CHAPTER VII

7. Loan Compounds

Loan compounds are made up of foreign elements. These could be of the structure: noun plus noun, noun plus adjective or verb plus noun etc.

These loan compounds are divided into two main groups:

7.1. Loan compounds which have Indic words
7.2. Loan compounds which have Thai words combined with words from other languages. Of these, the former is more frequent than the latter.

7.1. Loan compounds with Indic words

This group is made up of two Indic elements which can be Pali-Pali, Sanskrit-Sanskrit, Pali-Sanskrit and Sanskrit-Pali. We get both nominal and verbal compounds in this group.

Loan compounds with a nominative relation

This type is divided into two:
1. Cpd with the first member as predicate nominative
2. Cpd with the second member as predicate nominative

A copula pen 'to be' is supposed to be the underlying verb in the derivative sentence.
1. The first member as the predicate nominative is divided into two sub-types.

1.1. a predicate noun which designates a noun functioning as subjective complement.

1.2. a predicate adjective which designates an adjective functioning as subjective complement.

1.1.1. A predicate noun is used as the first member and the subject as the second member, namely:

N2 which is N1

Example:

phaːraː-kit 'a duty'
(burden-activity)
kit thîː pen phaːraː activity which is burden
"The activity which is a burden."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

`sahà-sàmpahan 'correlation' (common-relation)
pràsòp-kaːn 'experience' (meeting, facing, seeing-action)
`aphīchàtà-sòmbat 'a gift' (special occurrence-property)
`anuyà-to-tulaː-kaːn 'an arbitrator' (a permission-referee)
`eːk(kaː)-sàːn 'a document' (importance, single-letter)
buːrànà-kaːn 'integration' (completion-action)
putthi:-panya: 'intellect'
pho:kha:phan 'commodity'
ka:n-co:n 'contingency'
'atchariya:-bukkhon 'genius'
?a:kappà-kirya: 'gesture'
sama:ka:n 'equation'
wa:tha-wica:n 'dialectics'
khuru:ka:n 'didactic'
kammanta-ko:n 'an agency'
thura-kit 'business'
kirya:-a:ka:n 'action'
mu:la:nithi? 'a foundation'
khati-bot 'maxim'
thana:niyom 'model'
kile:sama:n 'the Mara of defilement'
khampa:ma:n 'the Mara of the aggregates' (aggregate-Mara)
'aphisakha:ra-ma:n 'the Mara of karma-formations'
the:wa.putta-ma:n 'the Mara as deity'
maticu-ma:n 'the Mara as death'

(knowledge-wisdom)
(wealth-material)
(action-process, going on)
(genius-person)
(propriety-manner)
(equality-state)
(word, statement, oratory-criticism)
(heavy, difficult-action)
(job-action)
(business-activity, routine)
(manner-state)
(root-property)
(principle-lesson)
(base-popularity)
(defilement-Mara)
(aggregate-Mara)
(karma-formation-Mara)
(deity-Mara)
(death-Mara)
Compounds with a subject as the second member

Predicate noun as the first member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit Compounds

kīcchā-kam 'activity' (routine-action)
bukkhalīk-lāksāna 'a personal characteristic' (persona-characteristic)
cārtt-prāphe:ni 'a custom' (continuance-tradition)
phantā-baṭ 'a bond' (property-card)
sāṇkhām-thrāp 'a fungible thing' (exchange-property)
mu:laśā:stksā 'a fundamental education' (fundamental-education)
pātikiriya:-krittiphā:p 'conditional response' (reaction-state)
cārīya-sā:t 'ethics' (behavior, conduct, ethic-science)
thānya-phā:t 'cereal' (grass-plant)
paṭṭa-lāk 'characteristics' (self-character)
hē:ṭk-kam 'causation' (cause-action)
wittthāya:-ka:n 'academy' (science-action)
watta-cāk 'a cycle' (movement-wheel)
ka:n-sāma:nālāk 'assimilation' (activity, action-characteristic of assimilation)

Compounds with subject as the second member

Predicate noun as the first member

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Pali compounds

thātsāma-khāṭi 'attitude' (view-opinion)
sānthāna:-ka:n 'recreation' (creation-activity)
prâyúktà-ka:n 'technology'
ka:n-càra:co:n 'a traffic'
ka:n-thútcàrit 'dishonesty'
ka:n-se:psùra: 'drunkenness'

'è:kàthe:sà-sànya: 'a specific contact'
sàmbu:ra:nà-'tàthà? 'the absolute'
sàmatthà-phà:p 'capability'
pháksà-yà:hà:n 'diet'
wíkàtti-ka:n 'crisis'
ra:tri-ka:n 'nocturnal'
pròkkàti-wàsày 'norm'
maytri:-cit 'goodwill'
'àmàrítta-phà:p 'immortality'

Compounds with subject as the second member

Predicate noun as the first member

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Sanskrit compounds
kammà-sìt 'an ownership' (action-right)
pàsù-sàt 'the cattle' (domestic animal-animal)
thútsà:kam 'delinquency' (misconduct-action)
sàphà:rimà-thràp 'a movable thing' (move-property)
niratho:ta-kam 'a justifiable act' (release-punishment)
phiksù-borisat 'an assembly of monks' (monk-assembly)
phiksuni:-borisat 'an assembly of nuns' (nun-assembly)

A predicate noun is used as the second member and the subject as the first member, like:

N₁ which is N₂

Example:
kon-?upako:n 'a device'
(machine-instrument)
ko^n st̄j pen ?upako:n
machine which is instrument
"The machine which is (an) instrument."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

ka:s-sa:thit 'demonstration' (action-demonstration)
wiphè:t-ka:n 'differentiation' (peculiarity-action)
prasithi-phâ:p 'efficiency' (accomplishment-state)
?a:rom-thā:wo:n 'infirmity' (disability-state)
kon-?upakojn 'a device' (machine-instrument)
hêt-ka:n 'event' (cause-condition)
hàttha-sëri: 'a free-hand' (hand-free)
thorâni:-withâya: 'geology' (earth-science)
mulâ-ka:n 'basic' (foundation-root-base)
nîti-bûkkhon 'a juristic person' law-person
phôn-phibat 'a pernicious result' (result-disaster)
Compounds with subject as the first member

