

คำบาลีสันสกฤตที่สร้างขึ้นในวงการรัฐศาสตร์ของไทย: วิธีการแบบใหม่ในการ sama คำไทย

โภวิทย์ พิมพวงศ์

ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร., อาจารย์

ภาควิชาภาษาไทย

คณะมนุษยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์

fhumkwp@ku.ac.th

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษานี้เป็นการศึกษาคำภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤตที่สร้างขึ้นในวงการรัฐศาสตร์ของไทย : วิธีการแบบใหม่ในการ sama คำไทย โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการสร้างคำบาลี-สันสกฤตโดยเฉพาะการ sama คำและวิธีการ sama ใหม่ ๆ ที่นำมาใช้ในคำพท์ทางการรัฐศาสตร์ของไทย กรอบแนวคิดของ การศึกษานี้ประกอบด้วยทฤษฎีการสร้างคำ sama ได้แก่ การสร้างคำบาลี-สันสกฤตและการสร้างคำแบบไทย การศึกษานี้ เป็นการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพ ข้อมูลที่นำมาศึกษา ได้แก่ ข้อมูล คำพท์ทางรัฐศาสตร์จากเอกสารและหนังสือของไทย ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤตมีการสร้างคำ 4 ประเภท ได้แก่ กิตก์ ตัททิต สมาส และลงคำอุปสรรค ภาษาไทยได้ใช้ประเพณีการสร้างคำเหล่านี้ในวงการรัฐศาสตร์ ของไทยอย่างชัดเจน จากการสังเกตคำที่ได้สร้างขึ้นใช้ในวงการ รัฐศาสตร์ของไทยปัจจุบัน พบรการสร้างคำ 2 ชนิด ได้แก่ การวางแผนคำขยายไว้ข้างหน้าคำหลักและการลงคำอุปสรรคไว้ ข้างหน้าคำนามหรือคำอื่น ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง อย่างไรก็ตาม คำ sama บางคำที่ได้วางคำขยายไว้ข้างหลังคำหลักก็ได้พบ

เช่นเดียวกัน แต่ก็เป็นส่วนน้อยในภาษาไทย ส่วนวิธีการแบบใหม่ในการสร้างคำที่เพบ ได้แก่ 1) คำที่สร้างขึ้นระหว่างคำภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤตและคำไทยตามหลักไวยากรณ์ของภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤต แต่ได้ถูกนำมาสร้างคำขึ้นตามแบบวิธีแห่งคำประสมของไทย 2) คำที่สร้างขึ้นระหว่างคำภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤตและคำไทยตามหลักไวยากรณ์ของภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤต แต่ได้ถูกนำมาสร้างคำขึ้นตามแบบวิธีแห่งคำสามาสของภาษาบาลีสันสกฤต วิธีการสร้างคำใหม่ ๆ ทั้งสองวิธีดังกล่าวนั้น ได้รับการคาดหมายว่า จะถูกนำมาใช้ในอนาคตอย่างแพร่หลายบนพื้นฐานแห่งการสร้างคำของภาษาบาลี-สันสกฤต

คำสำคัญ: ภาษาบาลีสันสกฤต; การสร้างคำ; รัฐศาสตร์ไทย; วิธีการแบบใหม่

PL-SKT Word Formatting in Thai Politics: New Approaches to Compound Thai Words

Kowit Pimpuang

Assistant Professor, Dr., Lecturer

Department of Thai Language

Faculty of Humanities, Kasetsart University

fhumkwp@ku.ac.th

Abstract

Through an analysis of Pali-Sanskrit (PL-SKT) word formatting in Thai political terminology, new approaches to compound words are identified. The objectives of this study were to explore the PL-SKT word formation; especially compound words and new approaches employed in Thai political terminology. The conceptual framework of this study consists of the use of compound word formation theory namely, PL-SKT word formation and Thai word formation. A qualitative method was employed and data consisted of political terms in political documents and books in Thailand. The findings revealed that PL-SKT has four categories of word formation namely, primary derivative (Kitaka), secondary derivative (Taddhita), compound (Samasa) and prefix (Upasagga). The Thai language uses them to format words in the field of political terminology. We observed that in the current formatting of compound words, there are the

