APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Transcription Record Table
For Code-Mixing of English in Thai Conversation

Tape Cassette No.__________

Type: Quantity of Code-Mixing of English in Thai Discourse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Degree (1-5)*</th>
<th>Function (1-4)*</th>
<th>Grammatical Category (1-6)*</th>
<th>Appearance in Dictionaries (0-1)*</th>
<th>Equivalents in Thai (0-1)*</th>
<th>Nativization of English in Thai (1-7)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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### Data Transliteration Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Function</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>word</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>clause/sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>idiom</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Elements by Grammatical Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>compound noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>others</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Appearance in Thai Dictionaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>no-appearance</td>
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<td>appearance</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Nativization of English in Thai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hybridization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>semantic shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>reduplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>word order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>truncation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

"Thai-English Code-Mixing: A Case Study of the Use of English by Thai Students Studying in the Faculty of Humanities at Naresuan University, Phitsanulok Province, Thailand"

Dear Respondents,

This questionnaire is intended to collect information and attitudes about the use of code-mixing between Thai and English. This study is a part of my Ph.D. thesis in English at the Institute of Advanced Studies in English affiliated to Pune University, India. Please cooperate by fully completing the questionnaire. All given information will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your kind assistance with this study.

Yours in the Dhamma,

(Phramaha Khunakorn Khongchana)
Researcher
Tel. (06) 560-8005
1) General Data

1. Gender  O male  O female
2. Age  O 18-25 years  O 26-32 years  O other...years
3. Education  O B.A.  O M.A.
4. Educational system  O 2-term  O 3-term

2) Ability in English Communication

5. What is your English ability in communication?
   O inability in communication
   O little communication
   O fair communication
   O rather good communication
   O good communication

3) Student’s Behavior in Using English Media

6. How often do you read the newspaper in English?
   O never
   O rarely
   O occasionally
   O often
   O very often

7. How often do you listen to the radio in English?
   O never
   O rarely
8. How often do you watch television in English?

- never
- rarely
- occasionally
- often
- very often

9. At what level do you use code-mixing of English in Thai in daily life?

- never
- rarely
- occasionally
- often
- very often

5) Students’ Behavior in Using Code-Mixing of English in Thai in Daily Life

10. What do you agree to these statements? “Most of the people who speak Thai mixing English are the one who...”
**Positive side**

10.1 ...are highly educated.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

10.2 ...are credits to others.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

10.3 ...are honorable.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

10.4 ...have a modern taste.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree
10.5 ...have knowledge and potentiality.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

10.6 ...have a highly social status.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

**Negative side**

10.7 ...are boring.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree

10.8 ...want to be praised by listeners.
   - disagree
   - strongly disagree
   - neither disagree nor agree
   - agree
   - strongly agree
10.9 ...want to be credited by others.
   O disagree
   O strongly disagree
   O neither disagree nor agree
   O agree
   O strongly agree

10.10 ...want to show off their knowledge in English.
   O disagree
   O strongly disagree
   O neither disagree nor agree
   O agree
   O strongly agree

10.11 ...do not know the value of the Thai language.
   O disagree
   O strongly disagree
   O neither disagree nor agree
   O agree
   O strongly agree

10.12 ...appreciate the western culture.
   O disagree
   O strongly disagree
   O neither disagree nor agree
   O agree
   O strongly agree
11. What is suitable for code-mixing of English in Thai in the media?
   O least suitable
   O little suitable
   O moderately suitable
   O much suitable
   O most suitable

12. What is suitable for code-mixing of English in Thai in daily life?
   O least suitable
   O little suitable
   O moderately suitable
   O much suitable
   O most suitable

6) Cause or Motivation for Code-Mixing of English in Thai

13. Why do you use code-mixing of English in Thai?

............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................
14. What do you think causes other people to use code-mixing of English in Thai?

