák-ya: 'vegetation'    (vegetation-grass)
nám-thá:  'water'    (water-landing)
ste-phá:  'clothing'    (upper garment-cloth)
kamlag-re:ŋ  'power'    (strength-power)
khun-khwa:mdí:  'goodness'    (virtue-goodness)
khun-khâ:  'value'    (virtue-value)
kâp-khâ:w  'curry'    (curry-rice)

An example of this is sat-pà: 'a wild animal' (animal-forest). The sentences reflecting the relationship between sat le? pa: 'animal and forest'.
The following example of sentences reflecting the relationship of Co-ordinate compounds.

1. sàt ɪt̚ t̚r̚k̚r̚ k n̠y p̚
   animal which settle in forest
   "The animal which settles in the forest."

2. sàt ɪt̚ ɐ:ʃ̚y̚ː  n̠y p̚
   animal which dwell in forest
   "The animal which does not dwell in the forest."

3. sàt ɪt̚ k̚ɛ:t n̠y p̚
   animal which be-born in forest
   "The animal which was born in the forest."

4. sàt ɪt̚ ɐ:ʃ̚ y̚ː p̚
   animal which depend-on forest
   "The animal which depends on the forest."

5. sàt ɪt̚ pr̚ c̚  n̠y p̚
   animal which inhabit forest
   "The animal which inhabits the forest."

6. sàt ɪt̚ m̚y̚ː n̠y p̚
   animal which be-available in forest
   "The animal which is available in the forest."

7. sàt ɪt̚ t̚y̚ː  n̠y p̚
   animal which be-located in forest
   "The animal which is located in the forest."
Some other examples of Coordinate compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sàt-nám</td>
<td>'an aquatic animal'</td>
<td>(animal-water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sàt-mtàŋ</td>
<td>'a domestic animal'</td>
<td>(animal-city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kày-pàː</td>
<td>'a jungle fowl'</td>
<td>(cock-forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kày-bàːn</td>
<td>'a domestic fowl'</td>
<td>(cock-village)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaː-nàmkhem</td>
<td>'a seafish'</td>
<td>(fish-salty-water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūː-pàː</td>
<td>'a wild boar'</td>
<td>(pig-forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùnàk-pàː</td>
<td>'a fox'</td>
<td>(dog-forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-krun</td>
<td>'city people'</td>
<td>(person-city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-tâːy</td>
<td>'a southerner'</td>
<td>(person-south)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naːŋ-fàː</td>
<td>'an angel'</td>
<td>(lady-sky)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phiː-pàː</td>
<td>'a forest demon'</td>
<td>(ghost-forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaːw-ciːn</td>
<td>'Chinese'</td>
<td>(dweller-China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaːw-tàlaːt</td>
<td>'market people'</td>
<td>(dweller-market)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other major subdivision involves the diagnostic sentence being embedded at a deeper level, specifically as the nominalized object of the preposition sàmràp 'for' in the
verb phrase chá:y sāmrāp 'to be used for'. An example of this
type is hō:m-khrue 'a kitchen' (room-kitchen) the sentence
reflecting the relationship of between hō:m le? khrue 'room and
kitchen'

The following examples of sentences reflecting the re-

ductive relationship of Coordinate compounds.

1. hō:m sī chā:y sāmrāp khrue
   room which be-used for kitchen
   "The room which is used for the kitchen."

2. hō:m sī khon chā:y sāmrāp khrue
   room which person use for kitchen
   "The room which a person used for the kitchen."

3. hō:m sī khon chā:y sāmrāp thūrā? pen khrue
   room which person used for an activity is kitchen
   "The room which a person used for an activity is kitchen."

Three sentences above cover over Dependent compounds with a
dative case.

Some other example of Coordinate compounds

we:la:-kla:nkhī:n  'a middle of the
   (time-middle of the
   night')  (night)

ηa:n-wicay  'a research work'
   (work-research)

sā:y-tho:rāsāp  'a telephone line'
   (line-telephone)
4.2. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of nouns

Co-ordinate conjunction is put between the first noun and the second noun in order to turn the meaning of both nouns into intensifying or assimilation. When two nouns appear in a phrase and do not reflect the intensifying meaning, they appear in a sentence and then reflect the intensifying meaning for example:

Progressive meaning: thêu-chá:m 'dishes' (cup-dish)

chán lámj thêu lê? cha:m
I wash cup and dish
"I wash dishes."

Regressive meaning: yâ:t-mít 'relatives' (relative-friend)

yâ:t lê? mít khơmj raw yù: relative and friend of us live nay tambon ní:
in village this
"Our relatives live in this village."
Reciprocal meaning: wue-khwa:y 'cattle'
(cow-buffalo)
wue lé? khwa:y yo:m (phîeeâ?) kinya: nay thûp diewk.
cow and buffalo allow (to) graze in field same
"The cattles are allowed to graze in the same field."

