

The Role of Complementizers in Verb Classification in Thai

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ABSTRACT

A complementizer is defined here as a function word that marks a complement clause, which is an argument of a matrix verb; for example, *that* in *I think **that** he will leave tomorrow* is a complementizer, and *that he will leave tomorrow* is a complement clause, which is an argument of the matrix verb *think*.

A review of previous literature related to complementizers in Thai shows that there has been no study focusing particularly on them. Most studies treat them as elements in other phenomena, such as parts of speech, embedding, subordinate clauses, etc. Despite the important role complementizers play in forming complex sentences in Thai, their syntactic behavior is still obscure. Besides, there is dispute as to which words should be analyzed as complementizers and what conditions their occurrence.

The purpose of this study is to identify complementizers in Thai and find out the conditions of their occurrence.

Based on an approximately three-million-word corpus of current Thai, the findings show that there are three complementizers in Thai: *thîi*, *wâa*, and *hây*. They are grammaticalized words from the noun *thîi* 'place', the verb *wâa* 'to say', and the verb *hây* 'to give', respectively. The occurrence of each of the complementizers depends on the type of verb in the matrix clause. The complementizer *thîi* occurs with verbs referring to emotions or mental activities, such as *dii-cay* 'to be glad', *sǎa-cay* 'to be sad', *palàat-cay* 'to be surprised', whereas *wâa* is found with verbs referring to expressing or communicating ideas, information, and opinions, such as *phuût* 'to say', *athibaay* 'to explain', *thǎam* 'to ask'. As for *hây*, it occurs with verbs referring to making people do what the one wants, such as *sàŋ* 'to order', *mǎŋ-mǎy* 'to assign', *rǎak-rǎŋ* 'to demand'.

It can be concluded that complementizers in Thai distinctively classify verbs that take sentential complements into three main classes: *emotive verbs*, *communicative verbs*, and *directive verbs*.

Introduction

- What is a **complementizer**?
- The term "complementiser" was apparently first used by Rosenbaum (1967).
- A complementizer is defined here as a syntactic category/function word that marks a **complement clause**, which is an argument of a matrix verb; for example, *that* in *I think **that** he will leave tomorrow* is a complementizer, and *that he will leave tomorrow* is a complement clause, which is an argument of the matrix verb *think*.
- **Complement clause = Sentential complement**
- **Types of complementizers in English**
 - All regards *that* as a complementizer.
 - Transformational-Generative Grammar recognizes three complementizers: *that*, *for-to* and *poss-ing (gerund)*. (Akmajian 1977)
 - Some recognize five more complementizers (Dirven 1989:113-139, Horie 2000: 12) : *to-infinitive*, *bare infinitive*, *participle*, *whether/if*, *wh-word*. Altogether there are eight complementizers in English, as follows:

- (1) **to-infinitive:** It's easy **to** park your car here.
- (2) **for-to infinitive:** It's important **for** us **to** get there first.
- (3) **bare infinitive:** I saw him **enter** the building
- (4) **participle:** I saw him **entering** the building
- (5) **poss-ing / gerund:** I always enjoyed **his/him** **singing** that song.
- (6) **that-clause:** I saw **that** he entered the building
- (7) **whether/if-clause:** I don't know **whether** he entered the building.
- (8) **wh-constructions:** I don't know **who** entered the building

- Some add *as* to the list of complementizers in English. (Hantson 1989: 207), e.g.

- (9) He strikes me *as* being a thief.

- **Complementizers and verb categorization**

Archard (1998: 93-94) recognizes two kinds of verbs in French related to infinitival complement clauses: 1) **perception verbs**, and 2) **causation verbs**, as in (2) and (3) below, respectively:

- (2) J'ai vu partir Paul. (perception)
'I saw Paul leave.'
- (3) Marie fait danser Paul. (causation)
'Mary makes Paul dance.'

Verbs of volition, verbs of declaration, and verbs of thoughts and beliefs are compatible with *que (that)*-complement clauses, as in (4), (5), (6) below.

