STANDARD-THAI & TAI-PHAKE:
- A comparison of PHONOLOGY
- A comparison of MORPHOLOGY

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1. Tai-Phake is a minority language spoken in four
villages: Nam-Phake, Tipam-Phake in Dibrugarh district, Phaneng-
Phake in Tinsukia district, and Monglang-Khamti in Margherita
district—in Assam, India. The Indian Census Report of 1971 gives
1,800 as the number of speakers of this language. The analysis
of Tai-Phake presented here is based on the data collected in
two field-trips—one in April 1990 and the other in October 1990—
in which we contacted twenty informants of different sex, age,
and educational background in Nam-Phake and Tipam-Phake. After
the first draft of our analysis we managed to bring two
informants from Nam-Phake to Pune in March 1991 and had
extensive interviews and talks with them. This opportunity was
mainly used for verification of our analysis additional
collection of data.

2. Phonology

2.1 The lexical items collected gave us the
following inventory of segmental phonemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants of Tai-Phake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilabial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plosives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-vowels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimal pairs: /p,t,c,k,?/  
/pà:/ 'fish'  
/tà:/ 'eye'  
/cá:/ 'to cover'  
/ká:/ 'crow'  
/?á:/ 'Aunt'
The segmental consonants in Standard-Thai are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosives</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flapped</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-vowel</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison of the consonantal phonemes shows that Tai-phake has seventeen consonants whereas Standard - Thai has twenty-one consonants. Tai-Phake has the palatal nasal /n/ which Standard - Thai lacks. On the other hand the Standard - Thai consonants /b/ /d/ /ch/ /f/ /r/ are absent in Tai-Phake.

All the dialects of Thai in Thailand have /b/ and /d/ but with the exception of Thai-Aiton all the other four varieties of Tai (Tai-Phake, Tai-Khamti, Tai- Rong, Tai-Khamyang) do not use /b/ and /d/. The common lexical items show that Standard-Thai /b/ is replaced by /m/ as in /bà:n/ 'village (ST) but /mà:n/ 'village' (TP) and Standard-Thai /d/ is replaced by /n/ - /d :n/ 'red' (ST) becomes /n :n/ 'red' (TP). The Standard-Thai /f/ is replaced by /ph/ in Tai-Phake. Thus the contrast between /phà:/ 'sky' and /fà:/ 'sky' is lost in Tai-
Phake, though the two words are distinguished by two tones - /phà:/ 'cloth', /pha:/ 'sky'. The /r/ in Standard-Thai is replaced by /h/ in Tai-Phake -/raw/ 'we'(ST) become /haw/ 'we' (TP). We could not get an example of the contrast between /h/ and /r/ in Standard - Thai being retained (with or without tone-distinction) in Tai-Phake. Similarly the Standard -Thai /ch/ is simply replaced by /c/ in Tai-Phake -/chá:n/ 'elephant' (ST) becomes /câ:n/ in Tai-Phake. Tai-Phake /n/ occur initially. It does not occurs in Standard-Thai at all. Even in Tai-Phake we got only six words :/nâː/ /'to come across', /naːn/ /'knowledge', /naːp/ /'to make believe', /pînáː/ /'wisdom', /kînnə/ /'girl', /sînnə/ /'perception', and only there words which are loan - words from Pali and in which /n/ ouccurs medially - /pîn-nâː/ /'wisdom, /kîn-nə/ /'girl, and /sîn-ne/ /'perception'.

Regarding the common consonantal phonemes, we found that there is a common lexical. The only difference is in tones though the rising tone /v/ is not usually changed in Tai-Phake.

2.2 The lexical items collected yield the following inventory of Tai-Phake vowel phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close-mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-mid</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimal pairs:

/i, u, u/ /kın/ 'to eat'
/kën/ 'each other'
/kûn/ 'to uproot'
/e, ə, o/ /khěv/ 'fishing net'
/khô/ 'expellant'
/k hô/ 'bridge'
/ɛ, a, ɔ/ /khên 'hand'
/khán/ 'expensive'
/khôn / 'metaphorically'
/u, ʌ/ /mew/ 'hand'
/mɛ / 'you (sg)
/o, ɔ/ /sôn/ 'garden'
/sûn/ 'to teach'
/a, aː/ /kât/ 'cold'
/kâ:t/ 'market'
The following is the inventory of vowel - phonemes in Standard - Thai:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th></th>
<th>Central</th>
<th></th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close-mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e:</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>ə:</td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə:</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a:</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ia</td>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphthongs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison of the two inventories shows that Standard-Thai has a rich variety of vowels whereas Tai-Phake has a simplified system. Length is phonemic in Standard-Thai but it is obliterated in Tai-Phake. In Tai-Phake the short vowels have a slightly lengthened variety in the final positions. Thus the /i/ in /pí/ 'year' is longer than the /i/ in /má:k-phít/ 'chilli'. The phonemic length of Standard-Thai becomes allophonic in Tai-Phak. The only contrast in medial positions that we find in Tai-Phake is the one between /a/ and /aː/. Among the common vocabulary therefore we find that the Standard-Thai contrasting pair of words becomes homonymous in Tai-Phake. For example. /kho:n/ 'first part of things' /khon/ 'person' in Standard-Thai became /khon/ 'person' in Tai-Phake.

Standard-Thai has three diphthongs—/ia/, /ua/ and /ua/. Tai-Phake does not have any diphthongs.

A comparison of the common vocabulary shows that /ia/ (ST) is replaced by /e/, /ua/(ST) by /ə/, and /ua/ (ST) by /o/ in Tai-Phake. Examples: /siaŋ/ (ST)—/səŋ/(TP) 'sound', /mia/ (ST) — /mə/ (TP) 'wife', /kluə/ (ST) — /kə/ (TP) 'salt', /l matière (ST) — /lət/ (TP) 'blood', /hůa/ (ST) — /hə/ (TP) 'head', /tua/ (ST) — /tə/ (TP) 'body'.

2.3 The syllabic structure of the monosyllabic words is the same in Tai-Phake and Standard-Thai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TP</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>/tá:/ 'eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>/kín/ 'eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCV</td>
<td>/tla:/ 'law'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCVC</td>
<td>/kya:m/'try'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In CCVC Tai-Phake always uses /y/ as the second member of the cluster.

The syllabic structure of the disyllabic words in Tai-Phake is the following: (The mark shows syllabic boundary)

CV CV  
/pɔːlɔː/ 'union'  /daː raː/ (ST) 'star'
CVC CV  
/pin hû/(TP)'ear'  /ʔam phəː/(ST)'district'
CV CVC  
/sa lâ:p/(TP)'cockroach'  /paːthûk/(ST)'speaker'
CVC CCV  
/hûk lây/(TP) 'ladder'  /thûk sâʔ/(ST)'skill'
CVC CCV  
/tɔm tlaː/ (TP)'worship'  /don trîː/(ST)'music'

Standard-Thai has eight additional structures which are not found in Tai-Phake. They are the following:

CCV CV  
/prî chaː/ 'able'
CCVC CV  
/krâʔ saː/ 'large heron'
CCV CVC  
/prâː kaːn/ 'fortification'
CCV CVC  
/trâʔ kuːn/ 'clan'
CCVC CCV  
/kraːm phluː/ 'clove'
CCV CCVC  
/phlîː phlâːm/ 'be hasty'
CCVC CCVC  
/trâːk tram/ 'work hard'
CVC CCVC  
/mâː kruːt/ 'kaffir lime'

It should be noted that CCVC CVC, CCVC CCV, CCV CCVC are rarely found in Standard-Thai, In Tai-Phake there are no disyllabic words beginning with a cluster.

In both the varieties polysyllabic words are rare. In Tai-Phake we could get only seven. In Standard-Thai the structures of the polysyllabic words are the following:CV CV CV, CV CV CVC, CVC CV CV, CV CVC CV, CV CVC CV, CVC CV CVC, CV CV CV CV. Out of these six only the first three are found in Tai-Phake.

In Tai-Phake the following ten consonantal clusters are possible:

pl  /pluː/ 'marigold'
phl  /phlâʔ/ 'Lord Buddha'
kł  /klîː/ 'big'
khl  /khlâː/ 'how many or much'
tł  /tlaːː/ 'law'
py  /pyaːː/ 'to show'
phy  /phûːk/ 'to spid'
ky  /kyâːm/ 'cruel'
my  /myâːt/ 'holy'
In Standard-Thai the following twelve consonantal clusters occur:

pr /praːn/ 'cheek'
phr /phrɛː/ 'to spread abroad'
tr- /trɯː/ 'time of first light of dawn'
kr /kron/ 'to snore'
khr /khroːn/ 'poetic verse'
pl /ploŋ / 'to lay down'
phl /plɔn/ 'suddenly'
kl /klɔːŋ/ 'drum'
kh /khɔːŋ/ 'to potent'
kw /kwɔːk/ 'to wave goodbye'
khw /khɔːn/ 'to hang'
thr /nɪt-thraː:/ 'to sleep'

With the exception /thr/ the rest of the eleven structures occur word-initially or medially; /thr/ can never occur word-initially.

