CHAPTER V

5. Verbal compounds

A combination of two or more members to form single lexical item which functions as a verb, is called a 'Verbal compound'.

These compounds are divided into:

5.1. Transitive verb cpds
5.2. Intransitive cpds

The study of Verbal cpds depends on the comparison of two phrases: one phrase is a noun-cpd and other is a cpd, similarly the comparison of two different phrases must have the criterion in distinguishing a non-cpd phrase from a cpd so we would like to propose several criteria distinguishing a phrase from a cpd as follows:

There are four criteria to analyse a given construction to decide whether it is a phrase or a cpd both in inflexional and agglutinative languages.

1. Stress pattern: In English the stress determines whether a given expression will be a phrase or a cpd. For example if the heaviest stress appears on the first member, the lower
stress appears on the second member in two member construction, the segment is taken as a cpd eg. blackbird (blēk-berd) and redcap (red-kēp) are cpds, while black bird (blēk berd) and red cap (red kēp) are phrases. This kind of stress placement will not be available as a criterion in the agglutinative language like Thai.

2. Morphophonemic changes: Mostly, morphophonemic changes may mark the distinction of a phrase from a cpd in an inflexional language like Indo-Aryan language. For instance, in Pali, bhikkhu/ssā/sangho and bhikkhusangho 'the assembly of the monks'; the first is a phrase and the second is a cpd, because the second has undergone morphophonemic changes by means of dropping the third syllable ssā of the first member. This criterion is not available in an agglutinative language like Thai.

3. Pausing: Pausing is available in a phrase, while pause is not available in a cpd. This is one of the important criteria distinguishing a cpd from a phrase.

4. Insertion: If a word can be inserted between two members of an expression, it is a phrase, if no such insertion is possible then it is a cpd. For example in Thai, it is possible to add a co-ordinating conjunction between two members phō:-mē: 'parents' phō: le? mē: 'a father and a mother' or a preposition between two members na:ybā:n 'a chief village'.
naiy khom ban 'Chief of the village'. This fourth criterion helps in making the distinction between two members and can be used in an agglutinative language like Thai.

The first and second criteria can help in distinguishing cpds from phrases in Indo-European languages like English or Pali etc, while the third and fourth criteria can help in distinguishing cpds from phrases in an agglutinative language like Thai.

According to Gray (1930:160-1) the ultimate test of distinction between a compound and a noun-compound is purely semantic has, or has not, the word-combination acquired a special and distinct connotation. If it has, it is a compound, otherwise, it is a syntactic construction (or a noun-compound)."

He states that it will be a cpd or a noun-cpd depending upon the intention of the speaker who pronounces it as two words (i.e., a non cpd) or as one word (i.e. a cpd.)

Grey emphasizes again that accent often distinguishes the meaning of cpd from a noun-cpd. For example in a cpd 'black-berry' (a special sort of berry) and in a noun-cpd 'black' berry (any berry of black colour). "Compounds are normally written as one word, which is what they really are . . . .". "In English, the components are frequently either connected by hyphens or written as two or
more words. Linguistically speaking, compounds are written as one word or as words joined by hyphens."

In Thai language accent can not be used for the test of the distinction between a non-cpd phrase and a cpd. We have another test in naming 'separation of constituents' to distinguish a non-cpd phrase from a cpd on the basis of the behavior of the elements of putative cpds in some syntactic frames. These frames are designed to test separately and vary according to the type of cpds under consideration. For instance, to distinguish collocations of two separate words from cpds when both elements are nouns, we can select the following three frames:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{th}:\text{m}: & \text{mi}: & N_1 & N_2 & \text{CL} & \text{dïw} \\
& & \text{here} & \text{there-is} & \text{single} \\
& & N_2 & \text{CL} & \hat{\text{n}:i}: & N_1 & \text{Via} & \hat{\text{m}:\text{k}} \\
& & & \text{this} & \text{very} \\
& & N_1 & \text{CL} & \hat{\text{n}:i}: & \text{pen} & \hat{\text{k}:\text{h}:\text{m}} & N_2 & \text{CL} & \hat{\text{n}:\text{n}} \\
& & & \text{this} & \text{be} & \text{of} & \text{that} \\
\end{array}
\]

In this abbreviation above, \( N \) stands for noun, CL for classifier, and Via for adjectival verbs. Sequences of two separate elements will occur in the two latter frames, but not in the former. For example, a cpd \text{kunçː:–tûː} 'key to the cabinet' can be shown to be a sequence of two elements:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{kunçː} & \hat{\text{d}:\text{i}:k} & \hat{\text{n}:i}: & \text{pen} & \hat{\text{k}:\text{h}:\text{m}} & \text{tûː} & \text{bay} & \text{nːn} \\
\text{key} & \text{clf.} & \text{this} & \text{be} & \text{of} & \text{cabinet clf.} & \text{that} \\
\end{array}
\]

"This key goes to that cabinet."
But not:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{thiː:nîː} & \text{miː} & \text{kuncoːtuː} & \text{bay} \\
\text{here} & \text{there-is} & \text{cabinet-key} & \text{clf. single}
\end{array}
\]

Other example:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{thiː:nîː} & \text{miː} & \text{námmánaːw} & \text{khuːt dìw} \\
\text{here} & \text{there-is} & \text{lemon-juice} & \text{jar (clf.) single}
\end{array}
\]

"Here is one jar of lemon juice".

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{mánaːw} & \text{lûːk} & \text{niː} & \text{nám} & \text{diː} & \text{máːk} \\
\text{lemon} & \text{clf.} & \text{this} & \text{juice} & \text{be-good} & \text{much}
\end{array}
\]

"The juice of this lemon is very good."

Certainly, this grammatical device is only partly capable of distinguishing a noun-cpd phrase from a cpd. On the basis of our analysis of Thai cpds, it is possible to predict just when the elements of cpds will fit into a frame which separate them and when they will not.

Although the separation of the constituents will completely discriminate a non-cpd phrase from a cpd, sometime, it still could fail to meet the frame test if it is a noun phrase of different type from that tested by the frame.

For noun-noun cpds, there are two such structures, coordination and apposition. Thus nám "water, fluid" followed by kroːt "acid" could be either a compound meaning "acid" or a noun phrase with nám as head and kroːt in apposition. This could easily be remedied by adding more test frames to list.
For the opposition case, we could add a frame like:

\[
\text{thî:ni:} \quad \text{mi:} \quad N_1 \quad \text{thî:} \quad \text{pen} \quad N_2
\]

here \hspace{1cm} there-is \hspace{1cm} which \hspace{1cm} be

If \(N_1\) is \(nám\) and \(N_2\) is \(krót\). This would mean "Here is a fluid which is acid."

A lot of cpds cannot be included in the prescribed frames because they have been assigned a sort of metaphorical meaning not derivable from the meaning of their members. For example, \(ta:-nám\) "underground water" (\(ta\): "sys", \(nám\) "water") will not fit into any of these word-separating frames because of its meaning. Otherwise there are other ways to test the distinction between a noun-cpd and a cpd in the analysis of Verbal cpds.

