CHAPTER XI

11. Technical term cpds

The cpds being studied in this chapter are noun cpds that are found in Technical terms in Thai-English dictionaries. Actually, all expressions of Technical term cpds in Thai are from Pali and Sanskrit (and also perhaps, Cambodian).

Technical term cpds can be divided into a few subtypes:

1. Pure Technical term cpds
2. Coined term cpds
3. Semi-Technical term cpds

The difference among three subtypes of Technical terms

1. Pure Technical terms cpds. These technical terms are formed purely by combining Thai words. They are not coined after some terms from other languages.

2. Coined term cpds. These Technical terms are formed by translating foreign terms into Thai. When word-meaning between foreign language and Thai is not equivalent, coined term cpds of this type are often produced.

3. Semi-Technical term cpds. These Semi-Technical terms can be distinguished by two characteristics, viz. familiarity by use and explicability from their construction by simple words to form cpds. Ordinary words like námmān 'oil', khaiw
'white' and dam 'black' etc. which can be understood by an ordinary man, are combined with Technical terms denoting chemical composition, especially, kâ:t 'gas' and tâkùe 'lead' to form Semi-Technical term cpds like nàmmàn-kâ:t 'kerosene' (oil-gas), tâkùe-dam 'black lead' (lead-black) and tâkùe-khâ:w 'white lead' (lead-white) etc. Besides other ordinary words and Technical terms which have been combined, will be included in these Semi-Technical term cpds.

Three subtypes of Technical term cpds are grammatically analysed in detail as follows:

1. Pure Technical terms cpds are divided into six subtypes:
   a. Noun+Noun
   b. Noun+Verb+Noun
   c. Noun+Noun+Verb
   d. Noun+Verb
   e. Noun+Adjectival verb
   f. Verb+Noun

   a. Noun+Noun cpds: These are divided into three subtypes as follows:
      1. Subject-Object-cpds
      2. Subject-Predicate nominative-cpds
      3. Subject-Adverbial noun-cpds

   1. Subject-Object-cpds are divided into two subtypes:
      a. Subject as Second member and Object as First member
      b. Subject as First member and Object as Second member
a. Subject as Second member and Object as First member

These cpds found in Technical terms denoting Organizations and Institutions, are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

Z contain 1

Example: ṭōgka:n-sāhāprācha:chā:t 'the United Nation Organization'

(organization-United Nation)

sāhāprācha:chā:t mi: ṭōgka:n
united nation contain organization

"The United Nations contain Organization".

Some other examples

ųōgka:n-ąna:maylo:k 'World Health Organization'

(organization-world health)

ųōgka:n-ţala:trwęem 'the Common Market'

(Organization-common market)

ųōgka:n-rótfa'y 'the Railroad Organization'

(Organization-train)

ųōgka:n-thor:råsap 'the Telephone Organization'

(Organization-telephone)

ųōgka:n-kammä:nså:kon 'International Labour Organization'

(Organization-universal labour)

sāṭhâ:ban-ķasât 'the King's Institute'

(institute-king)

sāṭhâ:ban-sa:tsâna: 'the Religion's Institute'

(Institute-religion)

sāṭhâ:ban-châ:t 'the Nation's Institute'

(Institute-nation)
b. Subject as First member and Object as Second member

These cpds found in Technical terms denoting the names of vehicles are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

1 contains 2

Example: rót-yon 'an automobile'

(vehicle-motor)

rót mi: yon
vehicle contain motor
"The vehicle contains motor".

Some other examples

rót-fay 'a train' (vehicle-fire)

rót-kró 'an armored car' (vehicle-armor)

rót-ko:dam 'a motor truck' (vehicle-storage)

rót-sá:mló 'a tricycle' (vehicle-three wheel)

rót-sómlo 'a bicycle' (vehicle-two wheel)

rte-yon 'a motor boat' (boat-motor)

rte-konfay 'a steam launch' (boat-steam)

rte-bay 'a sailing ship' (boat-sail)

rte-ho 'a state barge with a swan as a figure-head'

rte-pt:n 'a gun boat' (boat-gun)

rte-pha:y 'a paddle boat' (boat-paddle)

rte-sínkha 'a cargo ship' (boat-cargo)
2. **Subject-Predicate nominative-cpds.** These found in technical terms denoting names of leaders, are derived from an underlying semantic structure as follows:

↑ who is a leader of 2

Example:

m̆ː-θāp  'Chief of the army'

(mother-army)

m̆ː  phūː-stŋ pèn phūː-nam ḥeŋ thāp

mother who be leader of army

"The mother who is a leader of army."

