The aim of this study is to contribute to a more precise understanding of Thai verb classes, and their relationship to the characterization of verbs within the Role and Reference Grammar framework, by articulating a set of tests for distinguishing Thai verb classes. The paper presents seven tests that distinguish seven verb classes. Four of the tests proposed in Van Valin (2005) can be used for Thai with minimal adjustment. These include testing with pace adverbs, the ‘in one hour’ test, the test for result state and the causative paraphrase test. Tests for dynamicity, internal duration and occurrence with a comparative marker are adjusted or added to complete the test set. In addition to a discussion and demonstration of the tests for both non-causative and causative verbs, the paper presents data on multi-class verbs, process predicates and activity verbs which cannot occur with a dynamic element.

Key words: Thai, verb classification

1. Introduction

The classification of Thai verbs according to their temporal properties, from a Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) perspective, is not new. Rangkupan (2007) refers to verb classes in her explanation of the give-complex construction in Thai. Bisang and Kullavanijaya (2004) state that they used the verb class tests in Van Valin & LaPolla (1997) for identifying the classes of Thai verbs in their study of aspect. However, in neither of these papers are verb class tests specific to Thai articulated. Therefore, in this paper we propose a set of syntactic tests for classifying Thai verbs with reference to the syntactic tests presented in Van Valin & LaPolla (1997) and Van Valin (2005).

Central Thai, the national language of Thailand, is a member of the Tai-Kadai family of languages. It is an isolating language with almost no morphology. Overt temporal marking with verbs and number marking with nouns is optional. This allows
for a certain amount of ambiguity especially in the absence of any context. Thus, for an accurate interpretation of sentences a greater reliance on the context and pragmatic considerations is necessary.

The syntactic tests for Thai verb classes are presented and demonstrated in §2. In §3, the phenomena of multi-class verb membership, process predicates and non-dynamic activity verbs are presented. Section 4 concludes with a summary of syntactic testing for Thai verb classes and directions for further research.

2. Syntactic tests for Thai verb classes

Since morphology is limited in Thai, verbs often encode grammatical information handled by morphology in other languages. Because of this, it is important to establish that a particular form is, in fact, functioning as a main verb. Verbs can occur following the negative marker mâj ‘NEG’ as in mâj paj ‘not/did not go’. They can also head a verb phrase as in maanii paj bāan ‘Maani goes/went home’. By these tests, words such as phát ‘blow’, sâaŋ ‘build’, rabøst ‘explode’, and mii ‘have’ are shown to be main verbs. In addition, descriptive words such as sũaj ‘beautiful’ and rew ‘fast’ are also identified as main verbs since they can also occur with the negative marker and can head a verb phrase. On the other hand, while tɔɔŋ ‘must’ passes the negative marker test, it cannot head a verb phrase by itself. Therefore, it cannot be considered to be a main verb and is not eligible for the verb class tests that follow.

Thai verbs are organized into seven classes: adjectival states, verbal states, achievements, semelfactives, accomplishments, activities, and active accomplishments. Examples of each of these seven classes follow in Figure 1 below.

Achievements: rabøst ‘explode’ (intr.), tąaj ‘die’, tēiek ‘break’ (intr.), phòt ‘meet’
Accomplishments: sâaŋ ‘build’, laaaj ‘melt’ (intr.), tçom ‘sink’ (intr.), jàaj ‘move’
Active Accomplishments: wīŋ paj sāansāathāaranā? ‘run to the park’, khīan tçôtmaaj ‘write a letter’

Figure 1: Thai verb classes

In Thai, adjectival states are static verbs that can occur with the comparative marker kwàà. This class includes all the semantic types of adjectives found in English (Dixon 1977:31). A similar adjectival class, a sub-type of verbs, has also been identified in Lao, a related language (Enfield 2004). Verbal states are static verbs that do not occur with the comparative marker, although, like adjectival states, they evidence internal
duration. The two change-of-state verb classes are achievements and accomplishes. Achievements encode instantaneous changes of state while accomplishments encode gradual changes of state. Activities are dynamic verbs that have internal duration with no endpoint, while active accomplishments are motion, consumption, and creation activity predicates occurring with a delimiting element such as a destination (to the park) or a specific entity or quantity (a letter, a fish). Finally, semelfactives encode instantaneous events with no result.

Except for the comparative marker test which distinguishes adjectival and verbal states, all of these verb classes are differentiated on the basis of four conceptual properties: \(\pm\) static, \(\pm\) dynamic, \(\pm\) telic, and \(\pm\) punctual. The properties for each verb class are listed in Table 1 below (Van Valin 2005:33).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Verb class properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static Dynamic Telic Punctual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State (Adjectival and Verbal):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semelfactive:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Accomplishment:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property Static distinguishes verbs that encode a condition as opposed to an event. Adjectival and verbal states are static while achievements, semelfactives, accomplishments, activities, and active accomplishments are not static.

The property Dynamic, as defined in Smith (1997) and the dynamic/dynamics entries in Webster’s New World Dictionary (Guralnik 1986:436), is concerned with the degree of force, energy, or intensity of the action, similar to the different degrees of loudness or softness in music. A dynamic action occurs in stages with the continual possibility of a new infusion of energy. Thus activities, active accomplishments, some accomplishments, and some semelfactives are dynamic while states, achievements, some accomplishments, and some semelfactives are not dynamic.

The property Telic is concerned with whether a verb encodes an event with an inherent endpoint or not. Telic verb classes include achievements, accomplishments, and active accomplishments, all of which encode events with an inherent terminus. The non-telic classes, namely, states, activities, and semelfactives, encode events with no terminus.

