CHAPTER VI

6. Adjectival verb compounds

Adjectival verb compounds consisting of the combination of two members may be combination of an adjectival verbs with a noun, a noun with an adjectival verb, a noun with a noun etc. They are divided into eight types:

6.1. Adjectival verb-Noun
6.2. Noun-Adjectival verb
6.3. Adjectival verb-Adjectival verb
6.4. Adjectival verb-Verb
6.5. Verb-Verb
6.6. Verb-Adverb
6.7. Noun-Verb
6.8. Verb-Noun

The analysis of AdjV cpds is different from that of Verbal cpds, since the meaning and the structure of AdjV cpds are derived from a noun-cpd phrases and inevitably every structure of noun-cpd phrases has case relation within relative clauses. The relative pronouns phū:stū 'who' will follow human nouns and stū 'which' will follow animal nouns and inanimate nouns, while both case relation and relative pronoun are deleted within all cpds.
6.1. **Adjectival verb-Noun.** This compound is derived from a non-cpd phrase with a locative *nay* 'in' relating to the second member functioning as an adverbial phrase.

The example of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd is illustrated by two patterns:

Example: 
\[(mô:) \text{kê:-di:kri:} '\text{(a doctor) to be skilled in one's field} (\text{to be skill-one's field})\]

1. Non-cpd phrase 
\[mô: \text{phû:stô kê: nay di:kri:} \]
   doctor who be-skilled in field

2. Cpdp. 
\[mô: \text{kê:-di:kri:} \]
   "The doctor was skilled in (his) field."

**Tree-diagrams of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd**

Some other examples

\[(lu礼仪) \text{cèp-cay (an uncle) to be painful mind} (\text{to be painful-mind})\]

\[(dèk) \text{baw-panya: (a boy) to be lacking in intelligence} (\text{to be lacking-intelligence})\]
(phrá?) khrátèq - '(a monk) to be suspicious mind'
(mô:) kè:-di:kri: '(a doctor) to be skilled in one's field'
(phô:-mê:) nàk- '(parents) to be heavy of heart'
(khon) bâ:-thô:ŋ '(a person) to be gold-thirst'
(klum) bâ:-sô:khra:m '(a group) to be war-crazy'
(khon) bâ:-lêt 'a person) to be bloodthirst'
(khon) thiém-mít '(a person) to be bedfriend'
(nâkki:la:) khêŋ- '(a sportman) to be physical strong'
(dék) nô:ñâ:w '(a boy) to be stupid characteristic'
(práthê:t) dô:ymi- '(a country) to be underdeveloped'
(phû:nam) chàphô- '(a chair) man) to be temporary'
(khon) rôk-lô:k '(a person) to be worst in the world'

6.2. **Noun-Adjectival verb.** Cpd's of this type have a nominative relation, of which the first member functions as a nominative noun and the second member functions as a predicative adjectival verb in relative clause.
Example: (na:y) cay-kwâ:ŋ 'a boss) to be large-minded'  
(mind-to be large)  
1. Non-cpd phrase na:y stâ cay kwa:ŋ  
boss whose mind be-large  
2. Cp d na:y cay-kwâ:ŋ  
"The boss was large-minded."

tree-diagrams of a non-cpd phrase and a cp d

Some other examples

(dekîŋ) cay-te:k '(a girl) to be broken- (heart-to be broken) hearted!

(phîen) cay-khê:p '(a friend) to be narrow- (mind-to be narrow) minded'

(khonpuy) cay-khêŋ '(a patient) to be hard- (heart-to be hard) hearted'

(na:y) cay-to: '(a boss) to be large- (mind-to be large) minded'

(sâ:w) cay-diw ' (a lady) to be same (mind-to be same) minded'
(chôchâ:t) phiw-khâm
'(races) to be dark-skinned'  (skin-to be dark)

(phâmk) fa:y-sâ:y
'(a party) to be of leftist wing'  (wing-to be left)

(phâk) fa:y-khâ:w
'(a party) to rightist winged'  (wing-to be right)

(thâhn:n) ns:w-nâ:
'(the soldier) to be fighting in front of the soldier'  (fighting-to be in front)

(chôchâ:t) phiw-khâ:w
'(races) to be white-skinned'  (skin-to be white)

(mâ:) phâ:n-bo:ym
'(a doctor) to be old-style'  (style-to be old)

(khon) kho:-diew
'(a person) to be same tasted'  (tase-to be same)

(khon) kho:-sun
'(a person) to be expensive tasted'  (taste-to be expensive)

(khâ:ra:tchâ:ka:n)
'chan-phi:s:e:t'
'(officials) to be special grade'  (grade-to be special)

