



Chapter 1

Introduction

Rationale

In a single verb construction, pay1 'go' and maa1 'come' can occur as the only verb as shown in (1) and (2) below.

(1) khaw5 pay1 rooŋ1rien1

เขา ไป โรงเรียน

he go school

'He went to school.'

(2) khaw5 maa1 rooŋ1rien1

เขา มา โรงเรียน

he come school

'He came to school.'

From both of the above examples, the subject 'he' moves to a goal 'school.' However, these two sentences are different in that in sentence (1) pay1 'go' denotes the movement away from the speaker's location while in sentence (2) maa1 'come' denotes the movement toward the speaker's location.

To sum up, pay1 means to move away from the speaker's location; maa1 means to move toward the speaker's location.

Now consider pay1 and maa1 in the following constructions:

(3) khaw5 dəən1 pay1 rooŋrieni

เขา เดิน ไป โรงเรียน

he walk go school

'He walked to school (away from the speaker).'

(4) khaw5 dəən1 maa1 rooŋrieni

เขา เดิน มา โรงเรียน

he walk come school

'He walked to school (toward the speaker).'

We can see that pay1 and maa1 can occur as second verbs as shown in sentence (3) and (4). In these examples, the first verb dəən1 'walk,' which means to move to somewhere on foot at a pace slower than a run, denotes the displacement of the subject 'he' from one place to another. Pay1 and maa1 in this context denote that such a movement is away from or toward the speaker respectively.

Moreover, it has been observed that a locative noun phrase following pay1 and maa1 can be omitted. To illustrate,

(5) khaw5 dəən1 pay1

เขา เดิน ไป

he walk go

'He walked (away from the speaker).'

(6) khaw5 dəən1 maa1

เขา เดิน มา

he walk come

'He walked (toward the speaker).'

Sentence (5) and (6) show that we can omit a locative noun phrase, and then pay1 and maa1 still denote the direction of the movement of the first verb either being away from or toward the speaker respectively.

Therefore, it can be said that pay1 and maa1 which follow another verb add some kind of meaning to that verb. Compared with the use of pay1 and maa1 as single verbs in examples (1) and (2), pay1 and maa1 in examples (3) to (6) give subsidiary meanings to the preceding verb, that is, denote the direction relative to the location of the speaker. I call the latter kind of verb a subsidiary verb.

In addition, it has been found that pay1 and maa1 can follow not only verbs of displacement like dəən1 'walk' (as in the above examples) but also verbs of non-displacement as shown in the following examples.

(7) khaw5 fan5 pay1
 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓
 he dream go
 'He dreamt.'

(8) khaw5 taay1 pay1
 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓
 he die go
 'He died.'

(9) bəək2 maa1 naʔ4
 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓 𑄎𑄓
 tell come prt.
 'Tell me!'

- (10) khaw5 thoo1ra14sap2 maa1 baan3
 เขา โทรศัพท์ มา บ้าน
 he telephone come home

'He telephoned home (the speaker is at home).'

We can see that these verbs do not denote the displacement of anything but they can be followed by pay1 and maa1. In some cases, there can be some locative noun phrases following pay1 or maa1 as in sentence (10); in other cases such as sentences (7) and (8), these verbs cannot be followed by locative noun phrases.

In short, pay1 and maa1 as subsidiary verbs can follow verbs in various semantic fields including verbs of displacement and verbs of non-displacement. This thesis, therefore, aims to study the semantics of these two subsidiary verbs in the constructions where there are verbs in series and to use them as one criterion to classify verbs in Thai.

However, after reviewing some past analyses involving these two subsidiary verbs, I found that those analyses did not directly deal with them and disagreed on at least two points, the category and the meaning of these two verbs. (See more details in chapter 2.) It goes without saying that the specific investigation of these two verbs is needed.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this thesis is that the subsidiary verbs pay1 and maa1 are used to add some kind of meaning to the preceding verb.



Objectives

This study attempts to define the meaning of pay1 and maa1 as subsidiary verbs in serial verb constructions in Thai and use them as criteria to classify verbs in Thai.

Scope

I use the term subsidiary verb to refer to a verb that follows a main verb and provides a subsidiary meaning to that main verb in a serial verb construction. The term main verb refers to a verb which preserves its meaning either in a single verb construction or in a serial verb construction.

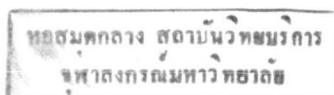
The following constructions are beyond the scope of this thesis.

1. The construction where pay1 and maa1 precede the main verbs.

(11) khaw5 pay1 sii4 khooj5
 เขา ไป ซื้อ ของ
 he go buy thing
 'He went to shop.'

