

Thesis Title Verb in Ugong
 Name Mayuree Puapunsuddee
 Degree Master of Arts (Linguistics)
 Thesis Supervisory Committee
 Christian Bauer, Ph.D.
 Phaiboon Duangchan, M.A.,D.E.A.
 Sophana Srichampa, M.A.
 Suwilai Prensirat, Ph.D.
 Date of Graduation 14 October B.E. 2536 (1993)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis was to study the syntax and semantic of the verb in Ugong spoken at Ban Lawa, Tambon Thonglang, King Amphoe Huaj-Khot, Uthaithani Province. from phrase to clause level and to study the other elements occuring with the verb.

From this study, it was found that the verb functions as main element of the phrase and clause. The other dependent verbal elements can occur with the verb in pre or post position.

At clause level, the verb normally occurs in the final position of it [S-O-V]. The basic clause types can be classified according to the combination of noun and verb, such as V, NV, NNV, NNV, NNNV, and NV-quot. Additional elements can occur before or after the nucleus and can be typed as time setting, location setting or final particle.

At phrase level, the description of verb and verb dependent element are presented. The verb phrases can be divided into nine types

such as transitive, bitransitive, intransitive, locative, ambient, existence, equotative, propulsive, and quotative verb. Apart from that they are also discussed in terms of simple verb, compound verb and serial verb construction. The verb dependent elements occurring before or after the main verb classified as suffixes, aspectual particles, reciprocal particles, and cooperative particles, passive particles, and negative particles.

When multi main verbs occur in the same verb phrase, all but one of them changes to a secondary function modifying the initial verb. These main verbs which assume a secondary function usually change with respect to causativity, direction and/or aspect.