

Thesis Title Final Particles in Lao Song
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is about final particles of Lao Song at Tambon Nong Prong, Amphoe Khawoy, Phetchaburi Province. The purpose of the study is to analyse the syllable structures of the particles, their co-occurrences, variant forms, usages and categories based on the functions of the particles.

The data were collected by recording the conversations of native speakers and then analysed. The results indicate that Lao Song final particles have three syllable structures : monosyllable, disyllable and trisyllable. Disyllable final particles are formed by the co-occurrence of two monosyllables. Trisyllable final particles are formed by the co-occurrence of the monosyllable and the disyllable.

21 monosyllables, 60 disyllables and 16 trisyllables are found in this study. The final particles can vary in 3 ways : by vowel variation, tone variation and glottalization at the end of the syllable. They can vary in only one way, two ways or maybe all of them. Moreover, the data also indicate that there are 5 categories of final particles : final particles for the function of information, speculation, question, command or warning and request or persuasion.