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Verbal headlines in Thai dailies

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Abstract

This study is concerned with the Verbal 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.

Keywords: Politics, economics, criminality, education, sports, culture, society, agriculture, entertainment

1. Introduction

Verbal headline contains a verb in one of the following forms: 1. Transitive Verb, 2. Intransitive Verb, 3. Imperative Verb and 4. Negative Verb. These are the four different types of verbal headlines of Thai dailies.

The purpose of this endeavor is to explore the main grammatical functions that verbal headlines can have within the sentences as *finite verb* and *helping verb* that occurred in the headlines of Thai dailies as a nature.

Verbal headlines are also classified according to function as:

Form	Function
1. Transitive Verb	} Finite verb
2. Intransitive Verb	
2. Imperative Verb	} Helping verb/Auxiliary verb
4. Negative Verb	

2. Transitive Verb

A transitive verb in headlines of Thai dailies is functional as finite verb that always has a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb is called the direct object.

V	Obj
2.1 <i>ying</i> shoot	<i>bâan aa jaan sôm sàk</i> Associate Professor Somsak Cheimthirasakul's house {TR: 12-02-2014}

A man shot to Associate Professor Somsak Cheimthirasakul's house.

The transitive verb */ying/* [shot] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object */bâan aa jaan sôm sàk/* [Associate Professor Somsak Cheimthirasakul's house]

S	V	Obj.			
2.2 <i>tá hãan praan</i> soldier	<i>sà dtì dtàek</i> nervous	<i>kâa</i> kill	<i>pôr bor.</i> boss	<i>Kaa</i> in	<i>tãan</i> camp
			{TR: 16-05-2014}		

A nervous soldier killed his boss in army camp.

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The transitive verb /*kâa*/ [killed] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*pôo bang káp ban chaal*/ [boss]

	V		Obj	
2.3	<i>lók</i>	<i>ngiáp</i>	<i>won ra jàyt</i>	
	lock	silently	Worajet	
			{TR: 18-06-2014}	

Army silently locked Worajet

The transitive verb /*lók*/ [locked] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*wor rá jàyt*/ [Prof. Worajet] serve as a direct object.

	V		Obj			
2.4	<i>taeng</i>	<i>săao</i>	<i>bik see</i>	<i>rôr râe</i>	<i>síp èt</i>	<i>plăe</i>
	Stab	lady	Big C	injury	eleven	lesion
						{TR: 11-08-2014}

Two men stabbed to a Big C lady worker got eleven lesions injury.

The transitive verb /*taeng*/ [stabbed] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*săao bik see*/ [Big C lady worker]

	S		V		Obj	
2.5	<i>jôh</i>	<i>kón</i>	<i>túp</i>	<i>gà lôhk tâo gâe</i>	<i>dâp</i>	
	teenager	hammer	hit	old rich man head	dead	
						{TR: 24-09-2014}

Teenagers hit the old rich man head dead by the hammer.

The transitive verb /*túp*/ [hit] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*gà lôhk tâo gâe*/ [the old rich man head]

	V		Obj
2.6	<i>jâp</i>	<i>gâat gor bpor bpor sôr.</i>	
	Catch	People's Democratic Reform Committee's security guard	
		{MC: 14-02-2014}	

Police caught a People's Democratic Reform Committee's security guard

The transitive verb /*jâp*/ [caught] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*gâat gor bpor bpor sôr.*/ [People's Democratic Reform Committee's security guard].

	S		V		Obj
2.7	<i>lŭang pôr koon</i>	<i>póp</i>	<i>sít yaa nú sít</i>		
	Luang Phor Koon	meet	follower		
			{MC: 15-02-2014}		

Luang Phor Koon met his followers.

The transitive verb /*póp*/ [met] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*sít yaa nú sít*/ [followers]

	S		V		Obj
2.8	<i>dtam rŭat. sãan kaam</i>	<i>rúap</i>	<i>gáeng lák jàk gà yaan yon</i>		
	Sarakarm's police	arrest	a stolen motorcycle gang		
			{MC: 18-02-2014}		

Sarakarm's police arrested a stolen motorcycle gang.

