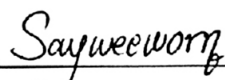


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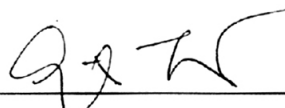
The objectives of this research were to study the articulatory and acoustic correlates and the phonology of Thai poetry reading. The subject of this study was a well-known male poetry reader reading selected poetry from all five different types: k<sup>h</sup>looŋ, tɕ<sup>h</sup>ǎn, kàap, kloŋ and ràaj in three different reading styles which are normal reading, chanting and emotional chanting.

The results of the study show the differences between normal reading and the two chanting styles across poetry types in three main acoustic features; the average fundamental frequency (F0), the first formant frequency (F1) and the energy contour. F0 was found to be higher in chanting and more so in emotional chanting. F1 was, in most cases, higher in both chanting styles but may be lower in some poetry types. The overall pattern of the energy contour was found to be in a crescendo on stressed syllables in both chanting styles. These features find articulatory explanations in the increase of vocal cords tension and elongation of the vocal cords and/or the increase of sub-glottal pressure for the increase of F0 in modal voice. The vocal tract changes for the variations of F1 may possibly be the effects of the variations of the larynx height. Finally, the shape of the energy contour may be explainable by the involvement of the epiglottis. These data which are, more or less, in agreement with the study of Tumtavitikul (2000, 2001) on a female poetry reader, may indicate the method employed by the present male subject for the two chanting styles.

In summary, the acoustic investigation confirm the voicing qualities of Thai poetry reading especially those of chanting styles which are perceived as models for teaching. It is these perceivable qualities that are passed along for imitation. The articulatory correlates found in this study help clarify the aspects of articulation which find an application in teaching.



Student's signature



Thesis Advisor's signature

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