Some other example

m̆ː-koŋ  'Chief of a department'  (mother-department)
m̆ː-thɔːrâni:  'Mother Earth'  (mother-earth)
m̆ː-bâ:n  'a housewife'  (mother-wife)
phɔː-mtŋ  'the Governor of city'  (father-city)
aːy-kwien  'a caravan leader'  (master-caravan)
aːy-phon  'a General'  (master-army force)
aːy-ʔamphe:  'Chief of the district'  (master-district)
aːy-ʔaːkoːn  'a tax farmer'  (master-tax)
aːy-səṭhâːni:  'a station master'  (master-station)

Also, Subject-Predicate nominative-cpds found in technical terms denoting names of operators, are derived from the undermentioned underlying semantic structure as above, like:

↑ who is an expert of 2
Example: ชาน-ฟายفا: 'an electrician'  
(expert-electrician)  
ชานก ที่ ผู้ ที่ ชาน แน่น น้ย ฟายفا:  
operator who be expert in electricity  
"An operator who is an expert in electricity."

Some other examples
ชาน-คอน 'a mechanical engineer'  
(operator-machine)  
ชาน-ปะ:ป 'a press photographer'  
(operator-photo)  
ชาน-สี่ 'an armoror'  
(operator-light)  
ชาน-้า:ก:ต 'an aircraftsman'  
(operator-air)  
ชาน-บัตร: 'a tinamith'  
(operator-soldier)  
ชาน-ทอง 'a goldsmith'  
(operator-gold)  
ชาน-วิท:ท:ยู 'a radiotrician'  
(operator-radio)

On the other hand, Subject-Predicate nominative-cpds have a verb ไกล:ย 'to resemble' relating between two members, are found in Technical terms denoting kind of birds and freshwater fishes. These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure as:  
\[ \text{I resembles 2} \]

Example: นก-ก:ว 'a parrot'  
(bird-crystal)  
นก ใกล:ย ก:ว  
bird resemble crystal  
"The bird resembles a crystal"
Some other examples

nök-khä:wme:w  'an owl'  (bird-outline of cat)

nök-nuëkhu:n  'a wood-pêcker of the family picidae'  (bird-back edge of the axe)

nök-pa:kchö:n  'a spoonbill of the family platalcide'  (bird-mouth of spoon)

nök-pa:ksö:m  'a snipe'  (bird-mouth of fork)

pla:-khem  'a needle fish'  (fish-needle)

pla:tho:n  'goldfish'  (fish-gold)

pla:-baykhä:nun  'a flatfish of the genus Pseudorombus'  (fish-leaf of jack fruit)

pla:-limmä:  'a flounder'  (fish-tongue of a dog)

pla:nökkräco:k  'a flying fish'  (fish-ostrich)

pla:da:w  'a star fish'  (fish-star)

3. Subject-Adverbial noun-cpds are divided into three subtypes:

a. Subject-Instrumental - cpds

b. Subject-Dative-cpds

c. Subject-Locative-cpds

a. Subject-Instrumental-cpds have a preposition kap 'with' related to the second member. These cpds found in Technical terms denoting the names of sciences, are derived from as underlying semantic structure, like:

2 which deals with 1

Example: pha:sa:-sa:it 'linguistics'
(language-science)
saːt ̂ thiː ̂ kie漫长 kap paːsaː

science which deals with language

"Science which deals with language."

Also, the cpd paːsaː-saːt is derived from a preposition phrase with a possessive relation, for example

saːt ̂ həŋ paːsaː

science of language

"Science of language."

Some other examples

kaseːttə=saːt ̂ ̂ 'agriculture as a science'

konná-saːt ̂ ̂ 'mechanics'

khánittə-saːt ̂ ̂ 'mathematics'

niti-saːt ̂ ̂ 'law as a study'

phêːt-saːt ̂ ̂ 'medicine as a study'

prawət-saːt ̂ ̂ 'history as a discipline'

phrtkə-saːt ̂ ̂ 'botany'

phuːmí-saːt ̂ ̂ 'geography'

rətəsə-saːt ̂ ̂ 'political science'

səŋkhom-saːt ̂ ̂ 'social science'

seːttə-saːt ̂ ̂ 'economics as a study'

witthəya-saːt ̂ ̂ 'science'

yutthə-saːt ̂ ̂ 'military science'
b. Subject-Dative-cpds have two derivations:

1. The derivation \textit{chá:y phte} 'to be used for'
2. The derivation \textit{chá:y samrap} 'to be used for'

1. The derivation \textit{chá:y phte} 'to be used for' is appropriate to cpds found in Technical terms denoting games. These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

Example: \textit{ka:nfan-da:p} 'fencing'

(fencing-sword)
\textit{da:p st\textasciitilde{u} chá:y phte ka:nfan}

sword which be-used for fencing

"The sword which is used for fencing."