- (4) Je veux **que** je sois en mesure de partir dès demain. (volition)
'I want that I be in a position to leave as early as tomorrow.'
- (5) Paul dit **que** Marie est belle. (declaration)
'Paul says that Mary is beautiful.'
- (6) Je pense **que** J'ai compris le problème. (thought)
'I think I understand the problem.'

- **Complementizers and verbs in Thai**

Higbie & Thinsan (2003: 84-85) recognizes three complementizers in Thai, which they say are interchangeable. They are *wâa*, *thîi*, and *wâa-thîi*, as in the examples below:

- (7) man mây ciŋ ***thîi*** chǎn rák khǎw
it not true Comp I love him
'It is not true that I love him'
- (8) man mây ciŋ ***wâa*** chǎn rák khǎw
it not true Comp I love him
'It is not true that I love him'
- (9) man mây ciŋ ***thîi-wâa*** chǎn rák khǎw
it not true Comp I love him
'It is not true that I love him'

Iwasaki & Ingkaphirom (2005: 255-268) also recognize three complementizers in Thai: *wâa*, *thîi*, and *wâa-thîi*. They classify verbs according to the complementizers. Verbs showing **evaluation** and **emotion** take *thîi* complementizer, e.g.

- (10) phǒm **dii-cay** ***thîi*** dây phób khun
I (m.) be glad Comp.get meet you
'I am glad to meet you.'

Verbs of **speech** and **cognition** take *wâa* complementizer, e.g.

- (11) khǎw **phûut** ***wâa*** khun pen khon dii
he say Comp. you be person good
'He says that you are a good person.'

(12) khǎw **khít** wáa khun pen khon dii
he think Comp. you be person good
'He thinks that you are a good person.'

- **Summary of the review of previous studies**
 - Several types of complementizers are recognized in English and French.
 - In Thai, three complementizers are mentioned, but *hây* is not recognized.
 - There has been some attempt to sub-categorize verbs in Thai according to the complementizers they occur with, but there is no in-depth analysis.
- **Problems that remain**
 - Is *hây*, which is ignored by most linguists, a complementizer in Thai?
 - Is it possible to classify verbs according to the complementizers that occur with them?
 - How are the verb classes different semantically?
 - How are the complementizers different from one another. What are their cognitive meanings?
 - Are there any verbs that are compatible with more than one complementizer? If so, do they have different meanings when they occur with different complementizers?

Purpose of this study

This study aims to identify complementizers in Thai and find out the conditions of their occurrence with verbs.

Hypothesis

Three complementizers are identified. They have different cognitive values, which classify the verbs into three groups with different meanings.

Data

Data came from a corpus of standard Thai, about three-million words long.

Analysis

- Cooccurrences of complementizers and verbs
- Cognitive semantic approach to the interpretation of meanings.

Findings

The three complementizers

Complementizers are **grammaticalized** words.

The complementizer *hây* is grammaticalized from the verb *hây* ‘to give’. Examples (13) and (14) show the occurrence of different *hây*-words. The clause in [] is a complement clause. How can we be sure that it is a complement clause? If it can be replaced by *aray* ‘what’, then it is clear that it functions as an object or complement of the verb in the main/matrix clause.

- (13) khăw *hây* năŋ-sǎi chăn
 he give book I
 ‘he gave me a book.’
- (14) khăw sàŋ [*hây* chăn nâŋ loŋ]
 he order Comp I sit down
 ‘He ordered me to sit down.’

The complementizer *wâu* is grammaticalized from the verb *wâu* ‘to say’, as in (15), in contrast with *wâu* in (16), which is a complementizer.

- (15) khun *wâu* aray ná
 you say what Prt.
 ‘What did you say?’
- (16) chăn khít [*wâu* khun khuan yùt]
 I think Comp you should stop
 ‘I think that you should stop.’

The complementizer *thũ* is grammaticalized from the noun *thũ* ‘place’. In (17) *thũ* is a noun, but in (18) it is a complementizer.

- (17) chăn khøy maa *thũ* héŋ nĩ Iéew
 I used to come place CLS. This already
 ‘I have been to this place before.’
- (18) chăn sǎ-cay [*thũ* khun mây maa]
 I be sad Comp you not come
 ‘I was sad that you did not show up.’

