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Nominal headlines in Thai Dailies

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1. Introduction

This study is concerned with the Nominal Headlines in Thai Dailies of different papers from January - December 2014, 12 months in total of Thailand. Different headlines from 3 popular news press publishers namely Thairath (TR), Mathichon (MC), and Khomchadluek (KLE) were randomly selected and indexed for ready reference. From these newspapers all news headlines items, i.e. politics, economics, criminality, education, sports, culture, society, agriculture and entertainment were index.

Nominal headlines of Thai dailies deal with noun or an equivalence that performing the action as a noun such as 1. Abstract Noun, 2. Agent Noun, 3. Collective Noun, 4. Common Noun, 5. Compound Noun, 6. Material Noun, 7. Pronoun and 8. Proper Noun all of them, it might be a singular or plural and countable or uncountable one in the sentence. The function that nominal headlines can have in a sentence when composing or analyzing nominal headlines in Thai dailies, it is critically important that every nouns can be identified based on its function.

The following is a partial list of the main grammatical functions that nominal headlines can have within the sentences as *subject of verb, object of verb, subjective complement, object of preposition, possessive case* and *adjectival noun.*

The forms and functions of each types of nominal headlines are discussed as below;

2. Abstract Noun

A noun that is abstract is an aspect, concept, idea, experience, state of being, trait, quality, feeling, or other entity that cannot be experienced with the five senses.

Prep.	Obj.
Sòo	*ìt sà rà pâap*
To	freedom

TR: 24-09-2014}

Jeng Dok Jik was released to freedom from controlling in jail.
The abstract noun /*ìt sà rà pâap*/ [freedom] is the objective of a preposition /*sòo*/ [to] in this headline.

V	Adj.	N
Sàngsòp	*gohng*	*kâao*
order to examine	corruption	rice

{KLE: 06-06-2014}

The National Anti-Corruption Commission ordered to examine for rice corruption.
The abstract noun /*gohng*/ [corruption] is the adjectival noun to determine a word /*kâao*/ [rice] in this headline.

3. Agent Noun

An agent noun is a word that identifies a person's occupation or profession, place of origin or residence, or other association, or a device that performs a task.

V	Obj.	
Ying	*naai nâa káa máai*	*dàp*
Shoot	wooden broker	die

{MC: 11-02-2014}

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Murderer shot a wooden broker dead.
The agent noun /*nâa káa máai*/ [wooden broker] is a direct object of a verb /*ying*/ [shot] in this headline.

S		V	
pôo jàt gaan kon do	*lák*	*náp*	*láan*
Condominium manager	steal	about	million

{TR: 03-04-2014}

A condominium manager stolen money from company about million baht.
The agent noun /*pôo jàt gaan kon doh*/ [condominium manager] is the subject of a verb /*lák*/ [stolen] in this headline.

4. Collective Noun
Collective noun is the unique class of nouns denotes a group of people, animals, objects, or concepts or ideas as a single entity.

V	Obj.				
Ying	*kà buan kor bpor tor.*	*Dàp*	*nèung*	*jèp*	*sèe*
Shoot	CDRCM	die	one	injure	four

{MC: 02-04-2014}

Men shot the Council for Democratic Reform under Constitutional Monarchy's people one person died and four people got injured.
The collective noun /*kà buan kor bpor tor.*/ [the Council for Democratic Reform under Constitutional Monarchy's people] is a direct object of the verb /*ying*/ [shot] in this headline.

S	V	
gor gor dtor.	*Lui*	*lêuak dtâng*
ECT	hold	election

{KLE: 04-01-2014}

Election Commission of Thailand is going to hold an election.
The collective noun /*gor gor dtor.*/ [Election Commission of Thailand] is a subject of the verb /*lui*/ [is going to hold] in this headline.

5. Common Noun
Common noun is used to name general persons, animals, places, things or ideas. Common noun also can occur in the nominal headlines very frequently often used.

S	Scomp
tá hăan	*hee rôh*
military	hero

{TR: 05-07-2014}

Militaries became the hero.
The common noun /*hee rôh*/ [hero] is a subjective complement of the common noun /*tá hăan*/ [militaries] in this headline.

