

A COMPARISON OF NOMINALISATION BETWEEN VIETNAMESE AND THAI

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1. Introduction

Word-formation (in Vietnamese and Thai) of forming a noun from verbs is rather similar. The nominalised nouns become a noun phrase which can be either the subject or object of a clause. The Vietnamese groups of nominalisers will be presented firstly and then followed by the Thai groups of nominalisers.

Crystal (1992:234) states that “Nominalisation refers to the process of forming a noun from some other word-class or the derivation of a noun phrase from an underlying clause...”.

2. Vietnamese

In Vietnamese, a lexical unit which can be the verb is nominalised by adding a *nominalising marker* before the verb. Most of the Vietnamese nominalised verbs convey a state of mind or an emotion. A few convey a state resulting from an action. There are 8 nominalising markers in Vietnamese, as follows:

1) *cái* /ka:j⁵/ can nominalises the lexical unit which can be the stative verbs conveying an action, natural characteristics or the process of work. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) xấu /saw ⁵ / | ‘ugly’ |
| (2) cái xấu /ka:j ⁵ saw ⁵ / | ‘ugliness’ |
| (3) đẹp /đep ⁶ / | ‘beautiful’ |
| (4) cái đẹp /ka:j ⁵ đep ⁶ / | ‘beauty’ |
| (5) ăn mặc /an ¹ mak ⁶ / | ‘dress oneself’ |
| (6) cái ăn cái mặc /ka:j ⁵ an ¹ ka:j ⁵ mak ⁶ / | ‘food and clothes’ |
| (7) bắt tay /bat ⁵ taj ¹ / | ‘shake hands’ |
| (8) cái bắt tay /ka:j ⁵ bat ⁵ taj ¹ / | ‘handshake’ |

- (9) tốt /tot⁵/ 'good'
 (10) cái tốt /ka:j⁶ tot⁵/ 'goodness'

2) *nụ* /nu⁶/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be the action verbs. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- (11) cười /kwəj²/ 'to laugh'
 (12) **nụ** cười /nu⁶ kwəj²/ 'a laugh'
 (13) hôn /hon¹/ 'to kiss'
 (14) **nụ** hôn /nu⁶ hon¹/ 'a kiss'

3) *cơn* /kən¹/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be the natural phenomena verbs and certain intransitive verbs. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- (15) bão /bɑ:w⁴/ 'to be stormy'
 (16) **cơn** bão /kən¹ bɑ:w⁴/ 'a storm'
 (17) sốt /sot⁵/ 'be warm, be high in temperature'
 (18) **cơn** sốt /kən¹ sot⁵/ 'warmth'
 (19) giận /zɛn⁶/ 'be angry'
 (20) **cơn** giận /kən¹ zɛn⁶/ 'anger'
 (21) hoạn nạn /hwan⁶ nan⁶/ 'distress'
 (22) **cơn** hoạn nạn /kən¹ hwan⁶ nan⁶/ 'a period of misfortune'
 (23) gió /zɔ⁵/ 'be windy'
 (24) **cơn** gió /kən¹ zɔ⁵/ 'wind'
 (25) mưa /mwə¹/ 'be rainy'
 (26) **cơn** mưa /kən¹ mwə¹/ 'rain'

4) *niềm* /niəm²/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be the certain positive psychological verbs. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- (27) vui /vuj¹/ 'glad, joyful'
 (28) **niềm** vui /niəm² vuj¹/ 'joy'

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| (29) | kiêu hãnh /kiəw ² haŋ ⁴ / | ‘proud of’ |
| (30) | niềm kiêu hãnh /niəm ² kiəw ² haŋ ⁴ / | ‘pride’ |
| (31) | tự hào /tu ⁶ ha:w ² / | ‘proud of’ |
| (32) | niềm tự hào /niəm ² tu ⁶ ha:w ² / | ‘pride’ |
| (33) | hy vọng /hi ¹ vɔŋ ⁶ / | ‘to hope’ |
| (34) | niềm hy vọng /niəm ² hi ¹ vɔŋ ⁶ / | ‘hope’ |
| (35) | tin /tin ¹ / | ‘to believe’ |
| (36) | niềm tin /niəm ² tin ¹ / | ‘believe’ |

5) *nỗi* /noʔoj⁴/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be some negative psychological verbs. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- | | | |
|------|---|------------------------|
| (37) | buồn /buən ² / | ‘be sad’ |
| (38) | nỗi buồn /noj ⁴ buən ² / | ‘sadness’ |
| (39) | nhớ /nɔ ⁵ / | ‘to remember, to miss’ |
| (40) | nỗi nhớ /noj ⁴ nɔ ⁵ / | ‘nostalgia’ |