Verb classification in Thai

1. *Directive verbs (hây-verbs)*-- verbs referring to making people do what the one wants. They are divided into two types: 1) **verbs of causation**, e.g., *pen-hèet* ‘to cause’, *plian* ‘to change’; and 2) **verbs of pressure**. There is some sense of “pressure” at different levels, such as *sàŋ* ‘to order’, *rĩak-rǎŋ* ‘to demand’, *mǎp-mǎy* ‘to assign’.
 (See the appendix for the list of *hây-verbs*)

Examples:

- (19) khǎw **plian** **háy** thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn
he change Comp everything good rise
'He changed to make everything better.'
- (20) prachachon **rĭak-róŋ** **háy** nayók laa-ðòk
people demand Comp prime minister resign
'The people demand that the Prime Minister resign.'

2. **Communicative verbs (wáa-verbs)** -- verbs referring to expressing or communicating ideas, information, and opinions. The complementizer **wáa** signifies **quotation**. The complement clause with **wáa** is, therefore, like something quoted. These class of verbs are divided into six types: 1) **verbs of saying**, such as *phúut* 'to say', *athibaay* 'to explain', *thǎam* 'to ask'¹; 2) **verbs of thinking and cognition**, such as *khĭt* 'think', *rúu* 'to know' ; 3) **verbs of feeling**, such as *klua* 'fear', *mân-cay* 'to be confident' ; 4) **verbs of seeing**, e.g. *duu* 'to look at', *càp-taa* 'to watch'; 5) **verbs of hearing**, e.g. *dáy-yin* 'to hear'; 6) **verbs of acting**, e.g., *sě-sĕŋ* 'to pretend'. (See a list of these verbs in the appendix.)

Examples:

- (21) khǎw **phúut** **wáa** thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
he speak Comp everything good rise already
'He said that everything had been better (improved).'
- (22) khǎw **rúu** **wáa** thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
he know Comp everything good rise already
'He knew that everything had been better (improved).'
- (23) khǎw **mân-cay** **wáa** thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
he was confident Comp everything good rise already
'He was confident that everything had been better (improved).'
- (24) khǎw **hĕn** **wáa** thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
he saw Comp everything good rise already
'He saw that everything had been better (improved).'

¹ It should be noted that a **wáa** complement clause that occurs with the verb *thǎam* 'to ask' must ends with *rĭmáay* 'or not', e.g., *khǎw thǎam wáa chǎn cà pay rĭmáay*. 'He asked whether I would go.' In other words, **wáa**... **rĭmáay** equals to *whether* in English.

- (25) khǎw **dây-yin** wâu thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
 he hear Comp everything good rise already
 ‘He heard that everything had been better (improved).’
- (26) khǎw **sěe-sěeŋ** wâu thúk-yàaŋ dii khîn léew
 he pretend Comp everything good rise already
 ‘He pretended that everything had been better (improved).’

3. **Emotive verbs (*thũ-verbs*)** --verbs concerning emotions or mental activities. They are divided into four types: 1) **verbs of feeling**, such as *dii-cay* ‘to be glad’, *sĩa-cay* ‘to be sad’, *palàat-cay* ‘to be surprised’, 2) **verbs of intention**, e.g. *tâŋ-cay* ‘to intend’, *wǎŋ* ‘to hope’, 3) **verbs of mental character**, e.g. *ciiŋ-cay* ‘to be sincere’, *cay-yen* ‘to be cool-hearted’, 4) **verbs of possibility** (assessed in the mind), e.g. *pen-pay-dây* ‘to be possible’, *saduak* ‘to be convenient’. Note that all the verbs with *cay* ‘heart’ as a component fall into this category. (See the appendix.)

Examples:

- (27) khǎw **dii-cay** thũ chǎn sòp phàn
 he be pleased Comp I take exam pass
 ‘He was pleased that I passed the exam.’
- (28) khǎw **tâŋ-cay** thũ cà bòk chǎn kòŋ khon ìin
 he intend Comp will tell I before people other
 ‘He intended to tell me before other people.’
- (29) khǎw **cay-yen** mâak thũ rɔɔ chǎn sǒŋ chũa-mooŋ
 he cool-hearted very Comp wait I two hours.
 ‘He was so cool-hearted that he waited for me for two hours.’
- (30) **pen-pay-dây** thũ chǎn cà sòp phàn
 possible Comp I will take exam pass
 ‘It is possible that I will pass the exam.’