Verbal cpds are different from other cpds in the present analysis since incompatible meanings occur between a noun-cpd phrase and a cpd. It seems that these Verbal cpds are more idiomatic cpds than undiomatic cpds because two constituents of cpds are formed to function as a new single meaningful unit which has a much more specialised meaning than the meaning of separate constituents in non-cpds phrase. For instance in a cpd, \(dù:m\-nám\-phôt\-phrácan\) (to drink-honey-moon) 'to honeymoon' denotes 'to spend a honeymoon'. It is different from a non-cpd phrase \(dù:m\ nám\-phôt\) phrácan 'to drink the moon's honey' which denotes 'to drink honey produced from the moon'.
On the other hand, insertion can often distinguish a non-cpd form a cpd, for example in a non-cpd tok.ca:k ro't (to fall down-from-vehicle) 'to fall down from a vehicle,' of which the meaning is different from a cpd without an inserted preposition tok-ro't 'to miss a vehicle' which denotes '(a person) was too late for a vehicle or did not catch a vehicle.'

The comparison of a non-cpd and a cpd makes it clear that each primary meaning of two elements does not change and each element freely does its function within a phrase, while each primary meaning of two elements in a cpd is changed and each element conjoins to function as a verb which may be a transitive verb or an intransitive verb.

The intensifying meaning of Verbal cpds

The study of the intensifying meaning of Verbal cpds is similar to that of Co-ordinate cpds, since all Verbal cpds contain progressive, regressive and reciprocal meanings. This chapter is intended for the classification of the type of Verbal cpds made of the combination of verb and a noun, a verb and a verb, an adjectival verb and a noun etc. Without the classification of cpds with the intensifying meaning.

Actually, the intensifying meaning is an outcome of Idiomatic cpds in which a primary meaning of two or more elements still remain or else two primary meanings of these
elements are a reciprocal meaning within cpds after transformation.

5.1. Transitive verb cpds

Transitive verb cpds are divided into two types through the following possible combination of members:

5.1.1. Verb-Noun

5.1.2. Verb-Verb

5.1.1. Verb-Noun. The verb functions as the head and the noun function as an object or an attribute. The relation of the verb and the noun has objective relation.

The comparison of a ณณ-cpd phrase and a cpd in the following set of examples:

Example: ยับก-ทำ ะ: 'to analyse (a chemical compound)

(to separate-element)

1. Non-cpd phrase

khru: ยับก ทำ ะ: teacher separate element

"The teacher separated the element."
2. Cpd khru: ye:k-thâ:t

"The teacher analysed (a chemical compound)."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
      S
     /\  /
    Np Vp
   /  /
  N   N
```

khru: ye:k thâ:t

teacher separate element

"The teacher separated the element."

2. tree-diagram of the cpd.