Thank you for cooperation
APPENDIX C

Table of B.A.’s and M.A.’s Students Majoring in English and Their Number Selected the Sample Group in Academic Year 2007-2008

Bachelor’s Degree: *Two-Term* Academic Year Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number Selected as the Sample Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>105</td>
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</table>

Bachelor’s Degree: *Three-Term* Academic Year Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

Master’s Degree: *Two-Term* Academic Year Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number Selected as the Sample Group</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>29</td>
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### Master’s Degree: *Three-Term* Academic Year Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number Selected as the Sample Group</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Year</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Year</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
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</table>

### Summary: Students of B.A. and M.A., Majoring in English and Their Number selected as the Sample Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree/Session</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number Selected as the Sample Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A., 2-term</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A., 3-term</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A., 2-term</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A., 3-term</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

Explanation for the Transcribing the Data

1. Degree of language mixing means English unit mixed with Thai beginning from words, phrases, subordinate clauses, sentences. It includes abbreviations and different idioms. In transcribing, the code numbers are given as follows:

   1 = Word
   2 = Phrase
   3 = Subordinate clause/sentence
   4 = Abbreviation
   5 = Different kinds of idioms such as greeting words (hello, hi), thank you words (thanks, thank you) or exclamation words (oh, my god)

2. Function means the objectives in using code-mixing

   1 = Emphasis or clarification means speaking English, then, followed by translating words or those with the similar meaning into Thai or speaking Thai, then, followed by translating words or those with similar meaning into English.

   2 = Jargon which is used for transliteration in order to facilitate the communication. On the other hand, it is used in case the words in English are not equivalent to the meaning in Thai.
3  = Emphasis/clarification and jargon
4  = Others

3. Elements by grammatical category of code-mixing mean a kind of grammatical mixing unit. Therefore, the following code numbers are given:

1  = Nouns
2  = Compound nouns
3  = Verbs
4  = Adjectives
5  = Adverbs
6  = Others

4. Appearance or availability in Thai dictionaries. The dictionaries used for reference in transcribing the data of this part have four volumes:

4.3 Dictionary of Ratchabandityasathan; dictionary for computer. (5th print: 2000)
4.4 Dictionary of Ratchabandityasathan; dictionary for general information and technology. (1st print: 1999)

In transcribing the information, the following code numbers are given:

0  = There is no appearance in dictionaries
1  = There is appearance in dictionaries
6. Equivalents in the Thai language. It means the mixing word in English has the meaning which can be translated into Thai. The translated words can be referred from the New Model English-Thai Dictionary compiled by So Sethaputra. For transcribing the information, the following numbers are given:

0 = There is no equivalent meaning in Thai
1 = There is equivalent meaning in Thai

7. Code-mixture in terms of Thai style or nativization of English in Thai

1 = Hibridization – Combination of English nouns/adjectives with Thai units such as “Khwam-fit” (fitness), “luk-tour” (tourists), “nak-golf” (golf player), “Kan-test” (testing).

2 = Conversion - Using the words changing from one class to another (one part of speech of English grammar to another) such as “tha rao success” (if we success) (using noun as verb).

3 = Semantic shift - Using the words with another meaning in English or used as per the meaning in Thai such as “mount-kan” (talk), “check-bill” (check or bill).

4 = Reduplication such as “hai khun free free” (give it to you free of charge), “sure sure” (for sure).

5 = Arranging the compound word order such as “tour concert” instead of “concert tour”.

6 = Truncation - Truncated words such as “Du ball” (to watch a football game), “rai-kan ni ver” (this program acts over), “mi feel nai kan-rong” (to have feeling in singing).
APPENDIX E

Nouns by Example

1. Gang = gangster
2. Phuk bow = to tie the bow
3. Mi limit khong tua-eng = to have one own limit
4. Collection = collection
5. Taxi = taxi
6. Motorcy = motorcycle
7. Campaign = campaign
8. Concert = concert
9. Rian-len golf = to learn how to play golf
10. Rian computer = to learn computer
11. Pen virus = to get suffer from virus
12. Course = course
13. Rian makeup = to learn how to make-up (face)
14. Yuen kho visa = to summit for visa
15. Dai percent = to get percent

