THE DEFINITIONS EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY

Many researchers (Goke-Pariola, 1983; Ennaji, 1995; Boyle, 1997; and Gibbons, 1983) have used the term code-mixing in their studies to refer to both inter-sentential and intra-sentential language mixing. In this present study, too, the term is used in the same sense with reference to the said linguists’ theory.

- **Code-mixing**: is the verbal behavior of embedding English words, phrases, clauses, sentence, idiom, and abbreviation in Thai sentence boundaries.

- **Thai**: refers to all the varieties (spoken and written) of the Thai language used by speakers and writers in Thailand.

- **Behavior**: refers to
  - The sample groups’ behavior in using code-mixing for conversation.
  - The quantity of code-mixing used for conversation.

- **Attitude**: refers to
  - The sample groups’ opinion occurred owing to the suitability in using code-mixing.
  - The sample groups’ opinion towards the users of code-mixing both in positive and negative sides:
    - Positive attitude: the idea that the users of code-mixing are of high education, honor, modern taste, admiration, good knowledge ability and high social status.
Negative attitude: the idea that the users of code-mixing need to show off their English language competency; who do not know the value of Thai language; who are boring; who need admiration from the others; who need believability from the listeners and who are in favor of the western cultures.

- **Degree of code-mixing**: refers to the unit of English grammar mixed in the Thai language such as word, phrase, sentence or long statement.

- **Function of code-mixing**: refers to the use of code-mixing for some purposes. In other words, it means the cause for code-mixing both of speakers themselves and of others.

- **Use of English media**: refers to the quantity of reading newspaper, listening to the radio and watching television in English.