```
      S
     /\  /
    Np Vp
   /  /
  N   Vt (cpd)
     /
    N
```

khru: ye:k-thâ:t

"The teacher analysed (a chemical compound)."

Some other examples

kht:n-khamsâq 'to disobey (one's boss)'

kl:m-cay 'to encourage (one's soldier)'
k`lap-ta:láp`at 'to turn upside down (to turn-side of the fan)
klá:w-khwan 'to mention (one's friend's name)' (to say of-name)
phé:-ru: 'to be a victim of trickery' (to lose-trick)
yó:k-me:k 'to speak of something (to lift up-cloud) what is not real (to draw the listener's intention)'
yó:m-cay 'to put courage into (to dye-mind) (one's followers)'
yó:k-thá:t 'to analyze (a chemical compound) (to separate-element)
rót-nám 'to sprinkle water on (the bride and groom at wedding) (to pour-water)
rom-ya: 'to treat (steel, copper) so as to give a dark' (to darken-medicine)
khwám-ba:it 'to boycott (the government) (to upset-black bowl)
ti:-khö: 'to place (one's boss)' (to his slightly-neck)
pron-lü:kyo: 'to satiate with praising (one's friend)' (to feat-to fruit marinda plant)
müen-ste 'to give up (card-game)' (to roll up-mat)
| khum-sàtì?         | 'to control (oneself)'          | (to control-emotion) |
| khum-che:n         | 'to wait and see (one's opponent)' | (to control-manner) |
| khwá:n-thó:n       | 'to eviscerate (stomach)'       | (to enlarge-stomach) |
| khâ:w-khâ:n        | 'to side with (communist party)' | (to enter-side) |
| khâ:w-nâ:e          | 'to lose (one's fun)'           | (to lose-flesh) |
| khwê:n-khô:        | 'to hang (a murderer)'          | (to hang-neck) |
| khon-tâ:e          | 'to ransack (travellers)'       | (to search-body) |
| sàkôt-cay          | 'to hyponotize (other's mind)'  | (to suppress-mind) |
| sánke:t-ka:n       | 'to observe secretarily (other person's work)' | (to observe-work) |
| râp-mt:            | 'to cope with (a situation)'    | (to receive-other hand) |
| râp-wâ:y           | 'to acknowledge (a salute)'     | (to accept-salute) |
| sàlak-lâq          | 'to endorse (a check)'          | (to sign-back) |
| sâmret-thô:t        | 'to execute (a traiter)'        | (to put-punishment) |
| sôn-cay            | 'to be interested (in a lecture)' | (to encourage-mind) |
| truet-tra:         | 'to look around (houses)'       | (to check-mark) |
| khû:-khwâ:n        | 'to threaten (boys)'            | (to force-mind) |
| khi:t-duâg          | 'to foretell (one's life)'      | (to tell-fortune) |
khat-n-cay  'to force (a lady)' (to compel-mind)
kha:w-kha:m  'to side with (relative)' (to join-right or left wing)
kha:m-nâ:  'to bypass (one's superior)' (to walk across-face)
khat-cajwa?  'to interrupt (other's affair)' (to be out-step)
ke:-mt:  'to exonerate from (responsibility)' (to resolve-problem)
?ô:p-pi:k  'to go round (flank of the enemy)' (to enfold-wings)
de:n-sâ:y  'to run (a power line)' (to join-line)
tha:y-bê:p  'to take over (one's father's manner)' (to transfer-model)
tha:y-7a:ka:t  'to ventilate (a room)' (to change-air)
top-ta:  'to deceive (somebody)' (to blind-eye)
ti:-mô:  'to have sexual intercourse with (a prostitute)' (to beat-(woman's pot)
sanjā-khun  'to pay an obligation to (parents)' (to repay-virtue)
loं-phù:n  'to lay the primer before painting (the blackboard)' (to paint-floor)
plot-chî:p  'to suicide (himself)' (to murder-beings)
plùk-cay 'to encourage (soldiers)' (to wake up-

mind)

plɔ:y-kɔ? 'to exile (revolutionary (set free-

leaders))' island

5.1.2. Verb-Verb cpd. This type of Vi cpds has two verbs as its constituents. There can be two non-cpd phrases corresponding to this verbal cpd.

The underlying relationship could be expressed by two forms phtecà? 'to' and lè? 'and'.

Example: kla:w-klɛ:r̂ 'to inform against (other)
(to say-tá pretend)

1. Non-cpd phrases khã:w kla:w V phtecà? klɛ:r̂

he say to pretend

"He said to pretend."

or

khã:w kla:w lè? klɛ:r̂

he say and pretend

"He said and pretended."

2. Cpd khã:w kla:w-klɛ:r̂

"He informed against (other)."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
| \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\
Np | Vp \\
| \downarrow | \downarrow \\
N | Dat | V \\
| khã:w | kla:w | phtecà? | klɛ:r̂ \\
\end{array}
\]
he say to pretend

"He said to pretend."

or

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
/  \\
Np \quad Vp \\
/ \quad / \\
N \quad V \quad Co \quad V \\
\text{kh\'aw} \quad \text{kla:}w \quad \text{le}\,? \quad \text{k\'e}:\eta \\
he say and pretend

"He said and pretend."
\end{array}
\]

1. tree-diagram of the cpd.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
/  \\
Np \quad Vp \\
/ \\
/ \\
N \quad V \quad Vt (cpd) \quad V \\
\text{kh\'aw} \quad \text{kla:}w \quad \text{k\'e}:\eta \\
"He informed against (others)."
\end{array}
\]

Some other examples

\[
\begin{array}{c}
biset bapi \quad \text{'to misappropriate (to crowd-to} \\
\quad (the society's shield) fund')
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{kho:s\'a}na:-chu\'en\'chie \quad \text{'to propagate (news)'} (to advertise-to} \\
\quad \text{persuade)
\end{array}
\]
thóp-thuén  'to repeat (a lesson)'

ʔɔːp-ʔum  'to foster (a child)' (to enfold-to care in one's arm)

tháːm-kháːn  'to cross question (professors)'

stm-thraːp  'to realise (one's hope)'

pət-pəw  'to get rid of (suffering)'

pəw-róːŋ  'to proclaim (a public holiday for him)'

pit-baŋ  'to keep (secret)' (to close-to hide)

phɔːn-phan  'to give (ten days) grace'

prəp-pruŋ  'to overhaul (an engine)'

kəːnəː-praːniː  'to favour (ones friends)'

khù-khên  'to frighten (a poor man)'

kʰə嘲-kʰəːn  'to desire to harm (others)'

khap-khtəw  'to fight (one opponent)'

(to double a piece of cloth, a line-to go against (the tide)

(to ask-to protest)

(of water) to percolate-to be known)

(to sweep-to blow)

(to shout-to ask for)

(to shorten-to alter)

(to adjust-to warm)

(to be kind-to be mercy)

(to browbeat-to put press on)

(to be angry-to harbor resentment against)

(to drive-to simmer)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kháp-rò:ŋ</td>
<td>'to sing (a song)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kháp-tò:n</td>
<td>'to gather into'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:n-ráp</td>
<td>'to call out in'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kháp-lày</td>
<td>'to drive out'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:t-khò:n</td>
<td>'to carp at (her'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kę-khày</td>
<td>'to rectify'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:khàma:</td>
<td>'to apologize to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kłan-kroŋ</td>
<td>'to sift (the evi-'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kłan-kleŋ</td>
<td>'to frame up (his'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krå:p-la:</td>
<td>'to take leave off'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kháŋ-khamáp</td>
<td>'to bow (to bodies)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cát-hà:</td>
<td>'to provide (food and'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sɔ:p-sɔ:m</td>
<td>'to reappear (exam'-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chùt-là:k</td>
<td>'to force (a lady) by'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mát-cam</td>
<td>'to deposit (one's'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
khít-tòk  'to solve (a problem)'  (to think-to set down)
khō:-yt:m  'to borrow'  (to beg-to borrow)
plík-tákhe:q  'to turn with one side up (a vessel)'  (to turn over-to lie at an angle)
plík-khwâm  'to turn with the face down (a vessel)'  (to turn over-to overturn)
plík-ŋâ:y  'to turn face up (a vessel)'  (to turn over-to face up)
phînît-phîkhrîj  'to scrutinize (one research work)'  (to examine-to analyze)
mâ:-hâ:  'to call on (some friends)'  (to come-to find out)
yô:m-râp  'to acknowledge (his mistake)'  (to allow-to receive)
ye:-yuen  'to be annoyed with (his wife)'  (to provoke-to disturb)
yô:k-ŋâ:yi  'to shift (to a new post)'  (to move-to change)
yt:n-yan  'to deny (his mistake)'  (to set up-to emphasize)
rô:y-krönj  'to compose (a song)'  (to bind-to consider)
khít-hên  'to imagine (him as a big man)'  (to think-to see)
khit-ʔaːn  'to mediate (a peace)' (to think-to read)
khum-khâq  'to detain (a man)' (to control-to hold)
khîten-wây  'to displace (books)' (to move-to shake)
kó-khêʔ  'to make passes at (a woman)' (to knock-to pick)
kâ:w-fâ:w  'to have an audience of (the king)' (to enter-to watch)
kâ:w-rîːt  'to profess (christianity)' (to enter-to press)
khîk-sàp  'to scold (his child)' (to know-to chop)
khlam-hâː  'to fumble (a bell)' (to fondle-to search)
khâːp-khum  'to control (one's temper)' (to combine-to take care)
sâːt-sâːk  'to interrupt (the speakers)' (to insert-to come along-side of)
sâp-thâm  'to inquire (a person's home)' (to examine-to ask for)
sâp-thâːn  'to check (a document)' (to examine-to revise)
tît-tâm  'to follow (his teachers)' (to join-to follow)
riɛn-thâm  'to ask for (instruction)' (to learn-to quest)
lót-yo:n  'to reduce (price)'  (to lower-to release)

lóp-láŋ  'to wipe out (old scores)'  (to erase-to warn)

lák-pha:  'to carry (a woman with the intention to take her to wife)'

wâ:t-khiên  'to draw (a picture)'  (to draw-to write)

sàn-sie  'to support (money to his son)'

chúp-lìeq  'to help (a young to care for)

chín-chay  'to hate (an enemy)'

sán-hà:  'to search for (the oldest postage stamps)'

cam-loŋ  'to produce (a new radio)'

ći-chay  'to urge on (his workman)'

chôm-chøy  'to love (his love)'

sát-thò:t  'to shift the blame on (one friend)'

coŋ-cam  'to put in irons (a prisoner)'

côt-cam  'to remember'  (to jot-to remember)
tiː-teː:k
'to defeat (one's opponent)
(to beat-to break out)

tɔː:n-rap
'to receive (a newcomer)
(to follow-to get)

cɔːŋ-haː
'to aim at (his gum at a lion)
(to stare-to search)

cɔːŋ-moːŋ
'to gaze at (a flying bird)
(to stare-to look at)

səːŋ-səː:n
'to instruct (a class in history)
(to order-to teach)

sav-khoː:k
'to blame (a minister)
(to chop-to beat on one's head with the back of the knife)

khum-khrɔːŋ
'to watch out (my clothes)
(to guard-to possess)

choː-kon
'to swindle (money)
(to cheat-to bend out of (someone))

ŋoː-ŋoːn
'to please (an angry man)
(to seek reconciliation with-to feel angry with)

5.2. Intransitive verb cpds

They are divided into seven types as follows:

5.2.1. V-N
5.2.2. V-V
5.2.3. N-V
5.2.4. V-Adv
5.2.5. Adj-V-N
5.2.6. N-Adj V
5.2.7 V-N-V

5.2.1 Verb-Noun. Cpds of Verb-Noun type have verbs of different case valencies. On the basis of the case frames these verbs can enter, they are classified as:

1. objective verbs
2. instrumental verbs
3. dative verbs
4. ablative verbs and
5. locative verbs

1. Objective verb: The verb in these cpds basically fits into an objective case frame. Compare the non-cpd phrase with the cpd as given below:

Example:

khwē:n-nuēm 'to quit boxing'

(to hang-boxing gloves)

1. Non-cpd phrase nākmuy khwē:n nuēm
   boxer hang boxing gloves
   "The boxer hanged boxing gloves."

2. Cpds nākmuy khwē:n-nuēm
   "The boxer quitted boxing."
1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
  Np
    N
      nákmuay
  Vp
    V
      khwê:n
    N
      nuam
```

boxer  hang  boxing gloves

"The boxer hanged boxing gloves."