The transitive verb /*rúap*/ [arrested] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*gáeng lák jàk gà yaan yon*/ [a stolen motorcycle gang].

	V		Obj
2.9	<i>kâa</i>	<i>kâet chia dtó sà núk gêr</i>	
	Kill	snooker cashier	
		{MC: 21-02-2014}	

Murderers killed the snooker cashier.

The transitive verb /*kâa*/ [killed] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*kâet chia dtó sà núk gêr*/ [the snooker cashier].

	V		Obj		
2.10	<i>jâp</i>	<i>a dèet gam nan</i>	<i>kôn</i>	<i>mái têuán</i>	
	Arrest	ex-village headman	transport	illegal logging	
				{MC: 17-05-2014}	

Police arrested an ex-village headman transporting illegal logging.

The transitive verb /*jâp*/ [arrested] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*a dèet gam nan*/ [an ex-village headman].

	V		Obj	
2.11	<i>jŭang</i>	<i>dèk tay ká noh grung tâyp</i>	<i>dâp</i>	
	stab	Technology Krungtep student	dead	
			{MC: 14-09-2014}	

A group of men stabbed Technology Krungtep student dead.

The transitive verb /*jŭang*/ [stabbed] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object /*dèk tay ká noh grung tâyp*/ [Technology Krungtep student].

	S		V		Obj	
2.12	<i>yaang dtái</i>		<i>yêun</i>		<i>nǎng sêu</i>	<i>hâi</i>
	Rubber south		send		letter	to
						<i>rát tà baan</i>
						government
					{MC: 20-12-2014}	

Southern Rubber farmers sent the complaint letter to government.

The transitive verb */yêun/* [sent] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object */nǎng sêu/* [complaint letter].

	V		Obj		
2.13	<i>yíng</i>		<i>nák sèuk sǎa</i>		<i>râat chá pát</i>
	Shoot		student		Rachabath
					dead
					{KLE: 01-01-2014}

A man shot the Rachabath University student dead.

The transitive verb */yíng/* [shot] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object */nák sèuk sǎa râat chá pát/* [Rachabath university student].

	V		Obj	
2.14	<i>róo</i>		<i>dtua meu kaa bom</i>	<i>yá laa</i>
	Know		the car bomb people	Yala
				{KLE: 09-04-2014}

Police knew the car bomb people in Yala province.

The transitive verb */róo/* [knew] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object */dtua meu kaa bom/* [the car bomb people]

	S		V		Obj	
2.15	<i>sǒng wai rún</i>		<i>yíng</i>		<i>kroo wai gà sǎan</i>	<i>dàp</i>
	two guy		shoot		old teacher	dead
						{KLE: 16-06-2014}

Two guys shot an old teacher dead.

The transitive verb */yíng/* [shot] is functional as finite verb that receives the action by the direct object */kroo wai gà sǎan/* [an old teacher]

3. Intransitive Verb

Intransitive verb in headline is functional as finite verb but unlike transitive verb, it does not have an object receiving the action. In other words, it is not done to someone or something. It only involves the subject.

	S		V		Comp
3.1	<i>chaao naa</i>		<i>chók dtaai</i>		<i>kríat nêe kâao</i>
	Farmer		shock dead		debt rice strain
					{TR: 08-02-2014}

Farmer was shocked dead because of debt rice strain.

The intransitive verb */chók dtaai/* [was shocked dead] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject */chaao naa/* [farmers] and following by the complement */kríat nêe kâao/* [because debt rice strain].

	S		V		Comp
3.2	<i>âm – nát</i>		<i>chêun mêun</i>		<i>wí waa</i>
	Um and Nut		happily		marry
					<i>síp sèe may sǎa yon</i>
					14 April
					{TR: 05-04-2014}

Happily, Um and Nut are going to marry next 14 April.