(12) khaw5 maa1 sii4 khooj5
 เขา มา ซื้อ ของ
 he come buy thing
 'He came to shop.'

From the examples (11) and (12), it is still ambiguous whether pay1 and maa1 or sii4 or both here are main verbs. In this



thesis this type of construction is not included.

2. The construction where pay1 and maa1 are main verbs in a sentential complement of modality verbs¹. Examples are:

(13) khaw5 yaak2 pay1 baan3

เขาก อยากร ไป บ้าน

he want go home.

'He wanted to go home.'

(14) khaw5 yaak2 maa1 baan3

เขาก อยากร มา บ้าน

he want come home

'He wanted to come home.'

In these examples, pay1 and maa1 are main predicates (not the modality verb), so this type of construction will be excluded.

¹According to Thepkanjana (1986:78), modality verbs are verbs which require a sentential complement whose subject is identical to that of the modality verb itself. The verbs in this group are want, try, manage, fail, hope, continue, avoid, etc.

3. The causative construction² as shown below.

(15) khaw5 hay3 chan5 pay1 baan3
 เขากให้ฉัน ไป บ้าน
 he give I go home
 'He had me go home.'

(16) khaw5 hay3 chan5 maa1 baan3
 เขากให้ฉัน มา บ้าน
 he give I come home
 'He had me come home.'

Again, this type of construction will be excluded because pay1 and maa1 here are main predicates of the sentential complements.

Review of literature

Linguists who study these two verbs have tried to lexically categorize them. Clark (1978), in the lexicase framework, analyzes them as 'derived preposition' or 'co-verb' when they precede locative nouns and 'directional adverb' when no locative

² A causative construction also requires sentential complements. In Thepkanjana's study, causative constructions are divided into three groups--tham1, hay3 and tham1hay3 (Thepkanjana 1986: 23-24).

nouns follow them. Co-verbs or derived prepositions are used "to describe a verb which 1) occurs as a secondary verb preceding the main verb in a sentence, 2) is followed by a noun phrase with which it forms a constituent, 3) can be translated as a preposition in English (Clark 1978: 75)."

Therefore, pay1 in (17) and maa1 in (19) are derived prepositions following the definition of item (2), while pay1 in (18) and maa1 in (20) are not derived prepositions but adverbs.

(17) khaw5 dæən1 pay1 baan3 thuk4 wan1

เขา เดิน ไป บ้าน ทุก วัน

he walk go house every day

'He walks to the house every day.' (Clark 1978: 156)³

(18) khaw5 ʔau1 naŋ5sɯi5 pay1

เขา เอา หนังสือ ไป

he take book go

'He took a book with him.' (Clark 1978: 156)⁴

³Clark (1978) consulting Pranee Kullavanijaya, who is a Thai native speaker.

⁴Clark (1978) citing Brown 1967: 185.

- (19) ʔaw1 khooŋ5 maa1 thii3 baan3
 เอา ของ มา ที่ บ้าน
 take thing come place at house

'Bring the things home.' (Clark 1978: 156)⁵

- (20) chan5 ʔaw1 burii2 maa1
 ฉัน เอา บุหรี่ มา
 I take cigarette come

'I bought cigarettes with me.' (Clark 1978: 185)⁶

On the other hand, in the analyses which investigate the relationships among verbs in the serial verb construction like Sereechareonsatit (1984) and Thepkanjana (1986), pay1 and maa1 are considered as verbs. They agree on the category of pay1 and maa1, but they do not present the same findings. Sereechareonsatit thinks that pay1 in (20) has an aspectual meaning of an on-going action while Thepkanjana treats it to be an imperfective aspect marker. Also, pay1 which occurs with the destruction verb is considered by Thepkanjana as a perfective marker as in (21).

- (21) nuan1 duu1 thii1wii1 pay1 thaŋ4 wan1
 นวน ดู ทีวี ไป ทั้ง วัน
 Nuan watch T.V. go all day

'Nuan was watching T.V. programs all day.'

(Sereechareonsatit 1984: 260)

⁵Clark (1978) consulting Pranee Kullavanijaya.

⁶Clark (1978) citing Brown 1967: 185.

(22) kɛɛw3 tɛɛk2 pay1

แก้ว แตก ไป

glass break go

'The glass broke.'

(Thepkanjana 1986: 171)

The disagreement among the previous analyses indicates that more profound semantic investigation of these two verbs needs to be done. Consequently, this study attempts to find out many of the semantic aspects of these two verbs when they occur as subsidiary verbs.

