

# A Morphological Study of Tai Long Dialect Spoken in Kat Thai

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## Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explore the study of Tai Long morphology. The objective of the study is classified into two parts of following; (1) to study the word-formation of Tai Long and (2) to study the word-classes of Tai Long. Research design was qualitative research tool was based on documentary. Research was to interview. Population was key information and word-classes and word-formation of Tai Long. Data collection was academic and thesis and journal from type of Tai Long language.

The results of the research as: The study of Tai Long dialect spoken morphology. There were simple forms and compound forms and they can be classified based on Tai Long in two types. The morpheme refers to the study of monomorphemic and polymorphemic forms such as composite forms, prefix-derived forms, suffix-derived forms, reduplicated forms and rhyming forms. The compound word of Tai Long is divided into four main types; nominalization compound, class term compound, word-class compound and semantic compound. The word-classes of Tai Long as a part of speech that is considered to be noun, pronoun, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverb, prepositions, conjunction, interjection and final particles. Data analysis was shown and discussed with illustration.

**keywords:** Study, Word-formation, Morphology, Dialect Spoken of Tai Long.

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## Introduction

Morphology is the study of words. Morphemes are the minimal unit of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. There are two main types: free and bound. Free morphemes can occur alone and bound morphemes are bound because although it has meaning, it cannot stand alone. It must be attached to another morpheme to produce a word. The smallest part of expression associated with a unit of meaning is the morphology. The rules understood by a speaker reflect specific patterns or regularities in the way of words formed from smaller units in the language they are using, and how those smaller units interact in speech. Research or to find out about morphology of Tai long be clearly on word and want to study deeply word new and of word and present now. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Why I choose this topic, but I want to learn about morphology of Tai Long in including modern Lao, Shan, Tai Lu, Tai Dam, Ahom, Northern Thai, Thai, Bouyei, and Zhuang.

The Proto-Tai language is not directly attested by any surviving texts, but has been reconstructed using the comparative method. The Tai Long is famous in the world but the Tai Long is separate anywhere, because tone of speaking is similarly of word behind around country side like the Lao, Thai, Tai Dam etc. (Pittayawat Pittayaporn in 2009.) Morphology in linguistics, morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress, and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning. Morphology differs from morphological typology, which is the classification of language based on their use of words, and lexicology, which is the study of words and words and how they make up a language's vocabulary. (Sankin, A.A. (1979). Morphology means the study of morphemes and combination of morphemes to form words (word-formation). (Preecha Kanetong, 2009).

As a monosyllabic language, the basic words are in the form of one word one syllabic. Therefore, new words are formed by compounding word to word without changing their original forms. There are four main processes of word formations i.e., nominalization compounding, reduplication and expressive respectively. The word classes will not be discussed here, as they are lexical categories. The focus of this chapter is on the principles devices for forming words. (Aggasen Lengtai, 2009). Actually, a study Tai Long attempts to find out the similarities and dissimilarities or regarding objects. Here the endeavor is to discover the similarities and dissimilarities of Tai Long morphology. Therefore, this study is an analytical study. It will analyze the Tai Long in morphology. Overall, through the study of morphological each word-classes and word-formation of the results here detail a clearer how Tai Long in respect to high-frequency word structure markers, but also highlight factors pertinent to each language's historical development, as well as provide a context and questions for further research. The main focus of this study includes: word classes, word formation some important words indicate Tai Long close relationship. However, this research work will be guideline significant for further study Tai Long, how the words of history Tai Long. It could be very important to productively continue the study of Tai Long language and Tai Long origin words. Therefore, the researcher will try to examine and focus on Tai Long dialect spoken at Kat Thai in Shan state of Myanmar. Scientifically, because this topic has never been studied by anyone before. Therefore, the researcher hopes this study will be beneficial for linguistic field of Tai Long studies as well.