The intransitive verb */wí waa/* [are going to marry] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject */âm-nát/* [Um and Nut] and following by the complement */síp sèe may sǎa yon/* [next 14 April]

	S		V		Comp
3.3	<i>bpoo</i>		<i>lòp bpai</i>		<i>něua</i>
	Yingluk		escape		North
					<i>gaan meuang</i>
					politics
					<i>rón</i>
					hot
					{TR: 06-04-2014}

Yingluk escaped to North because of hot politics.

The intransitive verb */lòp bpai/* [escaped] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject */bpoo/* [Yingluk] and following by the complement */něua gaan meuang rón/* [to North because hot politics.]

	S		V		Comp
3.4	<i>bin</i>		<i>dtòk</i>		<i>glaang</i>
	Plane		fall down		inside
					<i>bpàa</i>
					forest
					{TR: 18-05-2014}

Plane fell down inside the forest.

The intransitive verb */dtòk/* [fell down] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject */bin/* [Plane] and following by the complement */glaang bpàa/* [inside the forest]

	S		V		Comp
3.5	<i>boh íng maa lay sia</i>		<i>rúang</i>		<i>èek láew</i>
	Boeing Malaysia		fall down		again
					{TR: 18-07-2014}

Boeing Malaysia fell down again.

The intransitive verb /*rúang*/ [fell down] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*boh íng maa lay sia*/ [Boeing Malaysia] and following by the complement /*èek láew*/ [again]

	S	V	Comp	
3.6	<i>túa lôhk</i> World	<i>chà long</i> celebrate	<i>bpee mài</i> New Year	<i>kéuk kák</i> bustlingly
			{MC: 02-01-2014}	

People around the world celebrated for New Year bustlingly.

The intransitive verb /*chà lóng*/ [celebrated] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*túa lôhk*/ [People around the world] and following by the complement /*bpee mài kéuk kák*/ [for New Year bustlingly]

	S	V	Comp		
3.7	<i>bâng fai</i> Rocket	<i>rà bèrt</i> bomb	<i>nai</i> inside	<i>bâan</i> house	<i>wít wôt</i> almost fire
			{MC: 17-02-2014}		

Rocket bombed inside the house almost fired.

The intransitive verb /*rà bèrt*/ [bombed] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*bâng fai*/ [rocket] and following by the complement /*nai bâan wít wôt*/ [inside the house almost fired]

	S	V	Comp	
3.8	<i>góf</i> Golf	<i>chà long</i> celebrate	<i>sôm rôt</i> marriage	<i>chêun mêun</i> solemnized
			{MC: 10-03-2014}	

Mr. Golf celebrated for his marriage solemnized.

The intransitive verb /*chà lóng*/ [celebrated] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*góf*/ [Golf is the actor's name] and following by the complement /*sôm rôt chêun mêun*/ [for his marriage solemnized]

	S	V	Comp
3.9	<i>a dèet - prá ní gon</i> Ex- monk Nikorn		<i>sǎa chee wít láew</i> passed away
			{MC: 15-09-2014}

Ex- monk Nikorn passed away

The intransitive verb /*sǎa chee wít láew*/ [passed away] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*a dèet-prá ní gon*/ [Ex - monk Nikorn].

	V	Comp	
3.10	<i>sôo</i> Fight	<i>jon</i> until	<i>naa tee sùt tái</i> minute last
			{KLE: 25-02-2014}

Yingluk is going to fight until the last minute.

The intransitive verb /*sôo*/ [is going to fight] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /omitted/ [Yingluk] and following by the complement /*jon naa tee sùt tái*/ [until the last minute]

	S	V	Comp
3.11	<i>rôht máep</i> road map`	<i>lôm</i> collapse	
			{KLE: 17-03-2014}

Road map collapsed

The intransitive verb /*lôm*/ [was collapsed] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*rôht máep*/ [road map]

	S	V	Comp
3.12	<i>sù táip</i> Suthep	<i>dern</i> walk	<i>sù kũm wít</i> Sukhumwith
			{KLE: 10-02-2014}

Suthep walked around Sukhumwith road.