6) *việc* /viək⁶/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be the transitive verbs indicating personal obligations. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------------------------|
| (41) | học hành /hɔk ⁶ haŋ ² / | ‘to learn’ |
| (42) | việc học hành /viək ⁶ hɔk ⁶ haŋ ² / | ‘learning, behavior’ |
| (43) | học tập /hɔk ⁶ tɒp ⁶ / | ‘to study’ |
| (44) | việc học tập /viək ⁶ hɔk ⁶ tɒp ⁶ / | ‘study’ |
| (45) | chăm sóc /cam ¹ sɔk ⁵ / | ‘look after, take care of’ |
| (46) | việc chăm sóc /viək ⁶ cam ¹ sɔk ⁵ / | ‘looking after, care’ |

7) *sự* /su⁶/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be a variety of verbs indicating things, phenomena, events and psychological status. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- (47) sống /soŋ⁵/ 'to live'
 (48) **sự, cuộc** sống /su⁶.kuək⁶ soŋ⁵/ 'life'
 (49) ủng hộ /uŋ³ ho⁶/ 'to support, back up'
 (50) **sự** ủng hộ /su⁶ uŋ³ ho⁶/ 'support'
 (51) **giàu có** /zaw² kɔ⁵/ 'rich'
 (52) **sự** giàu có /su⁶ zaw² kɔ⁵/ 'wealth'
 (53) **xấu xa** /saw⁵ sa:¹/ 'ugly, bad looking'
 (54) **sự** xấu xa /su⁶ saw⁵ sa:¹/ 'ugliness'

In (48) **sự** sống 'life' is more general than **cuộc** sống which means the life of a specific person or group.

8) **cuộc** /kuək⁶/ nominalises the lexical unit which can be the verbs indicating the duration of the event from the beginning to the end. The verbs should have at least two people participating in the event. The nominaliser functions as a classifier, e.g.

- (55) kháng chiến /xa:ŋ⁵ ciən⁵/ 'to resist'
 (56) **cuộc** kháng chiến /kuək⁶ xa:ŋ⁵ ciən⁵/ 'resistance'
 (57) khủng hoảng /xuŋ³ hwa:ŋ³/ 'crisis'
 (58) **cuộc** khủng hoảng /kuək⁶ xuŋ³ hwa:ŋ³/ 'a crisis'
 (59) gặp gỡ /ɣap⁶ ɣə⁴/ 'to meet'
 (60) **cuộc** gặp gỡ /kuək⁶ ɣap⁶ ɣə⁴/ 'meeting'

From the above examples, each verb type can be preceded by a certain nominaliser, except in (48) which can be preceded either **sự** or **cuộc**.

The following examples are cited from various Vietnamese magazines showing some occurrences of the nominalisation by some nominalising classifiers, as follows:

việc

- (61) Trong chợ xây một giếng đá, có
 in market construct one well stone have
 PP V NP V NP

hệ thống máy	giúp	cho	việc	múc	nước.
system machine	help	for	clf.	'scoop	water
	V	P	NP		

'In the market, there is a constructed stone well which has a machine for pumping water.'

In (61), the NP **việc múc nước** 'pumping water' is a constituent of the PP which is a purposive complement of the preceding verb **giúp** 'help'.

(62)	Dân chài	không	chuộng	việc học,	chạy ăn
	Fisherman	not	like	clf. study	go in search for food
	NP	NEG	V	NP	V
	quay sang	rượu	chè,	cờ bạc.	
	turn across	alcohol	tea	gamble	
	V	V	NP	NP	NP

'The fishermen do not like studying, go in search for food and like to drink alcohol, tea and gamble.'

In (62), the NP **việc học** 'studying' is the NP complement of the transitive verb **chuộng** 'like' in the first clause.

(63)	Ngoài	việc dùng	để	làm gia vị	cho bữa ăn	nó
	apart from	clf. use	for	do season	for food	it
	P	NP				NP
	còn	được	dùng	để	cất tinh dầu,	chế
	still	gain	use	for	distill essential oil	make
	Advp	AUX	V	P	NP	V
	nước hoa,	ướp	chè,	làm	rượu mùi	
	perfume	perfumed	tea	do	liquor	
	NP	NP		V	NP	

'Beside using as seasoning for food, it can be used for distilling the essential oil, making perfume, perfumed tea and liquor.'

