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APPENDIX

As for Thai students, the difficulty lies in the fact that the structure of nominal modification in Thai is different from that in English. Modifiers of nouns in Thai, both words and word groups, mostly follow the nouns they modify, while in English most of the single word modifiers precede, and phrases or clauses follow the noun. This is the problem of Thai students especially the ones who begin to study English. They are used to the Thai modification structures and they tend always to use them when they speak or write English sentences. Instead of writing a good man, some of them might write a man good, if he knew no better.

The following are examples of the structure of nominal modification in Thai presented in comparison with that in English.

	<u>modifier</u>	<u>noun</u>	<u>modifier</u>	
1.	<u>E</u>	Dem this	knife	
	<u>Th</u>		มีด knife	Clfr เล่ม Dem อัน this
2.	<u>E</u>	Dem that	purse	
	<u>Th</u>		กระเป๋าสตางค์ purse	Clfr ใบ Dem ใบ that

	<u>modifier</u>	<u>noun</u>	<u>modifier</u>
3.	<u>E</u> Card two	horses	
	<u>Th</u>	ม้า horse(s)	Card สอง two Clfr ๓
4.	<u>E</u> Art Ord the second	house	
	<u>Th</u>	บ้าน house	Clfr หนึ่ง the second Ord ที่สอง
5.	<u>E</u> Poss Adj your	pencil	
	<u>Th</u>	ดินสอ pencil	Poss Adj ของเธอ your
6.	<u>E</u> Art Ord Card the first four	letters	
	<u>Th</u>	จดหมาย letter(s)	Card สี่ four Clfr หนึ่ง Ord แรก the first

	<u>modifier</u>		<u>noun</u>		<u>modifier</u>
7.	<u>E</u>	Dem Poss N that girl's	handkerchief		
	<u>Th</u>		ผ้าเช็ดหน้า handkerchief	Prep ของ of	Clfr Dem คน นน นั้น that
8.	<u>E</u>	Question word which	Card three	houses	
	<u>Th</u>		บ้าน house(s)	Card สาม three	Clfr question Word หลัง ไหน which
9.	<u>E</u>	Art Adj the tall	building		
	<u>Th</u>		ตึก building(s)	Adj สูง สูง tall	
10.	<u>E</u>	Adj blind	man		
	<u>Th</u>		คน man	Adj ตาบอด blind	

	<u>modifier</u>	<u>noun</u>	<u>modifier</u>
11.	<u>E</u> Adj next	Wednesday	
	<u>Th</u>	วันพุธ Wednesday	Adj หน้า next
12.	<u>E</u> Art Card Adj the ten big	eggs	
	<u>Th</u>	ไข่ไก่ egg(s)	Clfr Adj Card Clfr ใบ โต โต สิบ ใบ big ten
13.	<u>E</u> Det every	N book	Prep. Ph. in the library
	<u>Th</u>	หนังสือ book	Det Clfr Prep N ทุก เล่ม ใน ห้องสมุด every in the library
14.	<u>E</u> Art Adj the round	N table	Verb Ph painted yellow
	<u>Th</u>	โต๊ะ table	Adj -edv Adj กลม ทา สีเหลือง round paint yellow

	<u>modifier</u>		<u>noun</u>		<u>modifier</u>
15.	<u>E</u>	Card two	N months		Adv ago
	<u>Th</u>	Card สอง two	เดือน months		Adv ที่แล้ว ago
16.	<u>E</u>	Det every	N people		Adv here
	<u>Th</u>	Det	คน people		Adv ที่นี่ here
17.	<u>E</u>	Dem Card-ing V those two filing	cabinet		
	<u>Th</u>		ตู้ cabinet	{-ing} V เก็บเอกสาร filing	Card Clfr Dem สอง ตู้ นั้น two those
18.	<u>E</u>	Art Adj the red	N roses		Prep.Ph. in the vase
	<u>Th</u>		ดอกกุหลาบ rose (s)		Adj ใน N สีแดง ใน แจกัน red in the vase

	<u>modifier</u>		<u>noun</u>		<u>modifier</u>	
19.	<u>E</u>	Art	N	N	Prep. Ph	Prep. Ph.
		the	plastic	flowers	in the vase	on the cupboard
	<u>Th</u>			ดอกไม้	พลาสติก	ใน แจกัน บน
				flower(s)	plastic	in the vase on the cupboard
20.	<u>E</u>	Art			N	Card
		the		bus	number	25
	<u>Th</u>			รถเมล์	เบอร์	๒๕
				bus	number	25
21.	<u>E</u>	Art	N	shop		
		a	gift			
	<u>Th</u>			ร้าน	(V)	N
				shop	ขาย	ของขวัญ
					(sell)	gift
22.	<u>E</u>	Art		letter		Cl
		the				that has just arrived
	<u>Th</u>			จดหมาย	ที่	เพิ่ง
				letter	ที่	มาถึง
					that	has just arrived

	<u>modifier</u>	<u>noun</u>	<u>modifier</u>
23.	<u>E</u> Art the	boy	Cl who is playing in front of the house
	<u>Th</u>	เด็กชาย boy	คนที่ กำลังเล่นอยู่ who is playing in front of the house
24.	<u>E</u> Art Adj Adj the most polite	man	Cl I have ever met
	<u>Th</u>	ผู้ชาย man	ที่ สุภาพ ที่สุด (who) polite most whom I have ever met
25.	<u>E</u> Det {-ed} V every boiled	egg	
	<u>Th</u>	ไข่ไก่ egg	ซึ่ง ต้มแล้ว which has been boiled every ทุก ไป
26.	<u>E</u> Det Adj She is a nice	girl	
	<u>Th</u>	ผู้หญิง a girl	ที่ น่ารัก who is nice

The Thai nominal modifiers occur most often after the nouns they modify. All the adjectives, nouns, prepositional phrases, verb phrases and relational clauses occur after the nouns. This causes a problem for Thai students when they have to speak or write in English. The phrase and clause modifiers in English might not be difficult for them but the single prenominal modifiers in English might be confusing for them. There are very few nominal constructions that contain prenominal modifiers in Thai. From the given examples (15) the word ส่ง in the construction ส่ง^๑เกือบ^๒แล้ว^๓ precedes the noun เกือบ^๑ and (16) พบ in the construction พบ^๑คน^๒ precedes the noun คน. But this is very rare in Thai. For example (25), the modifier of the noun appears as a single {ed} verb prenominal modifier in English while the construction of the same meaning in Thai appears as a clause postnominal modifier. This is the same as the example (26) where the single word adjective prenominal modifier in English is replaced by a clause postnominal modifier in Thai. This characteristic is significant.

VITA

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