A Comparative Study of Conjunction Usages in Thai and Myanmar

Chaw Su Khine¹

Abstract

This research compares the usages of conjunctions in Thai and Myanmar. This study aims to help learners of Thai to use the conjunctions correctly in the translation for Myanmar Students. For the usages of conjunctions in Thai, the present research studied "LakPhaaSarThay" written by Kam Chay Htaw Law, the prescribed text for Third Year Thai specialization students, and the websites which are concerned with Thai learning. The data for Myanmar conjunction usages were based on Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Volume (1) published by Board of Myanmar Sar.This research uses the method of comparative analysis. In this research, Conjunction such as *because*, *when*, *and*, *since*, *not only* ... *but also*, *although*, *if and while* are compared.

Keywords: Thai Language and Myanmar Language, conjunctions

Introduction

This study is based on the comparative analysis of the conjunctions used in Thai and Myanmar. The meanings of the conjunctions in two languages are the same. Some of the conjunctions in Thai and Myanmar languages share the same position in the sentence. However, there are still some conjunctions which have different position in Thai and Myanmar sentences. For example, in the Thai language, a conjunction is usually put at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, and sometimes at the end of a sentence. In Myanmar, a conjunction is placed only in the middle of a sentence. Therefore, this study aims to promote the translation skill of Myanmar students learning Thai.

Aim

For Myanmar students who are learning Thai, this research aims to point out the use of conjunctions correctly, to know the differences of the conjunctions between two languages (Thai and Myanmar), and to construct the sentences properly using conjunctions.

Materials and Method

The facts for the usages of conjunction in the Thai language were based on "Lak Phaa Sar Thay" written by Kam Chay Htaw Law, the prescribed text for Third Year Thai specialization students, and the websites (www.dawrueng.com, www.st.ac.th.com, www.nectec.or.th.com, www.runoblogspot.com, www.sites.google.com, www.LESiTRON.com and www.dekteen. com). The present research studied Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Volume.1, Chapters 2 and 4 published by Board of Myanmar Sar for the usages of conjunctions in Myanmar. Comparative analysis was used to carry out this research. Two Thai native speakers who are volunteering at Thai Department, at MUFL were subjects for the interviews.

Literature Review

According to the Thai Grammar book -LakPhaaSarThay written by KamChayHtaw Law, conjunction is the word which joins the sentences.

.

¹ Daw, Tutor, Department of Thai, Mandalay University of Foreign Languages

Example (1) <u>เมื่อ</u>ฝนตกหนักนักศึกษาบางคนไม่มาเรียนแล้ว

မိုးသည်းထန်းစွာရွာသွန်းသောအခါ ကျောင်းသားတချို့ကျောင်းမလာကြပါ ။

Some students did not come to school when it is raining.

(page-257/หลักภาษาไทย)

According to the website www.dawrueng.com, conjunction is the word which joins the sentences.

Example (2) <u>แม้</u>เขาไม่หล่อ<u>แต่</u>ใจของเขาหล่อ

သူမချောသော်လည်းသူ၏ စိတ်ထားလှသည်။

Although she is not beautiful, she is good-natured.

(www.dawrueng.com)

According to the website www.dekteen.com, conjunction is the word which joins the sentences.

Example (3) ตั้งแต่ตอนเช้ายายไปโรงพยาบาล

အဖွားသည်မနက်ကတည်းကဆေးရုံသို့သွားသည်။

My grandmother had gone to the hospital since this morning.

(www.dekteen.com)

According to the Myanmar Grammar Textbook - Volume (1), Chapters (2) and (4) - second edition published by Board of MyanmarSar, conjunction is the word which joins the sentences.

Example (1) မိုးကျ<u>သောအခါ</u>လယ်သမားတို့သည်လယ်တောသို့ဆင်းကြသည်။ The farmer went to the farm when it started raining.

Example (2) မောင်အောင်သည်ဖျားနေ<u>သော်လည်း</u>ကျောင်းတက်သည်။

Although he was ill, Mg Ag came to school.

