

Monchai Dechapiatskul 2009: A Lexicase Analysis of the Word ‘dây’ in Thai. Master of Arts (Applied Linguistics), Major Field: Applied Linguistics, Department of Linguistics.  
Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Kitima Indrambarya, Ph.D. 139 pages.

The aim of this study is to analyze functions and meanings of the word ‘dây’ in Thai, based on Lexicase Grammar, and study Grammaticalization of the word ‘dây’ in Thai. Sentential data consist of the word ‘dây’ are collected from the S.E.A. Write award novels and T.V. news scripts.

The result of the functions and meanings analysis reveals that there are seven different homophonous forms of ‘dây’. 1) *dây<sub>1</sub>* meaning ‘get or obtain’ functions as a transitive verb, for instance, /t<sup>h</sup>ǎwɔ:n dâ<sub>1</sub> tɕ<sup>h</sup>ém ʔe:tɕ<sup>h</sup>ian/. 2) *dây<sub>2</sub>* meaning ‘get or obtain’ functions as a transitive verb requires a verb as complement, for instance, /mǎkkhem dâ<sub>2</sub> ʔa: no: ma: tɕ<sup>h</sup>úay hǎ sǎj/. 3) *dây<sub>3</sub>* meaning ‘get or obtain’ functions as an intransitive verb requires a prepositional phrase as complement, for instance, /sǎjprātu: dâ<sub>3</sub> tɕà:k ʔalék léʔsénlæmpát/. 4) *dây<sub>4</sub>* meaning ‘get or have an opportunity to’ functions as an extensional intransitive verb requires a verb as complement, for instance, /tràʔku:ntɕ:nyùakbo:ra:n dâ<sub>4</sub> ráptɕ<sup>h</sup>áy rá:tte<sup>h</sup>ásǎmnák/. 5) *dây<sub>5</sub>* functions as adverb (past-tense marker), for instance, /thànǎnrɔ:pnɔ:k dâ<sub>5</sub> pɕt ka:ntɕàra:tɕɔ:n ta:mpòkkatìʔ/. 6) *dây<sub>6</sub>* meaning ‘able to or succeed to’ used in the sense of ‘possibility’ functions as an intransitive verb following a matrix verb, for instance, /trojní: nâ: tɕàʔ kɕ: panhá: sè:tt<sup>h</sup>àʔkìt dâ<sub>6</sub>/. 7) *dây<sub>7</sub>* meaning ‘for a period (of time)’ function as an intransitive verb following a matrix verb and requires temporal noun phrase as a noun correspondence, for instance, /krúyɕ:k rɕ:m dâ<sub>7</sub> sɨp ʔèt na:ti: ti:m yian ʔà:k nam pay kɔ:n nɨj sǎ:n/

The result of Grammaticalization of the word ‘dây’ in Thai reveals that there are four processes in Grammaticalization. It can be concluded that ‘*dây<sub>4</sub>*’ grammaticalized from ‘*dây<sub>1</sub>*’ through syntactic processes called ‘decategorialzation’ and ‘obligatorification’ and semantic process called ‘semantic generalization’. ‘*dây<sub>5</sub>*’ grammaticalized from ‘*dây<sub>4</sub>*’ through syntactic processes called ‘reanalysis’, ‘decategorialzation’ and semantic process called ‘semantic generalization’. ‘*dây<sub>6</sub>*’ grammaticalized from ‘*dây<sub>1</sub>*’ through syntactic process called ‘decategorialzation’ and semantic process called ‘semantic generalization’. Finally, ‘*dây<sub>7</sub>*’ grammaticalized from ‘*dây<sub>6</sub>*’ through syntactic processes called ‘reanalysis’ and semantic process called ‘semantic generalization’.

---

Student’s signature

---

Thesis Advisor’s signature