CHAPTER II



Deffinition of Terms

Phonology Phonology deals with the study of the phones of language.

<u>Phonene</u> A phonene of the language is a minimum unit of distinctive sound-feature?

Symbolism

/ / phonemic symbols

[] phonetic symbols

⁷Leonard Bloomfield, Language, (New York; Henry Holt and Company, 1933) p. 79

⁸Mario Pei and Frank Geynor, <u>Dictionary of Linguistics</u>, (New York; Philosophical Libray, 1954) p. 9

Thai Fhonomes

Consonants

L-98864 - 286-8 L-26844-1-1-4			Bilabia3.	lebio-dental	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	Voiceless	aspirated unaspirated	p)i.		th t		'kh 'k	
	vciced	unaspirated	ù :		ď			
Affricates	voiceless	aspirated unaspirated				ch c		
Fricatives	voiceless			ī ₁₋₁	ច		h	
Lateral	voiced				<u>1</u> 	·		
Trill	voiced		ļ		r	· 		
Wasals	voiced		n		r		ng	
Seni-yowels	voiced		12		.	У		

Vowels

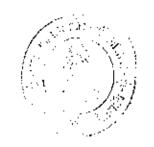
Simple Vowels

	fro	on t	cent	central		back	
	short	Long	short	long	short	long	
high	i	íi	λŧ	ŧŧ	u	uu	
<u>mi.d</u>	c	e e	9	9.9	0	00	
<u>low</u>	æ	R K	ā.	aa)	>>	
			Dipthongs	5			
	short	ŝ.o		, ∤a	u	a	
	long	iia		ita	uu	a	
			Tones				
	/ unmark	ced /	mid to	ne			
	/ 1		low to	ne			
	/ 1/		fallin	g tone			
	111		high t	one			
	/ v /		ricing	tone			

Stress

Stress is morphemically conditioned in Thai and is not treated in this study.

English Phonemes



Consonants

		Aiveo-Palatai	
 	 		

C++×	vl. p			t	ch	k
Stop	vd. b			đ	j	6
Pu	vl.	f	, ∂	s .	ßh	h :
Fricati	vd.	v	4. F	۷	zh	
Nasal	n			n		ng
Lateral	L			1		
Semi-ve	owel w			r	У	

<u>Vowels</u>

	Front	<u>central</u>	back
	i		u
high	I	9	ν
bia	e		o
low	٤		>
	a		ā

Dipthongs

/ cy / / cw / / by /

French Phonemes

Consonants

	Bilsb:	ial	Labio-dental	<u>Dental</u>	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar	Uvular
Stop	vl. vd.	ğ		ŧ			k	
Frica	vl. tive		f	B		ďа		
Later	vd.		V	ż 1		Σþi		
Trill	u.L			ı			 K	R
Masal		n		n		$\widetilde{\mathbf{n}}_{-1}$		
Semi-	vowel	w				j,y		

Vowels

	front Tounded	central	Back
high	/i/ /ÿ/	rounded	/ u /
	/ o /	10/	/ 0 /
		/ d rounded	/
nid	/ ٤ /	/ 0 / /	o /
low	/ a /	191	

Note: Certain unit phonomes both in Thai, English and French are represented by a sequence of phonomes. This was supply to enable the thesis to be typed more easily. For purposes of clarification however it should be noted that / ch / i / c / er / f / (IPA) / ch / ch / c / c / cr / f / (IPA) / ch / ch

Procedures

The corpus of data used in this study is the recorded speech of 2 groups of informants: English-speaking and French-speaking residents in Thailand. Each group contains 12 informants. All of them were asked to read Thai words from a prepared list. This list consists of 250 wellknown Thai words such as: place notes, nones of his-torical periods. Kings and dynasties, some well-known people, universities and schools, and common Thai words and expressions. The words in this list are expected to be known by most western residents in Thailand. The informants first deleted those words they did not know, and subsequently only those words they knew were recorded.

The data from the recordings were tabulated to show the different frequencies of the right and wrong pronunciations of various phonomes made by the two groups. These phonomes were then linguistically analyzed according to their differences from the Thai pronunciation.

Suggestions for preparing materials for teaching That to English and French speakers were unde at the last stage from the result of the findings of this study, and also for the Remanization of That words for speakers of English and French backgrounds.