following two aspects: putting an adjective in front of nouns, and putting a prefix in front of a noun or others. These have generally been found in formatting political terminology. However, some compound words putting the adjective behind the noun are used occasionally in the Thai language. New approaches to compound words were found; 1) words that are compounded between PL-SKT and Thai words under PL-SKT grammar are formatted through the compounding way of Thai compounds and 2) words that are compounded between PL-SKT and Thai words under PL-SKT grammar are formatted through the compounding way of PL-SKT compounds. Thus the two new approaches to words are undoubtedly expected to be more employed in the future based on the foundation of PL-SKT Word Formation.

Keywords: Pali-Sanskrit; Word Formation; Thai Politics; New Approaches

Introduction

PL-SKT and Thai are explicitly different from each other because PL-SKT, as an inflectional language, is in the Indo-European language family, but the Thai language is in the Tai language family. Historically, the PL-SKT entered and influenced the Thai language extensively through several important factors namely, religions (Buddhism and Brahmanism), traditions, academic knowledge and literature (Suthiwong Pongpaiboon, 1974: 5). In respect of the word formation of PL-SKT, it can be stated that PL-SKT has the main aspects of word formation and these aspects have influenced Thai word formation, including the use of Thai word forms. By influencing the Thai language, it made the Thai language rich and beautiful with large numbers of terms in various fields such as politics, etc. In particular, politics has evolved in Thailand and amid the multi-colored shirts of large protests can be found the phenomenon of PL-SKT loanwords formatted obviously in communicating within the chaotic political situation (Kowit Pimpuang, 2009: 2). To illustrate with some examples of PL-SKT loanwords that are used in Thai politics from former times until the present, we note the following:

1. ปฏิวัติ /pà tí wát/ means revolution. In a political and administrative sense, it means an overthrow or repudiation and the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed. It was used in the reign of King Rama VII for the first time on June 14, 1932 (B.E.2475) during the revolution of a group of people (Kanarassadorn) (Sukhothai Thammathirat University: 2011). The group of people can be divided into two groups namely, Thai students in foreign countries and the army in Thailand. The word is formatted by putting a prefix in front of the word called

Upasagga in PL-SKT.

2. ปฏิรูป /pà tí rù:p/ means reform. In a political and administrative sense, it means the improvement or amendment of what is wrong, corrupt, unsatisfactory, etc. It is formatted by the compounding way called Samasa in PL-SKT. It was initially employed in the reign of King Rama V because during that time the King thought to reform the country according to the model of civilized Western countries. By doing so, Thailand adopted a central budgeting system and passed the Slave Abolition Act, which ended Siamese slavery in all forms. The word is formatted by putting a prefix in front of the other words in PL-SKT.

3. รัฐประหาร /rátthà pràhā:n/ means Coup D'Etat. In a political and administrative sense, it means a sudden and decisive action in politics, especially one resulting in a change of government illegally or by force. This word was used in the reign of King Rama VII in A.D. 1933. The military successfully overthrew the constitutional government. The coup was led by Colonel Phraya Phahol Pholphayuhusena against the premiership of Premier Phraya Manopakorn Nititada. The coup was, in effect, a counter-coup against the dictatorial policies of Phraya Manopakorn Nititada stemming from the Yellow cover dossier crisis. The word is formatted by the compounding way called Samasa in PL-SKT.

4. อาจร้ายชัดชื่น /Pà:rayákhàtkhັ້ນ:n/ means respectable or civil disobedience. It is formatted by the compounding way called Samasa in PL-SKT, but it is not a real Samasa word according to PL-SKT because this word is derived from SKT and Thai words. It was used for the first time with a political and administrative meaning in the age of the former Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra who protested using

civil disobedience.