Some other examples

\textit{ka:nkrado:t-nam} 'diving'
\textit{(diving-water)}
\textit{ka:nkhe:p-ma:} 'horse racing'
\textit{(racing-horse)}
\textit{ka:nkhe:p-cakkr\textasciitilde{a}:ya:n} 'cycle racing'
\textit{(racing-cycle)}
\textit{ka:mpi:n-kh\textasciitilde{a}w} 'mountaineering'
\textit{(climbing-mountain)}
\textit{ka:nyi\textasciitilde{g}-th\textasciitilde{u}m} 'archery'
\textit{(shooting-bow)}
\textit{ka:nsu:-wuakr\textasciitilde{a}:thi\textasciitilde{g}} 'bullfight'
\textit{(fighting-bull)}
\textit{ka:nph\textasciitilde{u}p-l\textasciitilde{e}:n} 'javelin-throwing'
\textit{(throwing-javelin)}
2. The derivation chá:y samrāp 'to be used for' is appropriate to cpds found in Technical terms denoting all commercial processes: goods, credits and sales. These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, namely,

are used for 2

Example: sînhâ:-khâ: ò: k 'exports'
    (goods-export)
    sînhâ: chá:y samrāp khâ: ò: k
    goods be-used for export

"Goods are used for export."

Some other examples

sînhâ:-khâ: khâ:w 'imports'          (goods-import)
sînhâ:-sât̄̄k 'goods in stock'       (goods-stock)
sîn-câm 'wages'                     (money-wage)
sîn-chê 'credit'                     (money-credit)
ra:kha:-khâ:ysoc 'wholesale price'  (price-wholesale)
ra:kha:-khâ: ypli:k 'retail price'   (price-retail)
khâ:-rót 'fare-car'                  (fare-car)
khâ:-thî: 'ground rent'              (price-ground)
khâ:-pueykâ:n 'commission'          (price-commission)
khâ:y-chê 'sale on credit'          (sale-credit)
kha:y-pli:k 'sale by auction'        (sale-auction)

c. Subject-Locative noun-cpds have two derivations:

1. the derivation tânyu:-nay 'to be located'
2. the derivation kâ:t-nay 'to be born in'
1. The derivation ṭągyù:nay 'to be located in' is appropriate to cpds found in Technical terms denoting Departments, Divisions and Sections of Governments. These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

2 is located in 1

Example: krom-ka:nphè:t 'Medical Service Department'
(department-medical service)
ka:nphè:t ṭągyù:nay krom medical service be-located in department
"The medical service is located in the department."

Some other examples

krom-thābienka:nkha: 'Commercial Registration Department' (department-commercial registration)
krom-ka:nphokkhro:n 'Department of Location Administration' (department-administration)
krom-pā:susat 'Livestock Department' (department-livestock)
koːŋ-roːprienrātthabaː:n 'Government school Division' (division-government school)
koːŋ-phāla:thikaːn 'Quartermaster Division' (division-quartermaster)
phāːn-e:k-ʔupakoːn 'Instructional Materials Section' (section-material)
phāːn-e:k-banchiː 'Account Section' (section-account)
phāːn-e:k-kha:wsaiːn 'Information Service Section' (section-information)
2. The derivation  kä:`t-nay 'to be born in' is appropriate to cpds found in technical terms of aquatic animals also. These cpd are derived from an underlying semantic structure, namely,

1 was born in 2

Example:  chá:p-nám 'a hippopotamus'

(elephant-water)
chá:p  kä:`t  nay  nám
elephant be-born in water

"The elephant was born in water."

Some other examples

pli:n-thále:  'a sea-cucumber'  (leech-sea)
pú:-thále:  'a sea-crab'  (crab-sea)
mé:a:-thále:  'a king crab'  (horse-shoe crab-sea)
mé:w-nám  'a seal'  (cat-water)
sínto:-thále:  'a sea-lion'  (lion-sea)
phi:ste-samut  'a class of demons (butterfly-living in water'  ocean)

b. Noun+Verb+Noun cpds contain the subject as the first member, the verb as the second member and the object as the third member, are found in technical terms denoting proverbs. These are derived from the underlying semantic structure, namely,

1  2  3

Example:  kay-da:y-pla:y

(cock-to have-jewel)

"a person who does not know the value of his present properties."
kâ:y  dá:y  plô:y
cock  have  jewel
"The cock has a jewel."

Some other examples

kòp-lêk-na:y  'people who often select
the leader until they
cannot have a good leader.'
(frog-to select-
leader)

kradampa:-lon-fay  'a woman who had a
husband'.
(ilang-ilang-to
be singed-fire)

kra:y-mâ:y-can  'a man who likes the woman
of a higher rank'
(rabbit-to watch-
moon)

krapî:-lop-kê:n  'a person who does not do
the duty'
(back of tree-to
avoid-hardwood)

krapâw-pen-man  'much payment of money'
(pocket-to have-
oil)

kâ:n-khwa:n-kho:  'the interruption in
other's business'
(fish bone-to
cross-throat)

phâ:khîrw-hô:-
thô:n  'a rich person who lives
a simple life'
(rags-to cover-
gold)

nô:n-bô:n-sâ:y  'a destructive agent'
(worm-to destroy-
entrails)

ste:sâ:n-lêp  'a clever and silent
person'
(tiger-to hide-
claw)

kê:y-khîn-raq  'dusk'
(cock-to go in-
nest)

khwa:n-phâ:sâ:k  'downright speech'
(ax-to chop-corpse)

cék-tt:n-fay  'a person who is suddenly
frightened when something
happens'
(chinese-to fear-
fire)
kaːhəp-prík 'a black person who wears the red uniform' (crow-to hold in the mouth-chili)

Those subject-Verb-Object-cpds found in Technical terms of algebra, are derived from other underlying semantic structure, namely.

