They express tense meaning.
They are all grammatical words.
Expressing future tense are:

In Thai, the tense of verbs is often expressed through the use of verbal affixes or particles. These are often used with adverbs to modify the action expressed by the verb. 

There are many studies on tense in languages of the same group. 

Even though there is almost no study on tense in Thai in North-Western Vietnamese, there are some studies on tense in languages of the same group. 

A list of adverbs expressing future tense in Thai:

1. Dealing with a list of adverbs expressing tense in Thai
2. Describing adverbs expressing tense in Thai
3. Concluding on adverbs expressing tense in Thai

Solving these tasks:

In dealing with this we put outside in non-finite tense for another chance. In dealing with this we put outside in non-finite tense for another chance. In dealing with this we put outside in

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NORTH-WESTERN VIETNAMESE THAI LANGUAGE

ADVERBS EXPRESSING FUTURE TENSE IN
- They always associate with predicative in the sentence and together with the predicative to answer question: co P da la? (p+ predicative) (have + V+ed)?

In referring to the above criteria, we exclude from adverbs express future tense:
- Words that containing time meaning like: mu un (tomorrow), ty na (next week), ty cai (last week)...as they tend to be lexical words rather than grammatical words.
- Words that are homonymous with adverb expressing future tense but have other meanings and functions, like: chi (intend) in the sentence:

(1) Ai y Uom nhao au ma mit lap cap mu mot lao, chi phan co anh Nuoi xia hiu hiu
(Uom's father grasps the knife from the worship sorcerer, intending to cut Mr. Nuoi's throat immediately)

Two adverbs and two combination of adverbs are determined as adverbs expressing future tense in Thai. They are chi (will), ao (is going), chi ao (is about) and chi/ao + leu (will be completed). It is necessary to note that

II/ DESCRIBE.

1/ Chi (will).

Chi is used to express future tense in general. It appears in sentence structures like: "S + chi + P" (S= subjective). In normal circumstances, it implies that an action or event will happen in future, no matter a particular point of time is indicated or not. Also, there is no implication of the outcome of the action or even happening. For example:

(2) Danh tinh buong, mua ni lung chi thu day hoc tan hau cac moi mua (45)
(it is estimated that this season, he will harvest six tone of rice each season)

(3) Pu chau, cu chi mua lak co man ma phac pham xia (15)
(Tomorrow Morning, I will drag her here and cut her into pieces)

In (2) even it seems very obvious that the amount of rice the farmer will harvest has been calculated (six tones), it is still not sure that he will get this amount, as it is just a calculation, it may happen or not happen exactly like that in the future. Again, in (3), the intention of the speaker is very clear, but then no one can assure that tomorrow, the speaker will still remain doing it.
It is necessary to realize that, whereas, 'le change' do not add time meaning to then no B.

When all documents are sufficient, we will solve the matter immediately.

(8) China can buy (cha lan) 'China can buy'

A flower (then) will decay when the season end)

(23) (Deer box buta maa le chi san de no)

(6) O a lung hing chi ha der via maa

(59) (Che I will (stil) have to work)

(approved)

(35) (Fu lose pay the loan on time if wanting to borrow more, (also) will be

(5) Phu daun hinh nong cong men nang hen e cuu men go chi day ca.

(16) (If there is not Men, if (also) will not be easy for our village to gain fame

(4) Buon mi y Men hen baan e ma nong sau co chi, da (16)

particular nuance to li in expressing future tense in Thai. For instance:

(17) CHi is also accompanied by other grammatical words that supplement more
2. Ao (is going/ is about)

Ao is used to express near future: an action or event is going to happen soon in the reference to the point at which the utterance is made, no matter whether a particular point of time is indicated or not.

(9)
- Ha, kheo mung lot hong met da nhinh?
- Hong met lo ne, bau mi xang lo, -nhang chep mau.
- Khoi chang va ao hot chap met lo khay nay.
- Ao mo met da, cha mu dau lo.
(- Granmom, are your teeth all fallen?
-Yes, and are painful.
-I think it is about to your turn (to die).
-Yes, it is about our turn. Just do not know when)

(10) Y Chinh ao au phua
(Ms. Chinh is about to married)

(11). Cheng pi mau ao hot da
(New year holiday is comming)

In all above examples, fact/ action mentioned is about to happen: an old person is about to die in the future, a girl is going to get married, new year is comming. Even though the point at which a fact or an action supposed to happen is not indicated, and that the notion of a near future" is very much depends on the speaker’s point of view, there is always an implication that action/ event will happen soon.

3. Chi ao (is going, to be about)

Chi ao is used to express the near future tense. However, this particular future tense seems to be nearer than the near future implied by ao. Let’s compare these two sentences:

(12). Nhang men y, ao hot da (walk fast, it is about to get to (the place))
(13) Nhang men y, chi ao hot da (walk fast, it is (almost) about get to (the place)).

In (12), ao imply near future in general. The time feeling it brings is that the action will happen soon, after sometime in the reference to the speaking point of time. In (13), however, chi ao indicates that the action almost happen at the time of speaking. This future is much nearer than those ao indicates.