5. อภินิษัทการเมือง /Pàphínákka:nmພາຍ / means great politician. It is formatted by putting a prefix (Upasagga) ‘abhi’ in front of a Thai word and is called a Thai compound. It is not a real Samasa word according to the word formation of PL-SKT because this compound word is derived from Upasagga of SKT united with a Thai word. This word was used for the first time in a political and administrative sense to describe Thaksin Shinawatra as a great politician.

6. ราชภูมิอาวุโส /rásadɔ:n P̥a:wúsɔ:/ means senior person. It is formatted by the compounding way called Samasa in PL-SKT. This word is regarded as a real Samasa word according to the word formation of PL-SKT even if the adjective is placed behind the noun, because both words are derived from PL-SKT and are united. This word was used for the first time in a political and administrative sense to describe Dr.Pravet Wasi as a senior person of Thailand.

According to the examples, PL-SKT loanwords as mentioned above, are used in Thai politics. Among all the categories of word formation of PL-SKT, what category is suitable for Thai society? With reference to word formation e.g. compound word (Samasa) of PL-SKT, how much do Thai people realize that there is a theory of word formation? What word formations do Thai people recognize to format words? In particular, how do Thai people apply the theory of word formation to compound words in Thai politics. These questions motivated this research.

After a survey of prior research, it must be emphasized that there was no research work that the researcher found on PL-SKT terms as employed in Thai political field. Mostly, the prior research works were focused on PL-SKT words regarding sound and semantic

change and PL-SKT literature which had played an important role in Thai society, such as Ramayana etc. A study of the PL-SKT terms as employed in Thai politics has not yet been found. Therefore, it is a premise of this research work to make an analytical study of the contents of this profound problem and find a viable means to rectify this situation through a thorough study of PL-SKT terms as used in Thai politics. Throughout this article, we focus on the holistic view of PL-SKT word formation and its foundations. New approaches to new, compounded Thai words will also be discussed. Furthermore, the forms of the currently formatted PL-SKT loanwords will also be taken into account for review.

Method

This study is analytical research focused on the PL-SKT terms as used in Thai politics. Data was collected from political documents and books in Thailand. A total of 500 political terms that were used in 1987-2016 A.D. were obtained. Research was conducted by a qualitative method within an overall inductive framework. The research methodology is as follows:

1. Identifying and collecting the documents concerned with the PL-SKT terms used in Thai politics.
2. Classifying the collected documents into groups and categories for analysis and explanation
3. Recording the description and analysis of the PL-SKT terms used in Thai politics
4. Presenting the results of the research and concluding remarks

According to the holistic view of PL-SKT word formation's category, it can obviously be reviewed as follows:

There are four main categories of PL-SKT word formation, namely, primary derivative (Kitaka), secondary derivative (Taddhita), compound (Samasa) and prefix (Upasagga). These categories have been the main influence on Thai word formation.

Kowit Pimpuang (2007: 8) said that it is well known that most of the population in Thailand follows Buddhism in one of two sects, Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism. Doctrines of the Lord Buddha were generally recorded through PL-SKT words (Theravada Buddhism uses PL, Mahayana Buddhism uses SKT). Thai people study doctrines of Buddhism through PL-SKT and then its influences entered into Thai language. Patna Pengphala (2000) and Kowit Pimpuang (2009b) said that the four categories of PL-SKT word formation can be reviewed as follows:

1. Primary Derivative (Kitaka) is formed from roots by addition of certain suffixes, which are known as Kita (Kitapaccaya). For example: นายก /na:yók/ meaning Prime Minister etc.

2. Secondary Derivative (Taddhita) is a new word, which is derived not directly from roots, but from another word stem i.e. substantives or primary derivatives by the addition of certain suffixes (Taddhita suffixes). For example: รัฐ /rátthà/ meaning state + มนตรี /montri:/ meaning councilor = รัฐมนตรี /rátthàmontri:/ meaning Minister etc.

3. Compound (Samasa) is a group of two or more words joined together (and the last word is regarded as the principal member of the compound), in such a way that only the last one is declined while the others are in their stem form. For example, รัฐ /rátthà/ meaning

state + ສະພາ /sàpha:/ meaning council = ຮັດທະສະພາ /rátthàsàpha:/ meaning parliament etc.