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<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Chauffeur</td>
<td>= chauffeur/driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Costume</td>
<td>= costume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Ao <strong>sketch</strong> pai thi <strong>office</strong></td>
<td>= to send sketch at the office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Designer</td>
<td>= designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Pai <strong>dinner</strong></td>
<td>= go for dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Dai rap <strong>massage</strong></td>
<td>= to receive a massage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Fashion</td>
<td>= fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Pizza</td>
<td>= pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Khon pao <strong>sax</strong></td>
<td>= saxophonist / sax player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. <strong>Sign cheque</strong> kha suea pha</td>
<td>= to sigh cheque for the cloth price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Len <strong>game</strong></td>
<td>= to play game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Passport</td>
<td>= passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Du-si <strong>necktie</strong> si-muang</td>
<td>= look, a purple necktie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Pai ti <strong>hotel</strong></td>
<td>= to go to the hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. T.V.</td>
<td>= T.V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. siap <strong>plug</strong> / thot <strong>plug</strong></td>
<td>= plug in / plug out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Presenter</td>
<td>= presenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Ice cream</td>
<td>= ice cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Thi stu (studio) thang-mot</td>
<td>= at all studios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Rating kra-chut</td>
<td>= rating goes up severely and rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Stakeholder</td>
<td>= stakeholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. D.J.</td>
<td>= D.J. (Disc Jockey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Mi tae modern</td>
<td>= to have a modern type only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Sai bikini</td>
<td>= to wear bikini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Pub</td>
<td>= pub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Ya chai disc uen</td>
<td>= do not take other disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Office</td>
<td>= office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Long chai internet du</td>
<td>= try to surf an internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Beer</td>
<td>= beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Migraine</td>
<td>= migraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Menu</td>
<td>= menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Tape</td>
<td>= tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Buddy</td>
<td>= buddy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Compound Nouns by Example**

1. Coffer break = coffee break
2. Share function = to share function
3. Matching fund = matching fund
4. Think tank = Think tank
5. Raikan *Talk Show* = Talk Show program
6. Guide fee = guide fee
7. Bot *love scene* = love scene screenplay
8. Music video = music video
9. Miniseries = miniseries
10. Poet *talking dict* = to open a talking dictionary
11. Tua *product design* = product design
12. Conference activity = conference activity
13. Place club = place club
14. Lui loei *show time* = Show Time, fight!
15. Body language = body language
16. Option tour = option tour

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17. Miniconcert = miniconcert
18. Mi job order = there is a job order
19. Cham (champion) football = football champion
20. Game Show = game show
21. Audit committee = audit committee
22. Guest house = guest house
23. Production house = production house
24. Activate carbon = activate carbon
25. Assistant engineering = assistance engineering
26. Tham job training = to make job training
27. Liquid oxygen = liquid oxygen
28. Mini-submarine = mini-submarine

Verbs by Example
1. Ko check chak amphoe = to check (it) from the district office
2. Control tua-eng = to control oneself
3. Admit thi rongphayaban = to admit (it) at the hospital
4. Wong sueng-ma support = the brand which supports…
5. I don’t care = I don’t care
6. Take care = take care
7. Promote album = to promote album
8. Email pai-ha thoe = to email him/her
9. Lukkha fix wai-loeu wa = the client has fixed that…
10. Rueang thi focus mak mak = the story that is focused very much
11. Ru chak adapt = know how to adapt
12. Yak thi cha surprise = to need to surprise…
13. Pha mia ma show tua = take a wife to be shown to the public
14. Click khau pai thi = to click (at)…
15. Cancel (course rian) = to cancel (study course)
16. Long pai drink drink = to go down to drink
17. Tong lock kho dek = to lock up a child’s neck
18. Express sadaeng okma = to express, to disclose
19. Cheer (thammai tong pai cheer) = to cheer up (why go to cheer up)
20. Tong mi aria guarantee = to have something guaranteed
21. Rewind pai rewind ma = to rewind forward and backward
| 22. Fang achan Sukhum **talk** | = to listen to teacher Sukhum talk |
| 23. Don **block** mak khoen | = to be blocked much more |
| 24. Tong **update** | = must update |
| 25. Pai **go go** | = let’s go |
| 26. Print | = to print out |
| 27. Tong **standby** | = must standby |
| 28. Long **slide** trong-ni | = to slide down here |
| 29. Pai **chit-chat to** | = to go to chit-chat… |
| 30. Serve **ahan** | = to serve food |
| 31. Confirm | = to confirm |
| 32. Phreng-kao ao-ma **cover** | = to recover old songs |
| 33. Hai man **balance** kan | = to balance it |
| 34. Work | = work |
| 35. Thuk **break** | = (speech, action etc) to be broken |
| 36. Cut cut | = to cut |
| 37. Come back | = to come back |
Adjectives by Example