In (63), **việc dùng để làm gia vị cho bữa ăn**, is the NP modifying the head P **ngoài** 'apart'. This PP is the topicalised adjunct of the sentence.

sự

- (64) Giỗ có thể được làm to hay
Death anniversary be able receive do big or
NP AUX AUX V AdvP CONJ
nhỏ tùy theo sự liên hệ giữa
small depend on clf. enter relation with between
AdvP V NP
người làm giỗ và người chết.
Person do death Anniversary and person die
P NP Conj NP
‘The anniversary of a death can be a time to organise big or small event, depending on the relationship between the performers and the deceased.’

In (64), the NP **sự liên hệ giữa người làm giỗ** ‘the relationship between the performer’ is the complement of the verb **tùy theo** ‘depend on’ of the second clause.

- (65) Sự xúc động của ngàn người xem
Clf. feel moved of thousand person look at
NP
bảo tàng cũng là nguồn cảm xúc lớn lao đối với tôi.
museum also be source feel great towards me
AdvP V NP
‘Feeling moved by looking at a thousand visitors at the museum is also a great source of feeling for me.’

In (65), the NP **sự xúc động của ngàn người xem bảo tàng** ‘feeling moved by looking at thousand visitors at the museum’ is the subject of the clause which has the verb **là** ‘to be’ as the main verb.

- (66) Đây là sự hợp tác nằm trong chương trình
this is clf. cooperate be in in program
NP V NP
phối hợp hành động rất có hiệu quả.
combine action very have effect
AdvP V NP
‘This is cooperation found in the joint action program which is very effective.’

In (66), the NP **sự hợp tác nằm trong chương trình phối hợp hành động** ‘cooperation found in the joint action program’ is the complement of the verb **là** ‘to be’ which is the main clause.

- (67) Đến thời kỳ khó khăn về kinh tế do sự
 till time difficult about economy by clf.
 P NP P NP
bao vây, cấm vận của Mỹ cũng là những
 surround embargo of USA also be pl.
 N PP AdvP V NP
đề tài được bạn đọc quan tâm.
 topic gain friend read be interested in
 V NP V AdvP
 ‘Come to difficult time in terms of economy due to
 embargo improved by the U.S. which is concerned by
 readers.’

In (67), the NP **sự bao vây** ‘the surrounding’ is the constituent of the PP preceded by a preposition **do** ‘by’.

Niềm

- (68) **Niềm vui của chợ Đông Ba thượng thọ cũng**
 Clf. cheer of market Dong Ba longevity also
 NP AdvP
là niềm vui của người dân đô thị Huế.
 be clf. cheer of clf. people city Hue
 V NP PP
 ‘Cheerfulness of the longevity of Dong Ba market is also
 the cheerfulness of the Hue people.’

In (68), there are two nominalised NPs in this sentence which are preceded by the same nominalising marker **niềm**. The first nominalised NP **niềm vui của chợ Đông Ba thượng thọ** ‘the cheerfulness of the longevity of Dong Ba market’ is the subject of the sentence. The second nominalised NP **niềm vui của người dân đô thị Huế** ‘the cheerfulness of the Hue people’ is the object of the verb **là** ‘to be’.

cuộc, niềm

(69)	Cuộc	khai quật	cuối	năm	1998	nhen lên	niềm
	Clf.	exhum	end	year	1998	light up	clf.
	NP		V	NP			
	hy vọng	có thể	tìm kiếm	được	dưới	lòng	
	hope	be able	search	able	under	heart	
		AUX	V	PostV.	N		
	đất	những	dấu tích	của	quá khứ	vàng son.	
	earth	pl.	vestige	of	past	golden	
		NP					

‘The exhumation at the end of the year 1998 lighted up the hope of being able to search for the ancient gold under the earth.’

In (69), there are two nominalised NPs. The first NP **cuộc khai quật cuối năm 1988** ‘the exhumation at the end of the year 1998’ is the subject of the main clause. The second NP **niềm hy vọng** ‘the hope’ is the object of the main verb **nhen lên** ‘light up’ as well as the subject of the following clause.