Theoretical approach

From some initial observations, these two subsidiary verbs clearly involve spatial and temporal relations. However, there are not any theoretical frameworks which directly deal with them. Still, this does not mean that there are no available theories to provide basic foundations for this study. The exploration of these two verbs in this study is mainly based on the semantic and cognitive theories of Jackendoff (1983), Miller and Johnson-Laird (1976), and Lyons (1977).

According to Miller and Johnson-Laird (1976) in Language and Perception, "... there are reasons to believe that how people perceive the world is affected by the way they talk about it." This assumption leads them to explore how perception of the world

affects communication about it. (Miller and Johnson-Laird 1976: 2)

Another work which generally follows Miller and Johnson-Laird but in a different direction, is Semantics and Cognitions by Jackendoff (1983). He suggests that to study semantics of natural language is to study cognitive psychology. (Ray Jackendoff 1983: 3)

In Semantics, Lyons (1977) also gives general explanations of some semantic notions concerned with this thesis from the aspect of perception.

In short, the semantic analysis of the subsidiary verbs pay1 and maa1 will be done through semantic and cognitive theories.

Database

As a native speaker of Thai, I take myself as one of the informants; others are my teachers and friends who are also native speakers Thai. To provide further natural contexts for this analysis, I also collected linguistic data from novels which provide an abundance of natural usages of these two verbs.

Data Collecting Procedures:

1) Selecting novels

(1) Make a list of available authors who wrote the novels which were first published in 1989. In case that some authors wrote more than one novel in this year, only one novel per author was randomly chosen so that the list contains novels from many individual authors.

(2) Randomly select 10 novels from the above list by a simple sampling technique. The novels are:

1.	Suea sii fun	by	Kanchala
	เสื้อสีฝุ่น		กัญชลา
2.	Chaan	"	Thomayantii
	ฉาน		ทมยันตี
3.	Koet maa suay	"	Klitsanaa asoksin
	เกิดมาสวย		กฤษณา อโศกสิน
4.	Raoy nam khaang	"	Keetwadii
	รอยน้ำค้าง		เกตุวดี
5.	Rung saen suay	"	Walay Nawara
	รุ่งนสนสวย		วัลย์ นวาระ
6.	Rak nay fan	"	Rocareek
	รักในฝัน		รจเรข
7.	Nam klaang fay	"	Naawikaa
	น้ำกลางไฟ		นาวิกา
8.	Laan nok caak	"	Sophaak Suwan
	ลานนกกจาก		โสภาค สุวรรณ
9.	Thaan chiiwit	"	Naatrueedii
	ธารชีวิต		นาถฤดี
10.	Kau-ii sii thaong	"	Siifaa
	เก้าอี้สีทอง		สีฟ้า

2) Selecting pages

50 pages of data were collected from each novel. The first page of data collected in each novel were randomly selected by means of drawing lots (the lots range from 1 to 100). Thus I got page 82 as the first page. Therefore, the data is from pages 82 to 132 of

each novel, which means that the total number of pages is 1,000.

In the selected data, the subsidiary verbs pay1 and maa1 (as defined by the above scope) occur as follows: 637 occurrences of maa1 and 316 occurrences of pay1.

Phonetic Transcription

In this thesis all the data will be transcribed according to the phonetic symbols in Table 1 and Table 2 as follows:

Table 1: The consonants in Standard Thai

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops						
Vd. unaspirated	b		d			ʔ
Vl. unaspirated	p		t		k	
Vl. aspirated	ph		th		kh	
Affricates						
Vl. unaspirated				c		
Vl. aspirated				ch		
Fricatives						
Vl.		f	s			h
Nasals	m		n			ŋ
Lateral			l			
Tap			r			
Semi-vowels	w			y		

Table 2: The vowels and the tones in Standard Thai

Vowels

		Front		Central		Back	
		Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
Monothongs	High	i	ii	i	ii	u	uu
	Mid	e	ee	ə	əə	o	oo
	Low	ɛ	ɛɛ	a	aa	ɔ	ɔɔ
	Diphthongs	ia, ia, ua					

Tones

Mid	1
Low	2
Falling	3
High	4
Rising	5

Conclusion

The fact that these two subsidiary verbs pay1 and maa1 are often followed by a locative noun phrase and that the interpretation is related to the speaker's location show that they involve in some way the notion of location. This leads me to study them through the concept of space. Therefore, chapter 3 will deal with these two verbs in respect of their involvement with spatial relation.

I have also found that in some contexts pay1 and maa1 cannot be followed by any locative noun phrases as in example (7) and (8). This means that they are related to other concepts, such as the temporal aspect of the main verb. As a result, chapter 4 will deal with these two verbs with respect to their involvement with temporal relations.