1. Crazy = be crazy
2. **Serious** na = be serious
3. Khuan cha **smooth** dailaeu = should have been smooth
4. Patithin **nude** = nude calendar
5. Khong **free** = free item
6. Pen **significant** = be significant
7. Naeu **classic** = classic type
8. **Shock** pailoe = be shocked
9. Tonni thoë **hot** makloei = now you are very hot
10. Prathet **conservative** = conservative country
11. **Big** pu = big crab
12. Mi **extra** phiset = to have extra
13. Nisai **romantic** = romantic habit
14. Chan **Basic** = basic class
15. **Sure** rue mua-nim = be sure or unsure
16. Tong **surprise** nae nae = be surely surprised
17. Bap aggressive  = aggressive type
18. Commercial  = be commercial (product)
19. On air  = on air
20. Phut kan yang fair fair  = fair speaking
21. Alcoholic  = alcoholic
22. Feudal  = feudal (system)
23. Special  = special
24. Man flexible  = it is flexible
25. Thurakit online  = online business
26. Thoe pen khon thi spontaneous  = she is spontaneous
27. Siachai pen phasa angkrit sorry  = “Siachai” equals “sorry” in English
28. Tong alert  = must be alert
29. Mai chai middle  = be not middle
30. Ru-suek honor  = to feel honored
31. Siangphreng suai lae sexy  = the sound of song is pretty and sexy
32. Panic hai-chai mai ok  = be panic, can’t breath
33. Yang mai clear  = it has not been clear yet
34. Muea kotmai deadlock  = when the law is deadlocked
Adverbs by Example

1. Tham part time 5-6 pi  = to make a part-time job for 5-6 years
2. Khaeng long down hill = to compete down hill
3. Song online  = to send (it) by online
4. Bok inside  = to tell inside

Other Words by Example

1. Good idea  = good idea
2. Please  = please
3. Hello  = hello
4. Come on  = come on
5. Take it easy.  = take it easy.
6. It’s O.K.  = it’s O.K.
8. Don’t worry.  = don’t worry.
9. Don’t mind.  = don’t mind.
10. I like it.  = I like it.
11. Be careful  = be careful
12. Goodnight = goodnight
13. I will get you later. = I will get you later.
14. Where is my man? = where is my man?
15. Long live the king. = Long live the king.
16. Long live the queen. = Long live the queen.
APPENDIX F

Function of Code-Mixing by Example

1) **Statement-emphasis/clarification or jargon together with statement-emphasis/clarification**

1.1 Thank you, khop-khun-mak na. (Thank you = khop-khun)

   = Thank you very much.

1.2 O.K., khao-chai. (O.K. = khao-chai)

1.3 Tong-mi phak-yok thi-riak wa **coffee break**.

   (phak-yok = coffee break)

   = There must be a break called ‘coffee break.

1.4 **Rewind** pai, **rewind** ma, fang klap-pai klap-ma.

   (Rewind = fang klap-pai klap-ma)

   = To rewind forward and backward.

1.5 Thi-than ahan pen thi-thi ru-mak, **classic**. (ru-mak = classic)

   = The dining hall is a very classic (luxurious) place.

1.6 Naeu **thriller** luek-lap son-nguean.

   (Thriller = luek-lap son-nguean)
1.7 Big boss, yai. (Big = yai)

   = a big boss

1.8 Kha term, kha laorian. (kha term = kha laorian)

   = term fees

1.9 Sia-chai pen pha-sa ang-krit sorry. (sia-chai = sorry)

   = Sia-chai equals sorry in English.

1.10 Hai rap O.K., tok-long na. (O.K. = tok-long)

   = to say O.K.

1.11 Rueng kan-du-lae, take care. (kan-du-lae = take care)

   = the matter of take-care

1.12 Phom hurt, phom ru-suek phit-nai-chai.

   (hurt = ru-suek phit nai chai)

   = I hurt. I feel guilty in my mind.

1.13 Kan balance rue kan-song-tua. (balance = song-tua)

   = balance (n.)

1.14 Rian kan ahan, cooking na-ka. (kan ahan = cooking)

   = study cooking.
1.15 Mi **extra**, phi-set. (extra = phi-set)

= to have extra.