The Tai Long language that I have studied here, I think it will be useful for future of the children. This language because there are still so many words, we unknown, so I have studied it for use today in society and

to get the benefit for children in the future. I think the Tai Long language that I study now It's every useful, is not just for only me. It is very useful for the children and Tai youth in society and the children of the future generations. Research this language I think that have benefit for me and another person in Tai Long society and present generations.

The language I researched, I think it is useful for me and others in society and children today. Therefore, I came to study this language because it is valuable for me and the society as well, so I don't want to disappear in our society. So, I came to research as knowledge for myself. Another story deck, it will be a treat. Own language the old things do not have to disappear. And then researching more and new things will be better. To be something that another people are interested own language.

### **Objectives of Research**

1. To Study the word classes of Tai Long in Kat Thai.
2. To Study the Word-formation of Tai Long in Kat Thai.

### **Research Methodology**

This is a documentary research to describe the methods of research study in Tai Long. The researcher of study Tai Long morphology from the modern usage Tai Long, English Books such as; books, academic books, Shan Dictionary, thesis, documentary, article, library, online research and the research will study from informants' native speakers for 12 persons. The documentary Tai Long dialect data has use for interviewing qualitative methods linguistics. The methodology is explained by data collection and data analysis procedures undertaken by this thesis. With consideration research method, it is predominately related to the linguistic data obtained by observation. The procedures used in gathering the data, in this study will

be portrayed into five major parts as follows: To prepare the research including to research works, books, documents, and online in Shan language, concern with morphology of Tai Long. To study documentary research including focusing on the nature of language complex of classifiers that has been spoken and the word usage of Tai Long in province base the situation. The current research is qualitative research and of persons key information. Thus, the way of data collection mainly emphasized on the result of making a survey of persons key information. designing questionnaire, interviewing people, participants. Very stage of data collection is performed step by step make things easier and useful to value the study.

### **Population and key information**

The interview researcher selects 12 persons who are current in kat Thai in Keng Tung as key information of the study by Professor. of lecturer 2 persons, Assistants of lecturer 3 persons, the teacher of School 3 persons, the abbot of Monastery 4 persons. Because, we want to get the new information about the Tai languages from lecturer and present. Nowadays the generation is not known words and the analyses how to we can maintain or observes words to future. The in-depth interview is well structured on the nature of language complex of Tai spoken and to study the word usage of Tai in treat province. Moreover, the needed information is collected from the secondary sources like books, journals, newspaper, research works and documents related.

### **Research Tools**

Researcher aims to interview people that are directly related to this research study namely; How to learning of Tai Long, the most wanted Tai language skill, the most used Tai skill status, etc. by understand of pronunciation comprehension, wording comprehension. On textbooks and teaching aids headlines of Tai languages.

### **Data collection**

The collected by the researcher from the modern usage in Tai books, academic books, Tai Dictionary New format, students favourite dictionary (English to Tai), thesis, documentary, article and journals. It's also mostly concerned during amount of Tai language. The total data had to be written down to find out the original language and pronunciation as following the transliteration which is concentrated on Tai. Then, all items were classification in each type of Tai in the appendix. After that, amount of Tai samplings from spoken in Tai language expected noun and proper names would be analyzed to figure out the conditional potency of usage. However, the transliterations in those words would be indicated as the possible coinage from dictionaries and discussed the result.

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis of the research study was shown and discussed with illustrations. The frequency of occurrence of each type and pronunciation was applied in percentage and presented. It can be describing as follows: All of Tai were classified in types of Tai. Each type of Tai was analyzed based on the guideline of review of literature. Amounts of items from each type were chosen and presented as instance. The data were summarized, discussed the results and suggested recommendations in the chapter V. The origins and pronunciation of both Tai of total data went after theirs types were presented in tables in the appendices.