3. Thai

In Thai, nominalisation occurs by adding the words การ /ka:n/ or ความ /k^hwa:m/ before the verb which then becomes a noun phrase. This nominalisation in Thai is popular. There are 3 types of nominalising the verbs, as follows:

- i. Nominalise a main verb.
- ii. Nominalise a verb of the verb serialization
- iii. Nominalise a clause/ a sentence

3.1 Nominalise a main verb

Nominalise the main verb by preceding the nominalising markers การ /ka:n/ or ความ /k^hwa:m/ with some changes in the sentence, as follows:

3.1.1 Nominalise the main verb and add the new main verb instead, i.e. มี /mi:/ ‘to have’ , ทำ /t^ham/ ‘to do’, ได้รับ /dâ:j ráp/ ‘to receive’, as follows:

- (70) /tamrùət **trùət k'hón** p'hàp hè:ŋ mù:ŋ/
 police examine pub place one
 NP V NP
 'The police examined a pub.'

(70) is a simple sentence, with the main verb /**trùət k'hón**/ 'to examine' which nominalises as a noun phrase as in (91)

- (71) /tamrùət **t'am ka:n** **trùət k'hón** p'hàp hè:ŋ mù:ŋ/
 policemen do Nom. examine pub place one
 NP V NP
 'The policemen examined a pub.'

In (71), the main verb /**trùət k'hón**/ is nominalised by the nominalised marker /**ka:n**/ preceding the main verb which is an action verb. Then there is no verb in this sentence. Therefore, the new verb /**t'am**/ 'to do' is added as the main verb.

- (72) /k'hăw **p'hâ:kp'h:umcaj** t'hî: dâ:j ráp luŋək pen
 he be proud which receive elect be
 NP V Rel Pron V V V
 p'hû:t'hɛ:nrâ:tsado:n/
 representative
 NP
 'He was proud to be elected as a representative.'

In (72), the main verb of the sentence is /**p'hâ:kp'h:umcaj**/ 'be proud' which will be nominalised as in (73).

- (73) /k'hăw mi: **k'hwa:m p'hâ:kphu:mcaj** thî: dâ:j ráp
 he have NOM be proud which receive
 NP V NP Rel Pron. V
 luŋək pen p'hû:t'hɛ:nrâ:tsado:n/
 elect be representative
 V V NP
 'He has pride in being elected as a representative.'

In (793), the verb /p^hâ:kphu:mcaj/ ‘be proud’ is an abstract meaning which is nominalised by the nominalising marker /k^hwa:m/. Then there is no verb in the sentence. The proper new verb /mi:/ ‘to have’ functions as a new main verb with the nominalised NP as the complement.

- (74) /nákt^hô:ŋt^hîəw p^hô:caj naj bô:rika:n nî: mâ:k/
tourists be satisfy in service this very
NP V P NP
‘The tourists are very satisfied with this service.’

In (74), the main verb /p^hô:caj/ ‘be satisfied’ will be nominalised as in (75).

- (75) /nákt^hô:ŋthîəw dâ:jráp k^hwa:m p^hô:caj naj
tourists receive NOM satisfactory in
NP V NP
bô:rika:n nî: mâ:k/
service this very
‘The tourists received very much satisfaction from this service.’

In (75), the verb /p^hô:caj/ ‘be satisfied’ is the stative verb which is nominalised by the nominalising marker /k^hwa:m/. The new proper verb is /dâ:jráp/ ‘to receive’ added as the main verb.

3.1.2 Nominalise the main verb by preceding with a nominalised marker ကာ /ka:n/ or ကာက /k^hwa:m/ and conjoining the two noun phrases with a preposition, as in:

- (76) /lâkke:n tà:ŋ tà:ŋ làw nî: mi: wáj p^hu̯ə hâj
principles these have for give
NP V P V
p^hu:bô:rip^hô:k ná:mk^hě:ŋ plô:tp^haj/
consumer ice safe
NP V
‘These principles make the consumers consume ice safely’.

In (76), the purposive clause /p^hu̯ə hâj p^hu:bə:rip^hô:k ná:mk^hě:ŋ plô:tp^haj/ 'for the safety of the ice consumers' will be nominalised as in (77)

- (77) /lâkke:n tà:ŋ tà:ŋ làw ní: mi: wáj p^hu̯ə
 principles these have for
 NP V P NP
 k^hwa:mp^hlô:tp^haj kê: p^hu̯:bə:rip^hô:k ná:mk^hě:ŋ/
 safety for consumer ice
 P NP
 'These principles are set for the safety of the ice consumers.'

Nawawan Phanthumetha (1984:187)

In (77), the verb /plô:tp^haj/, which is the verb of the purposive clause, is nominalised by adding the nominalising marker /k^hwa:m/. The word /hâj/ 'to give' is deleted and add another preposition /kê:/ 'for' preceding the NP /p^hu̯:bə:rip^hô:k ná:mk^hě:ŋ/ 'ice consumer'. The constituents after the preposition /p^hu̯ə/ 'for' becomes the noun phrase.