1.16 Khon mi chue rue **big name**. (mi chue = big name)

= a big name person

1.17 **Discount**, suan-lot. (Discount = suan-lot)

1.18 **Lifestyle**, wi-thi chi-wit. (Lifestyle = withi chiwit)

1.19 **Live sale**, sale sot. (Live sale = sale sot)

1.20 Phak ekachon ong-kan, **N.G.O.**

(phak ekachon = ong-kan N.G.O.)

= Non Government Organization is a private sector.

1.21 **Two in one** mi pra-yot song yang.

(Two in one = pra-yot song yang)

1.22 **Soothing** khue kan plop-pra-lom.

(Soothing = kan plop-pra-lom)

= Soothing is to make someone feel calm or less worried.

1.23 **Passive** mai-thueng mi khon tham hai rao.

(Passive = mi khon tham haia rao)

= Passive means allowing other people to do something for oneself.
1.24 Bap **aggressive**, bab run-raeng. (Aggressive = run-raeng)

= aggressive type

1.25 Pen chua-mong ha khwam-ban-thoeng, **entertainment**.

(khwam-ban-thoeng = entertainment)

= it is an entertainment hour.


(Public = sa-tha-ra-na)

= to be a public (person).

1.27 Phak **break**. (phak = break)

= to break

1.28 **Concept** rue naeu-khwam-khit. (concept = naeu-khwam-khit)

= Concept or so called idea

1.29 **Application** rue program pra-yuk.

(Application = program pra-yuk)

= application or so called applied program

1.30 **Provider** khue phu-chat-hai.

(Provider = phu-chat-hai)

= provider is an offerer.
1.31 Purchaser khue phu-sue. (purchaser = phu-sue)

= purchaser is a buyer.

1.32 Kan-cho-kong khue kan corruption.

(Kan-cho-kong = corruption)

= Cheating is corruption.

1.33 Multiplier khue ko-hai-koet khwam-cha-roen-rung-rueng khuen ma.

(Multiplier = ko-hai-koet khwam-cha-roen-rung-rueng)

= Multiplier is to increase greatly progress or prosperity.

1.34 Transcript, bai sa-daeng phon. (transcript = bai sa-daeng phon)

= Transcript is a marks sheet.

1.35 Khon-yuk-mai thi fa-rang riak wa new generation.

(Khon-yuk-mai = new generation)

= People of new age called by westerners ‘new generation’.

1.36 Alcoholic khue mao-lao laeu e-a woi-wai.

(Alcoholic = mao-lao laeu e-a woi-wai)

= Alcoholic is the one who makes quarrel after getting drunk. It is used in Thai meaning.
1.37 Man **flexible** khue yuet-yun-pai-tam-nue-ha.

(Flexible = yuet-yun-pai-tam-nue-ha)

= It’s flexible.

1.38 Phan **channel** nan, phan chong-thang nan pai.

(Channel = chong-thang)

= to go through that channel.

1.39 Mak-khu-thet rue wa **guide**. (makkhuthet = guide)

= A person whose job is to show the way to a visitor is a guide.

1.40 Ru-suek-wa **shock**, tok-chai. (shock = tokchai)

= to feel shock.

1.41 **Option tour** rue tour nok-rai-kan.

(Option tour = tour nok-rai-kan)

= Option tour is a tour out of program.

1.42 Kha **guide fee** khue kha chang guide.

(Guide fee = kha chang guide)

= Guide fee is a fee for changing a new guide.

1.43 Rau mi sai-duan thi riak wa **hot line**. (sai-duan = hot line)

= We have a hot line.
1.44 Phuak-suan-pra-kop thi riak wa component.

(Phuak-suan-pra-kop = components)

= Parts combined with other ones used to form something bigger are called components.

1.45 Dai information rue kho-mun lao-ni-ma. (information = kho-mun)

= to receive these pieces of information.

1.46 Ha concept rue naew khwam khit. (concept = naew khwam khit)

= to find out concept or naew khwam khit.

1.47 Sai program longpai rao riakwa software. (program = software)

= to insert a program which we called software.

1.48 Phuak white collar khue khon thi mi kan-suek-sa, ngoen-duen-di.

(White collar = khon thi mi kan-suek-sa, ngoen-duen-di)

= White collar is educated person who receives good salary.