Finally, the property Punctual differentiates non-punctual situations that have internal duration from punctual situations which do not have internal duration. Achievements and semelfactives have no internal duration and are thus punctual while states, activities,
accomplishments, and active accomplishments have internal duration and so are not punctual.

The syntactic tests for distinguishing Thai verb classes are listed in Table 2 below. The asterisks in Table 2 indicate considerations that affect a test for a particular verb class. Following Table 2, the purpose of each test is discussed along with explanations of the considerations indicated by the asterisks. The application of each test is also demonstrated with these non-causative verbs: pūaj ‘sick’ (adjectival state), mii ‘have’ (verbal state), rabbāt ‘explode’ (achievement), khīp ‘knock’ (semelfactive), sāañ ‘build’ (accomplishment), phāt ‘blow’ (activity) and wiŋ paj sūansaathāaranā ‘run to the park’ (active accomplishment). Some verb classes have a corresponding causative class. These will be discussed and demonstrated in conjunction with Test 7, the causative paraphrase test.

### Table 2: Verb class tests for Thai non-causative predicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Adjectival States</th>
<th>Verbal States</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Semelfactives</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Active Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Test 1, occurrence with progressive aspect, as presented in Van Valin (2005), does not work for Thai since Thai does not have a means of coding progressive aspect implying continuous action. Instead, Thai employs a durative marker and/or the verb jūu ‘stay’. These durative operators occur with both static and non-static verbs indicating the internal duration of the condition or event.

2. All of these predicates have been put in boldface in the examples that follow.

3. Dynamic elements can take the form of a second verb, adverb, or adverb construction.
Test 1, item 1) in Table 2, serves to distinguish adjectival states from verbal states based on whether they can directly precede the comparative marker kwàa ‘more than’. Of the Thai verbs, only adjectival states, such as lék ‘small’ and dææŋ ‘red’, directly precede the comparative marker. This is illustrated with the adjectival state verb pùaj ‘sick’ in (1).

(1) pìti? pùaj kwàa mūu
   Piti sick more than Muu
   ‘Piti is sicker than Muu.’

Examples (2)-(7) demonstrate the impossibility of direct occurrence with the comparative marker for verb classes other than adjectival states.

(2) *tç uutçaj mií ñəən kwàa mūu
   Chujay have money more than Muu
(3) *bāan rabbøt kwàa
   house explode more than
(4) *maanii khɔ̃ pratuu kwàa nũŋ khràŋ
   Maanii knock door more than one time
(5) *lēk sâaŋ bāan kwàa mūu
   Lek build house more than Muu
(6) *lom phát kwàa mūawaanníi
   wind blow more than yesterday
(7) *mũŋ wîŋ pāj sūansāathhàaranā? kwàa mūu
   Muei run go park more than Muu

It is possible to have a comparative expression involving a non-adjectival state verb; however, it is necessary to add the form māak ‘much’ preceding the comparative marker for the construction to be grammatical. This is illustrated in (8) below. Note that the same construction in (8) would be grammatical with the verbs in (2), (4), (6), and (7) above. In this construction, the comparative marker is directly modifying māak, not the main verb.

(8) mũŋ wîŋ pāj sūansāathhàaranā? māak kwàa khon ʉun
   Muei run go park much more than person other
   ‘Muei runs/ran to the park more than the other person/other people.’

Test 2 serves to distinguish dynamic and non-dynamic verbs based on whether the
intensity of the action of a verb can be increased or decreased. In some cases in Thai, this is accomplished by the addition of another verb or compound as in (9) and (10). In (9), the compound tâŋnâtâŋtaa, preceding the head verb khîan, signals an increase in intensity by adding the sense of writing a letter with undivided attention. In (10), the verb phûŋ includes the semantic component of flying, but with greater intensity than the head verb bin ‘fly’.

(9) lék tâŋnâtâŋtaa khîan tçòtmăaj
Lek obsessed/resolved write letter
‘Lek writes a letter intently (Lit. writes a letter with set face and eye).’

(10) nôk bin phûŋ khûn thêŋfâa
bird fly thrust ascend sky
‘The bird shot up into the sky.’

In other cases an increase or decrease in the intensity of an action is signalled by an adverb or adverb construction following the verb (+object) as in examples (11)-(17). Adjectival states, verbal states, and achievements are not dynamic since they cannot occur with a dynamic element as shown by (11), (12), and (13). On the other hand, the semelfactive verb khîi, the activity verb phât, and the active accomplishment construction wîŋ paj sùansãathâaranâ can all take dynamic marking as in (14), (16), and (17). Typically, accomplishments are not dynamic; however, the accomplishment verb sâaŋ ‘build’ shows dynamic properties by taking a dynamic adverb construction as in (15).

(11) *pi?ti? pûaj jâaŋrunrææ Piti sick vigorously
(12) *çh’utçaj mii nôan jâaŋrunrææ Chujay have money vigorously
(13) *bâan rabòt jâaŋrunrææ house explode vigorously
(14) maanii khîi pratuu nûŋ khrân bawbaw Maanii knock door one time gently
‘Maanii knocks/knocked on the door once gently.’
(15) lék sâaŋ bâan jâaŋkhamâkkhamén Lek build house enthusiastically/vigorously
‘Lek builds/built the house enthusiastically.’
(16) lom phât jâaŋrunrææ wind blow vigorously
‘The wind blows/blew vigorously.’
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(17) mûaj wîŋ paj sūansâathâaranâj jâarjhamâkkhamén
Muei run go park enthusiastically/vigorously
‘Muei runs/ran with vigor to the park.’

