

SOME THAI WORDS BORROWED FROM ENGLISH

By

NONGYAO VANICHSUWAN

//

Bachelor of Arts

Thammasat University

Bangkok, Thailand

1971

Submitted to the Faculty of the
Graduate College of the
Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for
the Degree of
MASTER OF ARTS
December, 1976

Thesis
1976
V258s
cop. 2



SOME THAI WORDS BORROWED FROM ENGLISH

Thesis Approved:

David S. Berkeley

Thesis Adviser

D. Johnson Milburn

John Milstead

Norman D. Durham

Dean of the Graduate College

968409

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is the author's wish to express her sincere appreciation to her major advisor, Dr. David S. Berkeley, Professor of English, for his assistance, guidance, encouragement, and thoughtful suggestions throughout this study.

My sincere thanks go to Dr. John H. Battle, Dr. Samuel H. Woods, Jr., Dr. Mary Rohrberger and Mrs. Vera Milburn, all of the English faculty. Appreciation is also expressed to the committee members, Dr. D. J. Milburn and Dr. John Milstead, for their invaluable assistance in the preparation of the final manuscript. Gratitude is extended to the graduate office and to Mrs. Brenda G. Jarrell, secretary of the English Department. She helped the author many times during studying at this department.

In addition, the author wishes to thank Mrs. Lamom Saligupta, her mother, and Mr. Prayong Vanichsuvan, her husband, for their financial support, encouragement and understanding during the entire course of this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. A REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
III. BORROWED WORDS AND STRUCTURE	5
IV. DISCUSSION	26
V. CONCLUSION	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	29

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this writing is to demonstrate English influence on the present-day Thai language. Although Thai has its established vocabulary, syntax, and phonology, people in Thailand have borrowed some English words. English is spoken by more native speakers, English is the most widespread of languages. The number of native speakers of English was estimated for 1920 at about 170 millions.¹ Linguistic students have suggested that the spread of language depends on population movement. Today English is spoken natively by 10% of the world population. As long as the English-speaking people stay important politically, economically and culturally, English will be essential to understand modern science, economics, education, art, psychology, religion, and philosophy. So English is the most important of languages.²

¹ Leonard Bloomfield, "The Language of the World," Language (New York: Holt, 1933), p. 57.

² The preceding discussion in this section owes much to The Use of English by Randolph Quirk (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962), pp. 19-33.

Many English words are borrowed by the Thai language because both technology and science have been spread throughout the world. Names of chemical elements, for example, are well known from one community to the other. Not all Thais, of course, understand the borrowed words from English. These words are used and understood only by the educated people. The rural people are not able to understand these words. Thailand, to be sure, is an independent country, the Thai people have had their own language for more than two thousand years. But people from one country come into contact with people of other countries in many different ways. They travel and trade; they exchange ideas about art, science, and religion. Whenever two languages come into contact, they borrow words from each other.³ But I will emphasize only the words that are borrowed from English with which educated Thai people communicate everyday.

³Mary S. Serjeanston, A History of Foreign Words in English (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1935, Second Edition, 1961).

CHAPTER II

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Winfred P. Lehmann states, "Borrowing is one of the important influences on speech. In using speech one of our aims is adequate communication. If we wish to impress a fellow-speaker we may borrow a word of his, or imitate a pattern in his grammar."¹

Leonard Bloomfield suggests that there are three types of borrowing language:²

1. Cultural borrowing
2. Imitative borrowing
3. Dialectal borrowing

English words are borrowed in Thai language, both cultural and imitative borrowing.

Jean Malmstram says, "English has been exposed to foreign languages in two main ways: by a suggestion of

¹Winfred P. Lehmann, "Borrowing: Influence on One Language or Dialect on Another," An Introduction of Historical Linguistics (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1965), p. 228.

²Leonard Bloomfield, "Cultural Borrowing," Language (New York: Holt, 1948), p. 458.

invaders and immigrants and by a world of commerce."³

Commerce and culture rather than invaders and immigrants have been effectual in enlarging the Thai vocabulary.