1.49 Planning plae pen Thai wa kan-wang-phan.

(Planning = kan-wang-phan)

= Planning is translated into Thai as kan-wang-phan.
1.50 Man mai take it easy khue man mai tham hai chiwit sabai.

(Take it easy = tham hai chiwit sabai)

= It does not take it easy means it does not make life comfortable.

1.51 Luek noi, screen noi. (luek = screen)

= screen more strictly (person, thing, etc.)

1.52 Textile rue sing-tho. (textile = sing-tho)

= textile or sing-tho

1.53 Kan-kam-kap du-lae thi di rue thi riak wa good governance.

(Kan-kam-kap du-lae thi di = good governance)

= Kan-kam-kap du-lae thi di or so called good governance.

1.54 Tong plian board, tong plian khana kammakan.

(Board = khana kammakan)

= Board (committee) must be changed.

1.55 Sa-mat manipulate khue sa-mat chat-kan dai.

(Manipulate = chat-kan dai)

= be able to manipulate…

1.56 Chit-sam-nuek khue guilt. (Chitsamnuek = guilt)

= Id (the deepest part of unconscious mind) is called guilt.
1.57 Khwam prong-sai rue transparency.

(Khwam prong-sai = transparency)

= Khwam phong-sai or transparency.

1.58 **Fairness** rue khwam yu-ti-tham. (Fairness = khwam yutitham)

= Fairness or khwam yu-ti-tham

1.59 **Responsibility** khue khwam rap phit chop.

(Responsibility = khwam rap phit chop)

1.60 Kan pa-ti-bat- ngan thi rap-phit-chop riak wa accountability.

(Kan pa-ti-bat-ngan thi rap-phit-chop = accountability)

= to take responsibility in working is called accountability.

1.61 Sonar, khrueang khon ha. (sonar = khrueang khon ha)

= Sonar is equipment for discovering objects.

1.62 **Platonic friendship**, rak bap phuen.

(Platonic friendship = rak bap phuen)

= Love of friendship, not concerning sex.

1.63 **Date-rape** khue don mom mao. (Date-rape = don mom mao)

= Being persuaded with drug, etc. in doing bad thing. It is used in Thai meaning.
1.64 Truat, **check**. (truat = check)

= to check

1.65 Kha FT kue kha ton-thun phan-prae. (FT = ton-thun phan-prae)

= FT value is kha ton-thun phan-prae.

1.66 Wi-thi-kan **test**, wi-thi-kan truat. (test = truat)

= Technique for test.

1.67 Rao sa-nap-sa-nun, **cheer up**. (sa-nap-sa-nun = cheer up)

= We support/cheer up...

1.68 Nak ok-bap **design**. (ok-bap = design)

= A designer

1.69 **Trip** la-sut khue thiau la-sut. (Trip = thiei)

= the lasted trip

1.70 Phom sa-noe thang **package**, thang chut loeu khrap.

(Package = chut)

= I propose a whole package.

1.71 Kep-tang, **check bill**. (kep-tang = check, bill)

= Check, please. (Or bill, please.)
1.72  Roem, start. (Roem = start)

    = Start

1.73  Yuk nang ngiap, silent movie. (nang ngiap = silent movie)

    = A period of silent movie.

1.74  Pen khru-fuek trainer ma ki pi laeu. (khru-fuek = trainer)

    = How long have you been a trainer?

1.75  Rao mi game kan khaeng khan. (game = kan khaeng khan)

    = We have a game.

1.76  Ber nai di khrap. (ber = number)

    = Which number?

1.77  Match ni, nat ni. (match = nat)

    = This match/competition

1.78  Rop qualify rue khat luek. (qualify = khat luek)

    = it is a qualified round.

1.79  Tham-lai sa-thi-ti lok, new world record.

    (sa-thi-ti lok = new world record)

    = to beat a new world record.
1.80 **Backfield, kong lang.** (Backfield = kong lang)

= A backfielder

1.81 **Stand mai-thueng yuen-yan khan-tat-sin.** (Stand = yuen-yan)

= to stand means to affirm the decision.

1.82 **Pen wave, pen khluen.** (wave = khluen)

= (It) turns into wave.