The intransitive verb /*dern*/ [walked] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*sù táip*/ [Suthep] and following by the complement /*sù kũm wít*/ [around Sukhumwith road]

	S	V	Comp
3.13	<i>jay nêe - ay</i> Jeny-Ay	<i>yàa láew</i> divorced	
			{KLE: 29-07-2014}

Jeny and Ay already got divorced

The intransitive verb /*yàa láew*/ [got divorced] is functional as finite verb that is used in describing an action of the subject /*jay nêe - ay*/ [Jeny and Ay]

4. Imperative Verb

Imperative verb in headline is to function as a helping verb that comes before the main verb but often referred to as commands, the imperative mood also occurs in headline that express the following situations: Give commands, Make requests, Grant or deny permission, Make offers, Apologize and Well-wishing or any other kind of exhortation.

		V		
4.1	' <i>bpo</i> '	<i>kõr</i>	<i>hái</i>	<i>bpor bpor chor hẽn jai</i>

Yingluk ask for give ONACC sympathy
 {TR: 31-03-2014}

Yingluk asked for giving a sympathy from Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission. The imperative verb /*kõr*/ [asked for] is used to help the main verb /*hâi*/ [give] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*kõr hâi*/ [asked for giving].

4.2 *naa naa châat beep* *râyng keun* *bpor chor dtor.*
 International force give back democracy
 {TR: 24-05-2014}

International countries forced to give back democracy from the army government to Thai people. The imperative verb /*bèep*/ [force] is used to help the main verb /*râyng keun*/ [give back] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*bèep râyng keun* / [forced to give back].

4.3 ‘*sua-rây*’ *hâam* *dtè* *gâo* *nát*
 Suarez do not play nine match
 {TR: 27-06-2014}

Do not play nine matches for Suarez. The imperative verb /*hâam*/ [do not] is used to help the main verb /*dtè*/ [play] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*hâam dtè*/ [do not play]

4.4 *põr bor dtor ror* *sang* *lâa* *bayn tâa saai*
 Commissioner General command chase Benz Thasai
 {TR: 17-11-2014}

Commissioner General commanded to chase Benz Thasai. The imperative verb /*sàng*/ [command] is used to help the main verb /*lâa*/ [chase] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*sàng lâa*/ [commanded to chase]

4.5 *nâe* *bpràap* *gohng* *ao* *rát tà mon dtree* *dtit* *kúk*
 suggest suppress corruption bring minister to jail
 {TR: 02-12-2014}

People suggested to suppress the corruption and brought corrupted minister to jail. The imperative verb /*nâe*/ [suggest] is used to help the main verb /*bpràap*/ [suppress] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*nâe bpràap*/ [suggested to suppress]

4.6 *rát tà baan* *dtông* *ráp pít chop* *tâa* *mee* *dtaii*
 Government has to respond if have die
 {MC: 08-01-2014}

The government has to respond if people died. The imperative verb /*dtông*/ [has to] is used to help the main verb /*ráp pít chop*/ [respond] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*dtông ráp pít chop*/ [has to respond]

4.7 *win jâk gà yaan yon* *hâam* *gòhng* *raa kaa*
 motorcycle taxi do not charge more fare
 {MC: 15-01-2014}

Do not motorcycle taxi charge more fare. The imperative verb /*hâam*/ [do not] is used to help the main verb /*gòhng*/ [charge more] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*hâam gòhng*/ [do not charge more]

4.8 *bang bpaá gee* *ay yañ yaa* *kòo* *kâa* *bpà lát* *ná kon sěe*
 Muslim Pakistanis drugs agency threaten kill deputy Nakornsri
 {MC: 18-03-2014}

Muslim Pakistanis drugs agency threaten to kill a Nakornsri Thammarat Deputy Governor. The imperative verb /*kòo*/ [threaten] is used to help the main verb /*kâa*/ [kill] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*kòo kâa*/ [threaten to kill].