Example (3) သူမနက်ကတည်းကရောက်နေသည်။

She is here since this morning.

Daw Su Su Khin (2018) conducte d a comparative study of compound verbs in Thai and Myanmar Languages.

Similarly, Daw Khin Hnin Lwin (2017) compared a comparative study of redundancyin Thai and Myanmar Languages.

There are many research papers comparing the different aspects of Thai and Myanmar Languages. In this research, the comparison between the conjunctions in Thai and Myanmar Language is presented.

Discussion

In this research, the use of conjunctions in Thai and Myanmar is compared and contrasted. Some sentence structure in Thai and Myanmar similarity has been found.

The same Structures of Conjunc	ction in Thai and Myanmar
--------------------------------	---------------------------

No.	Conjunction in Thai	Conjunction in Myanmar
1.	เพราะ	သောကြောင့်
2.	แล้ว	ฏ
3.	ตั้งแต่	ကတည်းက

Example (1) น้ำท่วม<u>เพราะ</u>ฝนตก

There's a flood because it has been raining heavily.

Example (2) เขาไปโรงภาพยนตร์<u>แล้ว</u>ดูหนัง

He went to the cinema and watched a movie.

Example (3) เขาเลว<u>ตั้งแต่</u>ต้นจนจบ

He was naughty since his childhood.

It can be observed that conjunctions in Thai sentences and Myanmar sentences mentioned above have the same structure conjunction such as ເພາງ ເ (သောကြောင့်) ແລ້ງ(၍) ທັ້ງແຕ່(ကတည်းက) are put in the middle of two sentences.

It is studied that some Thai Conjunctions are different Myanmar Conjunction in constructing sentences.

The Different Structures of Conjunction in Thai and Myanmar

No.	Conjunction in Thai	Conjunction in Myanmar
1.	เมื่อ	သောအခါ
2.	ไม่เพียงแต่ ด้วย แต่ยัง	သာမကလည်း
3.	แม้ แต่	သော်လည်း
4.	ถ้า ก็	လျှင်
5.	ขณะที่ด้วยก็	လျက်

Example (1) เมื่อพ่อกลับมาถึงบ้าน ฝนตก

အဖေအိမ်သို့ရောက်**သောအခါ**မိုးရွာသည်။

It started raining when Daddy got back home.

It is found out that Thai sentence and Myanmar sentence comprise of different positions of conjunctions. In Thai grammar, ເມື່າ conjunction is placed before the sentence. In Myanmar grammar, ເວລາສອງ conjunction is placed between two sentences.

Example (2) <u>ไม่เพียงแต่</u>ไปโดยรถเท่านั้น <u>แต่ยัง</u>ไปโดยรถไฟได้<u>ด้วย</u>

ကားနှင့်**သာမက**ရထားနှင့်**လည်း**သွားနိုင်သည်။

It can be reached not only by car but also by train.

In Thai sentence and Myanmar sentence mentioned above, it is observed that conjunctions have different position in a sentence. In Thai grammar, ไม่เพียงแต่.. แต่ยัง..ด้วย conjunction, If there is subject in the first sentence, ไม่เพียงแต่is placed just after the subject, แต่ยังis put beforethe second sentence and ด้วยis placed at the end of the sentence. In Myanmar grammar, သာမက..လည်း conjunction is observed to be placed between two sentences.

Example (3) <u>แม้</u>ฉันเรียนไม่เก่ง <u>แต่</u>ฉันจะพยายามทำให้สำเร็จจนได้

Although I am not clever, I have to finish it up.

The results showed that the place where conjunctions are used is not the same in a Thai sentence and a Myanmar sentence. In the Thai sentence, the part of the Thai Conjunction ແມ່ນ is placed at the beginning of the first sentence and the other part ແກ່ is placed at the beginning of the second sentence whereas the Myanmar Conjunction သော်လည်း is placed between the two Myanmar sentences.