Intensifying co-ordinate cpds of nouns can be divided into
three subtypes:

4.2.1. Progressive: which has the meaning of the second
noun

4.2.2. Regressive: which has the meaning of the first
noun

4.2.3. Reciprocal: which has the common-meaning of two
nouns

4.2.1. Compounds with a progressive meaning
N1 and N2 = N1 → N2
Example: thûey-châ:m
(cup-dish)
thûey lé? châ:m
cup and dish

Some other examples:
kamlañ-re:n 'power' (strength-power)
khun-khwa:mdî: 'goodness' (virtue-goodness)
khun-khâ: 'value' (virtue-value)
lam-tha:n  'a stream'  (courseway-stream)
phiw-nâŋ  'skin'  (surface-skin)
sie-phâ:  'clothing'  (upper garment-cloth)
rû:p-sho:m  'a figure'  (shape-figure)
woŋ-sâkun  'a family'  (race-family)
wa:râ-dîthi:  'a day'  (time-day)
hû-e-kâlo:k  'a skull'  (head-skull)
pâ-doŋ  'a jungle'  (forest-jungle)
lû:k-la:n  'offspring'  (child-offspring)
rû:p-lâksanâ?  'an appearance feature'  (picture-character)

4.2.2. Compounds with a regressive meaning

N1 and N2 -> N1  <->  N2

Example:  yâ:t-mît  (relatives')
(relative-friend)

yâ:t  lé’  mit
relative and friend

Some other examples:
phi-sâŋ  'a ghost'  (ghost-spirit)
mit-phrá:  'knives'  (knife-jungle knife)
râ:k-ôaw  'root'  (root-base of plant)
hû-e-nâ:  'head, chief'  (head-face)
?a:ka:n-kîriya:  'a manner'  (manner-behaviour)
phàk.yâ: 'vegetation' (vegetation-grass)
we:la:-nâ:thi: 'time' (time-minute)
ple:w-fây 'flame' (flame-fire)
kòt-mâ:y 'the law' (rule-warrant)
kàp-khâ:w 'curry' (curry-rice)
nâm-thâ: 'water' (water-pool)
yùn-rîn 'mosquitoes' (mosquito-gnat)
mòt-më:m 'ants' (ant-insect)
dët-lom 'sunlight' (sunlight-wind)
thonâ:nhîntâ:m 'the road' (road-way)

4.2.3. **Compounds with reciprocal meaning**

N₁ and N₂ = N₁ ↔ N₂

Example:

wue-khâ:y 'cattle' (cow-buffalo)
wue lè? khâ:y
cow and buffalo

Some other examples

phi:-nô:m 'relatives' (elder sibling-younger sibling)
pe:t-kà:y 'a barnyard fowl' (duck-chicken)
thûm-na: 'a field' (open field-rice field)
khruò-rotch 'a family' (kitchen-household)
èn-tho:j 'money' (silver-gold)
din-fá: a:ka`t  'climate'  (earth-sky-air)
lom-fá: a:ka`t  'climate'  (wind-sky-air)
fõn-fá: a:ka`t  'weather'  (raining-sky-air)
khlî:n-lom  'a storm'  (water-wind)
lom-fón  'a storm'  (wind-raining)
phüe-mie  'a married couple'  (husband-wife)
phuəq-ma:lay  'a garland'  (garland-garland, flower)
phê:tî-phô:n  'a plant and its products'  (vegetable-fruit)
pha:rá-kît  'the work to be done'  (burden-activity)
mu:n-fô:y  'rubbish'  (dung-trivial details)
mai:y-nuêm  'a splint'  (stick-boxing glove)
rû:p-phâ:p  'a picture'  (picture-picture)
rtên-hô:  'a bridal house'  (house-building erected for special purpose)
lam-klo:n  'a gun barrel'  (classifier for cylindrical object-pipe)
sînlâpà-útcha:  'arts and sciences'  (art-science)
sâthâ:n-thî:  'a place'  (place-place)
ste-ka:nkem  'a suit of clothes'  (upper garments-trousers)
nâ:-ta:  'a countenance, a look'  (face-eye)
num-sâ:w  'young people'  (young man-young woman)
hîn-phâ:  'a cliff, rock, stone'  (rock-cliff)
thêt:y-kham  'wording'  (word-word)
banthât-thâm  'a convention, rule'  (horizontal line-basis)
bîda:-ma:n-da:  'parents'  (father-mother)
khru:-?a:ca:n  'teachers'  (teacher-teacher)
rêt-phe:  'craft of all description'  (boat-raft)
bân-rê:tén  'a habitation'  (house-house)
rô t-rê  'a vehicle'  (car-ship)
yî-cho:y  'a woman and a man'  (woman-man)
sâmùt-dinsô:  'stationery'  (notebook-pencil)
pu:-pla:  'food used for cooking'  (crab-fish)
khâ:w-pla:  'food'  (rice-fish)
khâ:w-khô:ŋ  'belongings'  (rice-article)
maːk-phlu:  'the areca palm and the betel leaves'  (areca-betal leaves)
pù:-ya:  'paternal grandparents'  (father's father)
ta:-ya:y  'maternal grandparents'  (mother's father)
y  steːšiŋ  'fiârce animals'  (tiger-lion)
but-phanráya: 'wife and children' (child-wife)
phí-sá:n-namná:má:y 'gods of the forest' (ghost-fabulous animal-wolf nymph)

