



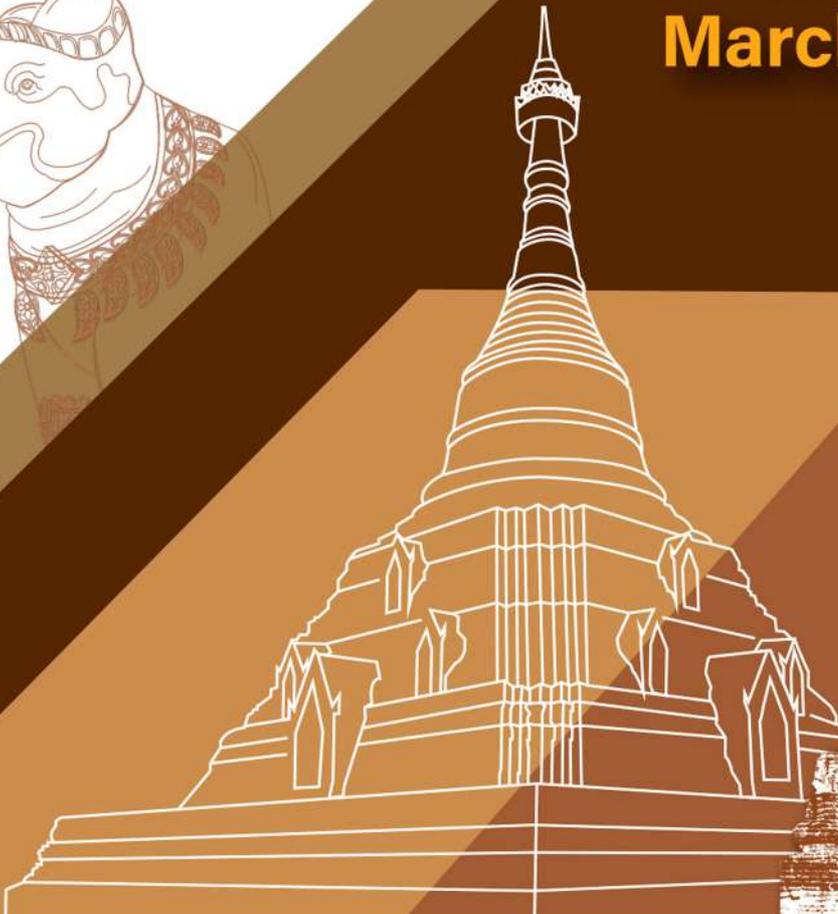
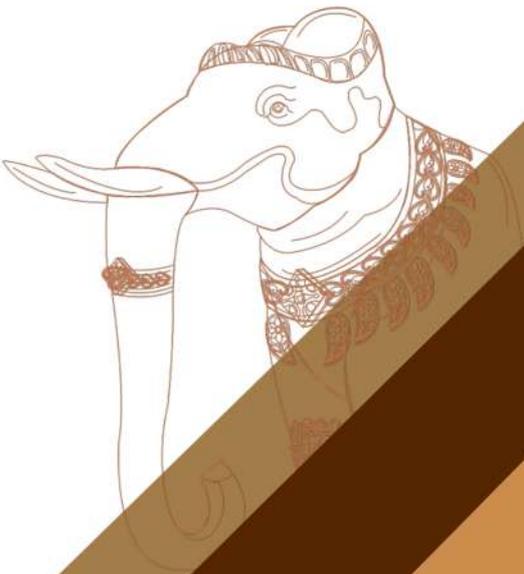
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The local language of the Phran Kratai city Kamphaeng Phet Province

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Introduction

Language is a culture between humans and humans, and there is nothing that makes humans feel better than language. Language is therefore a means of communication between people in their home country or country of residence. Especially the local language is classified as a language that is unique or popular in that locality. Articles about the local language of Phran Kratai City Kamphaeng Phet Province Focus on the study of the local Phran Kratai language. According to legend, it is said that the hunters came to explore the route to build the outpost of Sukhothai. One day while he was resting, the hunter found a very beautiful golden rabbit in front of a cave and disappeared into the cave. The hunter then prostrated to Phra Ruang to acknowledge and volunteered to catch the rabbit and made several attempts to catch it but was unsuccessful. Therefore built a permanent house in front of the cave to wait to catch rabbits. Many years later, more and more immigrants came to become villages. The villagers therefore named the village as "Ban Phran Kratai" was established as the first district in 1895. Phran Kratai dialect is the language used to communicate since the primitive community that came to colonize the construction of Phran Kratai country. In which the said people use the language spoken in the central Thai language (Ratchadaporn Rakchon, 2007, page 3) Has classified Thai into 4 groups, namely Northern Thai, Central Thai, Northeastern Thai and southern Thai, but the central Thai dialect has a slight twist. The distinguishing feature of the Phran Kratai Thai dialect is the use of the tonal tone and the majestic tone to change to a rising tone. The terrain will not influence the local language of the hunter-gatherer, because the language of the hunter-gatherer will spread out like kinship. The objective of this article is to 1) study the areas that use the Phran Kratai dialect, 2) study the principles of writing and how to use the Phran Kratai dialect.