1 which 2 3

Example: sēn-pāː-sūnkləŋ (line-to pass-centre)

sēn stō phāː sūnkləŋ

line which pass centre

"The line which passes the centre."

Some other examples

sēn-sāmphat-wōŋkloŋ 'tangent' (line-to touch-circle)

sēn-tāt-wōŋkloŋ 'chord' (line-to run through circle)

sēn-thāyːŋ-mum 'diagonal' (line-to oblique-corner)

kut-sūn-kłaŋ 'centre' (spot-to conjoin-centre)

c. Noun+Noun+Verb cpds containing the subject as the first member, the object as the second member and the verb as the third member, are found in Technical terms denoting the science of Medicine, especially the names of diseases. They are derived from an underlying semantic structures, like:

1 causes 2 to 3
Example: ɹ̂ɔːk-thó:n-r̥uəŋ 'diarrhoea' (disease-stomach-to upset)
ɹ̂ɔːk penheː: tà:y thò:n r̥uəŋ
disease cause stomach upset
"The disease cause the stomach to upset."

Some other examples
ɹ̂ɔːk-thó:n-phú:k 'constipation'  (disease-stomach-to constipate)
ɹ̂ɔːk-thó:n-siə 'colics, digestive disorder' (disease-stomach-to disorder)
ɹ̂ɔːk-lo:hit-caŋ 'anaemia'  (disease-blood-to be pale)
ɹ̂ɔːk-khoː-tiːp 'diphtheria'  (disease-neck-to be constricted)
ɹ̂ɔːk-sá:y-tan 'appendicitis'  (disease-entrail-to be appendix)
kхаːy-ltet-ʔɔːk 'hemorrhagic fever'  (fever-blood-to bleed)

d. Noun-Verb cpds found in Technical terms are divided into two subtypes:

1. Subject-Adverbial verb-cpds
2. Subject-Verb-cpds

1. Subject-Adverbial verb-cpds containing the subject as the first member and the adverbial verb as the second member are found in Technical terms denoting mechanics and derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

   1 is used for 2
Example: khrtæq-khlo:k 'a stamping mill'
   (device-to stamp)
   khrtæq cha:y  samrap khlo:k
   device be-used for stamp
   "The device is used for stamping."

Some other examples

khrtæq-kla:n   'distilling apparatus'  (device-to distil)
khrtæq-kiewkha:w  'harvesting machine'  (device-to harvest)
khræq-thœ:phä:  'weaving machine'  (device-to weave)
khræq-bueklæ:k  'adding machine'  (device-to add)
khræq-phim     'printing press'  (device-to press)
khræq-phimdi:t  'typewriter'  (device-to type)
khræq-nuetkha:w  'thrashing machine'  (device-to thrash)

Also, these cpds are found in technical terms denoting the
names of seats etc. They are derived from the underlying semantic structure mentioned above, namely,

1 is used for 2

Example: kâ:w?i: — mun  'a revolving chair'
   (chair-to rotate)
   kâ:w?i: cha:y  samrap mun
   chair be-used for rotate
   "The chair is used for rotate."

Some other examples

kâ:w?i:-yo:k       a rocking chair'  (chair-to rock)
kâ:w?i:-hã:m       'a sedan chair'  (chair-to carry with)
kaːwʔiː-noːn  'an easy chair'  (chair-to lie)
maː-mun  'a merry go around'  (bench-to go around)

2. Subject-Verb-cpds containing the subject as the first member and the verb as the second member, are found in Technical terms of newspapers and derived from an underlying semantic structure, namely,

1 which is 2

Example:  bɔt-wɪkhró'  'analysis'
(lesson-to analyze)

bɔt stʊ thuːk wɪkhró'  
lesson which is analyze
"The lesson which is analyzed."

Some other examples

khaːw-wicaːn  'criticism'  (news-to criticize)
khoːseŋkeːt  'comment'  (news-to comment)
khaː-w-raːyjaːn  'information'  (news-to inform)
khaː-w-līː  'rumour'  (news-to rumour)

Also, these cpds found in Technical terms of Linguistics, especially a process of word-formation, are derived from an underlying semantic structure like above, namely,

1 which are 2

Example:  kham-phasom  'compound words'
(word-to compound)
kham stô phasôm
word which compound
"The words which are compounded".