4.3. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of verbs

Co-ordinate compounds. The co-ordinate conjunction lé? 'and' connects the first verb to the second verb in order to turn the meaning of both verbs into intensifying or assimilation. Actually these compounds are derived from verbal phrases like Co-ordinate cpds of nouns but being developed into a clause by addition of a subject.

They are divided into three subtypes:

4.3.1. Progressive: which has the meaning of the second verb
4.3.2. Regressive: which has the meaning of the first verb
4.3.3. Reciprocal: which has the common-meaning of two verbs

4.3.1. Compounds with a progressive meaning

\[ V1 \text{ and } V2 \Rightarrow V1\longrightarrow V2 \]
\[ S \longrightarrow \emptyset \text{ V1 and } V2 \longrightarrow V2 \]
Example: cát-tèn 'to establish' (a firm) (to manage-to establish)

Definition
Cha:wsúráttha:ni: cát lé? tèn (Bórí:òsá:tt)
Suratthani-people manage and establish (firm)
"Suratthani-people established (a firm)."
Some other examples

 tôːn-ráp
 'to receive (guests)' (to follow-to receive)

 yók-yóː
 'to praise' (to raise up-to praise)

 yók-lêː:k
 'to give up' (to raise up-to give up)

 lôː-luaŋ
 'to deceive' (to induce-to deceive)

 láː:w-riŋ
 'to study' (to tell-to study)

 soːt-soːŋ
 'to be on the lookout' (to insert-to look for)

 khruːŋ-khraːŋ
 'to groan' (to complain-to groan)

 lţk-láːp
 'to be mysterious' (to be deep-to be secret)

 hāː-phóːp
 'to find' (to search-to find)

 tiː-hàːŋ
 'to keep aloof' (to beat-to go away)

 khluː:k-khłaːŋ
 'to crawl' (to fall down-to go on all fours)

 proːy-yíːm
 'to distribute smiles' (to express (emotion)-to smile)

 soːp-pháːŋ
 'to pass an examination' (to appear examination-to pass)

 soːp-tóːk
 'to fall in one's examination' (to appear examination-to fail)
yô:k-yá:y 'to shift (to a new post)'
chè:co:n 'to reserve (a ticket)'

4.3.2. Compounds with a regressive meaning

V1 and V2 = V1 ← V2
S → V1 and V2 → V1

Example: wa:wo:n 'to warn (children)'
lo:n wa: le? wo:n (dèkèk)
she warn and beg (children)
"She warned (her children)."

Some other examples

kla:wo:hâ: 'to accuse' (to say-to search)
khôm-khi: 'to press' (to press-to ride)
khô:rô:n 'to ask for' (to beg-to cry)
khôp-khâ: 'to associate with' (to associate with-to trade)
khâm-chu: 'to support' (to support-to raise up)
câp-kum 'to arrest' (to arrest-to control)
wâ:-kla:w 'to warn' (to warn-to say)
yû:kin 'to inhabit' (to live-to eat)
khit?-a:n 'to consider' (to think-to read)
win-ten 'to run (a business)' (to run-to jump up)
sie-ha:y 'to become bad' (to spoil-to lose)
sɔ:p-sɔ:m 'to test' (to appear examination-to train)
chɔ:p-phɔ: 'to admire' (to like-to be sufficient)
khâ:w-ɔ:k 'to enter' (to go inside-to go outside)

4.3.3. Compounds with a reciprocal meaning

V1 and V2 ≠ V1 ↔ V2
S → Ø V1 and V2 → V1 ↔ V2

Example:

tɔ:k-yɛ:k 'to be disassociated'
(to break out-to separate)

Definition

phùemie tɔ:ŋ tɔ:k k'ɛ:k
married-couple must break out and separate
"A married couple must be disassociated."