It is interesting to note that no cluster is common the Tai-Phake and Standard Thai.

With the exception of /m/ in Tai-Phake all the initial consonants in the clusters in both the varieties are one of the four voiceless plosives : /p/, /ph/, /k/, /t/. In Standard Thai the second member of the cluster is /r/, /l/ or /w/ whereas that in Tai-Phake is /l/ or /y/. In both the varieties the cluster is alway of a voiceless consonant with a voiced one-the only exception is that of /my-/ in Tai-Phake.

2.4 Tai-Phake has six tones:

i) Low tone  /kàː:/ 'dance'
ii) High tone  /nàː:/ 'paddy-field'
iii) Mid tone  /maː:/ 'shoulder'
iv) Rising tone  /mùː/ 'pig'
v) Falling tone  /màːn/ 'mirror'
vi) Mid to rising tone  /tǎːy/ 'climb'

The following minimal pairs show that the six tones are phonemic:

/màː:/ 'mad' /màː:/ 'come' /maː:/ 'shoulder'
/máː:/ 'dog' /máː:/ 'horse' /màː:/ 'soak'

In standard Thai there are the first five tones. Standard Thai does not have the mid to rising tone.

The common lexical items show that there is no change in the rising tone for both the varieties. A few more examples are the following : /khàː/ 'leg', /nàː:/ 'thick', /khàː:y/ 'sell', /khàː/ 'hold', /khàːn/ 'chirp', /khìn/ 'ginger', /thàː/ 'push', /làːŋ/ 'back', /làːn/ 'grandson', /sàː:w/ 'young
woman', /thùn/ 'bag', /'sīw'/ 'pimple'. Apart from these there are quite a few common lexical items with rising tone, the only difference in them being the phonemic length in Standard Thai as opposed to the allophonic length in Tai-Phake. For example: /mǔː/ (ST) /mǔː/ (TP) 'pig', /mǐː/ (ST) /mǐ/ (TP) 'bear', /thǔː/ (ST) /thǔː/ (TP) 'hold', /hẽː/ (ST) /hẽ/ (TP) 'fishing net'.

In the case of other tones we found that following regarding the common lexical items:

Tai-Phake has mid to rising tone when Standard Thai has low tone. Example: /pāː/ (TP) /pāː/ (ST) 'forest', /ʔɔːn/ (TP) /ʔɔː:n/ (ST) 'small', /phǣn/ (TP) /phǣn/ (ST) 'plank' etc.

Tai-Phake falling tone has a corresponding high tone in Standard Thai. Examples: /māː/ (TP) /māː/ (ST) 'horse', /nām/ (TP) /nām/ (ST) 'water', /cāːn/ (TP) /cāː:n/ (ST) 'elephant'. Tai-Phake has low tone whereas Standard Thai has falling tone. Examples: /phāː/ (TP) /phāː/ (ST) 'cloth', /mɔː/ (TP) /mɔː/ (ST) 'pot', /sin/ (TP) /sin/ (ST) 'sari' etc.

We could not find any examples where the Tai-Phake mid to rising tone, high tone and low tone do not change in Standard Thai.

In the case of words which have mid tone in Standard Thai, we found that sometimes the corresponding tone in Tai-Phake is either the high tone or the mid tone. Examples: /phān/ (ST) /phān/ (TP) 'race', /kīn/ (ST) /kīn/ (TP) 'eat'.

In disyllabic words Tai-Phake shows the following tone-sequences (stands for the unmarked mid tone): -v, -v, \v, \v, /-v, /-v, -v, /-v. Standard Thai obviously does not have /-v/ and \-v sequences as mid- to rise tone does not occur in it. Standard Thai has the first five; in adding it has ten more sequences that do not occur in Tai-Phake. They are the following: v-, /\, /\, \v, \v, /v, /\, /\, /\, /\, v.