Overlapping

Some verbs can occur with more than one complementizer. However, they have different meanings. It is because each complementizer has its own cognitive meaning, which influences the meaning of the verb in the main clause.

Examples:

- (31 a) khǎw **phûut** **hây** khun pen khon dii
 he speak Comp you be person good
 ‘He spoke (persuaded) for you to be a good person.’
- (31 b) khǎw **phuut** **wâa** khun pen khon dii
 he speak Comp you be person good
 ‘He said that you were a good person.’
- (32a) khǎw **wǎŋ** **wâa** (khǎw) cà tèn-ŋaan kàp thəə
 he hope Comp he will marry with her.
 ‘He hopes that he will marry her.’
- (32b) khǎw **wǎŋ** **thi** cà tèn-ŋaan kàp thəə
 he hope will go marry with her
 ‘He hopes that he will marry her.’ (with strong intention)

Conclusion

- The three complementizers in Thai, **hây**, **wâa**, **thi**, occur with different verbs.
- In other words, they classify verbs in Thai into three main groups: directive, communicative, and emotive verbs.
- The verbs are not exclusively divided. Some can actually occur with more than one complementizer.
- However, they signify different meanings conditioned by the meaning of each complementizer; i.e., **hây** suggests forcing or pressure, **wâa** suggests something quoted, and **thi** implies the meaning of mental state.
- A further study needs to be done on the syntactic characteristics of a complement clause with each of the complementizers.

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APPENDIX

List of verbs, their denotative meanings, and their sub-categories (in terms of their cognitive meanings)

hây			wâa			thii		
VERB	MEANING	TYPE	VERB	MEANING	TYPE	VERB	MEANING	TYPE
กระพือ	to spread out	causation	เสแสร้ง	to pretend	action	จริงใจ	to be sincere	character
ก่อ	to originate	causation	กลับกลาย	to become	action	ใจกว้าง	to be generous	character
เกลี่ย	to smooth off	causation	กลายเป็น	to become	action	ใจแข็ง	to be hard-hearted	character
ฆ่า	to kill	causation	แข่งขัน	to compete	action	ใจแคบ	to be narrow-minded	character
คลบบันดาล	to cause, inspire, motivate	causation	กลัว	to be afraid	feeling	ใจง่าย	to be easy	character
แต่ง	to decorate, compose	causation	เกรง	to fear	feeling	ใจดำ	to be merciless	character
เป็นผล	to result	causation	คำนึง	to think	feeling	ใจดี	to be kind-hearted	character
เป็นเหตุ	to cause	causation	แน่ใจ	to be sure	feeling	ใจเย็น	to be cool-hearted	character
เป็นโอกาส	to give chance	causation	แปลกใจ	to be surprise	feeling	ใจร้อน	to be hasty	character
เปลี่ยน	to change	causation	ภูมิใจ	to be proud	feeling	ใจร้าย	to be cruel	character
เปิด	to open	causation	มั่นใจ	to be confident	feeling	ดื้อด้น	to be obstinate	character
เปิดโอกาส	to give an opportunity	causation	รู้สึก	to feel	feeling	ดำริ	to contemplate	feeling
ส่งผล	to result	causation	หวัง	to hope	feeling	ลืม	to forget	feeling
สร้าง	to create	causation	หวั่นเกรง	to fear	feeling	กระดาก	to be shy, bashful	feeling
เสก	to pronounce	causation	อับอาย	to be ashamed	feeling	กลัว	to be afraid	feeling
กดคั้น	to press	pressure	ได้ยิน	to hear	hearing	กล้า	to be brave	feeling
กระตุ้น	to urge	pressure	ฟัง	to listen	hearing	กุดุ้มใจ	to be depressed	feeling
กำชับ	to insist	pressure	ได้ความ	to make sense	meaning	เกรงใจ	to be considerate	feeling
กำหนด	to set, to fix	pressure	แปล	to interpret	meaning	โกรธ	to be angry	feeling
เกณฑ์	to compel	pressure	หมายความว่า	to mean	meaning	ข้องใจ	to be dubious	feeling
เกี่ยง	to let others do	pressure	กระซิบ	to whisper	saying	ขอบใจ	to be grateful	feeling
เกื้อหนุน	to support	pressure	กล่าว	to say	saying	ขัดใจ	to be annoyed	feeling
ขอ	to ask for, to beg	pressure	กล่าวหา	to accuse	saying	ขัดหู	to be displeased to the ear	feeling
ขอพร	to ask for blessings	pressure	กำชับ	to insist firmly	saying	แข็งใจ	to be courageous	feeling
ขอร้อง	to request	pressure	เก็ง	to guess	saying	คร้าน	to be lazy	feeling
ขัด	to obstruct	pressure	ขอพร	to ask for blessings	saying	คับข้องใจ	to feel distressed	feeling
ขับ	to drive away	pressure	เข้าใจ	to understand	saying	แคลงใจ	to be suspicious	feeling
ขุน	to feed	pressure	เขียน	to write	saying	จนใจ	to be unable to think	feeling
คิด	to think	pressure	คัดค้าน	to object to	saying	จำใจ	to be forced to do	feeling
เคี่ยวเข็ญ	to force repeatedly	pressure	คาด	to expect	saying	เจ็บใจ	to be hurt	feeling
ง้อ	to conciliate	pressure	คาดหวัง	to expect	saying	ใจเสีย	to be	feeling