4. Prefix (Upasagga) uses one of 20 common prefixes derived from PL-SKT in front of roots or words. For example, อຸປ /Pùpà/ meaning approach + ທູດ /thû:t/ meaning ambassador = อຸປທູດ /Pùpàthû:t/ meaning Vice Minister etc.

Another category of PL-SKT word formation is called Sandhi (Combination). It is a way of combining initial and final words into compound words in PL-SKT. Not only the combination of initial and final words into compound words has been found in Sandhi, but also the assimilation of sounds according to the rules of phonetics. Regarding the Sandhi of PL-SKT, there are three kinds of Sandhi namely, vowel combination, consonant combination and Visarga combination (Kowit Pimpuang: 2009a). For example; ສຸຂ /sùkhà/ meaning happiness + ອົກີບາລ /Pàphíba:n/ meaning taking care of = ສຸຂາກີບາລ /sùkhà:phíba:n/ meaning sanitation district etc. However, this Sandhi, unlike the four main categories of word formation, does not have the necessary process for putting suffixes (Paccaya) for completing words. Therefore, this has not been considered in the present work.

Thus, it can be said that there are four categories of PL-SKT word formation that are regarded as significant in Thai language formation. Furthermore, these categories of PL-SKT word formation have also been employed by the Royal Institute of Thailand in order to prescribe the method for formatting new words (Nitaya Kanchanawan 2004: 99).

PL-SKT loanwords entered into the Thai language after King Ashoke of India sent Buddhist missionaries to propagate Buddhism in

the Suvarnabhumi area (Saroj Buaphanngam: 2016). In Thailand, PL-SKT loanwords were found in the Stone Inscriptions of the Third King of Sukhothai, Phorkhun Ramkhamhaeng regarded by Thai people as the father of the nation and creator of the Thai alphabet (Sukhothai Thammathirat University: 2011).

From that time on, Thai people often employed PL-SKT loanwords to enhance the Thai language in the spoken, written and literary forms. For an example, the word “ໂທຣະສັບພົມ” /tho:rasàp/ is formatted from English word “phone.” Thai people may or may not understand the meaning of this word, but everybody accepted it to represent something that was new in Thai society.

Regarding the organization and process of PL-SKT terminology, in Thailand, there is the Royal Society of Thailand including a committee that plays a large role in defining terminology and rules. Through the considerations of this committee, many terminologies are released and recorded in the Royal Institute Dictionaries. According to the Royal Society of Thailand, there are certain methods for formatting terminology as follows:

1. The Committee thinks to make a new word, and in this case, a pure Thai word will be brought into consideration first, to see whether it matches the needs.

2. If an appropriate Thai word cannot be found, PL-SKT words would be considered and taken into account to format the term. However, this process would be done only in the case of necessity when there is no escape from borrowing PL-SKT words.

3. Following 1) and 2) above, if a suitable Thai word or PL-SKT loanword cannot be found, transliteration must be undertaken. The Royal Institute (2003: Preface) set out the methods to do this by the

Royal Society of Thailand, they are as follows: 1) Thinking to build up a new word; and 2) transliteration. In this matter, it can be noted that if any vocabulary can be compounded as a new word by using real Thai words, it should be done using those words. If searching for a suitable Thai word fails, then the search would turn to PL-SKT loanwords which have been applied in the Thai language. Again, if searching the suitable PL-SKT loanwords failed, then the search would turn to transliteration from Western languages.

As mentioned above, it can clearly be found that usage of PL-SKT loanwords to form new terms has been introduced by the Royal Society of Thailand. Thus, the system of PL-SKT composition in both languages has been used in many ways.

Discussion

1. Aspect of PL-SKT Word Formatting in Thai Politics

It will be recalled that there are four categories of PL-SKT word formation that are employed in the Thai language, namely, primary derivative (Kitaka), secondary derivative (Taddhita), compound (Samasa) and prefix (Upasagga). It was found that these four main categories have been used to influence word formation in Thai politics. We noted that PL-SKT came with Indian religions to Thailand and religions play a large role in the spiritual belief of Thai people, so PL-SKT also became embedded in all fields of the Thai language; especially Thai politics.