3. Morphology

3.1 There are no gender, number, and person markers in both the varieties. Nor are the nouns or pronouns inflected for case. There are prepositions in both the varieties but these prepositions do not affect the form of the nouns or the pronouns. (what Ruengdet P. called as markers are prepositions for US.) The prepositions are the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tai-Phake</th>
<th>Standard Thai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/caː mːː/</td>
<td>/phāː, sǎmrap, chā’phrɔː mːː/ 'for dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lɔːy mːː/</td>
<td>/kāp mːː/ 'with dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lùkːsɛ mːː/</td>
<td>/cāː:k mːː/ 'from dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nɔː mːː/</td>
<td>/nəː, bɔn mːː/ 'on dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tāy mːː/</td>
<td>/tāy mːː/ 'under dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/khɔːn mːː/</td>
<td>/khɔː:n mːː/ 'of dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hɔːn mːː/</td>
<td>/kɛː,tɔː mːː/ 'to dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʔɛm mːː/</td>
<td>/klaːy mːː/ 'near dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/wɔː mːːː thɔː:n mǐː/</td>
<td>/rɔːwɔː:n mːːː lɛːːːw/ 'between dog and cat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The only difference between Tai-Phake and Standard Thai is that for five prepositions Standard Thai has variants but Tai-Phake does not have any variants.

3.2 Derivative Markers: In Tai-Phake we could not find a single derivative marker; of course we are eliminating loan-words from Pali that follow the Pali derivative marker rules. Tai-Phake does not have any word-formation rules. Standard Thai also have very few word formation rules. It has prefixes such as /khaː:m/, /roː:n/, /nak/, /kaː:n/, and /chaː:w/, and suffixes such as /kːn/, /phaː:p/ and /kaː:n/.

Examples
/khaː:m/ + v ------ n /khaː:mːrak/ 'love'(n)
/roː:n/ + v ------ n /roː:nːrian/ 'place for studying, study school'
/nak/ + v ------ n /nakːrak/ 'singer' sing
or /nak/ + n ------ n /nakːːliːa/ 'sportsman' sport
/kaː:n/ + n ------ n /kaː:nːkin/ 'eating' eat
/chaː:w/ + n ------ n /chaːːwː naː/ 'farmer' field
n + /koː:n/ ------ n /khaːːtːaːkɔː:n/ 'killer' death
n + /phaː:p/ ------ n /máːnːoːphaːː:p/ 'imagination' mind
or n + /phaː:p/ ------ v /cháːːraːphaːː:p/ 'become old' oldness
or v + /phaː:p/ ------ n /buːːranoːphaːː:p/ 'integration' integrate
or Adj+/phaː:p/ ------ n /seːːriːphaːː:p/ 'freedom' free
n + /kaː:n/ ------ n /thúːrakoː:n/ 'administration' business

Though a few Standard Thai has productive derivative markers whereas Tai-Phake has none.

Some Linguists describe /-m-/, /-an-/, /-amn-/, and /-amr-/ as infixes (cf. Waotamasikkhadit, Udom. 1970. Intro-
duction to Linguistics), we have not included them here for three reasons. One, they do not change the word-class; two, they do not change the meaning. Three, the forms without the infixes are not really discontinuous morphemes. The second reason is stonger than the other two in not treating them as infixes.

3.3 Comparison
Tai-Phake has only comparative degree and the prefix /khən/ marks the comparison:

\[/chaw khən phi hǎn khomsän /\]
Chao -er fat to Khomsan
Chao is fatter than Khomsan.

\[/chaw khən phi hǎn lükʔın náy khəw hà: khon/\]
Chao -er fat to boy those plu. five Cla.
'Chao is fatter to those five boys.'

'Chao is the fattest of all those five boys'

words such as /nǎm nǎm/ 'very', /cɔn cɔn/ 'slightly' cannot come between the /khən/ and the adjective.

Standard Thai, on the hand, has a comparative suffix /kwàː/ and a superlative suffix /thĩ:sùt/. /dekcha:y nɔy/ lék khon niː /
boy small (Cla.) this
This is a small boy.

/námnɔm nɔy/ milk little
Little milk
/námnɔm mǎ:k/ milk much
Much milk

/thũn chan lék kwàː thũn khun/ bag my small -er bag your
My Bag is smaller than your bag.

/thũn Chan lek thĩ:sùt cǎ:k thũn hök bay/ bag my small est of (all) bag six Cla.
My bag is the smallest of all the six bags.

/thũn chan lék mǎ:k / bag my small very
My bag is very small.