For some speakers, the adverb construction jàaŋrunrææ ‘vigorously’, can occur with non-dynamic verbs. In this case, it functions as a degree modifier (DEG). In (18), for example, jàaŋrunrææ occurs with the adjectival state phèt ‘spicy’ and in (19) it occurs with the verbal state hěndûaj ‘agree’. Therefore, in applying this test, one must ensure that jàaŋrunrææ is not functioning as a degree modifier.

(18) phèt jàaŋrunrææ
spicy DEG
‘very spicy!’
(19) hěndûaj jàaŋrunrææ
agree DEG
‘(I) really agree!’

Finally, for some activity verbs of motion the intensity of the action cannot be increased or decreased. This phenomenon will be discussed further in §3.3 below.

The third test, occurrence with pace modifiers, which follow the verb (+object), serves to distinguish non-static verbs that have temporal duration from non-static verbs with no temporal duration. Accomplishments, activities, and active accomplishments are shown to have temporal duration by passing this test as in (24), (25), and (26). Achievements and semelfactives are shown not to have inherent duration by failing this test as in (22) and (23). Finally, since adjectival and verbal states are static verbs, their failure of this test, as demonstrated by (20) and (21), does not accurately show that these verbs have internal duration and are not punctual. The non-punctual property of adjectival and verbal states will be shown by the results of Test 4 below.

(20) *piʔtiʔ pûaj rew/tcháa
Piti sick quickly/slowly
(21) *tchʰutçaj mii ɲəːn rew/tcháa
Chujay have money quickly/slowly
(22) *bân ən rəbat rew/tcháa
house explode quickly/slowly
(23) *maanii khôʔ pratuu rew/tcháa nûŋ khrán
Maanii knock door quickly/slowly one time
(24) lék sānŋ bāan rew/tcháa
Lek build house quickly/slowly
‘Lek build/built a house quickly/slowly.’
(25) lom phát rew/tcháa
wind blow quickly/slowly
‘The wind blows/blew quickly/slowly.’
(26) mūŋ wīŋ paj thūŋ sūnsāathāranā? jāaŋrewwaj
Muei run go reach park quickly
‘Muei runs/ran to the park quickly.’

In applying Test 3, the asterisk in the Achievement column of Table 2 indicates that achievements can occur with pace adverbs of very short duration as demonstrated by (27).

(27) bāan rabōt thanthii
house explode instantly/in an instant
‘The house exploded instantly/in an instant.’

In order to control for the occurrence with pace modifiers of shorter duration, verbs have been tested with pace modifiers encoding a longer temporal duration. Therefore, since achievements cannot occur with pace modifiers of longer duration, they are marked ‘No’ with an asterisk for Test 3.

As for semelfactives, the asterisk for Test 3 indicates that they can occur with pace modifiers with an iterative reading as in (28).

(28) maanii khō? prātu rew
Maanii knock door quickly
‘Maanii knocked on the door quickly (repeatedly).’

However, if a time phrase is added indicating that the action occurred one time, occurrence with a pace modifier is not possible with semelfactive verbs, as in (23) above. Therefore, semelfactive verbs are tested with the temporal phrase niūŋ khrāŋ ‘one time’ and are marked ‘No’ with an asterisk for Test 3.

The fourth test, occurrence with durative operators, is another test of temporal duration.\(^4\) The non-punctual predicates, adjectival and verbal states, accomplishments, accomplishments,

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\(^4\) The Thai durative operator test is a replacement for the suggested ‘for an hour’ test. While it is possible to use a translation pen weelaa niūŋ tchuaamoŋ ‘be time one hour’, this construction is not particularly natural in Thai and only occurs comfortably in limited situations.
activities, and active accomplishments, all occur with the durative operator \textit{kamlaŋ} preceding the verb as shown by (29), (30), (33), (34), and (35). The punctual verbs, achievements and semelfactives, do not have internal duration so cannot occur with a durative operator as shown by (31) and (32).

\begin{itemize}
\item[(29)] \textit{pìtiŋ} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{pùaj} \newline Piti DUR sick \newline ‘Piti is sick (now).’
\item[(30)] \textit{tçʰuutçaj} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{miĩ} \textit{ŋəə} \newline Chujay DUR have money \newline ‘Chujay has money (now).’
\item[(31)] *\textit{bāan} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{rabɔɔt} \newline house DUR explode \newline
\item[(32)] *\textit{maanii} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{khɔ́ŋ} \textit{pratuu} \textit{nùŋ} \textit{hráŋ} \newline Maanii DUR knock door one time
\item[(33)] \textit{lèk} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{sàaŋ} \textit{bāan} \newline Lek DUR build house \newline ‘Lek is building a house.’
\item[(34)] \textit{lom} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{phát} \newline wind DUR blow \newline ‘The wind is blowing.’
\item[(35)] \textit{mùuŋ} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{wìŋ} \textit{paj} \textit{sùansàathǎarānàʔ} \newline Muei DUR run go park \newline ‘Muei is running to the park.’
\end{itemize}