Some other examples

kham-sô:n 'reduplication' (word-to reduplicate)
kham-ple: 'translation' (word-to translate)
prêyo:k-ta:m 'clause' (sentence-to accompany)
kham-chîm 'conjunction' (word-to conjoin)
kham-pruŋ 'complex word' (word-to complicate)
pha:sâ:-phû:t 'spoken language' (language-to speak)
pha:sâ:khiên 'written language' (language-to write)

e. Noun-Adjectival verb cpds containing the subject as the first member and the adjective verb as the second member, are found in Technical terms denoting education and are derived from an underlying semantic structure, namely,

1 which is 2

Example: sanya:-wïpâla:t 'hallucination'
(concept-to be illusive)
sanya: stô wïpâla:t
concept which be-illusive
"The concept which is illusive."
Some other examples

that’sanaː-khātiː 'attitude' (view-to be principal)
roːgien-phrayaːm 'boarding school' (school-to be boarded)
bēːp-prāsōm 'comprehensive' (type-to be comprehensive)
kaːnstksaːː-ṭiːːpōːm 'traditional education' (education-to be traditional)
maːntsayaː-sāmphan 'human relationship' (human-to be relative)
sīːn-chuēncay 'incentive' (thing-to be incentive)
rābien-sāsōm 'cumulative record' (record-to be cumulative)
patikiriyaː-savāphːaːp 'unconditioned response' (response-to be unconditional)
ʔaːrom-thaːwːon 'sentiment' (mood-to be permanental)
sāŋkhoːm-witthaːmaː 'sociology' (society-to be scientific)
ˈtʃaː-ːltēk 'elective' (subject-to be selective)
ˈtʃaː-ːbaŋkhap 'required subject' (subject-to be required)

This type of cpds is also found in the science of linguistics

Example: sīŋ-kломktːn 'assimilation'
(sound-to be assimilative)
sīŋ stō klomktːn
sound which be-assimilative
"The sounds which are assimilative."
Some other examples

\textsuperscript{1} 'phonetic-decay' (sound-to be decadent)
\textsuperscript{2} 'dissimilation' (sound-to be different)
\textsuperscript{1} 'sound shift' (sound-to be shifting)
\textsuperscript{1} 'high tone' (sound-to be high)
\textsuperscript{1} 'low tone' (sound-to be low)
\textsuperscript{1} 'middle tone' (sound-to be middle)
\textsuperscript{1} 'level tone' (sound-to be level)

On the other hand, these cpds found in Technical terms denoting meteorology, especially the earth's atmosphere, are derived from other underlying semantic structure, namely

\textsuperscript{1} Example: \textsuperscript{2}pha:yú-cat 'strong gale'

(storm-to be strong)

pha:yú\textsuperscript{1} cat

storm be-strong

"The storm was strong."

Some other examples

\textsuperscript{1}pha:yú?coon 'near gale' (storm-to be light)
\textsuperscript{1}lom-re\textsuperscript{1} 'fresh breeze' (wind-to be fresh)
\textsuperscript{1}lom-cat 'strong breeze' (wind-to be strong)
\textsuperscript{1}lom-chi\textsuperscript{1}ey 'gentle breeze' (wind-to be gentle)
\textsuperscript{1}se:n-che: 'defective force' (light-to be defective)
khwaːmrʊ:n-ʃɛŋ  'latent heat'  (heat-to be latent)
khwaːmchtn-camphː  'specific humidity'  (humidity-to be specific)
phaːyú-mʊn  'cyclone'  (storm-to be moving)
fon-prəy  'shower'  (rain-to be showery)

_f. Verb+Noun cpds are divided into two subtypes:

1. Verbal noun-Object-cpds
2. Reversed-Subject-Verb-cpds

1. Verbal noun-Object-cpds found in Technical terms denoting professional training are derived from an underlying semantic structure, namely.

The students are training the way of 1 2

Example: kaːntːŋ-phʊm  'hairdressing'
(dressing-hair)
nákrien kamlɑ̌ftk withi: khʊŋ kaːntːŋ phʊm
student be-training way of dressing hair
"The students are training the way of dressing hair."

Some other examples

kaːntː:ɾtɛ  'boatbuilding'  (building-boat)
kaːnthɑːy-rʊːp  'studio photographing'  (taking-photo)
kaːnkː-naːlɪkɑː  'watch repairing'  (repairing-watch)
kaːnthɑːsǐː-bɑːn  'house painting'  (painting-house)
kaːntham-rɔŋthaːw  'shoe making'  (making-shoe)
kaːnkɪew-kɑːw  'rice harvesting'  (harvesting-rice)
kaːnthoː-phɑː  'cloth weaving'  (weaving-cloth)
2. Reversed-Subject-Verb-cpds found in technical terms denoting law, (especially illegal behavior) are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

2 is 1

Example: \( \text{w}^\text{igra:w-thráp} \) 'snatching'

(to snatch-property)

\( \text{thráp thu:k-w}^\text{igra:w} \)

property be-snatched

"The property is snatched."