Predicate noun as the second member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

ru:pà-tham 'concrete' (picture, body-nature)
sà:r-a:nú:krom 'an encyclopedia' (script letter-order)
sàñya:-wipàlà:t 'hallucination' (conception-peculiarity)
phantú-kam 'heredity' (bread, relation-action)
sàŋkhom-sà:t 'social science' (association)
sàŋkhom-stksà: 'sociology' (sociation-education)
thánà-bàt 'currency' (money-card)
phínay-kam 'the will' (discipline-action)
khe:ha-sa:t 'home economics' (housing-science)
ki:tà-wíttáya: 'entomology' (dance-science)
chat'tiphan-wíttáya: 'ethnology' (tribe-science)
sàwánà-sa:t 'administration' (activity-protection around)
konlá-sa:t 'mechanics' (device-science)
rañsi:-wíttáya: 'radiology' (ray-science)
càlánà-sa:t 'kinetics' (mobility-science)
sàphâ:p-pròkkàtik 'normality' (condition-regularity)

Compounds with subject as the second member

Predicate noun as the first member

The verbal form of compounding copula pen-pràdut: 'to be-like' could express the comparison of two nouns, as:

N2 is like N1

Example:

tha:si:-phāriya:  'a slavish wife'
(bondwoman-wife)

phāriya:  pen-prādut tha:si:
wife be-like bondwoman

"The wife is like a bondwoman."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

wāthāka:-phāriya:  'a destructive wife' (slayer-wife)
co:ri:-phāriya:  'a thievish wife' (robber-wife)
the:wāda:-phāriya:  'a goddess like wife' (goddess-wife)
ma:ta:-phāriya:  'a motherly wife' (mother-wife)
sākhi:-phāriya:  'a friendly wife' (friend-wife)
pha:khīni:-phāriya:  'a younger sisterly wife' (younger sister-wife)
māhīla:-mūk  'a elephant like face' (elephant-face)
sūkāra-pe:ta:  'a piggish ghost' (pig-ghost)

1.2. A predicate adjective is divided into two subtypes:

1.2.1. A predicate descriptive adjective names quality or characteristic of the substantive modified.

1.2.1. A predicate descriptive adjective is used as the first member and subject as the second member like:

N which is Adj.
Example: mūthita:-cit 'congratulation' (please-mind)
         cit stō pen mūthita:
         "Mind which is pleased."
         N who is Adj

Example:
         māhā:-burūt 'the Buddha'
         (great-man)
         burūt phū:stō pen māhā:
         man who is great
         "The man who is great".

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

pāsūnā-wa:sca: 'harsh speech' (harsh-word)
phārusā-wa:sca: 'rough speech' (rough-word)
pha:hū-sātca: 'having great knowledge' (much-truth)
pīya-wa:sca: 'a pleasant speech' (pleasing-speech)
pañārya-bukkhon 'a noble individual' (noble-person)
mītchā:-thīthī? 'a wrong view' (wrong-view)
mītchā:-sa:kāppā? 'a wrong thought' (wrong-thought)
mītchā:-kammanta? 'a wrong action' (wrong-action)
mītchā:-a:chi:wa? 'a wrong livelihood' (wrong-livelihood)
mītchā:-sāti? 'a wrong mindfulness' (wrong-mindfulness)
mītchā:-sama:thī? 'a wrong concentration' (wrong-concentration)
mītchā:-wimut 'a wrong deliverance' (wrong-deliverance)
thūkkhā-`ariyasāt 'the Noble Truth of suffering' (suffering-noble truth)

thi:kā-nika:y 'the Collection of Long Discourse; of the Buddha' (long-section)

tho:sā-cārit 'the hateful, one of hating temperament' (angry-habit)

bxrommā-thāt 'the Buddha's relics' (best-relics)

`p̣aṭc̣hā:-phāt 'after the mealtime of the monk' (after-meal)

`p̣aṭc̣hā:-sāmānā? 'a junior monk who walks behind a senior on his rounds' (after-monk)

`p̣aṭc̣hīmā:-yaːm 'the last watch (from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m.)' (last-watch)

`p̣aṭc̣hīmā:-oːwāt 'the last instruction of the Buddha' (last-instruction)

phāvī:-sūt 'one who has great knowledge' (much-listener)

mācīmā-nika:y 'a Collection of Middle-length Discourses' (middle-section)

mācīmā:-yaːm 'the middle watch (from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.)' (middle-watch)

mācīmā:-pātīpātha: 'the Middle Path; the Middle Way:' (middle-treatment)

māhā:-yaːn 'the Great Vehicle' (big-vehicle)

mūṭhīta:-cit 'congratulation' (pleased-mind)

mūsā:-wāt 'a false speech' (false-speech, word)
Compounds with a predicate descriptive adjective as the first member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

pa:pa-tham 'sin' (bad-dharma)
kanh-atham 'badness' (black-dharma)
khun-atham 'virtue' (good-dharma)
kala:ya:na-mit 'a good friend' (fine-friend)
kala:ya:na-tham 'a good doctrine' (fine-dharma)
sa:ra:ni:ya-tham 'state of courtesy' (essential-dharma)
ariy-thrap 'the noble treasure' (noble-treasure)
?àríyá-mák 'Noble Eightfold patha' (noble-path)
kharú-tham 'strict conditions' (strict-dharma)
náwá-phíksú? 'a neophyte, a newly ordained monk' (new-monk)
náwá-kam 'building new' (new-action)
pàramáttha-tham 'the Absolute Truth' (beat-dharma)
pàtchíma-phansá: 'late rainy season' (later-rainy season)
pùrìma-phansá: 'early rainy season' (earlier-rainy season)

?àríyá-thráp 'sublime treasure, noble treasure' (noble-treasure)
śahá-síksá: 'co-education' (together-education)
mo:khá-tham 'a void act' (void-action)
mo:khi:yá-kam 'a voidable act' (null and void-action)
khanhá-pak 'the waning moon' (black-side)
kanhá-tham 'a bad action' (black-dharma)

1.2.2. A predicate numeral adjective is of two types:

(a) predicate cardinal numeral (as first member)

(b) predicate ordinal numeral (as first member)

a. Predicate cardinal numeral. This type of cpd is derived from an underlying sentence containing the verb thuì:kruèmpen 'to be collected into'. The subject is reversed and the underlying verb is deleted during the derivation.
Cpds with a cardinal numeral modifier as the first member

N are collected into Adj.