(khon) côm-plôm
'(a person) to be of bad habit'  (habit-to be bad)

(kâ:qke:q) chán-nay
'(a lower garment) to be underwear'  (sheft-to be inter)

(phô:n) âay-di:
'(a friend) to be kind-hearted'  (mind-to be kind)

(khon) cay-sun
'(a person) to be lofty-minded'  (mind-to be lofty)

(khon) cay-râ:y
'(a person) to be evil-minded'  (mind-to be evil)

(khon) cay-?no:n
'(a person) to be soft-hearted'  (mind-to be soft)
(sa:w) cay-ŋâ:y 'a lady) to be easy (virtue, mind-to be easy)

6.3. Adjectival verb-Adjectival verb. Cpd's of this type are derived from a non-cpd phrase with a co-ordinating conjunction le' 'and' relating between two adjectival verbs.

Example: (khon) sùŋ-phô:m (a person) to be lanky'
   (to be tall-to be lean)

1. Non-cpd phrase  khon phû:stô sùŋ le? phô:m
   person who be-tall and be-lean

2. Cp  khon sùŋ-phô:m
   "The person was lanky."

Trees-diagrams of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd

Some other examples

(khâ:w) dîpdîp- '(rice) to be underdone' (to be uncooked-to be cooked)
sùksûk

(khon) klâ:dâ:y- '(a person) to be enter-
   klâ:sîe prising' (to be given-to be taken)
(khon) phû:lak- '(a person) to be full-fledged'
(phû:yây)
(khon) khêm-khêq 'a person to be vigorous' (to be strong-to be energetic)
(thî:yû:) kháp- '(a residence) to be restricted'
(khê:p)
(chî:siâq) da:nq- '(one's reputation) to be blemished'
(dam)
(î:n) ñâ:m-ñîqî '(she) to look even more beautiful on scrutiny'
(lô:n)
(khâw) ñîq-ñîw '(he) to be silent' (to be quiet-to be isolated)
(lô:n) ñâ:m-ñîqî '
(khâw) ñîq-ñîw
(khon) cho:k- '(a person) to be ill-fated' (to be fated-to be ill)
(ra:y)
(khon) wâq-di: '(a person) to be a good-hope' (to be hopeful-to be good)
(wâq-di:)
(si:) ct:t-ca:nq ' (a colour) to be pale' (to be white-to be pale)
(sî:) ct:t-ca:nq
(nâqstî:) cet-sip ' (books) to be seventy' (to be seven-to be ten)
(nâqstî:) cet-sip

6.4, Adjectival verb-Verb. This type of cpds has a co-ordinating conjunction le? relates an adjectival verb with a verb in a relative clause which derives a cpd.

Example: (dêk) ñûâq-nñ:n ' (a boy) to be drowsy'
1. Non-cpd phrase (dêk) phû:stô ñûâq le? nñ:n
    boy who be-sleepy and lie down
2. Cpdp  dêk ñûâq-nñ:n
    "The boy is drowsy"
tree-diagrams of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd

Some other examples

(sathānākan) 'situation) to be critical' (to be dangerous-to worsen)
(thām) nām- 'gold) to be glistening' (to be fine-to glitter)
rāyāp
(khamāthi-ba-y) cēm-cēm 'explanation) to be (clearly understood' to understand)
(rēg) kham-khān 'a story) to be amused' (to fun-to amuse)
(prasāt) tāo- 'nerves) to be very tense) (to tense-to tighten)
khrist
(hōn) lōn- 'a room) to be airy' (to be empty-to have fresh air)

6.5. Verb-Verb. This type of cpds has a co-ordinating conjunction le? 'and' related between two verbs derived from a relative clause.

Example: (khon) khot-khōn 'a person) to be crooked'
(to defraud-to cheat)
1. Non-cpd phrase : khon phû:stŋ khôt leŋ koŋ
   person who defraud and cheat
2. Cpd : khon khôt-koŋ
   "The person was crooked."