Some other examples:

\( \text{pló-n-thráp} \)

'gang-robbery' (to rop-property)

\( \text{pló:m-tue} \)

'imersonation' (to impersonate-body)

\( \text{rap-kho:pco:n} \)

'the receiving of stolen goods' (to receive-stolen goods)

\( \text{thay-thráp} \)

'blackmail' (to squeeze-property)

\( \text{lák-thráp} \)

'thief' (to thieve-property)

\( \text{khó:mkt:n-cay} \)

'coerce' (to force-mind)

\( \text{phra:k-phú:yaw} \)

'the separation of the minor' (to separate-minor)

\( \text{samrét-khwa:mkhray} \)

'the gratification of sexual desire' (to gratify-sexual desire)

\( \text{wà:n-phle:g} \)

'arson' (to set-fire)

\( \text{plukrádom-muenchon} \)

'the incitement of mob' (to incite-mob)

2. Coined term cpds containing only one type of a noun plus an adjective verb are analysed.

Noun-adjectival verb cpds with the subject as the first member and the adjectival verb as the second member are found
in Technical terms denoting psychology and derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

1 which is 2

Example: pha:wa- khojtue 'constancy'
(condition-to be constant)
pha:wa' stj khojtua
condition which be-constant
"Condition which is constant".

Some other examples

phantana:ka'n-sæp sán 'bond' (bond-to be associated)

pha:wa-chesqösün 'complexity' (condition-to be complex)

we:la-se:ri: 'leisure' (time-to be leisure)

heit-cu:gcay 'motive' (cause-to be motive)

spath:p-prokti? 'normality' (condition-to be normal)

panha:ntampam 'question' (problem-to be vague)

Noun-Adjectival verb cpds found in Technical terms denoting pure science, contain the same derivation with cpds as above.

Examples

lo:ha-cte 'alloy' (metal-to be admixture)

^htar-sasoom 'accumulators' (device-to be accumulative)

kiriya:-kankla:o 'bufferation' (action-to be interferent in the middle)

^ithipgon-sùmsùm 'random influence' (influence-to be random)
'attra:rew 'speed' (ratio-to be speedy)
kht:nseig-so:n 'shock wave' (wave-to be complex)

3. Semi-Technical term cpds are divided into two subtypes:
   a. Noun+Noun
   b. Noun+Adjective

   a. Noun+Noun cpds are divided into three subtypes:
      1. Subject-Adverbial noun-cpds
      2. Subject-Object-cpds
      3. Subject-Predicate nominative cpds

   1. Subject-Adverbial noun-cpds are divided into two subtypes:
      a. Subject-Instrumental-cpds
      b. Subject-Locative-cpds

   a. Subject-Instrumental-cpds containing the subject as the
      first member and the preposition 'duey' 'of' relating to a
      noun as the second member, are found in Semi-Technical terms
      denoting shelters. Since the first members of cpds are suppos-
      ed to be Technical terms and the second members Non-Technical
      terms, These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic
      structure, like:

      1 is made of 2

      Example: bâ:n-má:y 'a wooden building'
                 (building+wood)
      bâ:n tham duey má:y
      building be-made of wood
      "The building is made of wood."

   Some other examples
   múj-\wá:t 'a screen' (mosquito net-wire)
b. **Subject-Locative-cpds** containing the subject as the second member and the proposition nay relating to a noun as the first member, are found in **Semi-Technical terms** denoting place for keeping something. Since the first members of cpds are supposed to be **Technical terms** and the second members **Non-Technical terms**, these cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

2 is kept in 1

Example: khō:k-mū: 'a pigsty'
(enclosure-pig)

mū: thu:kkēpwa:y nay khō:k
pig be-kept in enclosure
"The pig is kept in the enclosure."

Some other examples

khō:k-wue 'a cattle pen' (enclosure-cow)

rá:n-kā:fē: 'a coffee shop' (shop-coffee)

bō:risat-ya:sup 'a tobacco' (company-tobacco)

tū:steθā: 'clothes closet' (closet-clothes)

plō:k-kā:w̄:i: 'a slipcover for a chair' (slipcover-chair)

mā:ykhwe:n-θē 'a coat hanger' (hanger-coat)

ʔaŋkēp-nam 'a water-reservoir' (reservoir-water)
2. **Subject-Object-cpds** containing the subject as the second member and the object as the first member, are found in Semi-Technical terms denoting boundary of places. Since the first members of cpds are supposed to be Technical terms and the second member Non-Technical terms, these cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

2 has 1

Example: cha:n-mtɔŋ 'the outskirt of a town'
(outskirt-country)
mtɔŋ mi: cha:n
city contain outskirt
"The city has outskirts"

Some other examples

kla:p-miŋ
'center of city' (center-city)

hùŋ-nâm
'a wide expanse of water' (vastness-water)

nâ:n-nâm
'territorial water' (territory-water)

rim-thànôn
'a roadside' (rim-road)

rim-thález
'a seaside' (rim-sea)

rim-nâm
'a waterside' (rim-water)

rim-pa:
'the fringes of the forest' (rim-forest)

kheit-tháhǎ:n
'a militarized zone' (zone-military)

3. **Subject-Predicate nominative-cpds** containing the subject as the first member and the predicate nominative as the second member are found in Semi-Technical terms denoting main bodies etc. Since the first members of cpds are supposed to be Non-Technical terms and the second members Technical
terms, these cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

\[ \text{1 is the main portion of 2} \]

Example: \( \text{tue-çak} \ 'a spoke of a wheel} \\
(\text{body-wheel})
\[ \text{tue pen subn sâmkhan khôn cak} \]
\( \text{body be portion main of wheel} \)
"The body is the main portion of the wheel".

