Abstract

A Comparative Study between the Japanese Compound Particle and the Thai Particle emphasises relation and usage for "ni tsuite" and "kiawkap." The researcher studied the structure, meaning and usage of "ni tsuite" in Japanese. It was compared with the structure, meaning and usage of "kiawkap" in Thai to find out the scope and definition of two compound particles.

In the collective data from twenty Japanese novels and short stories and twelve academic seminar papers, it was found that the Japanese sample sentences being analysed in this study comprised 301 sentences. From the collective data of twenty Thai novels and short stories and the language database of NECTEC, there were 157 sentences which were analysed. The analysis of the sentence structure from the Japanese sample sentences was divided into nine characteristics among the sentence structures "ni tsuite", "ni tsuiteno" and "ni tsuitewa". There are three characteristics in the sentence structure from the analysis of "kiawkap."

Predicates or verbs found in the structure of "ni tsuite" and " kiawkap" sentences were divided into five groups, which consisted of communicative group, commenting group, learning group, perceptual group and emotional group. From the data, it was found that top six verbs most frequently found in "ni tsuite", "ni tsuiteno" and "ni tsuitewa" were "kangaeru", "shiru", "setsumei suru", "ishiki suru", "kenntoo suru" and "kaku". Moreover, top ten verbs that were most frequently found and related to "kiawkap" consisted of verbs being related to speak, talk, question, think, hang around, make decision, know, study, research and worry.

The analysis of structural and meaning databases allowed the structural function of "ni tsuite" to be classified into three characteristics, which were 1) the function to identify a direct and indirect object in a sentence, 2) the function of extending the contents and 3) the function of identifying a topic of a sentence. Meanwhile, the structural functions of "kiawkap" were divided into two characteristics, which were 1) the function of identifying an object in a direct object sentence and 2) the function of extending the contents.