Example (4) <u>ถ้า</u>เขามีความสุข ฉัน<u>ก็</u>ยินดีด้วย

If you are happy, I am happy.

In the above example as well, the place where the conjunction is seen is not the same in Thai and Myanmar sentences. In the case of Thai Conjunction $\mathring{\mathfrak{h}}$ is placed at the beginning of the first sentence and the other part $\mathring{\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}}$ is placed at the beginning of the second sentence. If there is subject in the second sentence, $\mathring{\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}}$ is placed just after the subject. In Myanmar case, however, \mathfrak{Al} is placed in the middle position.

Example (5) <u>ขณะที่</u>น้องชายอาบน้ำ น้องชาย<u>ก็</u>ร้องเพลง<u>ด้วย</u>

မောင်လေးသည်ရေချိုးလျက်သီချင်းဆိုနေသည်။

The younger brother is singing while he is having a bath.

In Thai sentence and Myanmar sentence mentioned above, it is observed that conjunctions have different position in a sentence. In Thai grammar, ขณะที่... ก็... ด้วย conjunction, ขณะที่ is placed at the beginning of the sentence, the other part ก็ is placed at thebeginning of the second sentence. If there is subject in the second sentence, ก็ is placed just after the subject and ด้วย is placed at the end of the sentence. In Myanmar grammar, വൃത conjunction is observed to be placed between two sentences.

Findings

The following table compares the eight kinds of conjunctions used in Thai and Myanmar.

No.	Conjunction in Thai	Conjunction in Myanmar
1.	เพราะ	သောကြောင့်
2.	เมื่อ	သောအခါ
3.	แล้ว	ฏ
4.	ตั้งแต่	ကတည်းက
5.	ไม่เพียงแต่ ด้วย แต่ยัง	သာမကလည်း
6.	แม้ แต่	သော်လည်း
7.	ถ้า ก็	လျှင်
8.	ขณะที่ด้วยก็	လျက်

- 1. ເพราະ, Thai Conjunction and သောကြောင့်, Myanmar Conjunction
- 1.1เพราะ (Thai Conjunction)
- Example (1) น้ำท่วม<u>เพราะ</u>ฝนตก

náam thûam phró fŏn tòk

There's a flood because it has been raining heavily.

(page-257/หลักภาษาไทย)

Example (2) นักเรียนมาโรงเรียนสาย<u>เพราะ</u>ฝนตกหนัก

nák rian maa rooŋ rian săay **phró** fŏn tòk nàk

The students are late because it is raining.

(www.sites.google.com)

Example (3) ฉันชอบเพลงนี้<u>เพราะ</u>น่าฟัง

chăn chôop phleen nii phró nâa fan

I like this song because it has good tunes.

(www.sites.google.com)

In this analysis, it is found out that the Thai Conjunction 'ເພາາະ' is placed at the middle of the sentence.

1.2 သောကြောင့် (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) မောင်ပုသည်စာကြိုးစား**သောကြောင့်**စာမေးပွဲအောင်သည်။

Maungpu passed the exam because he had studied hard.

(page-75, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) မိုးလေဝသကောင်း**သောကြောင့်** စပါးအထွက်တိုးသည်။

There has been an increase in rice production because the weather is favorable.

(page-75, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) သူသည်ရိုးသားဖြောင့်မတ်**သောကြောင့်** တစ်ရပ်ကွက်လုံးက သူ့ကိုချစ်ခင် လေးစားကြ၏။

He is liked by many people in the quarter because he is honest.

(page-244, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

The Myanmar Conjunction 'သောကြောင့်' is used to connect simple sentences. It can be placed between the two sentences. Therefore, the conjunction 'သောကြောင့်' is the one which combines two sentences.