Some other examples

\( \text{tue-lakhôn} \ 'a performer in a drama'} (\text{body-drama})
\( \text{tue-kân} \ 'the chief culprit'} (\text{body-legal case})
\( \text{tue-prakan} \ 'a hostage'} (\text{body-insurance})
\( \text{tue-bot} \ 'a code of law'} (\text{body-lesson})
\( \text{tue-ttk} \ 'a main portion of the building'} (\text{body-building})
\( \text{tue-thañ} \ 'the coachwork of a car'} (\text{body-tank})

b. Noun+Adjectival verb cpds containing the subject as the first member and the adjectival verb as the second member are found in Semi-Technical terms denoting minerals, especially kinds of metals and a chemical compounds. On the other hand, the first members of cpds are supposed to be Technical terms and the second members Non-Technical terms. These cpds are derived from an underlying semantic structure, like:

\[ \text{1 is 2} \]

Example: \( \text{thôñ-dèñ} \ 'copper'} \\
(\text{gold-to be red})
Some other examples

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{thoŋ-} & \text{lt}eŋ \quad & '\text{brass}' & (\text{gold-to be yellow}) \\
\text{thoŋ-kh} & \text{ā:w} \quad & '\text{white gold}' & (\text{gold-to be white}) \\
\text{thoŋ-th} & \text{ē} \quad & '\text{pure gold}' & (\text{gold-to be pure}) \\
\text{thoŋ-thēp} \quad & '\text{solid gold}' & (\text{gold-to be solid}) \\
\text{takūe-dam} \quad & '\text{black lead}' & (\text{lead-to be black}) \\
\text{takūe-kh} & \text{ā:w} \quad & '\text{white lead}' & (\text{lead-to be white}) \\
\text{takūe-dēŋ} \quad & '\text{red lead}' & (\text{lead-to be red})
\end{align*}
\]

Difference in compounding as found in Technical terms versus Non-Technical terms.

Technical term cpds have been consciously constructed or designed or made by a group of scholars for a specific purpose whereas Non-Technical term of ordinary cpds resulting from the normal growth of language. There are a few characteristics distinguishing Technical term cpds from Non-Technical term cpds which are as follows:

1. Uncommonness - This indicates that most of the Technical term cpds are associated with ideas which are far from daily life and are not in common usage, for example

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sukkhā-nā-tākam} & \quad '\text{comedy}' \quad (\text{to be happy-drammatics}) \\
\text{sānti-sūk} \quad & '\text{supreme-comfort}' \quad (\text{to be supreme comfort}) \\
\text{āmarīttā-phā:p} \quad & '\text{immortality}' \quad (\text{to be immortal state})
\end{align*}
\]

On the other hand, ordinary cpds are associated with ideas in daily life and are in common usage, for example
sàba:y-ka:y 'physical well-being' (happiness-body)
sàba:y-cay 'happiness' (happiness-mind)
ʔa:yú-ʔt:n 'a long life' (life-to be long)

2. Abstrusiveness - The meaning of a Technical term cpd is concealed and not clear from the analysis of the expressions and is understood by convention and usage, for example:

mámaŋ-ka:n 'egoism' (myself-concept)
pha:wa-ʔattâno:mât 'automatic' (condition-to be automatic)
thammá-wîcha:n 'moral consciousness' (morality-consciousness)
bencâ-khâ:n 'Five Aggregates' (to be five-aggregate)

But the meaning of ordinary cpds is clear from the analysis of the expression and is understood by an ordinary man, for example:

chi:wi-t-bampla:y 'the end of life' (life-end)
pha:si-t-boːraːn 'old proverbs' (proverb-to be old)
ḳày-chon 'fighting cocks' (cook-to fight)
phaːkàt 'fighting fish' (fish-to fight)

3. Definability - Technical term cpds are difficult to understand without a definition, for example:

rátsâmiː-woklom 'circumferenc-radius' (radius-circumference)
pha:wa-krot 'acidosis' (state-acid)
muːn-pha:waː 'pollution' (dirty-condition)

On the other hand, ordinary cpds can be understood without a definition, for example:

sàŋ-can 'moonlight' (light-moon)
rêː-diːbuk 'tin ore (ore-tin)
khwan-rót 'a vehicle's smoke' (smoke-vehicle)
4. **Specific import** - Technical term cpds indicate the class of words like the same family of animals or plants etc. for example:

**the class of cocks**

k'ay-na:  'a moorhen'  (cock-rice field)
k'ay-ba:n  'a domestic fowl'  (cock-village)
k'ay-fa:  'a pheasant'  (cock-sky)
k'ay-pa:  'a jungle fowl'  (cock-jungle)
k'ay-duoc  'a turkey'  (cock-proboscis)

**the class of tuberous plants**

h'ue-khîj  'ginger'  (tuber-ginger)
h'ue-khâ:  'galangale'  (tuber-galangale)
h'ue-khâmîn  'turmeric'  (tuber-turmeric)
h'ue-kra'cha:y  'rhizome'  (tuber-rhizome)

Whereas, ordinary cpds indicate miscellaneous classes of words like animals or plants, for example:

**miscellaneous classes of animals**

nók-khâw  'a turtledove'  (bird-mountain)
mû:pâ:  'a wild bear'  (boar-forest)
mê:w-nâm  'a seal'  (cat-water)
châ:p-phîk  'a white elephant'  (elephant-to be white)

**miscellaneous classes of plants**

h'ue-h'y:m  'onion'  (tuber-onion)
sâ:ra:y-thâle:  'sea weed'  (weed-sea)
k'alam-pli:  'cabbage'  (cabbage-spathe)
hän-nókyuŋ 'flame-tree' (tail-peacock)
kha:w-phō:t 'corn' (rice-corn)

5. Irreplaceability by synonyms - Technical term cpds can not be replaced by synonyms, for example benca-wákki: 'the first five disciples of the Buddha' (five-group) can not be indicated by a cpd benca-wák 'five groups' (five-group); a technical term cpd from philosophy mūsā:wā:t 'false speech' (particularly, liar, harsh speech, malicious speech and frivolous talk)' (false-speech) can not be replaced by a cpd phūt-thät 'liar' (speech-false), and boromakhrū: 'the Buddha' (hightest-teacher) can not be replaced by a cpd parām-ācārin 'a professor' (highest-teacher).

While ordinary cpds can be indicated by a cpd for example phō:me: 'parents' (father-mother) can be replaced by a cpd bidā:ma:nda: 'a father and a mother' (father-mother and minorly 'a minor wife' (wife-to be minor) can be indicated by a few cpds mie:kēp 'a kept woman' (wife-to be kept), mie:lāp 'a secret wife' (wife-to be secret) and anūphānraya: 'a concubine or a mistress' (to be minor-wife).

6. Prefixal meaning - Prefixes within cpds have meaning and can turn the meaning of following nouns to other meaning. These cpds are found in Technical terms denoting officers in subpositions, like:

?ùpà-ra:cha: a Viceroy' (Vice-king)
?ùpà-thū:t 'charge de' affairs' (Vice-envoy)
?ùpa-na:yók  'a vice-president of (Vice-president) a society'
?ànu-kammáka:n  'subcommittee' (sub-committee)

Whereas prefixes within ordinary cpds neither have meaning nor turn the meaning of following nouns to other meaning. These cpds cannot be included in any type of Technical terms, like:

prá-tu:  'a door' (-door)
prá-sóm  'mix' (-mix)
prá-diśw  'a moment' (-moment)
krá-cók  'a mirror' (-mirror)
krá-du:k  'a bone' (-bone)

7. **Loan words** - One or more members with king's terms are lent from Pali and Sanskrit (and also perhaps Cambodian). King's term words that are respectfully spoken with the king or his families by Thai people, like:

**Loan Sanskrit-Pali cpds indicating terms of the king's relatives:**

phrá-chánók  'a father' (king-father)
phrá-râ:tchonnáni:  'a mother' (king-mother)
phrá-?ayyíka:  'a paternal grandmother' (king-paternal grandmother)
phrá-payyíka:  'a paternal great grandfather' (king-paternal great grandfather)
phrá-pítu:tchá:  'an elder aunt' (king-elder aunt)
phrá-?ánúcha:  'a younger brother' (king-younger brother)

**Loan Sanskrit-Sanskrit cpds indicating terms of the king's organs of body also belong here.**
phrá-prá:tsáni:  'heals' (king-heals)
phra-pritsadaŋ 'a back' (king-back)
phra-kritsadiː 'a waist' (king-waist)
phra-keːsaː 'hairs' (king-hair)
phra-naːt 'eyes' (king-eye)
phra-pʰoːt 'a mouth' (king-mouth)

etc.

On the other hand, all Thai words can not be combined to form king's terms because these Thai expressions are only ordinary and not appropriate to be spoken with the king or his families by Thai people. These epics being combined with all Thai expressions indicate organs of body of human beings other than kings, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thai words as Non-king's terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son-thaːw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'heels'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(heel-foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niw-mt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'fingers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(finger-hand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niw-thaːw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'toe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(finger-foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hue-mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'a fist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(head-fist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hue-taphːɔːk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'hips'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(head-hip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hue-lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'shoulders'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(head-shoulders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>