4.9 *naa yók*’ *sang* *râyng* *sohn nîng* *gà sây*
 PM command hurry zoning agriculture
 {MC: 20-03-2014}

The Prime Minister commanded to minister to hurry to zoning for agriculture. The imperative verb /*sàng*/ [command] is used to help the main verb /*râyng*/ [hurry] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /*sàng râyng*/ [commanded to hurry].

4.10 *grom kúk* *sang* *sòp* *nák tôht* *took* *sóm*
 DC command examine prisoner were beaten
 {MC: 08-05-2014}

Department of Correction commanded to examine the Warden about the prisoners who were beaten.

The imperative verb /sàng/ [command] is used to help the main verb /sòp/ [examine] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /sàng sòp/ [commanded to examine]

	V		
4.11	<i>yàa</i>	<i>beep</i>	<i>tá hǎan</i>
	do not	force	army
			{KLE: 10-01-2014}

Do not force the army.

The imperative verb /yàa/ [do not] is used to help the main verb /beep/ [force] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /yàa beep/ [do not force]

	V			
4.12	<i>yàa</i>	<i>chái</i>	<i>gòt mǎai</i>	<i>hâm hàn</i>
	do not	use	law	destroy
				{KLE: 14-03-2014}

Do not use the law to destroy others

The imperative verb /yàa/ [do not] is used to help the main verb /chái/ [use] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /yàa chái/ [do not use]

	V			
4.13	<i>bpoo</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>chêuat</i>	<i>goh dtêe</i>
	Yingluk	command	punish	Koti
				{KLE: 10-04-2014}

Prime Minister Yingluk Chinnawat commanded to punish Mr. Koti.

The imperative verb /sàng/ [command] is used to help the main verb /chêuat/ [punish] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /sàng chêuat/ [commanded to punish]

	V		
4.14	<i>sàng</i>	<i>sà yòp</i>	<i>glùm dtâan</i>
	Command	stop	opposite
			{KLE: 08-11-2014}

A Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Army commanded to stop the opposite government

The imperative verb /sàng/ [command] is used to help the main verb /sà yòp/ [stop] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /sàng sà yòp/ [commanded to stop]

	V				
4.15	<i>sàng</i>	<i>bpit</i>	<i>chaai daen</i>	<i>lâa</i>	<i>sia jòh</i>
	Command	close	bordering	chase	Sia Jo
					{KLE: 11-10-2014}

Prime Minister commanded closure of bordering check point to chase Sia Jo

The imperative verb /sàng/ [command] is used to help the main verb /bpit/ [close] in this headline by extending the meaning of the verb as /sàng bpit/ [commanded to close].

5. Negative Verb

A negative verb is the term of negative marker /mâi/ [not] functional as helping verb that is used in language of headlines of Thai dailies to form the negative of a verb made by putting negative marker in front of the verb it negates, Semantically, /mâi/ [not] contains only grammatical meaning of negation in which meaning cannot be clearly understood without a following verb which contains lexical meaning as shown in the following examples;

	V					
5.1	<i>bàt bpaá dtêe lít</i>	<i>song</i>	<i>pâak dtâi</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>tan</i>	
	party list card	send	southern part	not	in time	
						{TR: 02-02-2014}

Party list cards send to southern part may not be received in time.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /mâi/ [not] in front of the verb /tan/ [in time] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /mâi tan/ [not in time].

	V			
5.2	<i>gor gor dtor</i>	<i>yang</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>long dtua</i>
	ECT	yet	not	fix
				{TR: 07-02-2014}

Election Commission of Thailand is not fixed yet.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /mâi/ [not] in front of the verb /long dtua/ [fix] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /mâi long dtua/ [is not fixed].

	V			
5.3	<i>hàe wâi</i>	<i>yan dtrà`</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>pit</i>
	Worshipping	Yanta	not	mistake
				{TR: 26-04-2014}

People worshipping Yanta is not mistake.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*pìt*/ [mistake] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi pìt*/ [is not mistake].

	V			
5.4	<i>bua kăao</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>chók</i>	<i>dtòr</i>
	Buawkharw	not	fight	next
	{TR: 13-10-2014}			

Buawkharw did not fight for next round.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [did not] in front of the verb /*chók*/ [fight] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi chók*/ [did not fight].