Example: tray-ci:wə:n 'the Triple robes' (three-robe)
          ci:wə:n thuːkruempen tray
          robes be-collected-into three
          "The robes are collected into three."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

càtù-pàtcay 'the four requisites' (four-factor)
càtùrá-phə:n 'the four blessings: long life, beauty, happiness' (four-blessing)
càtùrá-ʔariyásat 'the Four Noble Truth' (four-truth)
chala-phinya: 'the sixfold supernormal knowledge' (six-psychic power)
benca-khán 'the Five Aggregates (corporeality, feeling, perception, mental formations and consciousness)' (five-aggregate)
cà:tù-máhā:râ:t 'the Four Guardain Deities' (four-great king)
panca-tháwa:n 'the five sense-doors: eye, ear, nose, tongue and body' (five-door)
sättə-wa:n 'a week' (seven-day)
càtù-kărâni: 'the cardinal duties of a king' (four-duty)
càtù-loːkabaːn 'the four keepers of the world' (four-world-keeper)
càtùrā-muk  'a building with four gable ends'  (four-face)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tray-ci:wo:n</td>
<td>'the Triple robe, the three robes of a Bhikkhu' (three-robe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tkay-tháwa:n</td>
<td>'the three doors of avenues of action: body, speech, and mind' (three-door)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tray-bidok</td>
<td>'the Tripitaka (Vinaya, Sutta and Abhidhamma)' (three-basket)</td>
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<td>tray-phé:t</td>
<td>'Tiveda, the three Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda, and Samaveda)' (three-knowledge)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tray-rát</td>
<td>'the Three Jewels (Buddha, Dharma and Assembly)' (three-jewel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>thátsa-chá:t</td>
<td>'the ten longest birth-stories of the Buddha, regarded as the most important' (ten-birth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>thásà-barámi:</td>
<td>'the ten principle virtues practised by a Budhisattva' (ten-perfection)</td>
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<tr>
<td>thótsa-phon</td>
<td>'the Ten Powers of the Buddha' (ten-force, power)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tri:-thú:t</td>
<td>'the signs to approaching death' (three-ambassador)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tri:-né:t</td>
<td>'the three-eyed one, that is, Indra' (three-eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thótsa-má:t</td>
<td>'the human gestation period' (ten-month)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Compounds with a cardinal numeral modifier as the first member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benca-tham</td>
<td>'the five ennobling virtues' (five-dharma)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. A predicate ordinal numeral. The derivation of compounds of this type is similar to the derivation of compounds with a predicate descriptive adjective, since a predicate ordinal numeral follows a copula pen 'to be'.

Cpds with a predicate ordinal as the first member

N who is Adj

Example: pathom-sawok 'a first disciple of the Buddha'
    (first-disciple)
    sawok phust) pen pathom
    disciple who is first
"The disciple who is first."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

catuththa-chain 'the fourth absorption' (fourth-absorption)
tatiya-chain 'the third absorption' (third-absorption)
pathamaphap 'primacy' (first-state)
pathamaphum 'primary' (first-grade)
pathamathana 'primitive' (first-base)
thutiya-chain 'the second absorption' (second-absorption)
sattama-wa:n 'a Seventh day (rite)' (seventh-day)
Loan Compounds with an accusative relation

These cpds contain members which are reversed: the second member functions as the verb and the first member as the object. The subject is an agent noun being used in the underlying sentence but always deleted.

Example:  `sámátha-pha:wána: 'a tranquility development'
(tranquility-to develop)
`nákbuæt pha:wána: sámátha?
monk develop tranquility
"The monk developed (his) tranquility."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

ma:tù-khâ:t  'matricide'  (mother-to kill)
pìtù-khâ:t  'patricide'  (father-to kill)
`aráhánta-khâ:t  'killing an Arahant'  (Arahant, noble person-to kill)
tha:n-kâtha:  'talk on giving'  (gift-to talk)
si:lá-kâtha:  'talk on morality'  (morality-to talk)
sakkhá-kâtha:  'talk on heavenly pleasure'  (heaven-to talk)
ka:máthi:nawá-kâkh:  'talk on the disadvantages of sensual pleasures'  (punishment of sexuality-to talk)
`yatì-phli:  'help to relatives'  (relative-to help)
pàtìthí-phli:  'help to guests'  (guest-to help)
pùpphá:pi:ta-phli: 'help to the departed by indicating merit to them'  (departed-to help)
ra: chá-phli: 'help to the king' (king-to help)
?a: wa:sá-mátcáriyá? 'stinginess as to dwelling' (residence-to give unwillingly)
kúla-mátcáriyá? 'stinginess as to family' (family-to give unwillingly)
la: phá-mátcáriyá? 'stinginess as to gain' (gain-to give unwillingly)
wanná-mátcáriyá? 'stinginess as to recognition' (recognition-to give unwillingly)
thama-mátcáriyá? 'stinginess as to knowledge' (dharma-to give unwillingly)
śama-thá-phá:wa: 'development of tranquility' (tranquility-to develop)
wípsána:-phá:wa: 'an insight development' (insight-to develop)
phútha-bu:cha: 'a Buddha-worship' (Buddha-to worship)
sápka-bu:cha: 'the Assembly-worship' (Assembly-to worship)

Reversed object cpds

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

thama-sáwána: 'the hearing of a sermon' (dharma-to hear)
thama-sá:thók 'the preaching of a sermon' (dharma-to preach)
?a:chá-wá-stksá: 'a vocational training' (occupation-to study)
súkka-stksá: 'hygienics' (health-to study)
pháá-stksá: 'a physical education' (strength-study)
Sāpkhom-stksā: 'sociology' (society-to study)
ca:piyā-stksā: 'ethics' (ethic-to study)

Reversed object cpds

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Sanskrit compounds

Thamma-"āthītsāthā:n 'reliance on the Dharma' (dharma-to vow)
Thamma-the:șana: 'a lecture on the Dharma' (dharma-to lecture)
Mākkhā-the:șana: 'a way showing' (way-to show)
Siṃlapā-stksā: 'the arts' (art-to study)

Instrumental relation. The preposition kāp 'with' relates to a first member to to form an instrumental case, like:

Reversed-Verb-Instrumental Cpd's

Phāriya:-sāndo:t
(wife-to be content)
Khāv sāndo:t kāp phāriya:
he content with wife
"He was content with his own wife."