- 2. เมื่อ, Thai Conjunction and ໝາສອါ, Myanmar Conjunction
- 2.1เมื่อ (Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) <u>เมื่อ</u>เราได้ยินเสียงระฆัง หมวยได้ออกจากโรงเรียนแล้ว

mia raw dâay yin sian rá khan mǔay dâay ?òɔk jàak roon rian lxxw When we heard the bell ring, the Chinese girl had already left the school.

(www.nectec.or.th.com)

Example (2) <u>เมื่อ</u>นาฬิกาตี ๑๑ ทีเขานอน

mia naa li kaa tii sip èt thii kháw noon

He went to sleep when it was 11:00.

(page-257,หลักภาษาไทย)

Example (3) <u>เมื่อ</u>พ่อกลับมาถึงบ้าน ฝนตก

mia phôo klàp maa thiŋ bâan fŏn tòk

It started raining when Daddy got back home.

(www.sites.google.com)

It is found out that the Thai Conjunction 'เมื่อ'is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

2.2ോജ്ചി (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) နွေရာသီ၌ကျောင်းပိတ်**သောအခါ**မောင်ပုသည်စက်ရုံ၌လုပ်အားပေသည်။ When the school closes in summer, Mg Pu volunteers at the factory. (page-76, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) အမေနံနက်စောစောဈေးသွား<u>သောအခါ</u>အဖေအိပ်နေသည်။

When my mother goes to the market in the early morning, my father is still sleeping.

(Page-78, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) ဆရာဝင်လာ**သောအခါ**ကျောင်းသားများမတ်တပ်ရပ်ကြသည်။

When the teacher comes into the class, all the students stand up.

(Page-244, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

The Myanmar Conjunction 'coopal' is used to connect the simple sentences. It is placed between the two sentences and so it is named as conjunction.

3.แล้ว, Thai Conjunction and **ฏ**์, Myanmar Conjunction

3.1แล้ว (Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) เขาไปโรงภาพยนตร<u>์แล้ว</u>ดูหนัง

kháw pay roon phâa phá yon láxw duu năn He went to the cinema and watched a movie.

(www.st.ac.th.com)

Example (2) พี่ไปต่างประเทศ<u>แล้ว</u>ไปหาหมอ

phii pay tàaŋ pràthêet <u>lxxw</u> pay hǎa mɔ́ɔ My brother went aboard and had a medical check-up.

(www.st.ac.th.com)

Example (3) พ่อไปร้านอาหารไทย<u>แล้ว</u>กินก๋วยเตี๋ยวน้ำ

phôo pay ráan ?aahaan <u>lxxw</u> kin kŭay tiaw náam

Father went to a Thai restaurant and ate Kway-Ti-Yo.

(www.st.ac.th.com)

It is found out that the Thai Conjunction 'แล้ว' is used between two sentences.

3.2 **၍** (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) မိုးလေဝသမှန်ကန်၍စပါးအထွက်တိုးသည်။

The weather is fine and there is an increase in rice production.

(Page-181, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) နွေဦးပေါက်ချိန်ဖြစ်ပါ၍သစ်ရွက်နုများထွက်စပြုနေပါပြီ။

It is spring and tender leaves are seen on the tree.

(Page-78, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) အမေသည်ဈေးသို့သွား၍ ငါးဝယ်သည်။

Mother went to the market and bought some fish.

(Page-26, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

The Myanmar Conjunction '၍' is used to combine two simple sentences. It is placed between the two sentences and so it is known as conjunction.

- 4. ຕັ້ງແຕ່, Thai Conjunction and ကတည်းက, Myanmar Conjunction
- 4.1ตั้งแต่ (Thai Conjunction)
- Example (1) ครอบครัวของเขาไปอยู่ต่างประเทศ<u>ตั้งแต่</u>เขาอายุ ๗ ปี

khrôop khrua khǒoŋ kháw pay yùu tàaŋ pràthêet <u>tâŋ txx</u> kháw ?aayú jèt pii

His family moved to a foreign country since he was seven.