	V					
5.5	<i>kor chor gor</i>		<i>long má dtì</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>sâang</i>	<i>mâe wong</i>
	expert committee		voting	not	construct	Maewong
	{TR: 21-11-2014}					

The Expert Committees completed voting will not construct Maewong Dam

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*sâang*/ [construct] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi sâang*/ [will not construct].

	V						
5.6	<i>ploh</i>	<i>chée</i>	<i>kon grung</i>	<i>bpàet sîp bper sen</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>rúam</i>	<i>chat daao</i>
	poll	point	Bangkok people	80%	not	join	shut down
	{MC: 18-01-2014}						

Poll is pointing out Bangkok people will not join for shut down.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*rúam*/ [join] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi rúam*/ [will not join].

	V				
5.7	<i>" pút tá ìt sà rà</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>ráp</i>	<i>kôr hàa</i>	<i>gà bòt</i>
	Phuttha Issara	not	accept	convicted	rebel
	{MC: 14-03-2014}				

Phuttha Issara did not accept the rebel convicted.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*ráp*/ [accept] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi ráp*/ [did not accept].

	V				
5.8	<i>tòok</i>	<i>fáa pàa</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>rá kaai</i>	<i>pǐw</i>
	Get	lightning	not	irritate	skin
	{MC: 05-05-2014}				

A man got a lightning but not irritation on skin.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*rá kaai*/ [irritating] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi rá kaai*/ [not irritating].

	V				
5.9	<i>săan</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>hâi</i>	<i>bprà gan</i>	<i>" saem dîn - pí chít "</i>
	Court	not	allow	insurance	Samdin - Phichit
	{MC: 10-05-2014}				

The court did not allow insurance to Mr. Samdin and Mr. Phichit.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*hâi*/ [allow] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi hâi*/ [did not allow].

	V				
5.10	<i>meuang kon</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>ao</i>	<i>pôo wâa</i>	<i>sêua daeng</i>
	Nakornsrihamrat	not	want	governor	red shirt
	{MC: 21-09-2014}				

Nakornsrihamrat's people did not want a red shirt governor.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*ao*/ [want] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi ao*/ [did not want].

	V		
5.11	<i>rohng sěe</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>bpłòì gôo</i>
	Mill	not	give loan
	{KLE: 08-02-2014}		

Mill owners did not give loan to farmers.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [did not] in front of the verb /*bpłòì*/ [give loan] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi bpłòì gôo*/ [did not give loan].

	V			
5.12	<i>bpor-bpor-chor</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>sôn</i>	<i>kòm kòo</i>
	NACC	not	worry	intimidation
	{KLE: 25-03-2014}			

The National Anti-Corruption Commission did not worry about an intimidation.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*sôn*/ [worry] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi sôn*/ [did not worry].

			V	
5.13	<i>kor sǒr chor.</i>	<i>Mâi</i>	<i>bpìt gân</i>	<i>sèu</i>
	NCPO	not	block	media
			{KLE: 28-06-2014}	

The National Council for Peace and Order did not block the media.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*bpìt gân*/ [block] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi bpìt gân*/ [did not block].

			V	
5.14	<i>bprà pát</i>	<i>lân</i>	<i>mâi</i>	<i>òk</i>
	Prapat	declare	not	resign
			{KLE: 10-07-2014}	

Prapat Chongsa-nguan declared that he will not resign from the Governor of the State Railway of Thailand.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*òk*/ [resign out] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi òk*/ [will not resign].

			V	
5.15	<i>mâi</i>	<i>lêrk</i>	<i>ai yá gaan sèuk</i>	
	Not	stop	martial law	
			{KLE: 06-09-2014}	

PM. Prayut said will not stop the martial law.

The negative verb is made by putting negative marker /*mâi*/ [not] in front of the verb /*lêrk*/ [stop] in this headline for making the meaning of the verb in negative as /*mâi lêrk*/ [will not stop].

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