Areas with local language

From the study of identity, dialect on Phra Ruang Road, it was found that Phran Kratai dialect is a language that is commonly used in Phran Kratai District and nearby areas. Which is used in almost every household The authors summarize the areas that use the local hunter's language as follows:

1. In Pran Kratai District, Kamphaeng Phet Province Every village in this district speaks the local Pran Kratai language, a unique identity for a long time.
2. In the Mueang district Kamphaeng Phet Province. There will be an area to use the local language of Pran Kratai to communicate. There are a number of villages, namely Nam Dib Village.

3. In Lan Krabue district Kamphaeng Phet Province. There are 2 areas of the village that use the local language of hunters, namely Nong Luang village. And Lan Krabue village.

4. Mueang District, Tak Province, has an area using Pran Kratai language to communicate with 7 villages, namely Ban Taluk Pa Tan, Ban Bo Mai Wa, Ban Pong Dang, Ban Lan Sor, Ban Wang Prachuap, Ban Sakae Kruea and Ban Mai Nagm.

5. Kong Krailat District Sukhothai. There are 3 villages which are used by Phran Kratai language which are Kui Samoe villages, Chum Saeng Songkram Village and Nong Tum Village

6. Mueang District, Sukhothai Province. There are 4 areas of the language that are used by Phran Kratai communication which are Phai Lom village. Yang Sai village, Fang village and Khlong Yang village.

7. Khiri Mat District, Sukhothai Province. There are areas that use language Pran Krai communication. There are 7 villages which are Bueng Sanom village. Khu Pradu Village, Mai Charoen Phon village, Bo Khu village, Thung Luang Village, Sam Puang Village, Khao Thong Pha-Ngap Village and Tanote village.

8. Ban Dan Lan Hoi District Sukhothai. There are areas that use language Pran Krai communication. There are 1 village which is the village of Wang Tabaek Nuea. It can be seen that the culture of the use of local language. There is a wide area in general and has been inherited all along.

Principles of writing and how to use the local language

From the study of local identity, Thai development on Phra Ruang Road (Pran Kratai Municipality, m.p.p.) summarizes the principles of writing and language usage as follows

1. The consonants are ordered alphabetically, ก ข ค etc., until the order is not in order, such as to search for words and to find them in the alphabet.

2. That vowel wasn't ordered according to the sound. The order is as follows: Vowel arranged before and after the above order as well.

3. Consonants and mixed vowels. Consonant first, then sequence according to the vowel. The consonants without vowels appear as a mixed shape ahead of them. If the user of this dialect identity will flip through the sequence of the audio book throughout one letter, then it is easy to know how to search.

4. Maiake, Maitoe, Maitree, Maijattawa, Maitaiku and Maitantakat. These are not organized in sequence.

5. Words that have the same meaning as before but must contain other words. And the accompanying words begin with other letters do not start with the same letter as the original word, arranged in that order.

Example of Pran Kratai local language.

From the study of identity of the local Pran Krathai language (Pran Krathai Subdistrict Administration Organization, 2004) Summary of Pran Kratai language examples as follows

Fall to the ground	Pran Kratai language	kling ka lunn
Clumps of rice in the fields	Pran Kratai language	Kon kee tae
Motorcycle	Pran Kratai language	Rod ta moe
Playing dibs	Pran Kratai language	Len mak pak perd

Over there	Pran Kratai language	Doe na
Shovel digging soil	Pran Kratai language	Kra bok
Gecko	Pran Kratai language	Tod tor
Looknam	Pran Kratai language	Ta ka tei
Bumpy	Pran Kratai language	Ka buak ka bua

1. Use of local language (Pran Kratai) culture of language. The language that is currently used is a common language, but will have some distortion, still have the same storyline. This distortion is a language in which region has been distorted since ancient times.