จงใจ	to intend	pressure	คุย	to talk	saying	ใจหาย	to be stunned	feeling
จัด	to arrange	pressure	จารึก	to write, engrave	saying	ชัง	to hate	feeling
จัดสรร	to allocate	pressure	แจ้ง	to inform	saying	ชื่นใจ	to be delighted	feeling
เจรจา	to talk over	pressure	โจมตี	to attack	saying	เซ็ง	to be depressed	feeling
ชวน	to persuade	pressure	ชม	to praise	saying	ดีใจ	to be glad	feeling
ช่วย	to help	pressure	ชี้แจง	to make clear	saying	ตกใจ	to be frightened	feeling
ช่วยเหลือ	to assist	pressure	ซักฟอก	to investigate	saying	ตัดพ้อ	to express dissatisfaction	feeling
ชักชวน	to induce	pressure	ตอบกลับ	to respond	saying	ถอดใจ	to be disillusioned	feeling
ชำระ	to purify	pressure	ตอบ	to reply	saying	ท้อใจ	to be discouraged	feeling
ชี้	to point	pressure	ต่อว่า	to blame	saying	น้อยใจ	to feel to belittled	feeling
ชี้แจง	to explain	pressure	ตะโกน	to shout	saying	เบื่อก	to feel tired	feeling
เชิญ	to invite	pressure	ตั้งคำถาม	to question	saying	ประหลาดใจ	to be surprised	feeling
เชิญชวน	to persuade and invite	pressure	ตั้งชื่อ	to name	saying	ปรารถนา	to desire	feeling
โชว์	to show	pressure	ตำหนิ	to criticize	saying	เป็นเกียรติ	to feel honored	feeling
ดัน	to push	pressure	ติง	to oppose	saying	แปลกใจ	to be amazed	feeling
ดำเนินการ	to operate, conduct	pressure	ตีความ	to interpret	saying	ผิดหวัง	to be disappointed	feeling
ตรวจ	to examine	pressure	เตือน	to warn	saying	ฝังใจ	to be impressed	feeling
ต้องการ	to want	pressure	ไต่สวน	to investigate	saying	พร้อม	to be ready	feeling
ตัดสินใจ	to decide	pressure	ถาม	to ask	saying	พอใจ	to be satisfied	feeling
ตัดสินใจ	to make up one's mind	pressure	ถ้อย	to regard	saying	เพียงพอ	to be contented	feeling
ติ	to criticize	pressure	เถียง	to argue	saying	ภูมิใจ	to be proud	feeling
เติม	to add	pressure	ทบทวน	to revise	saying	มั่นใจ	to be confident	feeling
เตือน	to warn	pressure	ทาย	to guess	saying	ยินดี	to be pleased	feeling
ทน	to be patient	pressure	ทำนาย	to foretell	saying	ลังเล	to hesitate	feeling
ทบทวน	to review	pressure	ทึกทัก	to assume	saying	สนใจ	to be interested	feeling
ทอดทิ้ง	to abandon	pressure	นับ	to count	saying	สบายใจ	to be happy	feeling
ทำ	to do	pressure	แนะ	to advise	saying	สะใจ	to be fulfilled	feeling
ท้าทาย	to challenge	pressure	บ่งบอก	to indicate	saying	เสียใจ	to be sad	feeling
ทิ้ง	to throw away	pressure	บ่น	to complain	saying	เสียใจ	to be regrettable	feeling
แนะนำ	to advice	pressure	บรรยาย	to describe	saying	เสียแรง	to regret	feeling
บ่น	to complain	pressure	บอก	to tell	saying	ใส่ใจ	to be attentive	feeling
บนบาน	to pledge	pressure	บังคับ	to force	saying	หนักใจ	to be heavy-hearted	feeling
บริการ	to serve	pressure	บัญญัติ	to prescribe	saying	หวั่นเกรง	to be afraid of	feeling
บังคับ	to force	pressure	ปลอบใจ	to console	saying	หวั่นใจ	to be afraid	feeling
บัญญัติ	to prescribe	pressure	เปรียบเทียบ	to compare	saying	อยาก	to want	feeling
บันดาล	to cause, create	pressure	เปรียบเทียบ	to compare	saying	อ่อนใจ	to be discouraged	feeling
บำรุง	to support	pressure	เปิดประเด็น	to start the point	saying	เจตนา	to intend	intention
โบกมือ	to wave	pressure	เปิดเผย	to disclose	saying	ตั้งใจ	to intend	intention