3.1.3 The active sentence is transformed into the passive, and the nominalising markers /ka:n/ or /k^hwa:m/ is added before the verb, as follows:

- (78) /hũəná: c^homc^hə:j k^hăw/
 boss praise he
 NP V NP
 'The boss praised him.'

In (78), the active sentence has the verb /c^homc^hə:j/ 'to praise' which has the complement /k^hăw/. The verb /c^homc^hə:j/ 'to praise' will be nominalised as in (79).

- (79) /k^hăw dâ:jráp ka:n c^homc^hə:j cà:k hũəná:/
 he receive complimentation from boss
 NP V NP
 'He has received a complement from the boss.'

In (79), the NP patient is preposed as the NP subject of the passive sentence. The new verb /**dâ:jráp**/ ‘to receive’ is added, whereas the old verb is nominalised by adding the nominalising marker /**kain**/ as /**kain c^homc^hə:j**/ ‘complementation’.

3.2 Nominalise a verb of the verb serialization

There are several ways to nominalise one of the serial verbs to be a nominalised NP as follows:

3.2.1 Nominalise the second verb by preceding /**kain**/ or /**k^hwa:m**/ without changing any position in the sentence, as in:

- (80) /khăw c^hə:p tittò: tà:ŋprat^hê:t/
 he like contact foreign countries)
 NP V V NP
 ‘He likes to contact the foreign countries.’

In (80), the main verb is /**c^hə:p**/ ‘like’. The second verb is /**tittò:**/ ‘to contact’ which will be nominalised as follows:

- (81) /k^hăw c^hə:p tittò: tâ:ŋprat^hê:t/
 he like NOM contact with foreign countries)
 NP V NP
 ‘He likes to have the contact with foreign countries.’

In (81), the main verb /**c^hə:p**/ is still remaining. But the second verb is nominalised by preceding with /**kain**/ as /**kain tittò: kâp tà:ŋprat^hê:t**/. The whole VP becomes the nominalised complement NP. Inside the constituent nominalised NP, a preposition /**kâp**/ ‘with’ is added preceding the last NP optionally.

3.2.2 Nominalise the main verb by adding /**kain**/, /**k^hwa:m**/. Then postpose the modified NP following the second verb which is preceded by a preposition, as in:

- (82) /k^hǎw k^há: k^hâ:w k^hâ:t t^hun/
 he sell rice lose profit
 NP V NP V NP
 'He lost from selling rice.'

In (82), there are two clauses, as follows:

- (83) /k^hǎw k^há: k^hâ:w/
 he sell rice
 NP V NP
 'He sells rice.'

- (84) /k^hǎw k^hâ:t t^hun/
 he lose profit
 NP V NP
 'He lost profit.'

In (84), the second clause is preposed at the beginning of the sentence. The former first clause is nominalised as the NP by adding the nominalising marker /k^ham/ and add the preposition /cà:k/ 'from' preceding the nominalised NP, as follows:

- (85) /k^hǎw k^hâ:t t^hun cà:k ka:n k^há: k^hâ:w/
 he lose profit from selling rice
 NP V NP PP
 'He lost profit from selling rice.'

In (85), /k^hǎw k^hâ:t t^hun/ 'He lost' is a resultative clause. The nominalised NP /ka:n k^há: k^hâ:w/ is the constituent of the PP with the head preposition /cà:k/ 'from' which conveys the cause. There is another way to say this sentence, as in:

- (86) /ka:n k^há: k^hâ:w t^ham hâj k^hǎw k^hâ:t t^hun/
 (NOM sell rice make he lose)
 NP V NP V
 'Selling rice caused him lost'.

In (86), the nominalised NP /**ka:n k^há: k^hâ:w/** 'Selling rice' is the subject of the sentence which is the cause of the following result. The new causative verb /**t^ham hâj/** 'to make' is added preceding the subordinate resultative clause /**k^hăw k^hà:t t^hun/**

- (87) /**k^hăw tângcaj t^hamɲa:n/**
 he intend work
 NP V V
 'He intends to work.'

In (87), the main verb /**tângcaj/** 'to intend' has the VP complement /**t^hamɲa:n/** 'to work'. Then the main verb is postposed after the second verb and nominalised as a nominalised NP, as in (88).