Thai has at least three means of indicating duration: 1) the durative marker \textit{kamlaŋ} which precedes the head verb as in (35) above, 2) the static verb \textit{jùu} ‘stay’ which follows the head verb as in (37) below, or 3) a combination of both \textit{kamlaŋ} and \textit{jùu} as in (36). Note that some verbs show some limitations of co-occurrence with \textit{kamlaŋ} and/or \textit{jùu}. For example, the verb \textit{pùan} ‘stained’ can occur with both \textit{kamlaŋ} and \textit{jùu} as in (36), with \textit{jùu} as in (37), but not \textit{kamlaŋ} as in (38). This is due to the fact that while \textit{kamlaŋ} and \textit{jùu} share the property of duration, they also differ in certain respects (Boonyapatipark 1983).

\begin{itemize}
\item[(36)] \textit{sàa} \textit{kamlaŋ} \textit{pùan} \textit{jùu} \newline shirt DUR stained stay \newline ‘The shirt is stained.’
\item[(37)] \textit{sàa} \textit{pùan} \textit{jùu} \newline shirt stained stay \newline ‘The shirt is stained.’
\end{itemize}
(38) *sāa kamlaŋ pūan
    shirt DUR stained

Concerning the asterisk in the Semelfactive column in Table 2, for Test 4, semelfactives can occur with a durative operator with an iterative reading as in example (39) below. However, if a counting expression is added such as nûŋ khrâŋ ‘one time’ it is not possible for a semelfactive verb to occur with a durative operator as in (32) above. So, for semelfactives, Test 4 is marked ‘No’ with an asterisk.

(39) pīʔtiʔ? kamlaŋ khâʔ? pratuu
    Piti DUR knocking door
    ‘Piti is knocking on the door (repeatedly).’

The asterisk in the Active Accomplishments column for Test 4 indicates that where active accomplishment predicates include an overt indicator of completion, co-occurrence with a durative marker is not possible as shown by (40) where the verb thûŋ ‘reach’ indicates the completion of the event of running and (41) where the verb môt ‘completely’ indicates the completed transfer of the food through selling. These completion verbs put the emphasis on the endpoint of the event which precludes the recognition of the internal duration of the active accomplishment predicate.

(40) *mûüj kamlaŋ wîŋ paj thûŋ sū̄̄nśàathâaranâʔ?
    Muei DUR run go reach park
(41) *jūt kamlaŋ khâjąʔ?aahān môt
    Yut DUR sell food completely

The fifth test, occurrence with the temporal phrase (phaaj) nûŋ t Cheryl ‘in(side) one hour’, which follows the verb (+object), serves to identify verbs with a terminal point. Accomplishments and active accomplishments pass this test as shown by (46) and (48). The atelic verbs, adjectival and verbal states, semelfactives and activities, fail this test as shown by (42), (43), (45), and (47). Finally, achievements, though telic, do not pass Test 5, as in (44), since they can only occur with temporal phrases of very short duration.

(42) *pīʔtiʔ? pûaj phaajnaj nûŋ t Cheryl
    Piti sick inside one hour
(43) *tèmesutçaj mîi ṃoàn phaajnaj nûŋ t Cheryl
    Chujay have money inside one hour
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(44) *bāan rabbēt phaajnaj nāŋ tchuamoň
house explode inside one hour

(45) *maanii khūy pratuu nāŋ khraŋ phaajnaj nāŋ tchuamoň
Maanii knock door one time inside one hour

(46) lék sāaŋ bāan phaajnaj nāŋ düan⁵
Lek build house inside one month
‘Lek built the house within one month.’

(47) *lom phāt naj nāŋ tchuamoň
wind blow in one hour

(48) mūuaj wīŋ paj sūansāathāaranāŋ phaajnaj nāŋ tchuamoň
Muei run go park inside one hour
‘Muei ran to the park in one hour.’

The asterisks in the Achievements and Semelfactives columns in Table 2, for Test 5, indicate that they can occur with temporal phrases of very short duration, but they cannot occur with temporal phrases of longer duration. Therefore they are marked ‘No’ with an asterisk for Test 5.

The sixth test, occurrence with phūŋ ‘just now’ preceding the verb and sāam khraŋ ‘three times’ following the verb (+object), along with a singular subject, is designed to distinguish achievements, which have a result state, from semelfactives, which have no result state.⁶ The format of Test 6 is taken from verb class tests for Phowa, a Tibeto-Burman language of China (Pelkey 2004). It is based on the observation that achievements can have an iterative reading only with plural subjects, while

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⁵ For the verb sāaŋ it is necessary to change the time phrase to a longer duration in order for the sentence to make sense.

⁶ The suggested test to distinguish achievements and semelfactives is whether a verb can function as a stative modifier. In Thai, however, modified nouns and attributive clauses are configured in the same way, making their interpretation ambiguous. This is illustrated by (i) below, where bāan jāŋ can be interpreted as a modified noun or an attributive sentence.

(i) bāan jāŋ
house big
‘big house’
‘The house is big’

The semelfactive verb kraphrīp ‘flash, blink’ can occur in the same syntactic configuration as in (i). This is illustrated by (ii).

(ii) tōn khrisāmāat tōktēŋ dūaj faj kraphrīp lāak sīi
tree Christmas decorate with light flash many color
‘The Christmas tree is decorated with flashing lights of many colors.’

Given the ambiguity of modified nouns and attributive clauses, the stative modifier test cannot be used to distinguish semelfactives and achievements in Thai.
semelfactives can have an iterative reading with a singular subject (Van Valin 2005:38).

Only semelfactives pass this test as in (52). Adjectival and verbal states, achievements, accomplishments, activities, and active accomplishments fail this test as demonstrated by (49), (50), (51), (53), (54), and (55).