ปฏิบัติ	to perform	pressure	พยากรณ์	to predict	saying	ตัดสินใจ	to determine	intention
ปรบมือ	to applaud	pressure	พรั่าพูด	to talk continually	saying	มีแผน	to plan	intention
ประกาศ	to announce	pressure	พิจารณา	to consider	saying	มุ่ง	to be determined	intention
ประทาน	to give	pressure	พิสูจน์	to prove	saying	มุ่ง	to aim	intention
ประยุกต์	to apply	pressure	พูด	to talk	saying	ยืนยัน	to confirm	intention
ประสงค์	to want	pressure	ฟ้อง	to accuse, charge	saying	รับ	to accept	intention
ปรับ	to adjust	pressure	ย้ำ	to stress	saying	ลือ	to rumor	intention
ปรากฏ	to appear	pressure	ยืนยัน	to confirm	saying	เลือก	to choose	intention
ปรารถนา	to desire	pressure	รวบรัด	to cut short	saying	หวัง	to hope	intention
ปรารภ	to mention	pressure	ร้อง	to cry	saying	จำเป็น	to be necessary	possibility
ปลดปล่อย	to release	pressure	ระบุ	to specify	saying	เป็นไปได้	to be possible	possibility
ปล่อย	to let go	pressure	ระวาง	to suspect	saying	ผิด	to be wrong	possibility
ปลุก	to arouse	pressure	รับ	to accept	saying	พยายาม	to try	possibility
ปลุกระดม	to stir up	pressure	รับประกัน	to guarantee	saying	ยาก	to be difficult	possibility
ปลุกฝัง	to establish	pressure	รับรอง	to confirm	saying	สมควร	to be appropriate	possibility
ผลักดัน	to push	pressure	รายงาน	to report	saying	สะดวก	to be convenient	possibility
เผยแพร	to spread out	pressure	เรียก	to call	saying	สามารถ	to be capable	possibility
ฝึก	to train	pressure	เรียน	to inform	saying	เหมาะ	to be suitable	possibility
พยายาม	to attempt	pressure	ลงความเห็น	to resolve	saying			
พัฒนา	to develop	pressure	ลงท้าย	to end	saying			
พิจารณา	to consider	pressure	เล่า	to tell	saying			
พิสูจน์	to prove	pressure	วิงวอน	to ask, request	saying			
ฟ้อง	to accuse, charge	pressure	สมมติ	to suppose	saying			
ภาวนา	to pray	pressure	สรุป	to conclude	saying			
มอบ	to give	pressure	สอน	to teach	saying			
มอบหมาย	to assign	pressure	สั่ง	to command	saying			
มีมติ	to resolve	pressure	สัญญา	to promise	saying			
มุ่งหมาย	to aim for	pressure	สันนิษฐาน	to presume	saying			
ยกย่อง	to praise	pressure	สาบาน	to swear	saying			
ยอม	to let, yield to	pressure	สารภาพ	to confess	saying			
ย้ำ	to emphasize	pressure	ลำทับ	to stress	saying			
ยุ	to incite	pressure	เสนอ	to offer	saying			
รบกวน	to bother, annoy	pressure	เสริม	to add	saying			
รอ	to wait	pressure	ให้เหตุผล	to give a reason	saying			
ร้อง	to cry	pressure	อธิบาย	to explain	saying			
รักษา	to watch over	pressure	อภิปราย	to discuss	saying			
รับเกียรติ	to be honored	pressure	อวดอ้าง	to claim	saying			
รายงาน	to report	pressure	อวยพร	to bless	saying			
รายงานให้	to report, inform	pressure	ออกตัว	to defend	saying			

