Chapter 10: Multi-clause Constructions

Thai

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1. mãe: kʰɔ̀ hây praŋ tʰam kaːn bâːn. 'Mother asks Prang to do homework.'

2. mãe: yaàk hây praŋ tʰam kaːn bâːn. 'Mother wants Prang to do homework.'

3. čʰán čʰɔ̀p tʰam kaːn bâːn. 'I like to do homework.'

4. čʰán liim tʰam kaːn bâːn. 'I forget to do homework.'

5. *čʰán liim praŋ tʰam kaːn bâːn.

6. čʰán waŋ waː praŋ čə maː. 'I hope that Prang will come.'


8. čʰán khit waː kʰaw čə maː. 'I think he will come.'

9. Vip rii waː čʰán kin ahaːn. 'Vip knew I was eating rice.'

10. Vip pʰuut waː kʰaw kin ahaːn. 'Vip said that he ate rice.'

11. čʰán siacay tʰii kʰun pay. 'I am sorry that you are going.'

12. čʰán rɔŋkay tʰii kʰaw pay. 'I am anxious about his going.'

13. čʰán kroot tʰii raw čə pay. 'I am angry that we are going to go.'

14. čʰán siakay tʰii kʰun kʰon pay. 'I am sorry that you might go.'

15. *čʰán yaːk hay kʰun čə pay.

16. *čʰán yaːk hay kʰun kʰon pay.

17. *Vip pʰuut kʰaw kin ahaːn.

18. *čʰán siakay pay.

19. kʰaw kʰit waː čʰán kʰon maː.

A. Fill in the probable English translation of number 19.

B. There are four grammatically distinct complement types in Thai. Line them up on a continuum of finiteness, and give evidence for why you arrange them the way you do (you may want to group two complement types together for this purpose).

C. Try to motivate the semantic classes of matrix verbs that occur with each of the complement types.