From former times until now, large numbers of Thai terminologies have been formatted for use in communicating in the political field. Kowit Pimpuang (2017) said that such formatting of Thai political terminologies as loanwords, is derived from PL-SKT words that Thai

people have recognized in Thai society. As observed generally, Thai society desires to format new Thai political words in accordance with their own purposes, and then they determine semantic contexts. However, most of Thai political terminologies with influence from PL-SKT word formation that were found can clearly be divided into two explicit aspects as follows:

1.1 Putting the Adjective in Front of the Nouns

According to the grammatical structure of PL-SKT words, it is explicitly different from that of the Thai language, because the adjective in PL-SKT must always be placed in front of the noun. On the contrary, the adjective in Thai must be placed behind the noun. After PL-SKT became embedded and influenced Thai, new Thai words have been formatted by putting the adjective in front of the noun. Actually, for the grammatical structure of Thai, putting the adjective in front of the noun should not be allowed. It is allowed only to put the adjective behind the noun. Regarding this, it can be discussed that this aspect will mostly be found in those compound words that were formed between PL and SKT including PL-SKT and Thai language.

In particular, for the compound words between PL-SKT and Thai language as specified above, it appears with the use of the grammatical structure of PL-SKT (putting the adjective in front of the noun). But this method of word formation has been done according to the compounding way of Thai language, for an example; _aryá /P a:rayá/ meaning respectable (Monier Williams, 1999: 152) or civilizing + ชัดชื่น /khàtkhɯ:n/ meaning disobedience = _aryáชัดชื่น /P a:rayákhàtkhɯ:n/ meaning respectable or civil disobedience.

As observed, the examples of compound words as mentioned above, appear in the form of compound words, but its form is not quite smooth. To be precise, it is different from the real compound words of PL-SKT, because in this, there is vowel-a (the ‘a’ vowel of Thai language) appearing between the first and last words.

Another word formation is also found in Thai. PL-SKT words are not employed for compounding with PL-SKT words only, but also with Thai words. In this case, it has been done according to the grammatical structure of PL-SKT. It is like the former category of compound word mentioned above, but this word formation has been done through the compounding way of PL-SKT. For example; สรรพ /sàpphá/ meaning whole + สิ่ง /sìŋ/ meaning thing = สรรพสิ่ง /sàpphásìŋ/ meaning whole thing.

For the example word specified above, it can be seen that the word already compounded has appeared in a form that compounds quite smoothly with each other according to the real method for making a compound word, although this example word is not a really compounded word (Samasa) as called in Thai language.

1.2 Putting the Prefix (Upasagga) in Front of Noun or Others

There are 20 prefixes of PL-SKT such as du (difficult, bad) anu (smaller, sub-) etc. These prefixes cannot appear alone in writing a word, but they must be placed in front of others to complete the words. Actually, the Thai language has no real prefix as used in PL-SKT, but Thai often uses words that are already formatted with PL-SKT prefixes. Through the influence of PL-SKT on Thai word formation, putting the prefix in front of other words has also been done for some Thai words.

Thai political terminology has used prefixes (Upasagga) of PL-SKT in front of words of Thai or any language in accordance with the significant purposes of users in the context of Thailand. For example, อกี /Pàphi/ meaning great + นักการเมือง /nákka:nmວາງ/ meaning politician = อกินักการเมือง /Pàphínákka:nmວາງ/ meaning great politician.

As mentioned above, it can be noticed that there are two main aspects of word formation in PL-SKT namely,

1. putting the adjective in front of the noun (usage of compounds called Samasa, which is similar to of compound word formation in Thai, but in Thai compound words the word to be compounded must be derived from Thai words or other languages, whereas compound words of PL-SKT must be words derived from PL-SKT only), and
2. putting a prefix in front of the noun or others (usage of a prefix is called Upasagga) in order to determine the meanings according to the 20 prefixes available in PL-SKT (Kowit Pimpuang, 2007: 42-66).