ทราบ			ออกปาก	to say	saying
เร่ง	to accelerate	pressure	ออกอุบาย	to trick	saying
เรียก	to call	pressure	อ้าง	to claim	saying
เรียกร้อง	to demand	pressure	อุทาน	to exclaim	saying
เล่า	to tell	pressure	อุปมา	to compare	saying
วอน	to implore	pressure	เอ่ย	to utter a word	saying
วาน	to ask	pressure	แอบอ้าง	to claim	saying
วิงวอน	to ask, request	pressure	อธิษฐาน	to wish	saying, thinking
ส่งเสริม	to promote	pressure	จับตา	to watch	seeing
สนับสนุน	to encourage	pressure	ชัดเจน	to be clear	seeing
สอน	to teach	pressure	ดู	to look at	seeing
สะท้อน	to reflect	pressure	ดูเหมือน	to seem	seeing
สั่ง	to order, command	pressure	ตรวจหา	to investigate	seeing
สาธิต	to illustrate	pressure	ปรากฏ	to appear	seeing
อ้าปาก	to stress	pressure	พบ	to find	seeing
เสนอ	to offer	pressure	เพ่งเล็ง	to focus	seeing
เสริม	to add	pressure	มอง	to look at	seeing
เชื่อมสอน	to teach persuasively	pressure	เห็น	to see	seeing
ห้าม	to forbid	pressure	คิด	to think	thinking
เห็นควร	to approve	pressure	จำได้	to recognize	thinking
เห็นชอบ	to approve	pressure	ถูกคิด	to think suddenly	thinking
เหนี่ยวรั้ง	to stop, prevent	pressure	ชั่งใจ	to weigh in the mind	thinking
อธิบาย	to explain	pressure	เชื่อ	to believe	thinking
อธิษฐาน	to wish	pressure	เชื่อถือน	to have faith	thinking
อนุญาต	to allow	pressure	เชื่อมั่น	to believe firmly	thinking
อนุมัติ	to approve, permit	pressure	ตระหนัก	to realize	thinking
อนุโลม	to compromise	pressure	ทราบ	to know	thinking
อยาก	to want, desire	pressure	นับถือ	to respect	thinking
อวยพร	to bless	pressure	นึก	to think	thinking
อ้อนวอน	to plead	pressure	ฝัน	to dream	thinking
			ยอมรับ	to accept	thinking
			รู้	to know	thinking
			วิเคราะห์	to analyze	thinking
			วิตก	to worry	thinking
			สงสัย	to doubt	thinking
			สังเกต	to observe	thinking
			หยั่งรู้	to know intuitively	thinking