### **Results of Research**

The study of Tai Long was collected by the researcher from the modern usage in Shan, English books, academic books, dictionary format (Shan & Thai, Shan & English, English & Shan, thesis, documentary, article,

library, online and interview. The total data had to be written down to find out the original language and pronunciation as the following transliteration which is concentrated on Tai Long. Data and related information were collected from the interview and used sound recorded, in-depth interviews were carried out in a relaxed manner, in a private setting. The morphology was classified in types of word-classes and word-formation. Each type of Tai Long was analyzed based on the guideline of review of literature. The study refers to interview five people who were born at Keng Tung in Shan state union of Myanmar. To study the part of speech and particle and finding key informants' interview about Tai Long as concerned in morphology. To give key-Informants in interview, the researcher went back to Shan state, union of Myanmar for two weeks, the researcher take notebook and note our conversations.

1) Who give the key-informants of data and information must have more knowledge and experience in text books. 2) Who give the key-informants of data and information and can speak, read, and write perfectly and know well about Tai Long language. 3) Key-informants explained about Tai Long similarity pronounced by dividing the words concerned part of speech and particle as follows: Noun, pronoun, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, preposition, conjunction, interjection, particles.

## Conclusion and Discussion

As mentioned above, the key objective of the study is to discover Tai Long of morphology. The researcher had collected books, Shan book, Thai book, Thesis, documents, online research and interview Tai Long people in Shan state Keng Tung. The study shows, there are word formation methods done with nominalization, compounding, reduplication and expressive. There

methods are the characteristics of the Tai Long in forming new word. Besides has the small difference of monomorphemic and polymorphemic, compound word, and apart of speech. Tai Long have more similar words. Especially the words related to a part of speech and words, the researcher hopes to fine some initial consonants and tones which define the characteristics of Tai Long mentioned in Hypothesis. By viewing the whole research, it found that there are a few minor differences. Generally, there are many words similar of Tai Long.

The research was found that, to develop the knowledge of study about Tai Long in morphological. nowadays the young generations study mor about language but some of the words of Tai Long similarity in words. So, research can help for young generation to study about Tai Long. The previous studies, the researcher hopes to fine some initial consonants and tones which define the part of speech in Tai Long as mentioned by reviewing the whole research, it found that there are a few minors such as; the syllabic /m/ is found both in Tai Long in book, document, library, but the syllabic /m/ is a reduction form of /ʔam²/ 'not'. The phoneme /n/ at the initial position of Shan state, mostly they use the phoneme of /ɲ/. therefore, the number of initial consonants of Tai Long 19. The tones of Tai Long the five number such as; middle, low, falling, high and rising.

The word of Tai pronunciation in our village are the same word but another village is different pronunciation, is not more than. I write the Tai word 4-5 days a week. I write Tai very seldom or hardly ever. Yes, does word class compound the same village and another village. I speak Tai almost in the entire time I am awake, 8 hours or more. I speak Tai when I social with Tai people. I speak Tai when I attend the Tai school.



What I think about tai literature. How to we can observe on traditional. Depend on how much we can teach to the new generation on the past to in the future. I check the syllable in Tai every day I speak to. I check the syllable the word I like. I check the syllable in a few. I hardly check the syllable. The vocabularies of our village, we research the old word recreate new word to future. Different but is not more than word. I understand everything or almost everything. I understand quite a lot. I understand to some extent, but quite a large proportion of the words in Tai. I understand individual words here and there. I hardly understand any Tai language different parts.