Sue	Distort to	Suea
Kawsarn	”	Kawsan
Nangsue	”	Nanagsu
Konsuea	”	Konsu
Mangsee	”	Manghee
Paiseewa	”	Paisua
Painawlaw	”	Paimaw

2. The vernacular language that is still widely used and still in use today, some words that are not the same as in other regions such as

Kee poon	means	Farang
Nam new	”	Noi nar
Youu	”	Done
Doe	”	Trong none
Nea	”	Trong nee
Tapad	”	Sapad kun
Modd	”	Rod tai
Yang	”	Yud
Mai saw	”	Mai soi ponlamai
Kuam	”	Krob
Nage	”	Leaw doo
Kabok	”	Jobb
Ka job	”	Seam
Kuu	”	Tang nam
E mui	”	kwan
Takam	”	Jingjok
Mangkabee	”	Pee sua
Takatea	”	Luk nam
Luk jo	”	Luk sunak
Huge	”	Mai krob
Kab mue	”	Nang moo tod pong
Jing nai	”	Jing reed

3. Kham Soi uses music to finish conversation sentences

Standard language	Kamphaeng Phet language
Aw ang	Aw aunng
Pai nai ma	Pai nai ma law
Aw si	Aw hi

4. Language changed.

Yuu tee nee
Yuu noon

Dai nee
Yoo poon

From the research on social studies in comparing the tonal sounds of the Central Thai and the Phran Kratai dialect and the specific terminology used in the locality (Ratchadaporn Rakchon, 2007, pages 17-45), it was found that The Phran Kratai dialect has 5 tones, similar to the central Thai language, that is the tones Saman, Eak, Toe, Tree, Jattawa. But there are differences that the words that are pronounced in the tonal tone in central Thai language are pronounced in the primary tone In the local language of Pran Kratai. And the words pronounced in the primary and secondary tones in the Central Thai language will be pronounced rising in the local language. And in terms of the specific vocabulary of the local Pran Kratai language, it can be divided into 16 groups, which are 1) Compounded word group 2) Mixed word group with rhyme 3) Natural sound words 4) Consonant alternatives 5) Words that are used according to usage 6) Words that are no longer used 7) Standing words group 8) Words that are cut off some syllables 9) Words with words that are forgotten 10) Words with specific characteristics 11) Words used in the same way as Central Thai 12) Words that are created 13) A group of words that have some parts of the word cut and added 14) A group of words that add an obstacle 15) A group of words that has changed vowels 16) A group of words that the diphthongs disappear.

1) Compounded word group

- **Konglor Kongrod** → **Konglor + Kongrod**
means : Wheels
Source : **Konglor** (Band, wheel section)
Kongrod (Wheel)
- **Krabuakkrabua** → **Krabuak + Krabua**
means : Bumpy
source : **Krabuak** (Bumpy)
Krabua (no meaning)
- **Krasakrasae** → **Krasa + Krasae**
means : wet
source : **Krasa** (Feeling fever)
Krasae (no meaning)
- **Kaitakontakarn** → **Kaitakon + Takarn**
Means : รู้สึกเริ่มจะเป็นไข้
source : **Kaitakon** (Feeling fever)
Takarn (no meaning)

2) Mixed word group with rhyme

- **Salokkakkake** → **Salok + Kakkake**
Means : The valley that is very rocky, not smooth.
source : **Salok** (no meaning)
Kakkake (Mischievous, disordered)

3) Natural sound words

- **Cook Cook or Kok Kok** หรือ โก๊กๆ

source : The crow made a call for the chicken to eat; Imitating the sound of a chicken.

Word substitution: Kawkeab Which is a distortion of the sound of the word cracker.

- **Poon** **Poon (no meaning)**
example : To turn
Word substitution: Huune Which is a distortion of the sound of the word Hun.
- **Sueatobtood** **Suea (4-legged wildlife with sharp nails, yellow and black stripes on the body) + Tob (Palm hit) + Tood (Anal)**
example : Tuaduang
Word substitution: Tuaduang Which is a distortion of the sound
Tuaduang

7) Standing words group

- **JengLerm** **Jeng (no meaning) + Lerm (no meaning)**
example : Too much curry
Word substitution: Jalen Distortion from the word Jalon Jeng Distortion from the word Jenge (Spread more than usual Often used in water)
- **Jeamlerng** **Jeam (Know about yourself)+ Lerng (Fiery, over-fitting)**
example : Saard
Word substitution: Saard eam (Distortion from the word Saard Eam)
- **Tangkorn** **Tang (Using sharp objects to prick down)+ Korn (Carrying items from one end of the beam)**
example : pai ha kaw tang tae kaw yang mai tuen
Word substitution: pai ha kaw tae shaw Distortion from the word pai ha kaw tae shaw.