/thũn chan lék nɔ:y kwàː thũn khun/ bag my small slight -er bag your
My bag is slightly smaller than your bag.

/thũn chan lék mǎ:k kwàː thũn khun / bag my small much -er bag your
My bag is very much smaller than your bag.

/chaw chãlãː:t/
Chao clever
Chao is clever.

/chaw chãlãː:t nɔ:y kwàː chõːy/
Chao clever less - er Choi
Chao is less clever than Choi.

/chaw chãlãː:t nɔ:y mǎ:k kwàː chõːy/
Chao clever little much -er Choi
Chao is little much clever than Choi.

The examples show that /kwà:/ is a suffix attached to the adjective /lék/, /chàlâ:t/, /mà:k/ and /nò:y/ also are adjectives. The use of the superlative /thî:süt/ requires more than two objects:

/chaw chàlâ:t thî:süt cá:k dêk thán yî:sip khon/
Chao clever -est of all twenty Cla.
Chao is the cleverest of all the twenty boys.

/thî:süt/ can go with /mà:k/ and /nò:y/.

/dêk chàlâ:t thî:süt/ 'cleverest boy'
/dêk chàlâ:t mà:k thî:süt / 'clever most boy'
/dêk chàlâ:t nò:y thî:süt / 'clever less boy'

/dêk chàlâ:t nò:y mà:k thî:süt/
boy clever little much -est

/dêk chàlâ:t mà:k nò:y thî:süt/
boy clever much little -est

3.4 Tenses

Verbs are not inflected for tenses both in Tai-Phake and Standard Thai. The present time is optionally indicated by auxiliary verbs --/ʔû/ in Tai-Phake and /yû:/ in Standard Thai.

/chaw lá:n mò khâw (ʔû) (TP)
Chao wash pot plu aux
Chao washes / is washing pots.

One can and either /cwânnây/ 'now' or /kuwan/ 'everyday' in Tai-Phake.

/chaw lá:n mò thánlâ:y (yû:) (ST)
Chao wash pot Plu aux
Chao washes / is washing pots.

One can add either /dìawni: 'now' or /thûkwan/ 'everyday' in Standard Thai.

Past time is marked by the auxiliary /ka:/, /yâw/ or /ka:yâw/. We found their frequency in a descending order in our data. These auxiliaries are optional if a past time indicating adverbial is present

/chaw lá:n mò khâw ka: /yâw/ka:yâw/
Chao wash pot plu. aux
Chao washed / was washing pots.
/chaw lá:n mò khâw mâna: /
Chao wash pot plu yesterday
Chao washed / was washing pots yesterday.

One can use both the auxiliary the adverbial /ka:yâw/ has a variant /yâwka:/.

In Standard Thai the aux / |ɛ: w/ occurs at the end
/chaw lá:n mɔ: thánlâ:y |ɛ: w/
Chao wash pot plu. aux
Chao washed /was washing pots.
A past time indicating adverbial such as /mâuwa:n/ 'yesterday' can replace / intellectuals:.w/ or both can cooccur. / intellectuals:.w/ is the most frequently used aux /dây/ which must occur before the verb:

/chaw dây lâ:n mû: thánlâ:y /(ST)
Chao aux wash pot plu
Chao washed /was washing pots.
/dây/ can cooccur with the past time indicating adverbials. It can cooccur with / intellectuals:.w/ as well.

Apart from the position of the aux/dây/ there is no difference between Tai-Phake and Standard Thai in this regard.
Tai-Phake has the aux /tà?:/ for marking future time. This aux does not however occur at the end of the sentence. It occurs before the verb.

/chaw tà?: lâ:n mû: khûw/ (TP)
Chao aux wash pot plu
Chao will wash/will be washing pots.

The aux is obligatory even when future time indicating adverbials such as /mûphûk/ 'tomorrow' are present. Standard Thai uses /câ?:/ before the verb

/chaw câ?: lâ:n mû: thánlâ:y/(ST)
Chao will wash/will be washing pots.
/câ?:/ also is obligatory.

In short we get the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>v.......(aux)</td>
<td>v.......aux</td>
<td>aux + v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td></td>
<td>adv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aux + v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL USED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Classifier</th>
<th>/</th>
<th>Phonemic Transcription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Rewritten as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plu</td>
<td>Plural marker</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Mid to rising tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Tai-Phake</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>Low tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Standard Thai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>High tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>^</td>
<td>Falling Tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Rising Tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mid tone is unmarked.
References