2. New Approaches to Formatting Thai Political Terms

From the former time until the present time, Thai people adopted large numbers of PL-SKT words in order to make new terms in Thai for use in the political field. Kowit Pimpuang (2016) said that those currently formatted Thai political words are meaningful and very convenient for pronunciation for Thai people. For the already formatted Thai political terminologies, they are derived from both the original PL-SKT words and later compounded words to communicate in the Thai political field (Matichon: 2016), for examples;

Thai Terms	Formatted from English	Categories
ปฏิรูป /pà tí rû:p/	Reform	prefix
ปฏิวัติ /pà tí wát/	Revolution	prefix
สหภาพ /sà hà phâ:p/	Union	compound
สถาบัน /sà thă: ban/	Institute	compound
รัฐธรรมนูญ /ráttħà thammanu:n/	Constitution	compound
รัฐสภา /ráttħà sapha:/	National Assembly	compound
ประชาธิปไตย /prâcha: thippatay/	Democracy	compound and prefix
กรรมการ /kamma ka:n/	Member	compound
คุณธรรมนิยม /khunna tham níyom/	Meritocracy	compound
จักรวรรดิ /càkkrâ wát/	Empire	compound
ชาตินิยม /châ:t níyom/	Nationalism	compound
ตุลาการภิวัฒน์ /tûla:ka:n phiwát/	Judicial Activism	compound and prefix
ทวีภาคี /tháwi pha:khî:/	Bipartite	compound

Thai Terms	Formatted from English	Categories
ไตรภาคี /tray pha:khi:/	Tripartite	compound
พหุภาคี /pháhù pha:khi:/	Multilaterals	compound
ธรรมภูมิบาล /thamma: phíba:n/	Good Governance	compound and prefix
ประชาธิรัฐ /pràcha: níyom/	Populist Policy	compound
นิติบัญญัติ /niti banyàt/	Legislative	compound
นิรโทษกรรม /níráthô:t sàkam/	Amnesty	prefix and compound
นิติบุคคล /niti bükkhon/	Juristic Person	compound
รัฐประหาร /rátthà pràhà:n/	Coup D'Etat	compound
ประชาพิจารณ์ /pràcha: phíca:n/	Public Hearings	compound
ประชามติ /pràcha: mâtì/	Referendum	compound
ประชาภิวัติ /pràcha: phíwát/	People Revolution	compound and prefix
ประทัตประหาร /pràhàt pràhà:n/	Execution	compound
พระปรมาภิไธย /phráparama phíthay/ /phrápà:rama phíthay/	His Royal Signature	compound and prefix

Thai Terms	Formatted from English	Categories
พระราชกฤษฎีกา /phrárá:tcha krítsàdi:ka:/	Royal Decree	compound
พระราชบัญญัติ /phrárá:tcha banyàt/	Act	compound
พระราชทานอภัยโทษ /phrárá:tchathá:n ?aphayyathô:t/	Pardon or Grace	compound
พุทธมิช /phr?utsapha: thamin/	Dark Day May	compound
ตุลาคมิช /túla: thamin/	Dark Day October	compound
พันธมิตรประชาชน /phanthamít pràcha:chon/	People's Alliance	compound
รัฐบาล /rátthà ba:n/	Government	compound
รัฐวิสาหกิจ /rátthà wísá:hàkit/ /rát wísá:hàkit/	State Enterprise	compound
นายกรัฐมนตรี /nayók rátthà montri:/	Prime Minister	compound
รัฐมนตรี /rátthà montri:/	Minister	compound
รัฐบุรุษ /rátthà bùrùt/	Statesman	compound
ราชอาณาจักร /rátcha ?a:na:càk /	Kingdom	compound