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

Ci:warā-sāndo:t 'contentment with robes or (robe, clothing-to clothing to be content)
Pindapa:ta-sāndo:t 'contentment with alms- (alms-food-to be food) content)
sēna:Saná-sándo:t  'contentment with lodging' (lodging, residence-to be content)

Instrument relation. A preposition dūey 'by' relates to the first member to form an instrumental case, namely:

Reversed-Verb-Instrument-cpds

Example: sāti-sāwō:n  'restraint by mindfulness'  
(mindfulness-to restrain)

samána? sāwō:n dūey sāti?  
monk be-restrained by mindfulness.

"The monk is restrained by mindfulness."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

pa:timō:kha-sāwō:n  'restraint, by monastic code of discipline'  
(monastic code of disciple-to

ya:ná-sāwō:n  'restraint by knowledge'  
(knowledge-to restrain)

khānti-sāwō:n  'restraint by patience'  
(patience-to restrain)

wiriya-sāwō:n  'restraint by energy'  
(energy-to restrain)

Loan compounds with an instrumental relation

The preposition dūey 'of' or 'by' is used to form an instrumental case. Other so called instrumental case like ?ankhāw
'by him' will not posited in the underlying case marker.

Reversed-Subject-Instrumental-cpds

N₂ is made of N₁

Example: wāci:-kam 'an action of speech'

    (speech-action)
    kam srāṅkhaṁ duṇey wāci:
    action be-made of speech

"The action is made of speech."

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

ka:yā-kam 'action of body' (body-action)
wāci:-kam 'action of speech' (speech-action)
māno:-kam 'action of mind' (mind-action)
hāțtha-kam 'action of hands' (hand-action)
tā:la- wi:chānī: 'fan made of the palm's leaves' (palm's leaves-fan)
   bunya-lā:p 'good luck from suffering' (suffering-good luck)
   wa:la-wi:chānī: 'fan made of yak's tail' (yak's tail-fan)
   wa:la-kamphon 'cloth made of yak's tail, or animal's hair' (cloth-yak's tail, animal's hair)
   rāttana-kosin 'a golden city, especially (emerald-city)
                   Bangkok'

Comounds with subject as the second member

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

?ātsa-yūt 'horse battle' (horse-fighting)
konlā-yūt 'trick-battle' (trick-fighting)
withi:ka:n 'a policy' (way-activity)
wicha:ka:n 'branch of knowledge' (subject-activity)
śīlā-sāmpātha: 'accomplishment of virtue' (morality-accomplishment)
satthā-sāmpātha: 'accomplishment of confidence' (confidence-accomplishment)
ca:kha-sāmpātha: 'accomplishment of charity' (charity-accomplishment)
panya-sāmpātha: 'accomplishment of wisdom' (wisdom-accomplishment)

Loan Compound with dative relation

The preposition sāmrāp 'for' or phā is used to form the dative case.

Particularly, in this analysis the verb cha:y 'to be used' is embedded in front of a preposition sāmrāp 'for' or phā 'to' form the derivation cha:y sāmrāp 'to be used for' or cha:y phā 'to be used to' and will be deleted within all compounds.

Reversed-Subject-Dative-compounds

N2 is used for N1

Example: a:khatuka?-phāt 'food for the newcomers' (newcomer-food)
phāt cha:y sāmrāp a:khatuka?
food be-used for newcomer

"Food is used for a newcomer."
Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

khámíkà-phát 'food for the travellers' (traveller-food)
khíla:ná-phe:sát 'the medicine for a patient' (patient-medicine)
ʔamátá-bót 'the path leading to immortality' (immortality-lesson, path)
yútthá-phum 'a war-field' (fight-field)
sáŋkhá-tha:n 'the gift for Buddhist monks' (buddhist monks-gift)
ʔáttha-bót 'a word leading to profit' (profit-path)
pá:th-o:tháka? 'water for the feet' (foot-water)
púkkhála:tha:n 'the gift for a person' (person-gift)
ʔápáthya-tha:n 'the gift for forgiveness' (forgiveness-gift)
pí:kná-pátha:n 'the effort to abandon' (abandon-effort)
pháwa:ná-pátha:n 'the effort to develop' (development-effort)
ʔánúrákkhána:- 'the effort to maintain' (maintenance-effort)
pátha:n

Loan cpds with ablative relation

The preposition ca:k 'from' and the verb mø: 'to come' are used in the underlying sentence and are deleted during the underlying derivation.