(49) *pî?ti? phəøŋ pùaj sāam khrāŋ
Piti just now sick three time

(50) *tçʰuutçaj phəøŋ mii ḡəən sāam khrāŋ
Chujay just now have money three time

(51) *bāan phəøŋ rabət sāam khrāŋ
house just now explode three time

(52) maanii phəøŋ khó? pratuu paj sāam khrāŋ
Maanii just now knock door go three time
‘Just now, Maanii knocked (on) the door three times.’

(53) *lék phəøŋ sāaŋ bāan làŋ nií sāam khrāŋ
Lek just now build house Cl this three time

(54) *lom phəøŋ phât sāam khrāŋ
wind just now blow three time

(55) *mûuŋ phəøŋ wîŋ paj sūansåathāranáŋ sāam khrāŋ
Muei just now run go park three time

When applying this test, one should be aware that, in Thai, phəøŋ has two meanings: ‘just now’ and ‘only’. With an ‘only’ sense, it is possible for phəøŋ to occur with non-semelfactive verbs such as the verbal state pen ‘be’ as in (56). So, in applying Test 6, one must ensure that the meaning of phəøŋ is ‘just now’ and not ‘only’.

(56) phlɔɔŋ phəøŋ pen wât sāam khrāŋ
Phloy only be common cold three time
‘Phloy has only had a cold three times.’

Finally, Test 7 is used for the purpose of identifying lexical causatives. In Thai, the most common means of encoding a causative event is through the use of an analytic causative construction with the verbs tham ‘do, make’ and hâj ‘give’ as shown in (57).

(57) lék tham hâj maanii pùaj
Lek do give Maanii sick
‘Lek made Maanii sick.’

Even so, Thai has a number of lexical causatives. These are identified through the
causative paraphrase test where a verb is considered to be causative if it can be paraphrased in a causative construction with a result state, the same number of arguments and with about the same meaning as the sentence being paraphrased. This is illustrated with the causative accomplishment lalaaj ‘melt’. Example (58) is the sentence with the causative verb lalaaj and (59) is the causative paraphrase of (58).

(58) lék lalaaj námkhēŋ
Lek melt ice
‘Lek melts/melted the ice.’

(59) lék tham háj námkhēŋ lalaaj
Lek do give ice melt
‘Lek causes/caused the ice to melt.’

Since two arguments are required to encode a causative event, this test is not applicable to intransitive verbs.

All of the predicates used to demonstrate Tests 1-6 above, are non-causative on either the basis of their failure of the causative paraphrase test or by the fact that they are intransitive verbs with a single semantic argument. Of the seven predicates presented above, pūaj ‘sick’, rabōt ‘explode’, phât ‘blow’, and wiŋ paj sūansāathāaranā? ‘run to the park’ are all intransitive; they therefore fail Test 7 since the causative paraphrase test cannot be applied. The predicates mii ‘have’, sāaŋ ‘build’, and khōi ‘knock’ are all transitive. Their failure of the causative paraphrase test is demonstrated by examples (60), (61), and (62).

(60) *ćeVuutçaj tham háj rəə mii
Chujay do give money have
(61) *lék tham háj bāan sāaŋ
Lek do give house build
(62) *maanii tham háj pratuu khōi nüŋ khrāŋ
Maanii do give door knock one time
‘Maanii causes/caused the door to knock one time.’

To date, Thai causative verbal states, achievements, accomplishments, activities and, one semelfactive causative have been found. A sample of these is listed in Figure 2 on the following page. Since adjectival states are intransitive properties, we would not expect there to be causative adjectival states.
Verbal States: ṭāak ‘dry in the sun’, rāksāa ‘heal’, pràppruŋ ‘improve, khùu ‘scare’
Semelfactives: sán ‘shake’ (tr.)
Accomplishments: lalaj ‘melt’ (tr.), tɔom ‘sink’ (tr.), plɔjlom ‘deflate’, pit ‘close’, dàp ‘extinguish’
Activities: plùk ‘awaken’, phàithana ‘develop’, rēey ‘hurry’

**Figure 2:** Thai causative predicates

The application of the verb class tests will be demonstrated with the following causative verbs: khùu ‘scare, intimidate’ (verbal state); khāa ‘kill’ (achievement); sán ‘shake’ (tr.) (semelfactive); tɔom ‘sink’ (tr.) (accomplishment); plùk ‘awaken’ (activity).

The tests for Thai causative verbs are presented in Table 3 below. The test with the comparative marker kwàa is marked irrelevant (Irr.) for the causative classes since it is not necessary to distinguish adjectival and verbal state causatives.

**Table 3:** Thai verb class tests with causative classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test 1 kwàa</th>
<th>Test 2 Dynamic</th>
<th>Test 3 Pace</th>
<th>Test 4 Durative</th>
<th>Test 5 Temp. PP</th>
<th>Test 6 phɔom</th>
<th>Test 7 Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjectival State</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal State</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semelfactive</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative Verbal State</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative Achievement</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative Semelfactive</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative Accomplishment</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative Activity</td>
<td>Irr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Test 2, unlike non-causative verbs, some members of all classes of causative predicates can occur with dynamic markers as demonstrated by the behavior of the verbal state, achievement, semelfactives, and activity causatives in examples (63)-(65), and (67). However, the causative accomplishment tɔom ‘sink’ is not dynamic as shown by (66). Note that with the increase in intensity of some predicates the entity affected

---

7 Note that the intransitive sán ‘shake’ is identified as an activity verb in Figure 1.
must also be expanded as in (63) and (64).

(63)  pîṭṭī?  khùu  khâen  hâj  maanîi  jöck  bâan  hâj
Piti  scare  distress  give  Maanii  give  house  give
‘Piti intimidated Maanii into giving (her) house to him.’