8) Words that are cut off some syllables

- **Kamang** **Ka + Mang**
Source : Kalamang (ka + la + mang)
example : Samson, plate or dish
- **Ma si** **Ma + si**
Source : Maaneesi (Ma + Nee + si)
example : Come this way
- **Sueak kra dee** **Sueak + kra + dee**
Source : **Sueakplakradee (Sueak + pla + kra + dee)**
example : Swim back and forth
- **Dern dok dek** **Dern + dok + dek**
Source : Dern Kradok Kradek (Dern + v + Kradek)
example : Not walking around

9) Words with words that are forgotten

- **Jing maw** **Jing + maw**
source : Jing mai law (Jing + mai + law)
example : Right?
- **Pai shua** **Pai + shua**
source : pai si wa (pai + si + wa)
example : Go (confirm that you definitely go)

10) Words with specific characteristics

- **Kanom kuu Kanom (dessert)+ kuu (Two things together)**
from : Platongkoo
source : The characteristics of the sweets that are stuck together in pairs.
- **Dung Kangkeng Dung (Ridge)+ Kangkeng (The wearer has 2 legs)**
from : paw kangkeng
source : Look at the crotch pants that look similar to the bridge of the nose.
- **Pla hong pla (Animals that live under water have fins and tails)+ hong (red)**
from : pla duk tua lek mee pang dang.
source : The color characteristics of the larvae with the red color scheme on the body.

11) Words used in the same way as Central Thai

Dialect vocabulary	The meaning	Central Thai vocabulary	The meaning
krajerng	spread	krajerng	Dispersed
jingjang	many	jingjang	Unmistakable, steady, very
tod	Barrage	tod	Barrier
takai	scissors	takai	A tool for snapping, cutting, using for clamping
none	Very far	none	Use in nouns that are distant

12) Words that are created

- **Kuay ting nong Kuay (Without meaning)+ ting (Without meaning)+ nong (Without meaning)**
Creating new word meanings: Crossed legs
- **kui Talk (Talk to each other)**
Creating new word meanings: High forest
- **neng neng (Without meaning)**
Creating new word meanings: (Off) Not completely

13) A group of words that have some parts of the word cut and added

- **ee sew ee + sew**
source : (ee) + pla + ka + sew
The words used to fill in front of other words and then cause the word to have different meanings: ee
Word wrapping : pla / ka
example : pla ka sew
- **ee kong ee + kong**
source : (ee) + ta + kong
The words used to fill in front of other words and then cause the word to have different meanings: ee

Word wrapping : ta
example : ta kong sai pla

- **ii tong ii + tong**
source : (ii) + kai + tong

The words used to fill in front of other words and then cause the word to have different meanings: ii

Word wrapping : kai
example : ii kai tong

14) A group of words that add an obstacle

- **ee hong (ee)** The words used to fill in front of other words and cause the word to have a different meaning.
From the original + **hong**
source : **hong**
example : krung song pla
- **ee bung (ee)** The words used to fill in front of other words and cause the word to have a different meaning.
From the original + **bung**
source : **bung**
example : Caterpillar
- **ee aor (ee)** The words used to fill in front of other words and cause the word to have a different meaning. + **aor**
source : aor
example : brain

15) A group of words that has changed vowels

- **ka torn ka tan ka ton ka tan**
example : Fragmentary, uninterrupted
- **Suad lei shuad lei**
example : Fasting, not being, disappointed
- **yua wua**
example : Cows; 4 legged animals, mammals

16) A group of words that the diphthongs disappear.

- **Kai hang Kwai hang**
example : Cross-legged; Lay one leg over the other
- **Peang tam Pleang tam**
example : Defeated

Summary

From the study of The local language of the Phran Kratai city Kamphaeng Phet province found that 1. The local language of Phran Kratai is a language that is unique to itself, other than the people of Phran Kratai District. In addition, there are native Pann Kratai language users. In the Mueang district Lan Krabue District Kamphaeng Phet Province Including nearby provinces such as Tak and Sukhothai. 2. Principles of writing and how to use the Pran Krai vernacular language It is found that the Pran Krai vernacular language has 5 tones similar to the central Thai language, that is, Wanyayak Saman, Eak, Toe, Tree, Juttawa. But there are differences where Words that are pronounced in tonal rising in central Thai language Will be pronounced in the primary tone of the local language. And the words pronounced in tonal Eak and Toe in Central

Thai Language will be pronounced in Jattawa in the local language of Pran Kratai. In terms of specific terminology of the local language Pran Kratai, it can be divided into 16 groups. At present, the use of the local language of Pran Kratai has the use of spreading out like kin. The users will be proud and feel the ownership of the language, causing the use of the local language Pran Kratai to remain and be inherited from one generation to the next.

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