Reversed-Subject-Ablative-cpds

N2 comes from N1
Example:  
chára:-phay  'a disaster of old age'  
(old age-disaster)  
phay ma: cà:k chára:  
disaster come from old age  
"The disaster comes from old age."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

?á:kkhi:-phay  'conflagration'  (fire-disaster)  
wa:ta:-phay  'hurricane'  (wind-disaster)  
?uthákà:phay  'flood'  (water-disaster)  
mó:rána:-phay  'a danger of death'  (death-disaster)  
có:ri:-phay  'danger of thieves'  (thief-disaster)  
we:rá:-phay  'disaster of a bad action'  (bad action-disaster)  
ra:chá:-phay  'disaster of the king'  (king-disaster)  
mañsà: wirát  'refraining from meat'  (meat-refraining)  
pa:pà:wímút  'salvation from the sin'  (sin-salvation)  
ló:ka:wímút  'salvation from the world'  (world-salvation)  
we:la:se:ri:  'leisure'  (time-freedom)  
?a:we:khá:phe:sàrót  'a sex mood'  (sensation-taste)  
śa:ti:-panya:  'intelligence'  (right mind-wisdom)  
cinta-phá:p  'image, imagination'  (mind, thought, idea-picture)  
?á:siło:ka:-phay  'disaster of ill-fame'  (ill-fame-disaster)  
thúkkháti:-phay  'fear of a miserable life after death'  (disaster-next world)  
só:ta:-we:thána:  'feeling arising from auditory contact'  (ear-feeling)
càkkhù-we:thána: 'feeling arising from a visual contact' (eye-feeling)
kha:na-we:thána: 'feeling arising from olfac-tory contact' (nose-feeling)
chiwá-we:thána: 'feeling arising from gusta-tory contact' (tongue-feeling)
ka:yà-we:thána: 'feeling arising from phy-sical contact' (body-feeling)
máno-we:tháma: 'feeling arising from mental (mind-feeling) contact'
pho:kha:sùk 'a bliss of enjoyment' (property-happiness)
±añâwátcha:sùk 'a bliss of blamelessness' (blamelessness-happiness)

Loan compounds with a possessive relation

Loan cpds of this type with a possessive relation are divided into two parts:

1. the first member which functions as a head.
2. the second member which functions as a head.

1. The first member as head

Possessive relation. The preposition kho:n or hà:n 'of' denotes possession. The first member functions as head and the second member functions as attribute.

Head possessive Attribute

N1 of N2
Example:  
pha:wa-cit 'a mental condition'  
(condition-mind)  
pha:wa? khoŋ cit  
condition of mind  
"The condition of mind"

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

\text{\text{\`e}ka-ph\'{a}riya:}  \quad \text{'monogamy'}  
(singleness-wife)

m\'t\'i-m\'r\'{a}tha:r\'{a}na? 'a public opinion'  
(opinion-public)

kammant\'aph\'{a}p- 'a radio-activity'  
(activity-ray)

ra\'psi:
pha:wa?-\'airom 'humour'  
(state, condition-mood)

pha:wa-wik\'{ak\'a}r\'{i}t 'insanity'  
(state-madness)

pha:wa-s\'om\'r\'{o}t 'a marital condition'  
(condition-marriage)

Compounds with head as the first member

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Pali compounds

\text{\text{\`a}k\'a-ya:n}  \quad \text{'reason'}  
(result-vision)

\text{s\'{a}:laks\'{a}n\'{a}-citt\'aph\'{a}p  \quad \text{'mental-trait'}  
(general character-mental condition)

\text{si:t-t\'a\'th\'a:kh\'ot}  \quad \text{'disciple of the Buddha'}  
(disciple-Buddha)

\text{su:n-ka:nw\'{a}cay}  \quad \text{'research centre (of Buddhism)'}  
(centre-research)

\text{se:t-\'a:h\'a:n}  \quad \text{'the rest of food'}  
(leavings-food)

\text{se:t-h\'a:n}  \quad \text{'fraction of a division'}  
(fraction-division)

\text{s\'{o}khr\'{a}:m-l\'o:k}  \quad \text{'world war'}  
(war-world)
2. The second member as head

Possessive relation. Here the second member functions as head and the first member functions as attribute.

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

Example: máno:-khátí? 'idea' (mind-opinion)

khátí? he:ña máno:

opinion of mind

"An opinion of mind."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pali-Pali</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?e:káté:-phā:p</td>
<td>'individuality'</td>
<td>(singleness-state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ubatì:-he:t</td>
<td>'accident'</td>
<td>(occurrence-cause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kammantì-phā:p</td>
<td>'activity'</td>
<td>(job-state, condition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bòt-niya:m</td>
<td>'definition'</td>
<td>(lesson-definition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phálà-wat</td>
<td>'dynamic'</td>
<td>(power-movement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomma:-lo:k</td>
<td>'hades'</td>
<td>(hell-world)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tha:ya:-sòmbàt</td>
<td>'heritage'</td>
<td>(hair-property)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sommotti-thà:n</td>
<td>'hypothesis'</td>
<td>(assumption-base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?aru:pa:-nay</td>
<td>'informality'</td>
<td>(bodilessness-significance, meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thè:p-phá:yà:kù:n</td>
<td>'oracle'</td>
<td>(god-prophecy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?inthri:ya:-phā:p</td>
<td>'organism'</td>
<td>(condition-state-organs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chara:-phā:p</td>
<td>'senile'</td>
<td>(agedness-condition, state)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
phe:thâna-rôt 'sensual' (sense-taste)
cittâ-wísûthã 'a pure mind' (purity-mind)
phûthha-mon 'the Buddha's teaching' (Buddha-teaching, montra)
phûthha-khun 'praise of the Buddha' (Buddha-virtue)
sāpkhâ-khun 'praise of the Buddha's disciples' (Buddha's disciples-virtue)
sī:la-khun 'praise of precept-virtue' (precept-virtue)
khâti-wîbât 'failure as regards place of birth' (place of birth-failure)
?ûpâthâ-wîbât 'failure as regards the body' (body-failure)
?a:ca:ra-wîbât 'falling away from good behavior-falling'
?a:chi:wa-wîbât 'falling away from right mode of livelihood' (livelelihood-falling)
khâti-sôm.bat 'the accomplishment of birth' (birth-property, qualification)
pâyo:khâ-sôm.bat 'the accomplishment of undertaking' (undertaking-accomplishment)

