

The objective of this thesis is to analyze 415 verses between B.E. 2522 to B.E. 2530 from magazines and journals by studying the formations of prosody, styles of expression, and concepts of the theme. A documentary research method was used with a descriptive analysis.

The analysis showed that the verse patterns between B.E. 2522 to B.E. 2530 can be divided into 5 groups:-

1. The old, conservative prosody pattern : most verses are in various forms of Thai versification.

2. The old, folk song prosody pattern : e.g. lullabies, and retort songs.

3. The old, free prosody pattern : these verses are free in the rhyming scheme, and the number of words.

4. The modified pattern : e.g. the prosody derived from folk songs, the mixed word plays and the mixed verses.

5. The new pattern, including :-

5.1 With Rhyme scheme : there are certain arrangements in its verse.

5.2 Without Rhyme scheme : there are strict word order in its verse.

The styles of the writer in the verses are various, e.g. the use of punctuation marks, story telling, symbols, heading, topical words, letters, questions and assorted methods. In some verses only one style was used while the others employed many in the same verse.

The concepts in the theme show the writer ideas of politics, economics, education, and society. The social theme appears the most, followed by the political, economic, and educational respectively.

The 415 verses analyzed show that the writer created new prosody patterns, the ability to present the idea to his readers in various styles, clarity and objectivity. The verses in this period convey the writer's thought successfully.