The words in Tai Long a part of speech the examples: /ma:<sup>5</sup>/ ‘dog’ /nam:<sup>3</sup>/ ‘water’ /nə:<sup>3</sup>/ ‘meat’ /si<sup>5</sup> khe<sup>5</sup> / ‘green’ some a little bit of tone is change in dialects such as; /mɛ<sup>4</sup> / ‘cat’ /kha<sup>1</sup> / ‘rice’ /kin:<sup>5</sup>/ ‘to eat’ /hen:<sup>4</sup>/ ‘to learn’ /nɔ:<sup>4</sup>/ ‘to sleep’ /len:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘to play’ /taŋ<sup>4</sup> nɔ:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘outside’. The polysyllabic forms /uk<sup>1</sup> sɯk<sup>4</sup>/ ‘the meaning soldier some another Tai Long use the word of /sɯk<sup>4</sup> ha:n:<sup>5</sup>/ or /kon<sup>4</sup> sɯk<sup>4</sup>/ . Each past of Tai Long used the name of soldier belong to place. Some particle words that Tai long people in Keng Tung saying /ɛ:<sup>1</sup> /nɔ:<sup>1</sup>/ and /la:<sup>1</sup>/ is using words, as researcher had studied from the books, and documents for the well-known Tai Long word /ɛ:<sup>1</sup>/ the more they are using such as; /ka:<sup>2</sup> ɛ:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘to go’ /kin:<sup>5</sup> ɛ:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘to eat’ /nɔ:<sup>4</sup> ɛ:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘to sleep’ /ma:<sup>4</sup> ɛ:<sup>1</sup>/ ‘to come’. So, it’s much appropriated for Tai Long people to Know word in dialects. Depend on about thesis by Aggasena Lengtai “Shan phonology and morphology”. A Dissertation of Master Arts in Linguistic Studies. Graduate School: Mahidol University 2009. Kittisara “A Comparative Study of Shan and Standard Thai Morphology”. A Dissertation of Master Arts in Linguistic Studies. Graduate School Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University 2018. Agganyana, “A Morphological Study of Tai language Spoken in Loilem Province in Shan State of Myanmar” Graduate School Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University 2018. pannasiri Saipon Dr. Dhammacariya “English grammar”. And Naw Murng Kham “The way of English grammar in Tai” of The Tai Long lecturer.

## **New Body of Knowledge**

1. The study of Tai Long dialect spoken morphology. There were simple forms and compound forms and they can be classified based on Tai Long in two types.

2. The morpheme refers to the study of monomorphemic and polymorphemic forms such as composite forms, prefix-derived forms, suffix-derived forms, reduplicated forms and rhyming forms.

3. The compound word of Tai Long is divided into four main types; nominalization compound, class term compound, word-class compound and semantic compound.

4. The word-classes of Tai Long as a part of speech that is considered to be noun, pronoun, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverb, prepositions, conjunction, interjection and final particles.

## **Suggestions for Research**

As this research is the study of Tai Long of morphological system in Shan state union of Myanmar. We much to improve writing skill, generation not be shy to write out even though your Tai ability is not so good. Do not just wait until your Tai is perfect then start to write because only practice can help you be perfect with Tai writing. We should write to friends, teachers, people or ourselves. Just write out and try to use Tai language in our daily life. Using group activities.

Therefore, the morphology of word-classes, word-formation, which deals with full characteristics of the Tai Long is worth to study. Although your writing is not so good, you can sharpen it every day by trying to write lessons in books - there are many Tai native writings who are teaching in that program with free of charge. Every time you are in that lessons, you must try to repeat after them as much as, and as loud as you can. Doing so, it can help train your writing and words.

To encourage students and the persons who study about Tai Long. Moreover, do not just depend on your learners. They can only show you the way to walk, but they cannot walk for you. Studying only in the class is not enough, so you need to have a self-study class which is a very beneficial and powerful way to build up your Tai ability. To arrange more words for students those who study about Tai Long. To help students improve English speaking skills, teachers should set clear lesson plans making them short and sharp. When you prepare your lesson plans by leaving longer times for students to speak, they will get an opportunity to practice their English speaking in class even they do not speak English outside the class.

To conduct the research of words and similarly in Tai Long is very useful in study Tai Long. if you only write Tai and focus only on your subjects, generations might not care much or do not feel strong in developing their writing Tai abilities. But, if you join it, encourage the writing and learning about necessities of Tai writing, generations will be alert and have strong determination to increase their Tai writing. Therefore, a modern writing is interesting to study. we should advise the write to understand the main reason of learning Tai especially communication and to know great idea to make a mistake because it is not our languages, so as long as we can communicate in Tai, there is no reason to afraid of making mistakes in Tai writing.

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