Compounds with head as the second member

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Pali compounds

mânûtsâya-sāmphan 'a human relationship' (human being-relationship)
mânûtsâya-tham 'a common sense' (human being-virtue)
sâmphâkkâ-phâ:p 'affinity' (conjoint-state)
sàhàwàtta-phâ:p  'commitance' (concurrence-state)
thâksà-phâ:p  'dexterity' (skill-state, condition)
se:tthà-nay  'economy' (economy-line)
smàmattha-phon  'faculty' (ability-power)
mànutsàyà-châ:t  'humanity' (human being-birth)
thàmma-khun  'praise of the Dharma' (dharma-virtue)
thàmma-sà:mi:  'the Buddha' (dharma-owner)
sî:la-wìbat  'falling away from morality' (morality-falling)
kamà-wìba:k  'a karma resultant' (karma, action-result)

Compounds with head as the second member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit Compounds

konlà-cák  'engine' (device-wheel)
na:ma-phân  'denomination' (name-colour)
na:ta-lák  'dramatic' (drama-character)
súkkhâna:ta-láksâna’  'comic' (happiness in drama-character)
ˈāphichâna:-thipàtay  'aristocracy' (right man-independent)
ˈe:ka-lák  'unity' (singleness-characteristic, nature)
cítta-láksâna’  'mental characteristics' (mind-characteristic)
khåttiyâ-bo:risât  'company of noblemen' (king-company)
phra:mmàna-bo:risât  'company of brahmins' (brahmin-company)
kha:habo:di:-bxrisât  'company of householders' (householder-company)
Loan compounds with a locative relation

Locative relation. A preposition *nay* 'in' denotes locative relation and forms the adverbial phrase in the underlying sentence. In deriving these cpds, the form *khwa:m* is posited in the underlying sentence as attached to N2. The form *khwa:m* is roughly equivalent to English suffix 'ness' in its meaning.

Reversed-Subject-Locative-compounds

N2 contains in N1

Example: *sānya:-niyom* 'convention'
(conception-popularity)

*khwa:mniyom mi:yū: nay sānya:*

popularity contain in conception
"A popularity contains in a conception."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

*Watthu- Buchanan:* 'fetichism'
(material-worship)

*bupphāka:n-niyom* 'foedom'
(former time, former action-popularity)

*we:la-rāthakhāti?* 'civil time'
(time-public opinion)

*sānya:-niyom* 'convention'
(conception-popularity)

*lāthi- Buchanan:* 'cult'
(doctrine-worship)

*cinta-niyom* 'romanticism'
(beauty-popularity)
raṃṣi:-phē:t 'radiology' (ray-medical)
châ:t-niyom 'nationalism' (nation-popularity)
the:phaniya:y-witthāya: 'mythology' (novel about god-science)
the:phā-niyom 'mystic' (god-popularity)
nawaśamāy-niyom 'modernism' (modern time-popularity)
ru:pa-wiparit 'malformation' (body-popularity)
?attābukkhon-niyom 'individuality' (self, ego-popularity)
ka:ma-witok 'thought of sensual pleasure' (sexuality-thought)
phāya:ba:t-witok 'malevolent thought' (malevolence-thought)
wihiṃsa:-witok 'cruel thought' (violence-thought)
kamma-sāttha: 'confidence in accordance with the law of action' (action-confidence)
wipa:ka-sāttha: 'belief in the consequence of actions' (consequence of action-belief)
kammatsaṅkata:-sattha: 'belief in the individual ownership of action' (individual ownership of action-belief)
tāṭhā:khatāpho:thi:-sāttha: 'confidence in the enlightenment of the Buddha' (Buddha's enlightenment-belief)

Compounds with subject as the second member

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Pali compounds

śambu:n-niyom 'the absolute' (completion-popularity)
sättawa·niyom 'animalism' (animal-popularity)
pha:wa·niyom 'antagonism' (state, condition-popularity)
taːka·wicaːn 'reasoning' (logic-criticism)

Compounds with subject as the second member

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

kaːn-narọ 'campaign' (activity-battle)
kaːn-supakhọ 'enrichment' (time-auspiciousness, development)
bot-wikhrọ 'definition' (lesson-analysis)
mahȧkaːyā- 'gross anatomy' (big-body-classification of science)
wipha:khasaːt

aːyakoːson 'proficiency as to gain or progress' (development-proficiency)
upaːyakoːson 'proficiency as to means and method' (policy-proficiency)

Locative relation. This compound is similar to other locative compound but locative phrase accompanies the passive verb in the underlying sentence.

Subject-Locative compds

N1 is located in N2

Example:  thâːt-ceːdi: 'a relic shrine'
            (relic-monument)
thâ:t tângyû: nay ce:di:
relic is-located in monument
"Relic is located in the monument".

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

thâ:t-ce:di: 'relic shrine' (relic-monument)
bo:riphû:k-ce:di: 'things and places used by the Buddha' (Buddha's articles-monument)
?ûthe:šìkâ-ce:di: 'Buddha-image' (Buddha-image-monument)
câksù-winya:n 'eye-consciousness' (eye-consciousness)
chiwhâ:-winya:n 'tongue-consciousness' (tongue-consciousness)
kha:na:-winya:n 'nose-consciousness' (nose-consciousness)
ka:yâ:-winya:n 'body-consciousness' (body-consciousness)
mâ:no:-winya:n 'mind-consciousness' (mind-consciousness)

Loan compounds with co-ordinative relation

The underlying form of this cpd can have Indic co-ordinative conjunction ca? 'and' which link together two Indic elements.

For example the Pali-Pali compound
thâ:sâ-thâ:si: 'bondmen and bondwomen' is derived from thâ:sâ: ca? thâ:si:
  bondmen and bondwomen
"Bondmen and bondwomen".

Alternatively, the Thai co-ordinative conjunction lé? 'and' also can be posited in the underlying structure.
Example: \textipa{thaːsːaː-thaːsiː} (bondmen and bondwomen)
(bondmen and bondwomen)
\textipa{thaːsːaː leː} \textipa{thaːsiː}:
bondmen and bondwomen
"Bondmen and bondwomen."