- (88) /**k^hăw t^hamɲa:n dūəj k^hwa:m tângcaj/**
 he work with intention
 NP V NP PP
 'He pay attention to work.'

In (88), the main verb /**tângcaj/** is nominalised by preceding the word /**k^hwa:m/** which become a nominalised NP. Then a preposition /**dūəj/** is added before the nominalised NP. This PP is the adjunct of the preceding verb phrase.

3.3 Nominalise a clause/ a sentence

There are the nominalised markers /**ka:n/**, /**ka:n t^hî:/**, /**k^hwa:m/** which nominalise the sentences, as in:

- (89) /**k^hrô:pk^hruə lômsalǎ:j pen hêt nuɛŋ k^hǒ:ŋ**
 family collapse be cause one of
 NP V V NP P
 panhǎ: sǎŋk^hom/
 problem society
 NP
 'The broken families is a cause of social problem.'

In (89), the main clause /**k^hrô:pk^hruə lômsalǎ:j**/ is nominalised as follows: the main verb /**lômsalǎ:j**/ 'break' in the main clause is preposed before the NP /**k^hrô:pk^hruə**/ 'family'. Then nominalise the main verb by adding the nominalising marker /**k^hwa:m**/ as /**k^hwa:m lômsalǎ:j**/ 'The collapse'. Then add the preposition **k^hǎ:ŋ** 'of' in between the nominalised NP /**k^hwa:m lômsalǎ:j**/ 'The collapse' and /**k^hrô:pk^hruə**/ 'family', as in (90).

- (90) /**k^hwa:m lômsalǎ:j k^hǎ:ŋ k^hrô:pk^hruə** pen
 NOM mk collapse of family be
 NP V
 hê:t muŋ k^hǎ:ŋ panhǎ: sǎŋk^hom/
 cause one of problem society
 NP P NP
 'Collapse of the family is a cause of social problems.'

In (90), the simple sentence becomes the nominalised NP /**k^hwa:m lômsalǎ:j k^hǎ:ŋ k^hrô:pk^hruə**/ 'the collapse of the family' as the subject of the verb /**pen**/ 'to be'.

- (91) /raw ca t^ham ʔaraj kô: tɔ:ŋ
 we will do whatever have
 NP AUX V NP AUX
 k^hít hâjdi:/
 to think carefully
 V AdvP
 'We will do whatever, we have to think carefully.'

- (92) /**ka:n t^hi: raw ca t^ham ʔaraj kô: tɔ:ŋ**
 NOM we will do whatever
 NP
 tɔ:ŋ k^hít hâj di:/
 have to think carefully
 AUX V AdvP
 'Whatever we do, we have to think carefully.'

(91) is the clause which can be nominalised by adding the nominalising marker /**ka:n t^hi:**/. The nominalised clause

/ka:nt^hi: raw ca t^ham ?araj kô: ta:m/ becomes the subject NP of the sentence.

4. Conclusion

The word-formation of Vietnamese and Thai in forming a noun from verbs which become a noun phrase are quite similar. The nominalised NPs can be either subject, object of the sentence or the NP constituent of the PP. The ways of nominalising NP in Vietnamese are more simple and straightforward than the ways of nominalising NP in Thai. In Vietnamese, there are 8 nominalising markers: *cái, nư, cơn, niềm, việc, sự, cuộc*. In Thai, there are 3 nominalising markers: /ka:n/, /k^hwa:m/, /ka:nt^hi:/ There are 3 types verb nominalisation in Thai, as follows:

- 1) The main verbs are nominalised as follows:
 - 1.1 The main verb is nominalised and then new main verbs are added, i.e. /mi:/ 'to have' /t^ham/ 'to do', /dâ:jráp/ 'to receive'
 - 1.2 The main verb is nominalised by preceding the nominalising markers /ka:n/ or /k^hwa:m/ and the two noun phrases are conjoined by the preposition.
 - 1.3 The active sentences are transformed into the passive sentences. The nominalising marker is preceded the verb.
- 2) Nominalise a verb of the verb serialization as follows:
 - 2.1 Nominalise the second verb by preceding /ka:n/, /k^hwa:m/ without changing any position in the sentence.
 - 2.2 Nominalise the main verb by adding /ka:n/, /k^hwa:m/. Then postpose the modified NP following the second verb which is preceded by a preposition.
- 3) The sentence is nominalised by adding the nominalising markers /ka:n/ or /ka:nt^hi:/ or /k^hwa:m/ preceding the clause or sentence.

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