1.83 **Kan mark rue tang luk.** (mark = tang luk)

= to have football marked at the spot.

1.84 **Rien free, mai sia satang.** (free = mai sia satang)

= to learn free of charge.

1.85 **Thuk-yang pen schedule, pen ta-rang mot.** (Schedule = ta-rang)

= Everything is scheduled.

2) **Jargon**

2.1 Scoop

2.18 Download

2.2 Cut

2.19 Nang period (periodical movie)

2.3 Take

2.20 Strokes

2.4 Ultrasound

2.21 Playoff

203
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Spot kho-sa-na (commercial spots)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Technical rebound</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>Square par</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>E-commerce</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Shot</td>
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<td>2.10</td>
<td>Hole in one</td>
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<td>2.11</td>
<td>Free kick</td>
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<td>2.12</td>
<td>Online</td>
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<td>2.13</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
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<td>2.14</td>
<td>Virus</td>
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<td>Cholesterol</td>
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<td>2.16</td>
<td>Vitamin</td>
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<td>2.22</td>
<td>Under par</td>
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<td>2.23</td>
<td>Birdies</td>
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<td>2.24</td>
<td>Globalization</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>Forehand / backhand</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>Lab (laboratory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>To get one touchdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>Downhill</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>Charge</td>
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<td>2.30</td>
<td>Molecule</td>
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<td>2.31</td>
<td>Think tank</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>Protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>Fats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX G

Nativization of English Words in Thai

1) Truncation

1.1 Len bad = play badminton
1.2 Khrueang hank = machine hanks down
1.3 Air sao = young airhostess
1.4 Condo = condominium
1.5 Ngoenthipen bank = banknote
1.6 Cop = copy
1.7 Mi khrueang com yu thi tham-ngan.

= There’s a computer at the office.
1.8 Lo la 20-25 baht = 20-25 baht per kilogram
1.9 Thi stu thangmot = at all studios
1.10 Ber tho-la-sap = telephone number
1.11 Air khang-bon mai yen = air conditioner upstairs is not cool.
1.12 Yang-chen remote air = just like remote air conditioner
1.13 Chai card rut = to draw money with credit card
1.14 **Ble** ik thi = to double again
1.15 Thiau **theque** = to go to discotheque
1.16 Su-nak **hi-so** = a dog of high society
1.17 **Tu** (tor) ang-krit = to tutor English
1.18 Thue **mic** = to hole microphone
1.19 Dai **feel** nai kan-rong = to have feeling in singing
1.20 Kan **go inter** = going to the international level
1.21 Ball Euro = Europe football
1.22 Rai-kan **ver ver bap ni** = such an overacting program
1.23 Kam-ma-kan **bask** = committee of basketball
1.24 Khat **pen cent** = centimeter is lacked
1.25 Team dance = dancer team
1.26 **Warm** kan-kon = to warm up first

2) **Hybridization**

2.1 Chak **climax** = climax scene
2.2 Kong **cheer** = cheer up team
2.3 Wi-thi-kan **sketch** = how to sketch
<p>| 2.4  | Kan test     | = test / testing (n.) |
| 2.5  | Khwam-pen man | = manhood (man implies strength) |
| 2.6  | Phan-kan combat | = to pass combat |
| 2.7  | Kan vote     | = voting |
| 2.8  | Nak-ok-bap design | = designer |
| 2.9  | Kan corruption | = corruption |
| 2.10 | Kan design   | = design (n.) |
| 2.11 | Kan balance  | = balance (n.) |
| 2.12 | Muak kan knock | = helmet (used to prevent one from knocking down) |
| 2.13 | Nak computer | = computer programmer |
| 2.14 | Nak talk    | = talker |
| 2.15 | Luk tour    | = tourists |
| 2.16 | Kan lobby   | = lobby |
| 2.17 | Nak golf ik lai khon | = many other golfers |
| 2.18 | Khwam fluke | = fluke (n.) |
| 2.19 | Tham foul   | = to make foul (sport) |
| 2.20 | Nak tennis  | = tennis player |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>Nak golf</td>
<td>golfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>Kan record</td>
<td>sound record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>Kan tackle</td>
<td>tackle (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>Num rock</td>
<td>young rocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>Num hot</td>
<td>hot young man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>Luk ball</td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>Kan warm up</td>
<td>warm up (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>Kan mark</td>
<td>marking or setting up the ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>Sao serve</td>
<td>young girl server (waitress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>Tao gas</td>
<td>gas stove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>Nak football</td>
<td>footballer / football player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>Siang cheer</td>
<td>cheering sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>Luk team</td>
<td>a member of team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>Luk free kick</td>
<td>a free kick ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>Nak cheer</td>
<td>cheer leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>Khwam fit</td>
<td>fitness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>Kan checklist</td>
<td>checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>Nak judo</td>
<td>judo player</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3) Conversion