Some other examples of Pali-Pali compounds

\textipa{pʊtːaː-thaː-raː} 'wife and child' (child-wife)
\textipa{yaːt-sːaː-loː-hiːt} 'relations and blood relation' (relative-blood relative)
\textipa{kɪtːi-khun} 'good name' (fame-virtue)
\textipa{khrʊː-ʔaː-caːn} 'respectable person' (teacher-professor)
\textipa{yaːnːa-thaːtsːaːn} 'knowledge and view' (knowing-seeing)
\textipa{saːmːaː-thaː-wipːaːtsːaːnːaː} 'calmness and insight' (calm-insight)
\textipa{baː-p-bun} 'action' (sin-merit)
\textipa{waː-rːaː-dːiːtiː} 'day' (time-day)
\textipa{bɪdaːː-maːndːoːn} 'parents' (father-mother)
\textipa{chaːmːaː-ʔoː-rːaːnːaː} 'agedness and death' (agedness-death)
\textipa{saːtːi-sːampːaːchːaːnːaː} 'commonsense' (consciousness-self knowing)
\textipa{saːtːi-paːnːyaː} 'intelligence' (consciousness-wisdom)
\textipa{khaː-thaːniː-yː-phaː-chːaːniː-yː} 'solid and soft food' (viewing food-edible thing)
\textipa{kətːaːnːuː} 'the quality of being a grateful person' (knowing the done favour-done favour)
ka:y-wa:ca: 'manner of body and speech' (body-speech)
śaṁañá-phra:m 'monks' (monk-Brahman of Brahmin)
nísi:t-nísi:tā 'University's students' (student-man-student woman)
cittā-winya:n 'heart and mind' (mind-soul)
phy-phibat 'danger' (danger-disaster)
phy-antāra:y 'danger, peril' (danger-disaster)
santi-suk 'peace and happiness' (peace-happiness)
thuk-suk 'happiness and sorrow' (sorrow-happiness)

Compounds with co-ordinative relation

Some other examples of Pali-Sanskrit compounds

we:n-kam 'ill-fate' (result of a bad action-action)
cháta:-kam 'ill-fate' (fate-action)
mit-sahā:y 'friendship' (friend-comrade)
bida:ma:nda: 'parents' (father-mother)
we:la:na:thi: 'time' (time-minute)
we:t-mon 'magic' (sorcery, magic-prayer)
khun-thö:t 'result of action' (good result-bad result)
khru:-a:ca:n 'teacher' (teacher-teacher)
chánók-chonnáni: 'parents' (father-mother)
Compounds with co-ordinative relation

Some other example of Sanskrit-Sanskrit compounds

kūśon-ākūsōn 'good action and bad action' (good action-bad action)
kiötti-sāk 'goodname' (honour-dignity)
sīlā-tham 'morality' (code of morality-doctrine)
kiötti-yōt 'honour' (honour-glory, fame, rank)
mānūt-sāt 'creatures' (human-animal)
sāmūt-sā:khō:n 'ocean and sea' (ocean-sea)

Compounds with co-ordinative relation

Some other examples of Sanskrit-Pali compounds

phany-a-sā:mi: 'married couple' (wife-husband)
pha:sī:-ākō:n 'revenue' (tax-revenue)
phīksō-sā:māne:n 'priest and novice' (monk-novice)
rdtū:-ka:n 'season' (season-age)
thrap-sōmbat 'property, wealth' (wealth-property)
but-thīda: 'son and daughter' (son-daughter)

7.2. Loan compounds as Thai-foreign cpds

Compounds of this type are built up of Thai-foreign or foreign-Thai elements through a case relation.
Loan elements were adopted from various foreign languages such as Sanskrit, English, Chinese, Cambodian and Javanese through the influence of religion, culture and technology etc.

These Thai-foreign compounds exhibit only three case relations:

1. Nominative relation
2. Accusative relation
3. Locative relation

Loan Compounds with a nominative relation

Nominative relation. These cpds have a predicate nominative as the second member which will be accompanied by the copulative verb 'to be'.

Subject Predicate nominative cpds

N₁ which is N₂

Example: thóŋ-bró:n 'bronze'
(gold-bronze)
thóŋ stō pen bró:n
"Gold which is bronze."

Examples of Thai-English compounds

khánè:n-pe:sen 'percentage'  (mark-percentage)
muek-kê:p 'cap'  (hat-cap)
sàtsanaː- 'Roman Catholic'  (religion-roman
catholic)
ro:mankha:tho:lik
'pound' (money-pound)
'soup' (water-soup)
'battery' (pot-battery)
'signature' (mark-sign)
'chocolate' (sweets-chocolate)
'ice-cream' (ice-ice-cream)
'cheque' (bill-cheque)
'bronze' (gold-bronze)
'chalk bar' (box-chalk)
'bonus' (money-bonus)
'linen' (cloth-linen)
'bottle of beer' (bottle-beer)
'beat' (ship-boat)
'centigram in weight' (weight-centigram)
'taxi' (vehicle-taxi)
'football field' (field-football)
'carbon dioxide' (air-carbon dioxide)
'shirt' (upper garment-shirt)
'London city' (city-London)

Examples of Chinese-Thai compounds
'thue-má:y' 'structure timber' (classifier for some materials-wood)
'phù:' 'male' (classifier for animals-male)
'thue-thoːn' 'yellow variety of mung bean' (bean-gold)
'thue-dam' 'black variety of mung bean' (bean-black)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phaw-khlaem</td>
<td>'brunet (race)'</td>
<td>(skin-dark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phiew-khaw</td>
<td>'white (race)'</td>
<td>(skin-white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun-la° : ¯</td>
<td>'dust'</td>
<td>(powder-dust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun-mtaq</td>
<td>'pollution'</td>
<td>(powder-country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin-sueng</td>
<td>'fragment'</td>
<td>(piece-part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin-bo:de: n</td>
<td>'master piece(of literature)'</td>
<td>(piece-red ribbon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin-namcy</td>
<td>'reward'</td>
<td>(money-kindness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin-ca:n</td>
<td>'wages'</td>
<td>(money-hire)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Thai-cambodian compounds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phi:-khama:t</td>
<td>'devil'</td>
<td>(ghost-devil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi:n-kl:</td>
<td>'comrade'</td>
<td>(friend-comrade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duao-khe:</td>
<td>'moon'</td>
<td>(classifier for a round object-moon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khi:-khama:w</td>
<td>'soot, a black powder'</td>
<td>(excretion-soot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:n-chanam</td>
<td>'year'</td>
<td>(time-year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khon-kra:ok</td>
<td>'poor man'</td>
<td>(person-lame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phay-si:su:k</td>
<td>'varieties of red bamboo'</td>
<td>(bamboo-red colour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>din-kru:et</td>
<td>'pebble'</td>
<td>(earth-pebbles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Thai-Javanese cpds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>namman-ca:ra:b:i</td>
<td>'grease[ for lubrication'</td>
<td>(oil-grease)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do:ok-kulaip</td>
<td>'rose'</td>
<td>(classifier for flowers-rose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me:-ya:yi:</td>
<td>'darling'</td>
<td>(mother-darling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duao-yi:wa:</td>
<td>'mind, spirit'</td>
<td>(classifier for material-heart)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loan cpds with an accusative relation