(64)  lèk  khâa  láanphlâan  thânj  mûubâan
Lek  kill  destroy  entire  village
‘Lek annihilated the entire village.’

(65)  kâj  sàn  kradîn  râæn  nûj  khrânj
Kai  shake  bell  energetically  one  time
‘Kai shook the bell energetically one time.’

(66)  *maanâ?  tçom  diîn  ruûa
Maana  sink  plummet  boat

(67)  phlòøj  plûk  tçhuutçaj  bawbaw
Phloy  awaken  Chujay  gently
‘Phloy awakens/awakened Chujay gently.’

For Test 3, occurrence with pace modifier s, the causative verb classes behave the same as the non-causative classes with the same provisos for achievement and semelfactive verbs. The verbal state, achievement, and semelfactive causatives cannot occur with pace modifiers as shown by (68), (69), and (70). Accomplishment and activity causatives can occur with a pace modifier as shown by (71) and (72).

(68)  *pîṭṭî?  khùu  maanîi  rew/tçhâa
Piti  scare  Maanii  quickly/slowly
‘Piti scared Maanii quickly/slowly.’

(69)  *lèk  khâa  mææw  rew/tçhâa
Lek  kill  cat  quickly/slowly
‘Lek killed the cat quickly/slowly.’

(70)  *kâj  sàn  kradîn  rew/tçhâa  nûj  khrânj
Kai  shake  bell  quickly/slowly  one  time

8  The combination of  tçom  diîn  in a transitive construction is not grammatical while  tçom  diîn  in an intransitive construction is grammatical as in (iii).

(iii)  ruûa  tçom  diîn  taj  thçøøthale
boat  sink  plummet  under  open  sea
‘The  boat  plummeted  to  the  bottom  of  the  ocean.’
(71) maaná? tçom rúa jāañrutrew
Maana sink boat quickly
‘Maana sank the boat quickly.’

(72) phlọj plük tçhuutçaj jāañrutrew
Phloy awaken Chujay quickly
‘Phloy awakened Chujay quickly.’

For Test 4, occurrence with durative operators, causative verbs behave as their non-causative counterparts including the considerations that affect semelfactives. Verbal states, accomplishments, and activities occur with the durative operator kamlaŋ as in (73), (76), and (77). Achievements and semelfactives cannot occur with kamlaŋ as demonstrated by (74) and (75).

(73) pìtiŋ kamlaŋ khùu maanii
Piti DUR scare Maanii
‘Piti is scaring Maanii.’

(74) *lék kamlaŋ khâa mææ
Lek DUR kill cat

(75) *kâj kamlaŋ sän kradî nùŋ khrâŋ
Kai DUR shake bell one time

(76) maaná? kamlaŋ tçom rúa
Maana DUR sink boat
‘Maana is sinking the boat.’

(77) phlọj kamlaŋ plük tçhuutçaj
Phloy DUR awaken Chujay
‘Phloy is awakening Chujay.’

For Test 5, occurrence with the temporal phrase naj nùŋ tchuamooŋ ‘in one hour’, the same considerations that hold for non-causative achievements and semelfactives also hold for causative achievements and semelfactives. Verbal state, achievement, semelfactive, and activity causatives cannot occur with the temporal phrase as demonstrated by (78), (79), (80), and (82). Whereas the causative accomplishment verb tçom ‘sink’ does occur with the temporal phrase as in (81).

(78) *pìtiŋ khùu maanii naj nùŋ tchuamooŋ
Piti scare maanii in one hour

(79) *lék khâa mææ mææ naj nùŋ tchuamooŋ
Lek kill cat in one hour
Verb Classes in Thai

(80) *kàj  sàn  kradiŋ  nùŋ  khráng  naj  nùŋ  tchuamoonŋ
Kai  shake  bell  one  time  in  one  hour

(81) maaná?  tçom  rüa  naj  nùŋ  tchuamoonŋ
Maana  sink  boat  in  one  hour
‘Maana  sank  the  boat  in  one  hour.’

(82) *phləŋ  plûk  tchuutçaj  naj  nùŋ  tchuamoonŋ
Phloy  awaken  Chujay  in  one  hour

Test 6,  occurrence  with  phəŋ  ‘just  now’  and  sàam  khráng  ‘three  times’  with  a
singular  subject,  also  behaves  in  the  same  way  as  with  non-causative  verbs.  Only  the
semelfactive  causative  verb  sàn  passes  this  test  (85),  while  causative  verbal  states,
achievements,  accomplishments  and  activities  fail  this  test  as  in  (83),  (84),  (86),  and  (87).

(83) *piʔtiʔ  phəŋ  khùu  maanii  sàam  khráng
Piti  just  now  scare  Maanii  three  time

(84) *lék  phəŋ  khâa  mææw  sàam  khráng
Lek  just  now  kill  cat  three  times

(85) kàj  phəŋ  sàn  kradiŋ  sàam  khráng
Kai  just  now  shake  bell  three  time
‘Kai  just  now  shook  the  bell  three  times.’

(86) *maanáʔ  phəŋ  tçom  rüa  sàam  khráng
Maana  just  now  sink  boat  three  time

(87) *phləŋ  phəŋ  plûk  tchuutçaj  sàam  khráng
Phloy  just  now  awaken  Chujay  three  time

Finally,  for  Test 7,  occurrence  in  a  causative  paraphrase,  all  the  causative  verbs
pass  this  test  as  shown  by  examples  (88)-(92).