2.1 Than cha sweet kan. (sweet is misused as a verb)

= you will sweet each other.

2.2 Mi son free. (free is misused as adverb)

= to teach free of charge.

2.3 Mouth kan. (mouth is misused as a verb)

= to talk each other.

2.4 Tha rao success dai. (success is used as a verb)

= if we can success

2.5 Pen nominate. (nominate is used as an adjective)

= be nominate

2.6 Phu-chai thi man thi sut. (man is used as a verb)

= a man who mans the most. (a man who is smartest / strongest)

2.7 Ru-suek happiness. (happiness is used as an adjective)

= to feel happiness

2.8 Thai nude. (nude is used as an adverb)

= to take nude

2.9 Thuk-khon ko anti mot. (anti is used as a verb)
= everybody is an anti.

2.10 Tae rao **action** di gnai.

= but we **action** well. (action is used as a verb)

2.11 Khao kam-lang **hit**. (hit is used as an adjective)

= he is hit.

4) **Semantic Shift**

4.1 Mouth kan

= chatting (mouth is used in terms of chat.)

4.2 Lang-chak mot **queue** thi ni.

= after finishing queue here. (queue is used as an appointment)

4.3 **Date-rape** khue kan don mom mao.

= date-rape means being led astray.

4.4 Khi **act**

= to overact, to arrogant

4.5 **Check bill**

= check or bill (check bill is used for check or bill)

4.6 **Form** ta-lot (to form all the time)

Form = overact
4.7 **Alcoholic** khue mao-lao-laeu e-a woi-wai.

= Alcoholic is to be drunken and yelling out.

4.8 **Queue** khong thoe (your queue)

Queue = turn

4.9 Phom **hurt**, phom ru-suek phit nai chai.

I hurt = I feel guilty in mind.

4.10 Plik **lock** (arranged plan is changed unexpectedly)

Lock = expectation

4.11 Man mai long **lock**.

= It does not exist as expected. (lock is used for expectation)

4.12 Tong **lock** kho dek. (to lock a child’s neck with arm (s))

Lock = lock with arm (s)

4.13 Tham **foul** (to foul)

4.14 Mai khoeu mi khrai pen **fan**. (to have nobody as a fan)

Fan = boyfriend/girlfriend
5) Reduplication

5.1 O.k o.k. = ok

5.2 Baep dance dance = dancing style

5.3 Bye bye = bye

5.4 Pen chuang khae warm warm = it’s just a period of warm up.

5.5 Hai fan fan phreng ma rap-ru = to inform the musical fans

5.6 Trainer trainer = trainer

5.7 Kam-lang hot hot = (it’s) being hot.

5.8 In in kap la-khon = (be) in drama

5.9 Khon-chai ra-dap big big = a servant of big class

5.10 Cut cut cut cut = cut

5.11 Long pai drink drink = go down for drinking

5.12 Baep pure pure = purely

5.13 Phut-kan yang fair fair = speaking fairly

5.14 Rai-kan ver ver baep-ni = such an overacting program

5.15 Yu kap rao pi nueng free free = stay with us one year, free of charge.

5.16 Show show show = show!
6) **Word Order**

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Concert jazz</td>
<td>= jazz concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Tour concert</td>
<td>= concert tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Tape video</td>
<td>= Video tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Rueng rate R duai</td>
<td>= R-rate movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Team football</td>
<td>= football team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Fan football Thai</td>
<td>= Thai football fans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Captain team</td>
<td>= team captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Team champ</td>
<td>= champion team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Gang motorcy</td>
<td>= motorcycle gang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>Ching champ inter</td>
<td>= international championship competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>Game computer</td>
<td>= computer game</td>
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