Tree-diagrams of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd

```
      Np
     /\  \N
    /   \  S
   /     \  Np
  /       Vp
 /         /\  /
/          /   \Wh
/          /     \  V
/          /       Co
/          /         V
khon phû:stŋ khôt leŋ koŋ
person was defraud and cheat

      Np
     /\  \N
    /   \  Vp
   /     \Np
  /       Vp
 /         /\  /
/          /   \V
/          /     \V
/          /       V
khon khôt-koŋ
"The person was crooked."
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Some other examples

(phû:chánáŋ) '(a winner) to be in high spirit's'
be:k-bë:n (to open-be fresh)

(rɔŋ) klôm-klî:n '(stories) to be harmonious'
   (to circle-to harmonize)

(fàŋ) wà:w-wë:ŋ '(a coastline) to be irregular'
   (to be dented-to be torn out)

(phôn-là:ma:y) '(a fruit) to be preserved (to be preserved-
   che:-tëm in syrup'
   (to be saturated)

(thàn-ñ) khôt-khó:ŋ '(a road) to be curved'
   (to zigzag-to curve)

(thun) mûn-wî:n '(capital) to be revolved' (to be manipulated-to
   be revolved)
6.6. Verb-Adverb. This type of cpds is considered as if it has an accusative relation, of which the second member functions like an object of a verb in a relative clause.

Example: (khon) đù-rà:y 'a person to be fiercely scolding'
           (to scold-fiercely)

1. Non-cpd phrase khon phū:stɔ duro? rá:y
   person who scold fiercely

2. Cpd khon đù-rà:y
   "The person was scolding fiercely."

Tree-diagram of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd

```
          Np
         /
        N   S
        |   |
       /   /
      Np  Vp
     /     /
    Wh V   Adv
   /     
khon phū:stɔ duro? rá:y
person who scold fiercely
```

"The person was scolding fiercely."

Some other examples

(khon) fay-su:ŋ 'a person to be high-ambitious' (to be ambitious-highly)

(khon) fay-tam 'a person to be low-ambitious' (to be ambitious-lowly)

(chǎ:wkɔ?) khom-khâm 'an islander to be charming-(to be smart-charmingly)

(dèk) cɔ:n-cɔt 'an adolescent to be having (to wander-without
          no fixed living place) purpose
(khon) kin-cù? ' (a person) to be heart (to be eater-heartly) eater'

6.7. Noun-Verb. This cpd is derived from a non-cpd phrase with a nominative relation, of which the first member functions as a predicate.

Example: (khon) ?ok-hæk 'to be broken-hearted'

(heart-to break)

1. Non-cpd phrase khon hæk person whose heart break

2. Cpd khon ?ok-hæk

"The person was broken-hearted."

Some other examples

(khon) cay-lo:y ' (a person) to be absent (mind-to be absented)examined'

(khon) cay-ba:n ' (a person) to be of delighted-mind' (mind-to delight)
(khon) khâː-hâk *(a person) to be lame* (leg-to break)
(khom) khâː-dûen *(a person) to be one-legged* (leg-to cut-off)
(khon) cay-ste *(a person) to be discouraged* (mind-to discourage)
(khon) lâk-loːy *(a person) to be homeless* (house-to be less)

6.8. Verb-Noun. This compound has the first member functioning as a head and the second member as an attribute. It is derived from a non-cpd phrase with an objective relation.

Example: (phûek) kɔː-ka:nráːy *(a gang) to be violence-doing, especially Thai Communists* *(to do - violence)*

1. Non-cpd phrase phûek phûːstû kɔː ka:nráːy
   gang who do violence

2. Cpd phûek kɔː-ka:n-ráːy
   "A gang was violence-doing."

Tree-diagram of a non-cpd phrase and a cpd

```
Np
  | N
  |   S
  |   | Np
  |   |   N
  |   |   | Wh
  |   |   | V
  |   |   | N
  |   phûek phûːstû kɔː ka:nráːy
  | gang who do violence

Np
  | N
  |   Vp
  |   | N
  |   | V
  |   | N
  |   phûek kɔː-ka:nráːy
  | phûek kɔː-ka:nráːy
  | "A gang was violence-doing."
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Some other examples

(sæ:w) nû-fał́: 'a lady) to be sky-clad' (to wear-sky)
(dék) çàrën-n-ña: hà:n 'a baby) to promote the
-ña: hà:n appetite' (to promote-appetite)
(khraŋ) thún-re:ŋ 'a divice) to be labor-
saving' (to save-labor)
(khôn) phôk-hîn 'a person) to be strong-
rowned' (to have-strong-mind)
(pha̠k-anûrâk) 'conservative) to be
râq-hù:n deep-rooted' (to deepen-root)
(râthôba:n) 'a government) to be
phadêt-ka:n dictated' (to absolute-author-
ity)
(qên) yâm-chi:p 'money) to be life-
saving' (to save-life)
(ya: chu-kàm-lan) 'medicine) to be tonic' (to give-energy)
(chà:y) kîn-miê 'a man) to be wife-killer' (to consume-wife)
(yî:y) kîn-phùe 'a women) to be husband-
killer, especially her
husbands die one after another, usually without
the implication of crime'
(lê:m) wâm-di: 'a cape) to be Good Hope' (to hope-goodness)
(ya:) khum-kamnê:t 'medicine) to be birth-
controlling' (to control-birth)