(88) piʔtiʔ  tham  hâj  maanii  klua
Piti  do  give  maanii  afraid
‘Piti  caused  Maanii  to  be  afraid.’

(89) lek  tham  hâj  mææw  taaj
Lek  do  give  cat  die
‘Lek  caused  the  cat  to  die.’

(90) kàj  tham  hâj  kradiŋ  sàn  nùŋ  khráng
Kai  do  give  bell  shake  one  time
‘Kai  caused  the  bell  to  shake  one  time.’
3. Additional verb class phenomena

Thai exhibits a number of behaviors related to verb class membership. These phenomena are verbs with multi-class membership, process predicates and non-dynamic activity verbs.

3.1 Multi-class verbs

Thai possesses verbs that show evidence of membership in more than one verb class simultaneously. This phenomenon is illustrated with the verb *too* ‘big, become big’ which shares characteristics with both the adjectival state and accomplishment classes. This pattern is also true for the verb *heɛɛ ey* ‘dry’.

The test results for *too* are summarized in Table 4 below. Note that for each test, *too* behaves as either an adjectival state or an accomplishment, but not both at the same time. So, for Test 4, occurrence with a durative operator, only an accomplishment reading is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test 1 kwàa</th>
<th>Test 2 Dynamic</th>
<th>Test 3 Pace</th>
<th>Test 4 Durative</th>
<th>Test 5 Temp. PP</th>
<th>Test 6 phɛŋ</th>
<th>Test 7 Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjectival State</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Test 1, occurrence with the comparative marker, *too* behaves as an adjectival state as demonstrated by (93).

(93) pìtì? tua *too* kwàa mǔu
    Piti self big more than Muu
    ‘Piti is bigger than Muu. (*Piti became bigger than Muu.*)’

For Test 2, occurrence with dynamic markers, *too* behaves in line with both
adjectival states and accomplishments by not taking any dynamic marker as shown by (94).

(94) *pì?tì?  too  jàaŋrungææj
     Piti  big  vigorously

For Test 3, too behaves as an accomplishment occurring with pace modifiers as demonstrated by (95). This is not characteristic of adjectival states.

(95) pì?tì?  too  rew/tcháa
     Piti  big  quickly/slowly
     ‘Piti is becoming big quickly/slowly.’

too also passes Test 4, occurrence with the durative operator kamlaŋ, as illustrated by (96). Note that only an accomplishment reading is possible.

(96) pì?tì?  kamlaŋ  too
     Piti  DUR  big
     ‘Piti is becoming big. (*Piti is big (now).)’

With Test 5, too also behaves as an accomplishment verb with a pragmatically-acceptable time duration as shown by (97).

(97) pì?tì?  too  phaajnaj  nàŋ  pii
     Piti  big  inside  one  year
     ‘Piti became big in a year.’

Finally, too fails Test 6, repeated action with a singular subject, as shown by (98). It also fails Test 7, since it is an intransitive verb, making a causative paraphrase impossible.

(98) *pì?tì?  phɔːŋ  too  sàm  khráŋ
     Piti  just  now  big  three  time

3.2 Process predicates

Van Valin (2005:43) provides data for verbs that “... directly express processes with no necessary implication of an endpoint and result state.” Thai evidences this
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phenomenon with adjectival states in combination with the verbs khûn ‘ascend’ and/or loŋ ‘descend’. Typically, an adjectival state occurs with either khûn or loŋ based on pragmatic considerations, as shown by example (99), where țiân ‘fat’ occurs felicitously with khûn but not loŋ. Conversely, in example (100), phôm ‘thin’ occurs felicitously with loŋ but not khûn.

(99) maanii țiôn khûn/*loŋ
Maanii fat ascend/*descend
‘Maanii is becoming fatter.’

(100) lek phôm loŋ/*khûn
Lek thin descend/*ascend
‘Lek is becoming thinner.’

However, there are exceptions to this pattern of co-occurrence as shown by (101) where nāaw ‘cold’ can be followed by either khûn or loŋ.

(101) _tAakààat nāaw khûn/loŋ
weather cold ascend/descend
‘The weather is becoming colder.’

In relation to the verb class tests, the derived process predicate nāaw khûn ‘become colder’ is distinct from other verb classes. This can be seen in Table 5 where the behavior of process predicates with the verb class tests is shown in Row 2.

Table 5: Thai verb class tests including derived process predicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test 1 kwàa</th>
<th>Test 2 Dynamic</th>
<th>Test 3 Pace</th>
<th>Test 4 Durative</th>
<th>Test 5 Temp. PP</th>
<th>Test 6 phôm</th>
<th>Test 7 Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjectival State</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal State</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semelfactive</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Accomplishment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First, nāaw khûn is no longer an adjectival state predicate as shown by its failure of the comparative test in (102). It can occur with a pace modifier as in (103) which shows that it has internal duration. It can also occur with a durative marker as in (104).
However, it has no terminal point as shown by (105). Nor is it dynamic as shown by (106). Finally, nāaw khûn is not repeatable with a singular subject as shown by (107) and since it is an intransitive predicate, it also fails the causative paraphrase test.

\[(102) \text{*?aakåat nāaw khûn kwåa}\]
\[\text{weather cold ascend more}\]

\[(103) \text{?aakåat nāaw khûn jàaŋrûatrew}\]
\[\text{weather cold ascend quickly}\]

‘The weather is cooling quickly.’

\[(104) \text{?aakåat kamlàŋ nāaw khûn}\]
\[\text{weather DUR cold ascend}\]