Thai Terms	Formatted from English	Categories
ราชอาชีปัตย /ra:cha: thíppatay/	Monarchy	compound and prefix
ราชภูมิอาวุโส /ráttsadɔ:n ʔa:wúsɔ:/	Senior Person	compound
เลขานุการ /le:khā: núka:n/	Secretary	compound and prefix
เลขาริการ /le:khā: thíka:n/	Secretary General	compound and prefix
ศาลรัฐธรรมนูญ /sa:n ráthhà thammanu:n/	Constitution Court	compound
สัญญาประชาคม /sǎnya: pràcha:khom/	Social Contract	compound
สัตยาบัน /sàttaya: ban/	Ratification	compound
ประชาคมโลก /pràcha:khom lô:k/	World Community	compound
สันติวิธี /sǎnti withi:/	Peace	compound
สมานฉันท์ /sàmá:nna chǎn/	Unanimity	compound
สิทธิมนุษยนิยม /sitthí manútsaya níyom/	Human Right	compound
เสรีนิยม /sě:ri: níyom/	Liberalism	compound
อณาจักรชีปัตย /Pàmà:ttaya: thíppatay/	Bureaucratic Polity	compound and prefix

For the example words as collected above, it can be noted that these PL-SKT loanwords have mostly been brought in to be used in Thai political society, from the former time to the present time, through thoroughly chaotic political situations or different protests with multi-colored shirts. The phenomenon of PL-SKT loanwords, due to the political movements in Thailand derived from these formatted words, is also regarded as an evolution of PL-SKT use (Kowit Pimpuang: 2017).

As an observation and discussion here, it may be considered that, in the future, PL-SKT loanwords will still play a large role as the key words in formatting new words, not only in Thai political fields but also in other fields.

Regarding the holistic phenomenon of word formatting at the present time, some Thai words were formatted through putting the adjective in front of the noun as PL-SKT words. In this matter, it can be observed that most of those compound words are compounds of PL-SKT and Thai words.

As mentioned above, these compound words are formatted under the PL-SKT grammatical structure, but they are formatted in the compounding way of compound words in Thai such as **อารยะชัดชื่น /P**a:rayákhàtkh**ú**:n/ (respectable or civil disobedience) etc. It can be observed and noted that these words after compounding have word forms that are not quite smooth with each other, because they are not real compound words according to the word form as given in real PL-SKT compound words.

For another method for compounding, some Thai words were formatted by putting the adjective in front of the noun as in PL-SKT words. In this case, it can be noted that most of those compound

words are compounded between PL-SKT and Thai. The compound words are formatted under the PL-SKT grammatical structure, but they are formatted in the compounding way of compound words in Thai such as สรรพสิ่ง /sàpphásíŋ/ (Whole thing) etc.

As mentioned above, the compound words after compounding already have word forms which compound quite smoothly with each other, although they are not really compound words (Samasa).

Not only this, there seems to be an interesting matter with the use of those compound words that are formatted by putting the adjective behind the noun. It is the method of word formation that has been done according to the compounding way of PL-SKT language called Visesanuttarapada (Adjective is put behind the noun) as one of the six Kammadharya Samasas (Compound) according to PL-SKT grammar. For example, ราชภูมิอาชญา /rátsadG:n ?a:wúsó:/ (Senior Person). As observed generally, this method of compounding has also been found in the political field at the present time.

For example, in the Thai terms mentioned above, it can be said that Thai political terms have been formatted under the four categories of word formation in PL-SKT namely, primary derivative (Kitaka), secondary derivative (Taddhita), compound (Samasa) and prefix (Upasagga). Some words were formatted not only by the single category of word formation, but also mixed with other categories. For example; the word ‘สमานฉันท์’ (Solidarity) is a ‘compound word.’ However, before becoming a complete compound word, each word; สมาน (United) and ฉันท์ (Aspiration) was formatted through (Kitaka), primary derivative. Some words used a combination (Sandhi) in order to complete the word, for example; ตุลาการกิวัฒน์ (Judicial Activism) is held as a compound word in addition to a combination (Kowit

Pimpuang: 2016). Actually, it can be divided into each word namely, ตุลาการ (Judge) and อภิวัฒน์ (Revolution). However, after the word is compounded, it becomes a word with form ‘ตุลาการอภิวัฒน์,’ but the nature of the compounding is not quite smooth. Therefore, it needs combination in order to make the compound word smooth. All the terms were formatted using the four categories of word formation of PL-SKT. They have the ultimate goal to communicate meanings in the different political situations in Thailand (Phra Brahmagunabhorn, 2008: 160).