Donald W. Longacker believes that "the borrowing of lexical items is extremely common and tends, as we might expect, to follow the lines of cultural influence."⁴

³Jean Malmstram, "Changes in Vocabulary," Language in Society (New York: Hayden Book Co., 1965), p. 85.

⁴Donald W. Longacker, "Mechanisms of Change," Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis (New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, 1972), p. 309.

CHAPTER III

BORROWED WORDS AND STRUCTURE

Because of the influence of culture, technology, and education of Western countries such as England and the United States, English words are borrowed by the Thai language. Many English lexical items are borrowed in Thai language because of no adequate Thai translation and because of the influences cited above. These are the causes that will be demonstrated in this chapter.

Leonard Bloomfield suggests that words like sugar, pepper, camphor, coffee, tea, and tobacco have spread all over the world,¹ but these words are translated in Thai language as the following:

sugar	/namtaan'/'	น้ำตาล
pepper	/phrighthaj'/'	พริกไทย
camphor	/kaaraboon'/'	กานพลู
coffee	/kaafee'/'	กาแฟ
tea	/namchaa'/'	ชา
tobacco	/buruii'/'	บุหรี่

¹Ibid., p. 458.

The borrowing from English words is largely in the sphere of women's clothes, cosmetics, and luxuries, articles of food or drink, scientific terms, musical terms, terms of sports, and some terms of elegant life.

3.1 SPORT

baseball He plays baseball very well.
 เขาเล่นเบสบอลดีมาก
 /khaw' / /len' / /bās-bōl / /dii' māag' /
 He plays baseball very well.

football The red team won the football game.
 ทีมสีแดงได้ชนะฟุตบอล
 /tem / /sya' deej' / /dāichana'?' /
 team red won
 /fudbɔɔl' /
 football game.

(There is no article in Thai syntax.)

rugby Rugby is an outdoor sport.
 รักบี้เล่นกีฬากลางแจ้ง
 /rágpii / /pen' / /kiilaa' / /klaayceej' /
 Rugby is sport outdoor.

tennis I like to play tennis.
 ฉันชอบเล่นเทนนิส
 /chǎn' / /chǎw' / /len' / /tennǐd' /
 I like play tennis.

ping-pong

My brother is practicing to play ping-pong.

น้องชายของดิฉันกำลังฝึกเล่นปิงปอง

/nǒw'chaj' / /khǒw'chan' /

brother my

/kamlay'fyghad' / /len' / /ping'pɔw' /

is practicing play ping-pong.

basketball

She likes to see basketball.

เขา (ผู้หญิง) ชอบดูบาสเกตบอล

/knǎw' / .jiŋ' / /chǒw'b' / /duu' /

She like see

/'bas-kət-bol/

basketball.

badminton

Do you play badminton with me?

คุณเล่นแบดมินตันกับดิฉันไหม

/khun' / /len' / /bad--mint--n/ /kab' /

You play badminton with

/chan' / /maj' /

me - .

(/maj' / is a question form in Thai structure. This word does not change either to be a present or past tense.)

bowling

Did you win bowling last night?

คุณได้ชนะโบว์ลิงเมื่อคืนหรือ

/khun' / /daichana'?' / /'bo-liŋ/

You win (won) bowling

/mǎkhyyn'nii' / /rǔ/

last night.

(/rù/ is a question form like /maj'/. It is used only in the end of the sentence.)

3.2 FOOD AND DRINK

spaghetti

I like spaghetti.

ฉันชอบสปาเกตตี้

/chan' / /chǎw b' / /spə-'get-è/

I like spaghetti.

cake

Let's have a piece of cake.

กินขนมเค้กกันเถอะ

/kin' / /khanǒm / /kāk / /kan' -thə' /

Let's have cake.

(/kan'thə?' / is a particle. It is used to mark an exhortation or command.)

soup

The patients need soup to eat.

คนไข้ต้องกินซุปร

/khonkhaj / /tǐŋkaan' / /kin' / /súb' /

patients need eat soup.

cookie

I like cookies and coffee.