Accusative relation. These Noun cpds have the first member functioning as the subject and the second member functioning as the object.

Subject-Object-compounds

N1 contains N2

Example: phon-rom 'a paratrooper'
(trooper-umbrella)
phon mi: rom
trooper has umbrella
"The trooper has an umbrella."

Examples of Pali-Thai compounds

na:y-thun 'a capitalist'
(master-capital)
rót-fay 'a train'
(vehicle-fire)
phai:yú-fön 'a rain storm'
(storm-rain)
phon(lá)-mísō 'citizens'
(troop-country)

Examples of Thai-Pali compounds

sò:p-sò:phe:ni 'a bawdy house'
(a secret meeting
place-prostitute)
sùen-ta:n 'palm garden'
(garden-palm)
ta:w-parâma:nu: 'an atomic reactor' (stove-atom)
khâ:w-sä:n 'intelligence' (news-essence)
sōn-co:n 'a thieves' den' (den-thief)
ña:n-sämo:sō:n 'a social function' (function-meeting)
khan-chi:p 'a pair of packs suspended from the neck of an elephant or a horse' (classifier for a handle, a rod-life)

Example of Thai-Sanskrit compounds
khô:p-mârîttâyu: 'a sharp curve' (curve-killer, death)
roŋ-kâsa:p 'a mint (which produces coins)' (hall-coin)
khrïn-câk 'a machine' (device-circle)

Example of Sanskrit-Thai compounds
sât-nâ:khôn 'a brute of man' (animal-face with hair)
sâthâ:nî:-tamruet 'a police station' (station-policeman)
seit-suaŋ 'a fraction' (numerator of a fraction-part)
śî:n-pêt 'the eight commandments' (commandment-eight)
śā:n-ca:w 'the shrine of the household god' (shrine-household god)

Accusative relation. These Verbal cpds contain functioning as the object of a transitive verb.

Deleted Subject-Verb-Object-cpds
Example: cam-sǐːn 'to keep precepts'
(to keep-precept)
chaːwpʰuːt cam sǐːn
Buddhist-people keep precept
"The Buddhist people keep the precepts"

Examples of Thai-Sanskrit Compounds

srāṃ-sōːk 'to lessen sadness' (to lessen-sadness)
khaːw-phansā: 'to enter the Buddhist Lent' (to enter-Buddhist-lent)
khɔː-thɔːt 'to beg one's pardon' (to beg-one's pardon
lot-thɔːt 'to lighten punishment' (to lighten-punishment)
log-bat 'to cast the vote' (to cast-vote)

Verbal compounds with object as the second member

Examples of Pali-Thai compounds

samphat-miː 'to shake hands' (to touch-hand)
buːt-nāː-fay 'to enter the priest-hood while the body of a close inm front of fire) relative is being cremated'
ʔaːlay-rak 'to deplore the loss of be-loved one' (to deplore-love)
sāːhɔːːn-cay 'to have a hunch' (to wonder-mind)

Verbal compounds with object as the second member

klue-baːp 'to fear God' (to fear-sin)
kluːn-waː-caː: 'to hold one's tongue' (to suppress-speaking)
tāt-bōt 'to cut short while talking' (to cut-lesson of the book)
pāw-mon 'to chant a spell' (to blow-spell)
dāp-thūk 'to extinguish one's sorrows' (to extinguish-suffering)
thī:-sīt 'to claim the right' (to hold-right)
yōk-khru: 'to pay one's respect to one's teacher' (to lift up-teacher)

Loan compounds with a locative relation

Locative relation. This compound has the preposition nāy 'in' in the underlying form and the subject is reversed as a second member.

Reversed-Subject-Locative-cpds

N₂ is located in N₁

Example: krathrueng-ka:nkhlaŋ 'Ministry of Finance' (ministry of the government-finance)
ka:nkhlaŋ tāqyū: nāy krathrueng
finance be located in ministry of the government "The finance is located in the ministry of the government."

Examples of Cambodian-Thai compounds

krom-ka:nkhā: 'department of trade' (trade-department-trade)
krom-kanst:sā:n 'signal department' (department-communication)
krathrueng- -māhāitthay Ministry of Interior' (Ministry of government-interior affair)
krāphó-ʔaːhāːn  'bowels' (sac, stomach-food)

kāphó-yēw  'the urinary bladder' (bladder-urine)

Compounds with locative as the reversed member

Examples of Thai-Pali compounds

roːŋ-rōt  'a garage' (hall-vehicle)

rāːn-ʔaːhāːn  'a restaurant' (shop-food)

chūem̥ːn-ʔphālā  'physical education period' (hour-strength)

tūː-ʔaːhāːn  'a food box' (cabinet-food)

wan-chāːt  'National Day' (day-nation)

Compounds with locative as the reversed member

Examples of Thai-Sanskrit compounds

kōtmarː-yāːyaː  'a criminal law' (law-penalty)

klōːŋ-cunlāːthāː  'a microscope' (pipe-microscope)

banchiː-ːphātsadūː  'inventory' (list-goods)

sūen-sat  'a zoological garden' (garden-animal)