2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
  Np
    N
      nákmuay
  Vp
    Vl (cpd)
      V
        N
          nákmuay
        N
          khwê:n-nuam
```

"The boxer quitted boxing."

Some other examples

tòk-khây  'to lay eggs' (to put-egg)
yêp-pä:k  'to muzzle' (to bind-mouth)
yê:nâː  'to begin a new paragraph' (to make short-page)
fâːg-khróː  'to throw off bad luck' (to strike with a downward movement-bad luck)
sàp-tue
' to change a case of wrong identity' (to change-body)

ŋom-khọːŋ
'to remain ignorant' (to dive for-alligator)

khâ:w-tríː throttle
'to show signs of imminent death' (to enter-three emissaries)

waŋ-phleːŋ
'to commit arson' (to put on-fire)

waŋ-ŋon
'to pay money before by something' (to put down-money)

waŋ-mtː
'to wash one's hand' (to put down-hand)

tɛŋ-ńarain
'to dress a shop window' (to dress-front of shop)

phit-thá:w
'to be out of step' (to displace wrongly-foot)

khtn-chtː
'to be famous' (to raise up-name)

 tôk-ruaŋ
'(paddy inflorescence) to set' (to have-ear of paddy)

khtn-tongiw
'to commit adultery with a married woman' (to climb up-red cotton tree)

khit-fay
'to strike a match' (to scrape-fire)

khtn-bamchiː
'to enter in the account books' (to send-list)

khait-ŋen
'to short of cash' (to need-money)

khait-cay
'to breath one's last' (to be not of-mind)

khait-ʔaːhain
'to be undernourished' (to need-food)
khâ:n-ya:m 'to give the counter-sign while on patrol duty'
khâ:m-samût 'to go oversea'
khâ:p-rôt 'to chauffeur'
kê:-tue 'to make amends'
khô:-tue 'to beg to be excused'
kê:-fan 'to tell a dream'
kê:-pha: 'to strip oneself of clothing'
kê:-khâdi: 'to put up a plea'
klâp-cay 'to change one’s mind'
klâp-tue 'to turn over a new leaf'
klân-wa:ca: 'to hold one’s tongue'
klân-cay 'to hold one’s breath'
phlik-sôp 'to conduct a post-mortem'
rom-thóng 'to take food a little bit to protect hunger'
ruem-âmâ:t 'to concentrate power in one hand'
yôk-khru: 'to pay one’s respect to one’s teacher'
yin-pə:w  'to do target (to shoot-target) practice'
ytːn-mtː  'to interfere' (to draw-hand)
yêːk-khiːw  'to bare one's teeth' (to separate-canine teeth)
miː-rten  'to be married' (to possess - house)
fíːn-din  'to restore the fertility of the soil by turning it'
waːj-phuːm  'to stand on one's dignity' (to show-manner)
pàw-mon  'to chant a spell' (to blow-mantra)
mūn- nâː  'to turn away one's face in embarrassment'
phíː-fan  'to have bad teeth' (to lose-teeth)
tɔːk-ñːk  '(an animal) to be delivered of a young'
phíː- phɔːm  'to have thinning hair' (to lose-hair)
tɔːt-bɔːt  'to cut short while talking'
tɔː-nãːstː  'to have a lesson' (to join-book)
tɔːt-cay  'to make a decision against one's wish'
khɔː-thәːn  'to beg for a living' (to beg-alms)
klue- bāːp  'to fear God' (to fear-sin)
klap-kham  'to go back on one's word' (to return-words)
bten-rṭag
'to twist a story, (to reverse-story) an affair'

beṅ-k-rie
'to open a dugout (to open-ship) by applying heat'

kha:-we-la
'to find ways of (to kill-time) passing the time without being bored'

khum-kamn-ṭet
'to control birth' (to control-birth)

beṅ-k-khwa:m
'to give evidence' (to declare-suit-case)

khwa:-nāmlē:w
'to return with (to grasp-liquid empty hand' water)

tan-kha:y
'to set a camp, to (to settle-camp) encamp'

khā:p-sēn
'to be on the border- (to hold with line' a mouth-line)

kht:n-khamsāq
'to revoke an order' (to opposite-order)

kht:n-lāq
'to come back to the (to return-back) house'

khā:y-hu:
'to pretend not to (to wind-ear) hear'

khro:m-rīn
'to be a householder' (to hold-house)

khro:m-sīckha:
'to observe the rules (to occupy-(properly) of the aesthetic) education'

khā:y-chā:t
'to betray one's (to sell-country) country'

khā:y-nā:
'to lose face' (to sell-face)

phāya:kō:n?-a:kā:t
'to forecast the weather' (to forecast-weather)
fan-rok
'to be born (in Thailand)'
(to bury-placenta)

plot-thähän
'to discharge soldiers (to set up free-from compulsory service)

ploːg-əːbat
'(a priest) to confess one's misdeeds (to get down, re-solve-punishment)

ploːg-boːrikhän
'(a Buddhist priest) (to get down-monk's worldly belongings before one dies)

to give away one's articles

prap-thúk
'to recount one's tale'
(to adjust-suffering)

pàn-yót
'to behave with arrogance'
(to mold-rank (of captain)

pàːt-seːt
'to take only the round fingers'
(to wipe-leavings)

peːt-chàːk
'to raise the curtain to play the drama first'
(to disclose-scenery)

pleːn-chàːt
'to become a naturalized citizen'
(to change-nation)

theːn-huéy
'to buy a lottery ticket'
(to pierce-lottery)

theːn-cay
'to divined one's mind'
(to know-mind)
yo:n-a:rom 'to take recreation' (to release-emotion)
yut-na:n 'to stop work' (to stop-work)
sie-tue 'to lose one's virginity' (to lose-one's body)
sie-liem 'to lose face' (to lose-dignity)
sie-carit 'to go mad' (to lose-spirit)
sie-khon 'to go bad' (to lose-human)
wen-thien 'to walk with lighted candles around a church' (to bring around-candle)
wa:y-thuk 'to wear mourning clothes' (to keep-suffering)
wá:y-thura' 'to leave some work to someone' (to leave-business)
wá:y-tue 'to stand on one's dignity' (to preserve-body)
wá:y-la:y 'to show one's mettle' (to discover-ability)
the:n-sa:mo: 'to weigh anchor' (to push off-anchor)
tha:s-sa:mo: 'to anchor' (to put in water-anchor)
sog-suey 'to make regular payments' (to send-poll tax)
suem-roy 'to take someone's place' (to cover-wrinkle)
sa:go-mteq '(a king) to say farewell to the populace before abdication' (to order-people)
'to blow the nose'  (to run-mucus)
'sie-sât'  'to break one pledge'  (to lose-honesty)
'sâmphât-mt:'  'to shake hands'  (to touch-hand)
'ráltk-châ:t'  'to recall a former existence'  (to remember-birth)
'râp-thâ:m'  '(a doctor, a nursing home) to look after stomach, after a pregnancy case through delivery'.
'râp-bâ:p'  'to be a scapegoat'  (to receive-sins)
'râp-phîchâ:p'  'to be responsible'  (to permit-fruit and right)
'ri:t-lû:k'  'to perform an abortion'  (to press-baby)
'riék-châ:t'  'to call out names'  (to call out-name) during a roll call'
'log-khêm'  'to drive a pile'  (to get down-pile)
'log-thun'  'to put down capital'  (to deposit-capital)
'lák-sôp'  'remove a dead body'  (to steal-corpse) at night, in order to avoid troublesome rituals'
'thâp-sap'  'to borrow a word from a foreign language'  (to underlie-vocabulary)
'thú:k-tôm'  'to be a victim of a confidence trick'  (to touch-confidence game)
'vô'thît-phuâk'  'to have a strong party spirit'  (to hold-one's friends or relative party)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tê:p-nâ:</td>
<td>'to use cosmetics' (to dress-face)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:k-nâ:</td>
<td>'to be shameless' (to dry-face)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôk-pla:</td>
<td>'to fish by a fishhook' (to fish-fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du:n-ga:n</td>
<td>'to make a tour of inspection'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dâp-khán</td>
<td>'to pass away' (to extinguish-five attributes of life)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dâp-thúk</td>
<td>'to extinguish one's sorrow' (to extinguish-suffering)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dât-phôm</td>
<td>'to have one's hair waved' (to roll up-hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sô:m-phâyâ:n</td>
<td>'to suborn witness' (to train-witness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su:s-lû:k</td>
<td>'to abuse a child' (to teach-child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sêlâ:y-tue</td>
<td>'to vanish' (to crumble-body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chák-yay</td>
<td>'to take bad news from one group to another group'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ðô:k-tue</td>
<td>'to make excuses' (to express-body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ðô:k-kamlâŋ</td>
<td>'to exercise' (to bring out-power, strength)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way-tue</td>
<td>'to be on the move' (to move out-body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chum-phon</td>
<td>'to master troops' (to collect-force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñâ:p-nô:k</td>
<td>'to cook the hammer of a gun'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti:phô</td>
<td>'to smoke bees to get money'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:k-pa:kâit</td>
<td>'to have a holiday' (to receive-air, wind)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sin-sapkha:n 'to pass away, to (to lose-body) die'
rit-lust 'to draw a wire' (to press-wire)
sti-rul: 'to buy experience' (to buy-knowledge)
cam-sin: 'to keep the Buddhist (to practise-precepts regularly) Buddhist precepts'  

2. Instrumental verb: This type of Vi cpds has a noun which is in instrumental relation with the constituent verb. The underlying instrumental relationship could be expressed by the form duey or kap 'with'.

Example:
khaw-phí: 'to be in communication with a ghost'

1. Non-cpd phrase
khaw khaw kap phi:
he agree with ghost
"He agreed with a ghost"

2. Cpds
khaw khaw-phi:
"He was in communication with a ghost."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
 |__NP
   |__V
   |   |__INSTR
   |   |__N
   |   khaw
   |   kap
   phi:
   he agree with ghost
   "he agreed with a ghost."
```
2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
  \-- Np
    \-- Vi (cpd)
        \-- Vp
            \-- N
                \-- V
                    \-- N
                        \-- khaw
                        \-- khaw-phi:

"He was in communication with a ghost."
```

Some other examples

- fan-da:p  'to fence', show by the manner of cutting'  (to cut-sword)
- khaw-phi: 'to be in combination with a spirit'  (to agree-ghost)
- samak-cay 'to prefer (to go along)'  (to agree-onself mind)
- som-rôt  'to get married'  (to mix-tastes)
- thi:sit  'to claim the right'  (to occupy-right)
- chì:nìw  'to tell other people to work'  (to point-finger)
- wì:k-rè  'to go fishing'  (to go out-boat, ship)
- phì:mìe  'to commit adultery with a married woman'  (to misbehave-wife)
- klat-nò:mu 'to suffer'  (to be festered-pus)
klat-man 'to be under a charm' (to fastened-oil)
thuk-sanè 'to be under a charm' (to be touched-charm)
man-borikam 'to sit reciting mystic formulas' (to sit-consideration)
de:n-khà:w 'to carry dispatches' (to walk-news)

3. Dative Verb: This type of Vl cpds has a noun which is in dative relation with the constituent verb.

The underlying dative relationship could be expressed by the form tòi 'to' or phà 'for'

Example: pròt-sat 'to save mankind from sin.'
(to be kind animal)

1. Non-cpd phrase prhà phró:t tòi sàt
monk be-kind to animal
"The monk was kind to animals".

2. Cpd prhà phró:t-sàt
"The monk saved mankind from sin."

Other examples: buèt-rien 'to become a monk'
(to ordian-study)

1. Non-cpd phrase sàthiénphøy buèt phiò rièn
Sathienpong ordian for study
"Sathienpong ordianed for study."

2. Cpd sàthiénphøy buèt-rien
"Sathienpong became a monk."
1. Tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
  S
   / \   /
  /   \ /  
 Np   Vp
 / \   /  
N V  Dat N
 \    \  
phra pro: t to: s at
```

monk is-kind to animal

"The monk was kind to animals."

3. Tree-diagram of the cpd

```
  S
   / \   /
  /   \ /  
 Np   Vp
 / \   /  
 V i (cpd)
 / \   /  
N V  N
 \    \  
phra pro: t-s at
```

"The monk saved mankind from sin."

1. Tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
  S
   / \   /
  /   \ /  
 Np   Vp
 / \   /  
 N V  Dat N
 \    \  
sathanphon buat phte rien
```

Sathanpong ordian for study

"Sathanpong ordained for study."
2. tree-diagram of a cpd

```
S
   / \  \
  Np  Vp
     \  /  \\
      V  \ N
       \  /  \\
        Vi (cpd)
```

"Sathienpong became a monk."

Some other examples

?ɔː:k-
rtən 'to have a house of one's own' (to go out-house)
proːt-sət 'to save mankind from sin' (to be kind-animal
proːt-prə:n 'to favour beings' (to have kindness-beings)

thamnᴀː:thiː:-  'to tutor' (to function-teacher)
khruː 'to thank' (to thank-one's
khɔː:p-khun 'to thank' (to thank
sìe-kə:n 'to lose what one plans to get' (to lose-job,
work
chʊəːy-
chə:t 'to donate to the nation' (to help-nation)
chʊəːy-
naː:n 'to serve freely' (to help-work)
siəː-chɔː:k 'to try one's luck' (to try-luck)
siəː-
ʔantarəː:y 'to chance' (to risk-danger)
nát-prəchum 'to call a meeting' (to make an
appointment-meeting).
4. Ablative verb: This type of Vi cpd has a noun which is in ablative relation with the constituent verb. The underlying ablative relationship could be expressed by the form ca:k 'from'.

Example:

\[ \text{tôk-rôt 'to miss a vehicle'} \]

(to fall down-vehicle)

1. Non-cpd phrase
   khru: tôk ca:k rôt
   teacher fall down from vehicle
   "The teacher fell down from a vehicle."

2. Cpd
   khru: tôk-rôt
   "The teacher missed a vehicle."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrases

```
S
   Np
      N
         V
            Abl
                N
khru: tôk ca:k rôt
```

teacher fall down from vehicle

"The teacher fell down from a vehicle."

2. tree diagram of the cpd

```
S
   Np
      Vp
         Vi (cpd)

khru: tôk rôt
```

"The teacher missed a vehicle."
Some other examples

sala-phe:t  'to remounce for an ordination'  (to cut lodge, cut out-gender, sex)

?o:k-fay  'to be out of confinement'  (to go out-fire)

lan-pa:k  'to utter a promise'  (to utter out-mouth)

tok-ro:t  'to miss a train or a bus'  (to fall down-vehicle)

tok-ra:n  'a train to go off the track'  (to fall down-track)

tho:n-tue  'to withdraw (from politics)'  (to draw it-body)

tok-na:n  'to be unemployed'  (to fall down-job, work)

plat-thin  'to be displaced'  (to fall down-place)

5. Locative Verb: This type of Vi cpd has a noun which is in locative relation with the constituent verb. The underlying locative relationship could be expressed by a few forms nay 'in' bon 'on' and thi: 'at'.

Example:

te:n-na:n  'to get married.'

(to be dressed-ceremony)

1. Non-cpd phrase lo:n te:n may na:n

   she be-dressed in ceremony

   "She was dressed in the ceremony".
2. Cpd ̀n:² ʰn-ᵐᵃⁿ
"she got married."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
  /\ 
Np  Vp
  N  Loc N
  ̀n:² ʰn m̥-n̥ᵃⁿ

she be-dressed in ceremony
"She was dressed in the ceremony."
```

2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
  /\ 
Np  Vp
  N  V  N
  ̀n:² ʰn m̥-n̥ᵃⁿ

"She got married."
```

Some other examples

ток-θάŋkʰà:w̤aⁿ 'to marry with a richwoman' (to fall-pail of milled rice)
краːk-ᵮ 'to shy' (to shy-mind)
кроːm-ᵮ 'to sorrow' (to be pain-mind)
sə̊m-ᵮ 'to realize suddenly' (to be startled-mind)
phit-ca'ay  'to have a difference' (to misbehave-mind)
banli:-lô:k  'to be widely known' (to be famous-world)
khá:-prawtni:  'to trade in vice' (to trace-sexual intercourse)
khá+xhâ:m  'to litigate, to... (trade-lawsuit)
khlô:ş-ca'y  'to feel easy in the mind' (to be convenient-mind)
khla:y-ca'y  'to be relieved of worry' (to feel better-mind)
khla:y-şarom  'to relax' (to release seriousness-mind)
khát-sàma:thi?  'to sit with legs crossed' (to sit-meditation)
phit-prawtni:  'to commit adultery' (to misbehave-custom)
sôm-ca'y  'to be satisfied', to finish at an aim' (to complete an aim-mind)
đâ:y-sati?  'to become sensible' (to feel better-sense)
khát-càmù:k  'to suffer from congestion of the nose' (to be inconvenient-nose)
sàthi'en-ca'y  'to suffer a mental relation' (to be affected-mind)
sàdùt-ca'y  'to be struck suddenly by a doubt' (to doubt-mind)
lon-ca'y  'to be relieved' (to be fresh-mind)
tî-sàmmuen  'to contrast the habit of wing certain words' (to be interesting-idiom)
tî-ca'y  'to be enamored' (to feel impressed-mind)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>(Translation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta:y-cay</td>
<td>'to be complacent'</td>
<td>(to be dead-mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dá:y-cay</td>
<td>'to be encouraged'</td>
<td>(to be able, to be confident-mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chám-rák</td>
<td>'to be hopeless about love'</td>
<td>(to feel bore-love)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttìn-chá:w</td>
<td>'to get up early'</td>
<td>(to get up-morning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no:n-dtk</td>
<td>'to go to bed late'</td>
<td>(to sleep-mid night)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttìn-sá:y</td>
<td>'to get up late'</td>
<td>(to get up-late in morning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ùn-cay</td>
<td>'to feel encourage'</td>
<td>(to be warm-mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sìe-cay</td>
<td>'to regret'</td>
<td>(to feel bad-mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cam-wát</td>
<td>'(a priest) to sleep'</td>
<td>(to live usually-temple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>càre:n-way</td>
<td>'to grow (into manhood)'</td>
<td>(to increase-age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klì:m-hô:</td>
<td>'to make a home cozier by music'</td>
<td>(to play music-hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klì:k-ta:</td>
<td>'to roll one's eyes'</td>
<td>(to make back and forth-eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòt-sàti?</td>
<td>'to faint'</td>
<td>(to lose-emotion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nág-prañhum</td>
<td>'(an assembly) to sit in deliberation'</td>
<td>(to sit-meeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:w-krác:om</td>
<td>'to have vapor bath'</td>
<td>(to come-tent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:w-ke:n</td>
<td>'to make the grade'</td>
<td>(to stand-rule)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:w-khiw</td>
<td>'to form a queu'</td>
<td>(to come-line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:w-thè:w</td>
<td>'to form a line'</td>
<td>(to come-line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá:w-phàn:sà:</td>
<td>'to enter the Buddhist Lent'</td>
<td>(to live-rainy season)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kha:w-mieq 'to immigrate.' (to come-country)
khâ:w-rû:p 'to be formfiting' (to come-picture)
pu't-thöːŋ 'to have a stomachache' (to be pain-stomach)
baːt-cay 'to hurt the feeling' (to be sore-mind)
baːt-taː 'to offend the eyes' (to be sore-eye)
tok-thuk 'to suffer' (to feel-suffering)
tok-thiːnâq 'to be in the position (of a banker)' (to fall down-seat)
tok-plâk '(a vehicle) to become bogged' (to fall-bog)
tok-din '(a sun) to set' (to fall down-earth)
yːn-yaːm 'to stand guard' (to stand-watch-ing, guard)

Verb-Noun cpds with locative relation thîː 'at'

Example: chiː:-chöːŋ '(to show (how to make money))'

(to point-hole)

1. None-cpd phrase bîdaː: chiː: thîː: chöːŋ

father point at hole

"The father pointed at the hole."

2. Cpd bîdaː: chiː:-chöːŋ

"The father showed (how to make money)."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
    S
   / \  
  Np  Vp
  /   |
 N   Loc
 |
 bîdaː: chiː: thîː: chöːŋ

father point at hole

"The father pointed at the hole."
```
2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
   /\  \
Np  Vp
      /\  \
   N  V   N
   |  |  |
  bida: chi: cho:q
```

"The father showed (how to make money)."

Some other examples

plā:y-lāq 'to put both hands behind the back'
lon-phuŋ 'to be potbellied'
də:n-tōŋ 'to serve at table'
puē:t-lāq 'to have a backache'
puē:t-hūe 'to have a headache'
khét-fan 'to have the teeth on edge'
yu:̄-bā:n 'to have homekeeping'

Verb-Noun cpds with locative relation bon 'on'

Example:

nāŋ-banlaŋ 'to be in power'

(to sit-throne)
1. Non-cpd phrase  
khāw  nāːŋ  bon  banlāŋ
  he  sit on  throne

"He sat on the throne".

2. Cpd  
khāw  nāːŋ-banlāŋ

"he was in power."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
   /\   /
Np  Vp
   "  "
   /   /
  N  N
     "  "
khāw  nāːŋ  bon  banlāŋ
  he  sit on  throne

"He sat on the throne."
```