(www.LESiTRON.com)

Example (2) ผมมาอยู่ในกรุงเทพฯ ตั้งแต่เดือนเมษาที่แล้วมา

phòm maa yùu nay krunthêep tân tàx dian mee săa thii lxxw ma

a

He was in Bangkok since last April.

(www.SEA.site'sdictionary.com)

Example (3) เขาเลว<u>ตั้งแต่</u>ต้นจนจบ

kháw leew tân txx tôn jon jòp

He was naughty since his childhood.

(www.SEA.site'sdictionary.com)

The Thai Conjunction 'ตั้งแต่' is also placed between the two sentences.

4.2 ကတည်းက (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) သူမနက်**ကတည်းက**ကျောင်းသွားသည်။

He has gone to school since the morning.

(Page-77, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) သူကမူလတန်း<u>က**တည်းက**</u>စာကြိုးစားသည်။

He has been working hard since he was in Primary school.

(Page-19, Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Vol-1, Chapters-2)

Example (3) သူမနေ့<u>က**တည်းက**</u>နေမကောင်းဖြစ်နေသည်။

She has been ill since yesterday.

(Page-45, Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Vol-1, Chapters-2)

The Myanmar Conjunction"**ကတည်းက**"is used to combine two simple sentences. It is placed between the two sentences and so it is known as conjunction.

- 5.1ไม่เพียงแต่...แต่ยัง...ด้วย (Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) <u>ไม่เพียงแต่</u>จะชนะการประกวดเท่านั้น <u>แต่</u>เธอยังชนะใจคนดู<u>ด้วย</u>

mây phian từx jà cháná kaan prakuàt thâw nán từx theo yan cháná jay khon duu dûay

She conquered not only the competition but also the audience's hearts.

(www.LEXiTRON.com)

Example (2) <u>ไม่เพียงแต่</u>ไปโดยรถเท่านั้น <u>แต่ยัง</u>ไปโดยรถไฟได้<u>ด้วย</u>

mây phiaŋ txx pay dooy rót thâw nán txx yaŋ pay dooy rótfay dâ ay dûay

It can be reached not only by car but also by train.

(www.gotoknow.org.com)

Example (3) น้ำ<u>ไม่เพียงแต่</u>มีความสวยงามเท่านั้น<u>แต่ยัง</u>เป็นแหล่งอาหารของสิ่งที่มีชีวิตบน โลก <u>ด้วย</u>

náam <u>mây phian txx</u> mii khwaam sŭay thâw nán <u>txx</u> yan pen lxx

Paahaan khoon sin thii mii chiiwit bon look dûay

Water not only has a natural beauty but also is a food resource for all the living things on the earth.

(www.gotoknow.org.com)

When the Thai Conjunction "ไม่เพียงแต่...แต่ยัง...ด้วย", is used, "ไม่เพียงแต่"is placed after the subject, "แต่ยัง" at the beginning of the second sentence and the last part "ด้วย" is placed at the end of the sentence.

5.2 သာမက ..လည်း (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) မောင်ပုသည်စာတော်သည်<u>သာမက</u> အားကစား <u>လည်း</u>တော်သည်။ Mg Pu is good both at studies and at sports.

(Page-76, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) သူသည်သရက်သီး<u>သာမက</u>လိမ္မော်သီး<u>လည်း</u>ကြိုက်သည်။ He likes both mango and orange.

(Page-20, Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Vol-1, Chapters-4)

Example (3) ဆိတ်ကလေးများမြက်စားနေကြသည် <u>သာမက</u>န္ဘားကလေးမျာ<u>းလ**ည်း**</u> မြက်စားနေကြသည်။

Both the goats and the cows eat grass.

(Page-42, Myanmar Grammar Textbook; Vol-1, Chapters-2)

The Myanmar Conjunction"മാണം.രാമ്:"is used to combine two simple sentences. It is placed between the two sentences and so it is known as conjunction.