Concerning the recognition of currently formatted PL-SKT loanwords, Thai society can understand and access the meanings of these PL-SKT loanwords. According to the nature of the currently formatted loanwords, it can be noted that they look different from the original terms, but Thai people can understand the meanings based on the chaotic political situations or occurrences in different times. This is held as the new phenomenon of PL-SKT evolution and such a phenomenon has never before been met. Nowadays, the Royal Society of Thailand has explicitly collected these PL-SKT loanwords in the Dictionary of the Royal Society of Thailand.

Conclusion

To sum up, the four categories of PL-SKT word formation; primary derivative (Kitaka), secondary derivative (Taddhita), compound (Samasa) and prefix (Upasagga), still play a very important role in the Thai language, because they have been brought in to be used in various fields of Thai terminology. As reviewed generally, the terminology of the Thai political field has been formatted mostly by the said four categories of PL-SKT word formation. Moreover, the two

explicit aspects of PL-SKT word formation that influenced usage in Thai political language namely, putting the adjective in front of the noun and putting the prefix in front of a noun or others, have undoubtedly been identified. In addition, the compound word where the adjective is put behind the noun is also seen. Therefore, it can be said that large numbers of formatted Thai political words are derived not only from the two main aspects of word formation, but also from some compound words where the adjective is put behind the noun. Furthermore, when a compound word is compounded between PL-SKT and Thai words under PL-SKT grammar, it may be formatted through the compounding way of Thai compounds or through the compounding way of PL-SKT compounds. It is believed that more new approaches to such compound words may be employed in the future according to the dynamic context of the political society of Thailand.

References

Kowit Pimpuang. (2007). *Pali-Sanskrit Loanwords*. Bangkok: Department of Thai Language, Faculty of Humanities, Kasetsart University.

Kowit Pimpuang. (2007). Word Formation of Pali and Sanskrit Influences to Thai Language. *Journal of Korean Association of Thai Studies*, 14 (10), 1-27.

Kowit Pimpuang. (2009a). *Exploring Modern Pali-Sanskrit to Political Meanings*. Bangkok: Department of Thai Language, Faculty of Humanities, Kasetsart University.

Kowit Pimpuang. (2009b). Phenomenon of Pali and Sanskrit: The Distinctive Role of Dead Languages to Living Thai Words. *Journal of Institute for Foreign Language Studies*, 23 (2), 55-75.

Kowit Pimpuang. (2016). How Sunthorn Phu Expressed his Aesthetic Values through Sanskrit? *Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 34 (2), 46-62.

Kowit Pimpuang. (2017). PL-SKT Terms and Their Uses in Reflecting the Political Society of Thailand. *ICHLSS 2017 Conference Proceedings*, 3-4 April, EISSL: 2010-3778 (2017).

Matichon. (2016). The Contemporary Thai Political Dictionary. Retrieved March 21, 2016 from <http://thaipolitidctionary.com>.

Monier-Williams. (2002). *Sanskrit - English Dictionary*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Nitaya Kanchanawan. (2004). *Changes to Modern World: Hi-Tech Word Formation in Thai*. Bangkok: Sathaporn Books.

Patna Pengphala. (2000). *Pali-Sanskrit in Thai*. Bangkok: Ramkhamhaeng University Press.

Phra Brahmagunabhorn (P.A. Payutto). (2008). *Dictionary of Buddhism*. Bangkok: S.R.Printing.

Saroj Buaphanngam. (2016). Influences of Pali-Sanskrit loanwords on Thai. *Ramkhamhaeng University Journal Humanities Edition*. 35 (1), 105-124.

Sukhothai Thammathirat University. (2011). *Evolution of Thai Politics*. Bangkok: Sukhothai Thammathirat University Press.

Suthiwong Pongpaiboon. (1974). *Pali-Sanskrit Relevant to Thai language*. Bangkok: Thai Wattanapanich.

The Royal Institute. (2003). *Royal Institute Dictionary B.E 2542*. Bangkok: Arun Publication.