2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
   /\   /
NP  Vp
   "  "
   /   /
  N  N
     "  "
khāw  nāːŋ-banlāŋ

"He was in power."
```

Some other examples

nāːŋ-kāːw?ːː:  'to occupy a post, to hold (to sit-chair)
a job, to be in power'
nâo-rôt  'to ride in a car'  (to sit-vehicle)

nâo-râ:tchâbanlanlag  'to occupy a post of the king'  (to sit-throne)

yt:n-gra:n  'to stand one's ground'  (to stand-ground)

yt:n-kham  'to insist'  (to stand-speech)

dên-bôk  'to go by land'  (to walk-land)

dên-rie  'to navigate'  (to walk-ship)

nâo-hâ:no  'to sit on a platform hung on a tree for a game'  (to sit-platform on the tree)

rân-kia:no-wan  'to daydream'  (to dream-during day)

klo:k-nâ:  'to shake one's head'  (to move or make back forth-face)

5.2.2. Verb-Verb cpds. This type of cpds is like Vt cpds but it does not depend on other object, since the combination between both verbs becomes intransitive verb for example

tân-tê:  'to be aroused'

(to get up-to dance)

1. Non-cpd phrase phû:châno  tân lê  tê:  winner  get up and dance

"The winner got up and danced."

or

phû:châno  tân phê:thî:co  tê:  winner  got up in order to dance

"The winner got up in order to dance."
2. Cpd phủ:chánh? tt:n-tên
"The winner was aroused."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{S} \\
\text{Np} \quad \text{Vp} \\
\text{N} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Co} \quad \text{N} \\
\text{phủ:chánh? tt:n le? tén} \\
\text{winner} \quad \text{get up and dance} \\
\text{"The winner got up and danced."}
\end{array}
\]

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{S} \\
\text{Np} \quad \text{Vp} \\
\text{N} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Dat} \quad \text{N} \\
\text{phủ:chánh? tt:n phteca? tén} \\
\text{winner} \quad \text{get up in order to dance} \\
\text{"The winner got up in order to dance."}
\end{array}
\]

2. tree-diagram of the cpd

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{S} \\
\text{Np} \quad \text{Vp} \\
\text{N} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Vi (cpd)} \\
\text{phủ:chánh? tt:n tén} \\
\text{"The winner was aroused."}
\end{array}
\]
Some other examples

lê:n-kâ:w 'to sail a boat against the wind in a zigzag course by a series of tacks' (to sail a boat—go step by step)
khwa:y-khwe: 'to be in confusion' (to cross—to go astray)
klat-kłum 'to rankle' (to return—to move back and forth)
krâthöp-krâthten 'to affect' (to tighten—to race)
ke'kê: 'to avoid embarrassment' (to mend—to be shameful)
ro̱mp-so̱q 'to sing with instrumental accompaniment' (to cry—to send (it)
phak-ft:n 'a patient) 'to remunerate' (to stay—to recover)
"ten-ram 'to dance' (to jump—to perform a ballet or naytya)
səbətrö:n-səbatnə:w 'to have a slight fever' (to be hot—to be cold)
khra:y-khruen 'to consider fully' (to desire—to think)
bë:np-pan 'to apportion, attribute' (to divide—to share)
bët-sièt 'to be crowded' (to press (into a crowd)—to pierce)
khít-khót 'to think of betraying one' (to think-to be unsincere)
khɔ̀p-khlaːn 'to proceed step by step' (to move inch by inch-to creep)
khlトン-khlaːy' 'a situation to change' (to move-to become loose)
khã:w-oːk 'to enter' (to go inside-to go outside)
khluk-khlaːn 'to crawl' (to fall down-to go on all fours)
nãŋ-bɔːrǐkam 'to sit reciting mystic formulas' (to sit-to consider for peaceful mind)
paw-seːk 'to use witchcraft' (to blow to charm)
proːy-ylim 'to distribute smiles' (to express emotion-to smile)
sɔːm-waŋ 'to have one's hopes fulfilled' (to desire-to finish)
sɔːp-phɔːn 'to pass an examination' (to appear examination-to pass)
sɔːp-tɔk 'to fail in one's examination' (to appear examination-to fail)
wɔŋ-wun 'to bustle about (for a lost document)' (to run-to worry)
tɛːk-tɔːn '(a group of people)to flock' (to spread-to be surprised)
tɛːk-yèːk 'to be disassociated' (to break out-to separate)
tiː-saméː 'to presume to act as an equal' (to beat-to be equalized)
| tào-k-de:k | 'to clown with an object of eating' (to joke-to eat) |
| tòk-log | 'to agree' (to fall in an opinion-to allow) |
| dâ:y-sie | 'to have sexual relations' (to receive-to give it) |
| sō:m-rōp | 'to hold military' (to train-to fight) |
| chuen-hue | 'to attract to laugh' (to persuade-to laugh) |
| chôk-tôm | '(boxers) to box unreally' (to box-to deceive) |
| st-chîe | 'to buy on credit' (to buy-to be believed) |
| ttîn-tên | 'to be around' (to get up-to dance) |
| daw-suêt | 'to have guîswork' (to guess-to chant) |
| ?ot-ya:k | 'to starve' (to fast-to be hungry) |
| khâ:-khâ:îy | 'to run a shop' (to trade-to sell) |
| têk-chañ | '(the intellect) to be developed' (to break out-to spread) |
| têk-hâk | '(battle) to be decisive' (to burst out-break out) |
| têng-tañ | '(a delegation) to be re-arranged, to be appointed' (to dress-to stand) |

5.2.3. **Noun-Verb copd.** This type of Vi copds has a noun functioning as a nominative and a verb functioning as a predicate.

**Example:** hûe-chan 'to be very busy'

(head-to go around)
1. Non-cpd phrase: khāw ṣṭy hue pan
   he whose head go around
   "He whose head goes around."

2. Cpd: khāw hue-pan
   "He is very busy."

1. Tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
  S
   /\  \
  Np Vp
   /\  \
  Np    S
   /\ \  \
 khaw  ṣṭy hue pan
```

   he whose head go around
   "He whose head goes around."

2. Tree-diagram of the cpd

```
  S
   /\  \
  Np Vp
   /\  \
    N N  V
     \ / \   \
      khaw hue pan
```

   "He is very busy."

Some other examples

khwāt-ṭok: 'to be dejected' (neck-to fall down)
khwām-haṭy: '(a child) to be frighten- (one's morale one's
 ed' will-power-to lose)
lom-cáp (an old man) to have a stroke, to be faint
(chuèg-chìn) 'to snatch (people captured by the foe)'
cay-hièw 'to feel sad'
huè-pàn 'to be very busy'
(òk-hê:r) 'to feel thirsty'
cay-pê:w 'to lose heart'
(wind-to strike)
(gap-be captured)
(mind-to wilt, to dry)
(one's head-to go around)
(one's chest-to dry)
(one's heart-to be out of the round)

5.2.4. Verb-Adverb. This compound contains a verb functioning as a head and an adverb as an attribute. An accusative relation is considered as a relation between a verb and an adverb in a non-cpd phrase because the adverb functions like an object of a verb.