6. ແນ້...ແກ່, Thai Conjunction and ໝາວົດວຸລະ, Myanmar Conjunction

6.1แม้...แต่ (Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) <u>แม้</u>ฉันเรียนไม่เก่ง <u>แต่</u>ฉันจะพยายามทำให้สำเร็จจนได้

<u>mxx</u> chăn rian mây kèŋ <u>txx</u> chăn jà phayaa yaam tham hây săm rét jon dâay

Although I am not clever, I have to finish it up.

(www.sites.google.com)

Example (2) <u>แม้</u>ฉันรู้ว่าเขาเป็นคนเก่ง<u>แต่</u>เขาควรปรึกษาผู้ใหญ่เสียก่อน

mxx chăn rúu wâa kháw pen khon kèŋ txx kháw khuan prik săa phûu yàay sia kòon

Although he is a clever man, he should consult the eldest first.

(www.sites.google.com)

Example (3) **แม้**เต้นจะกินมาก<u>แต่</u>เต้ก็ไม่อ้วน

mxx tên jà kin mâak txx tên kôo mây ?ûan

Although he eats a lot, he does not gain weight.

(www.nectec.or.th.com)

แม้...แต่ Thai Conjunction, 'แม้' is placed at the beginning of the sentence and 'แต่' is placed at the beginning of the second sentence.

6.2 သော်လည်း (မြန်မာဝါကျဆက်သမ္ဗန္ဓ)

Example (1) သူအမြန်ပြေးသွားသော်လည်းရထားမမီလိုက်ပါ။

Although he ran fast, he missed the train.

(Page-182, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) ယနေ့မိုးရွ<u>ာသော်လည်း</u>မောင်ကံကောင်းသည်ကျောင်းသို့သွားသည်။

Mg kan went to school although it was raining.

(Page-24, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) သူသည်အဆင်းလှ<u>သော်လည်း</u> အချင်းမလှရှာပေ။

Although he is good looking, he is not good-natured.

(Page-244, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

The Myanmar Conjunction"သော်လည်း"is used to combine two simple sentences. It is placed between the two sentences and so it is known as conjunction.

7. ຄ້າ ... ົ້າ, Thai Conjunction and ເພາຣ໌, Myanmar Conjunction

7.1ถ้า ...ก็ (Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) <u>ถ้า</u>เขามีความสุข ฉัน<u>ก็</u>ยินดีด้วย

<u>thâa</u> kháw mii khwaam sùk chăn <u>kôo</u> yin dii dûay If you are happy, I am happy.

(Page-257, หลักภาษาไทย)

Example (2) <u>ถ้า</u>ฝนตกฉัน<u>ก็</u>จะอาบน้ำ

thâa fŏn tòk chăn kôo jà ?òop náam

If it rains, I will shower in the rain.

(sites.google.com)

Example (3) <u>ถ้า</u>น้ำท่วมฉัน<u>ก็</u>ไม่ออกไปข้างนอกแล้ว

thâa náam thûam chăn kôo mây ?òok pay khâaŋ nôok lxxw I am not going out if there is the flood.

(sites.google.com)

It is found out that ถ้า ...ก็Thai Conjunction, ถ้าis used at the beginning of the sentences. However, if there is a subject in the second sentence, ก็ has to be placed after the subject.

7.2လျှင် (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) စာမေးပွဲအောင်လျှင်အတန်းတက်ရမည်။

If you pass the exam, you can join the class.

(Page-180, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) သာသမီးလိမ္မွာလျှင်မိဘစိတ်ချမ်းသာမည်။

If the children are well-behaved, the parents will be pleased.

(Page-246, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) သူတစ်ပါးပစ္စည်းကိုခိုး**လျှင်**အဖမ်းခံရလိမ့်မည်။

If you steal other's belongings, you will be punished.