S	V	Obj.	
ling bpàa	*lâi gàt*	*chaao bâan*	*dèk*
forest monkey	chase to bite	villager	child

{MC: 01-01-2014}

Forest monkeys chased to bite the villagers and children.
The common noun /*ling bpàa*/ [forest monkey] is a subject of the verb /*lâi gàt*/ [chased to bite] and the common nouns /*chaao bâan dèk*/[villagers and children] are the direct object of the verb /*lâi gàt*/ [chased to bite] in this headline.

6. Compound Noun
A compound noun contains two or more words which join together to make a single noun. Words are hyphenated or separate words that go together by meaning.

V	Obj.		
ying	*nák sèuk săa - wít sà wá dàp*		
shoot	student	engineering	die

{TR: 09-04-2014}

Murderer shot an engineering student dead.
The compound noun /*nák sèuk săa-wít sà wá* / [engineering student] is an object of the verb /*ying*/[shot] in this headline.

S	V		
"gaa fae - boh raan "	*bpràp*	*trayn*	*mài*
Coffee ancient	change	trend	new

{MC: 09-02-2014}

Ancient coffee dealers changed a product upgrading to new trend.
The compound noun /*gaa fae - bohm raan*/ [ancient coffee] is a subject of the verb /*bpràp*/ [changed] in this headline.

7. Material Noun

Material noun is the name of a material or a substance or an ingredient of an alloy also often used within the sentence in nominal headlines.

S	V	Obj.		
nát oh rót	*lôp káa*	*ai*		
Nut Orot	hide to sell	methamphetamine		

{TR: 06-07-2014}

Nut Orot hided to sell the methamphetamines.

The material noun /*ai*/ [methamphetamines] is a direct object of the verb /*lôp káa*/ [hided to sell] in this headline.

S	V	Obj.		
Bayn	*chon*	*jàk gà yaan yon*	*săao*	*dàp*
Benz	crash	motorcycle	lady	kill

{MC: 04-11-2014}

Benz crashed motorcycle killing a lady.

The material noun /*bayn*/ [Benz] is a subject of the verb /*chon*/ [crashed] and the material noun /*jàk gà yaan yon*/ [motorcycle] is an object of the verb /*chon*/ [crashed] in this headline.

8. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Pronoun also can occur in the nominal headlines often used.

N	Adj.						
dtâng bpâo	*sàp daa*	*née*	*hlerm*	*kŏr keun*	*hâa*	*jùt*	*săm kan*
aim	week	this	Chalerm	need back	5	piont	important

{TR: 17-02-2014}

The aim of this week! 'Chalerm needed backing of five 5 important points.

The Demonstrative pronoun /*née*/ [this] is the adjectival noun to determine a noun /*sàp daa*/ [week].

S	V		
Pŏm	*yòo*	*mâi*	*naan*
I	am	not	long time

{KLE: 14-06-2014}

Prayuth Chan -O-Cha said I will be a prime minister not for long time.

The first personal pronoun /*pŏm*/ [I] is the subject of the verb /*yòo*/ [will be].

9. Proper Noun

A noun belonging to the class of words used as names for unique individuals, events, or places also called proper name.

pŏn	*chat*	*mai*	*pôr*	*máek wayn*
result	obvious	Mike	father	Maxwell

{TR: 20-08-2014}

The obvious result of DNA proving that Mike is father of Maxwell.

This headline is the possessive case is used to show ownership of the proper noun /*mai*/ [Mike is an actor and also Maxwell's father] that possessing the proper noun word /*máek wayn*/ [Maxwell] by the term /*pôr máek wayn*/ [Maxwell is Mike's son]

S	V	
Bpoo	*pón*	*naa yók*
Yingluck	resign out	Prime Minister

{KLE: 08-05-2014}

Prime Minister Yingluck Chinawat resigned out from her position.

The proper noun /*bpoo*/ [Prime Minister Yingluck Chinawat of Thailand] is a subject of the verb /*pón*/ [resigned out] in this headline.

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