The difference between a non-cpd phrase and a cpd is illustrated in the following set of examples:

Example: bo`k-bâ:y 'to hint'
(to tell-dumbly)
1. Non-cpd phrase khru: ba`k bâ:y
   teacher tell dumbly
   "The teacher told dumbly."
2. Cpda khru: bo`k-bâ:y
   "The teacher hinted."
1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
   /\  \
Np /  \ Vp
   /   /
N   V  Adv
```

```
khru: bɔ:k ba:y
```

"The teacher told dumbly."

2. tree-diagram of the cop

```
S
   /\  \
Np /  \ Vp
   /   /
  /   /
V   Adv
```

```
khru: bɔ:k-ba:y
```

"The teacher hinted."

Some other examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nɔ:k-na:m</td>
<td>'to thrive'</td>
<td>(to grow-beautifully)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ıt̤en-ro:n</td>
<td>'to hurry much'</td>
<td>(to hurry-hastily)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ıt̤an-ŋok</td>
<td>'to tremble'</td>
<td>(to become silent-greedily)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khlum-khrte</td>
<td>'(the weather) to be dull'</td>
<td>(to cover-dully)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bɔ:k-ba:y</td>
<td>'to hint'</td>
<td>(to tell-indirectly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
klà:w-thét 'to lie' (to say-unreal)
khěŋ-khăn 'to be vigorous' (to be hard-strongly)
lop-dɛŋ 'to have bloody flux (to get down-bloodily)
especially as a result of breaking the opium habit'

5.2.5. Adjectival Verb-Noun. This type of Vi cpds has a noun which is in locative relation with a constituent adjectival verb.

The underlying locative relationship could be expressed by the form nay'in!

Example:  sàba:y-cay 'to be happy'
(to be fine-mind)

1. Non-cpd phrase mè: sàba:y nay cay
mother be-fine in mind
"The mother was fine in (her) mind."

2. Cpd mè: sàba:y-cay
"The mother was happy."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S   
   /   /   
  Np  Vp  
   /     /   
  N  Adjv Loc  Nl
     /   
 mè: sàba:y nay cay
mother is-fine in mind
"The mother was fine in (her) mind."
```
2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
  /\  \
 Np  Vp
  /\
 N  Adjv N
   /\   /
  mē: saba:y-cay
```

"The mother was happy".

Some other examples

- saqop'arom 'to retire to find peace (to be peaceful-emotion)
  (in the jungle)'
- rō:n-cay 'to be anxious' (to be not-mind)
- mt:t-nā: 'to become dizzy' (to be dark-face)
- man-cay 'to be confident' (to be tight-mind)
- baw-reŋ 'to require less labor' (to be light-strength)
- proń-cay 'to feel happy' (to be empty-mind)
- nō:y-cay 'to feel hurt' (to be small-mind)
- priew-pa:k 'to have an acid taste in the mouth, usually when one wants smoke' (to be sour-mouth)
- yō:n-kho: 'to abate one's demand' (to be released-rule)
- di:-cay 'to be very glad' (to be good-mind)
tam-cay  'to be willing to go' (to be full-mind)
?im-ta: 'to have an eyeful (of great picture)'
?im-cay  'to be gratified (by her words)
?im-tue  'to be sufficient on wanting'
yen-cay  'to rest content' (to be cold-mind)
con-cay  'to be at one's wit's end'
cèp-tue  'to be hurt physically' (to be painful-body)
?ün-cay  'to feel encourage' (to be warm-mind)

5.2.6. Noun-Adjectival verb. This type of V1 cpd has the first member which is in locative relation with the constituent adjectival verb.

Example: tue-ró:n 'to have a fever'

(body-to be hot)

1. Non-cpd phrase kháw ró:n nay tue
   he is-hot in body
   "He was hot in body."

2. Cpd kháw tue-ró:n
   "He has a fever."
1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
S
 \_/  \
 /   \  
Np   Vp
     \  
N    Adjv  Loc  N
    \     \    \  
  khaw  rón:n  nay  tue
```

He be-hot in body

"He was hot in body."

2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
S
 \_/  \
 /   \  
Np   Vp
     \  
   \  
   Vi (cpd)
     \  
  N   N  Adjv
   \    \   
  khaw tue-rón:n
```

"He has a fever."

Some other examples

khwan-rón:n 'to be timid'  (one's morale-to be weak)
tue-rón:n 'to have a fever'  (body-to be hot)
ta:-khé 'to be unable to close the eyes'  (eyes-to be strong, hard)
ta:-mue 'to be deceived'  (one's eyes-to be dim)
yay-di: 'to care (for neither power nor prestige)'  (one's interesting, opinion-to be enough)
cay-chá:n 'to feel heartened' (heart-to be fresh)
huí-sie 'to be in a bad temper' (one's head-to be bad)

5.2.7. Verb-Noun-Verb. This compound contains the first member functioning as the head and the second and the third conjoining to function as the attribute. The dative form phéca? 'to' relates the second member with the third member in a non-cpd phrase.

The difference between a non-cpd phrase and a cpd is illustrated in the following set of examples:
Example: klán-cay-ta:y 'to suffocate oneself to death'
         (to press-mind-to die)
1. Non-cpd phrase khonsínwág klán cay phéca? ta:y
       hopelessman press mind to die
       "The hopelessman pressed (his) mind to die."
2. Cp d khonsínwág klán-cay-ta:y
       "The hopelessman suffocated himself to death."

1. tree-diagram of the non-cpd phrase

```
      S
     /\  
    Np  Vp
     /   /
    N   V   N  Dat  V
    /     /   
khonsínwág klán cay phéca? ta:y

  hopelessman press mind to die
  "The hopelessman pressed (his) mind to die."
```
2. tree-diagram of the cpd

```
  S
   \_/ \
  |   |
 Np  Vp
   \_/ \
  |   |
 Vi (cpd)  
   \_/     \_/ \
  |   |     |   |
 N  V  N  V
   \_/   \_/   \_/ \
  |   |   |   |
khonsinw暧  klan-cay - ta:y
```

"The hopelessman suffocated himself to death."

Some other examples

pit-pratu-khá: 'to close the door to trade' (to close-door-to trade)
ti:-nâ:ta:y 'to assume a deadpan face' (to beat-face-to die)
kha:y-khô:n-phô:n 'to sell on the instalment' (to sell-goods-to pay the instalment)
khlum-thun-chon '(parents) to prearrange a match without allowing the birds and groom to see other before the wedding'
(tfighting-cocks) to be covered in-bag-to fight)
ta:cay-khit 'to intend to think' (to set up-mind-to think)
khat-yan-chá:y 'to be pressed for money' (to need-money-pay)
khâ:w-cay-phit 'to misunderstand' (to know-mind-to miss)
khit-panhâ:-tôk 'to solve a problem' (to think-problem-to solve)
chup-mt:-pe:p 'to reap what others have sowed' (to wash-hand-to pick)