Some other examples

hã:kin 'to earn one's living' (to look for (a job)-to eat)
plu:k-fã 'to establish(a son)' (to plant-to burry treasure)
ti:-kin 'to snatch away (to the price)'
( to beat-to eat (it)

tòk-łon 'to agree' (to fall-to come down)

som-waŋ 'to have one's fulfilled' (to desire-to hope)

beŋ-pan 'to apportion' (to divide-to share)

tēk-ttːn 'a group of people) to flock' (to spread-to be surprised)

dâ:y-sie 'to have sexual relation' (to receive-to give it)

chōk-tom '(boxors) to box unreally' (to box-to deceive)

ʔot-yaːk 'to starve' (to fast-to be hungry)

tēk-hak '(battle) to be decisive' (to burst out-to break out)

lóm-lálaːy '(a company) to bankrupt' (to fall down-to dissolve)

4.4. Intensifying Co-ordinate cpds of adjectival verbs

Co-ordinate compounds. A co-ordinate conjunction leʔ 'and' relates between two adjectival verbs to form some kinds of compounds.

They are divided into three subtypes:

4.4.1. Progressive; which has the meaning of the first adjectival verbs.
4.4.2. Regressive: which has the meaning of the second adjectival verbs.

4.4.3. Reciprocal: which has the common-meaning of both adjectival verbs.

4.4.1. Compounds with a progressive meaning

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Adj } V_1 \text{ and Adj } V_2 &= \text{ Adj } V_1 \rightarrow \text{ Adj } V_2 \\
S &\rightarrow \emptyset \quad \text{Adj } V_1 \text{ and Adj } V_2 \rightarrow \text{ Adj } V_2
\end{align*}
\]

Example:

sôt-șuy 'to be beautiful'

(to be pure-to be beautiful)

Definition

lo:n sôt lè? șuy

she be-pure and be-beautiful

"She is beautiful."

Some other examples

șa:jop-șa:jiem 'to be modest' (to be peaceful-to be modest)

șa:jə:-phə:phə:y 'to bedignified' (to be active-to be dignified)

mə:m-rəyəp 'to be glistening' (to be beautiful-to be glistening)

ya:k-con 'to be poor' (to be difficult-to be poor)

ya:k-λamba:k 'to be hardship' (to be difficult-to be hard)
plæw-pliæw  'to be lonesome'  (to be free-to be lonesome)
dip-di:  'to be good'  (to be raw-to be good)
yñæg-naw  'to be lonesome'  (to be sleepy-to be lonesome)

4.4.2. Compounds with a regressive meaning

Adj V1 and Adj V2 = Adj V1 ← ← Adj V2
S → Ø Adj V1 and Adj V2 → Adj V1

Example:
chæ-cha:  'to be bad'
(to be bad-to be late)

Definition:
khɔw  chæ  leʔ  cha:
he  be-bad  and  be-late
"He is bad."

Some other examples
chæ-di:
' to be bad'  (to be bad-to be good)
le:w-ra:jy
' to be bad'  (to be bad-to be fierce)
khæg-tht:
' to be stiff'  (to be strong-to be blunt)
sɔm-phɔ:m
' to be lank'  (to be long-to be thin)
ñæp-naw
' to be silent'  (to be quiet-to be alone)
sànjòp-sùk  'to be peaceful'  (to be peaceful—
to be happy)
sàduak-sàba:y  'to be convenient'  (to be convenient—
to be well)
yâ:k-cons  'to be difficult'  (to be difficult—
to be poor)
yôn-yô:  'to be shortened'  (to be shortened—
to be dropped)

4.4.3. Compounds with a reciprocal meaning

Adj V1 and Adj V2 = Adj V1 ←→ Adj V2
S → Ø  Adj V1 and Adj V2 ←→ Adj V2

Example:
khêm-khê  'to be vigorous'  (to be strict—to be
strong)

Definition
hùenâ: khêm  lê' khê
leader be-strict and be-strong
"The leader is vigorous".

Some other examples

ke:-chára:  'to be aged'  (to be aged—to be
aged)
sùsy-ne:m  'to be fine'  (to be beautiful—
to be handsome)
ke:-klà:  'to be proficient'  (to be aged—to be
brave)
khzhkreśl
's to be very strong' (to be strong-
to be strong)
saba:yi:dii
'to be happy' (to be well-to be
good)
pr̃ew-wain
'(food) to be
palatable'
(to be sour-to be
sweet)
ʔɔ:n-philə
'to be tired' (to be frail-to
be weak)
ʔɔ:n-wain
'to be gentle' (to be soft-to
sweet)