(Page-246, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

- 'လျှင်' Myanmar Conjunction can join simple sentences, and can be placed between two sentences. Therefore, 'လျှင်' is used to join the sentences in order to show the limitations.
- 8. ขณะที่... ก็ ... ด้วย, Thai Conjunction and ญด์, Myanmar Conjunction
- 8.1ขณะที่... ก็ ... ด้วย(Thai Conjunction)

Example (1) <u>ขณะที่</u>น้องชายอาบน้ำ น้องชาย<u>ก็</u>ร้องเพลง<u>ด้วย</u>

khaná thíi nóon chaaay ?òop náam nóon chaaay kôo róon phlee n dûay

Younger brother is singing while he is having a bath.

(www.sites.google.com)

Example (2) <u>ขณะที่</u>พี่ขับรถอยู่ พี่<u>ก็</u>ร้องเพลง<u>ด้วย</u>

<u>khaná thíi</u> phíi khàp rót yùu phíi <u>kôo</u> róoŋ phleeŋ yùu <u>dûay</u> Older brother is singing while he is driving.

(www.sites.google.com)

Example (3) ขณะที่ผมกำลังรับประทานอาหารเย็น ผมก็ดูทีวีด้วย

khaná thii phom kam lan ráp prathaan ?aahaan yen phom kôo duu thii wii dûay

I am watching TV while having dinner.

(www.sites.google.com)

When the Thai Conjunction "ขณะที่... ก็ ... ด้วย", is used, "ขณะที่"is placed before the subject, "ก็" at the beginning of the second sentence and if there is a subject in the second sentence, ก็ has to be placed after the subject. The last part "ด้วย" is placed at the end of the sentence.

8.2လျက် (Myanmar Conjunction)

Example (1) တောသူလုံမေတို့သည်ရေအိုးကိုယ်စီရွက်**လျက်**ရွာလယ်ရေကန်မှပြန်လာ ကြသည်။

The village girl came back from the central lake carrying the pot each.

(Page-181, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (2) ညီမလေးသည်တီဗီကြည့် <u>လျက်</u>ထမင်းစားနေသည်။
The younger sister is having a meal watching TV.

(Page-181, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

Example (3) မိုးသည်တအုန်းအုန်းမြည်<u>လျက်</u>သည်းထန်စွာရွာနေသည်။ It is raining cat and dog.

(Page-247, Myanmar Grammar Textbook)

'လျက်' Myanmar Conjunction can join simple sentences. It can be placed in the middle of the two sentences. Therefore, 'လျက်' connects the sentences in order to show simultaneous actions.

Conclusion

Students who are studying Thai Language at the beginner level can benefit from reading this paper. They can realize the use of conjunctions in both Thai and Myanmar Languages while recognizing their position in sentences in both languages. The present study can also help the learners to construct the correct sentences and enhance their translation skills. Moreover, they can find it easily to understand the usage of the conjunctions in learning Thai Language. Although the present study showcased only 8 kinds of conjunctions, there are still some more conjunctions to be researched on.

References

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ ၊(၂၀၀၅)၊*မြန်မာသဒ္ဓါ* အဖွဲ့ ဦးစီးဌာန၊(ပ)အကြိမ်၊ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

กำชายทองหล่อ.(1997).หลักภาษาไทย,Bangkok,อมรการพิมพ์

,(Dawrueng Paluk, September 28(2014คำสำธานhttp://dawrueng.blogspot.com/ 2014/09/ blogpost 68.html?m=1>

ภาทิพ ศรีสุทธิ์, July 7(2005), คำสำธาน<www.st.ac.th/bhatips/7words.htm/>

นางสาว วสริศา บุญฤทธิ์, September 7 (2002), คำสำธานhttp://www.nectec.or.th/schoolned/library/create-web/10000/language/10000-7934.html

ศูนย์เทคโนโลยีอิเล็กทรอนิกส์และคอมพิวเตอร์แห่งชาติ, (1994), คำสำธานhttp://www.lexitron.nectec.or.th/2009 -1 >

พี่เพชร,(January 17(2014 ,คำสำธาน http://www.dekteen.com/สรูปภาษาไทยคำสันธาน-.html/