‘The weather is becoming colder.’

\[(105) \text{*?aakåat nāaw khûn naj nûŋ tçhuamooŋ}\]
\[\text{weather cold ascend in one hour}\]

\[(106) \text{*?aakåat nāaw khûn rææŋ}\]
\[\text{weather cold ascend strongly}\]

\[(107) \text{*?aakåat phàŋŋ nāaw khûn sāam khrâŋ}\]
\[\text{weather just now cold ascend three time}\]

As for the occurrence of khûn and loŋ with other verb classes, the effect is not uniform. With some verbs, khûn and loŋ function simply as directionals as in (108).

\[(108) \text{bin khûn}\]
\[\text{fly up}\]

‘to take off (of an aircraft)’

The work of other researchers suggests that khûn and loŋ not only function as directionals but as perfective markers, at least with some verbs (Thepkanjana 1986, Koenig & Muansuwan 2000). However, a more comprehensive examination of the behavior of khûn and loŋ with other verb classes is beyond the scope of this paper.

### 3.3 Non-dynamic activity verbs

It is not possible to combine dynamic markers with some Thai activity verbs of motion. For example, the verbs paj ‘go’, maa ‘come’, khûn ‘ascend’, and loŋ ‘descend’. Illustrating with the verb paj ‘go’, example (109) demonstrates the impossibility of the modification of paj with a dynamic marker.
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(109) *kài paj jàaŋraæŋ
     Kai go vigorously

With the remaining tests, however, *paj behaves like other activity verbs. The test results for *paj are summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Test results for *paj

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test I</th>
<th>Test II</th>
<th>Test III</th>
<th>Test IV</th>
<th>Test V</th>
<th>Test VI</th>
<th>Test VII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*paj</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*paj passes both Test 3, occurrence with a pace modifier, and Test 4, occurrence with a durative marker, as shown by examples (110) and (111). Both of these tests show that *paj has internal duration.

(110) kài paj rew
     Kai go quickly
     ‘Kai went quickly.’

(111) kài kamlaŋ *paj
     Kai DUR go
     ‘Kai is going.’

*paj does not pass Test 1, occurrence with the comparative marker, as shown by example (112). Nor does it pass Test 5, the temporal phrase test, or Test 6, occurrence with ph³ɔŋ and sàam khráŋ with a singular subject, as shown by (113) and (114). Finally, since *paj is an intransitive verb, the causative paraphrase test cannot be applied.

(112) *kài *paj kwàa lék
     Kai go more than Lek

(113) *kài *paj naj núŋ tçhuamooŋ
     Kai go in one hour

(114) *kài ph³ɔŋ *paj sàam khráŋ
     Kai just now go three time

Comparing non-dynamic activities with process predicates in §3.2 above, both types of verbs have the same test results. However, they are not the same. While it is possible for non-dynamic activities to occur with a goal argument resulting in an active accomplishment as in (115), process predicates, with their lack of a result state or
terminal point, cannot occur with a goal argument as in (116).

\[
\begin{align*}
(115) & \quad \text{kài paj talàat} \\
& \quad \text{Kai go market} \\
& \quad \text{‘Kai went to the market.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
(116) \quad *\text{tàakâat nāaw khûn talàat} \\
\quad \text{weather cold ascend market}
\]

4. Conclusion

This paper has presented a set of seven tests for identifying and distinguishing seven verb classes in Thai. For those tests that are similar to the tests presented in Van Valin & LaPolla (1997) and Van Valin (2005), namely, the pace modifier (Test 3), temporal phrase (Test 5), iterative action with a singular subject (Test 6) and the causative paraphrase tests (Test 7), the behavior of Thai parallels that of other languages. The comparative marker test (Test 1), while not included in the RRG-suggested tests, is a common one with attributive forms. For the remaining tests, namely, the tests of dynamicity (Test 2) and internal duration (Test 4), uniquely Thai tests were required. Our most fruitful means of discovering and developing these Thai-specific tests came through a return to the conceptual basis for both the tests and the verb class categories.

However, while patterned behavior has been demonstrated for a number of Thai verbs, other Thai verbs have not been as amenable to the kind of testing presented in this paper. One major factor has been the need, by Thai speakers, for adequate, sensible context in order to make grammaticality judgements. This does not always mix well with the stripped-down nature of the verb class tests. Finally, some verbs have been difficult to categorize for reasons yet to be discovered. This is especially true for the dynamicity and lexical causative tests.

Thus, areas for further research are abundant, including further investigation of dynamicity in Thai and how it is coded, a more in-depth investigation of Thai lexical causatives, a study of the similarities and differences in the co-occurrence patterns of the durative markers kamlaŋ and/or jiu ‘stay’, the class membership of the many Thai compounds, the behavior of khûn ‘ascend’ and lon ‘descend’ with different verb classes, and finally the behavior of verbs in combination with different types of arguments.
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本文以角色指稱語法透過七個不同的測試來區分及描述泰語的動詞分類，使得我們能夠對該語言的動詞分類獲得更深入的了解。七種測試中有四種測試（包括「進度副詞」、「『一小時內』副詞詞組」、「結果狀態」、「使役詮釋」）來自Van Valin (2005)，我們另外提出三種測試，包括「動態性」、「內部持續性」及「比較標記之共同出現」使得測試更為完全。我們的討論涵蓋使役動詞及非使役動詞。在這個架構上我們也探討了無法與動態成分一起出現的跨分類動詞、過程動詞以及活動動詞。

關鍵詞：泰語、動詞分類