ฉันชอบคุกกี้และกาแฟ

/chan' / /chǎw b' / /kūk-ě / /lɛ?' /

I like cookie and

/kaafé' /

coffee.

doughnut

My mother made the doughnuts.

แม่ของฉันทำโดนัท

- /mee' / /kh^วว^ญ'chăn' / /tham' / /dōnətʰ/
- mother my make doughnuts.
- chocolate Do you like chocolate?
- คุณชอบช็อคโกแลตไหม
- /khun' / /ch^วv^บ' / /chäk- (ə) - lət/
- You like chocolate
- /mǎj' / *
- beverage Do you drink a beverage?
- คุณดื่มเครื่องดื่มไหม
- /khun' / /d^ยym' / /biá' / /mǎj' / *
- You drink beverage
- macaroni I am cooking macaroni.
- ฉันกำลังปรุงรสมักกะโรนี
- /chăn' / /kamlan' prun' / /mugga-roni' /
- I am cooking macaroni.
- cherry I have a cherry tree.
- ฉันมีต้นเชอร์รี่
- /chăn' / /mii / /tôn' / /cher-ē /
- I have tree cherry.
- apple The apples are expensive.
- แอปเปิ้ลแพง
- /ʔébpən' / /phɛɛŋ' /
- apples expensive
- cocktail He has a cocktail party at his house.
- เขามีcocktailปาร์ตี้ที่บ้านของเขา

* (/maj' / see p. 7.)

- /khǎw' / /mii / /'kak'tāl par-t-ē/
 He has cocktail party
 /thii / /baan' / /khǎw' gkhaw' /
 at house his
- ice-cream This ice-cream is delicious.
 โยสครีมหรือย
 /?ajtim' / /nii' / /?arǎj /
 ice-cream this delicious
- brandy He does not drink brandy.
 เขาไม่ดื่มมรห์
 /khǎw' / /maj' / /dǎym' / /'bran-de /
 He does not drink brandy.
- whiskey He likes drinking whiskey.
 เขาชอบดื่มวิสกี้
 /khǎw' / /chǎw' b' / /dǎym' / /wǐdsakii' /
 He likes drink whiskey.
- soda Do you want some more soda?
 คุณต้องการอีกบ้างไหม
 /khun' / /tǐŋkaan' / /soodaa' / /?ǐig /
 You want soda more
 /bǎaŋ' / /mǎj' /
 some -
- cola You need cola or soda.
 คุณต้องการโคลาหรือโซดา
 /khun' / /tǐŋkaan' / /ko-la / /rǎy' /
 You need cola or

	/soodaa'/'
	soda.
pepsi	I prefer <u>pepsi</u> to cola. ฝึนซอมเป็ปซีมากกว่าโคล่า /chǎn'/' /chǎw b'/' /pep-sii/ /mǎagkwǎa'/' I prefer pepsi [to] [more than]
	/ko-la/'
	cola.

3.3 SCIENTIFIC TERMS

chemical	He studies <u>chemical</u> engineering. เขาเรียนวิศวกรรมเคมี /khǎw'/' /rian/ /wisawa/ /kheemii/' He [studies] engineer chemical [learns]
chlorine	I pour <u>chlorine</u> into water. ฝึนเทคลอรีนลงใหร้า /chǎn'/' /thee'/' /'klōriin/ /naj'/' I pour chlorine into /nǎam/' water.
chromium	It is plated with <u>chromium</u> . มันถูกชุบด้วยโครเมียม /man/ /thug' chub'/' /dūaj/ /kro-mē-əm/' It is plated with chromium.

- hydrogen Hydrogen is a colorless gas.
 ไฮโดรเจนเป็นแก๊สไม่มีสี
 /'hi-dro-jan/ /pen'/ /kéɛd/
 Hydrogen is gas
 /mǎjmiisiyi'/
 colorless.
- iodine Iodine is violet.
 ไอโอดีนสีม่วง
 /i-ə-din/ /sii' mua'ŋ/
 Iodine violet.
- nitrogen Nitrogen is odorless.
 ไนโตรเจนไม่มีกลิ่น
 /'ni-tra-jan/ /mǎjmii'klin'/
 Nitrogen odorless.
- oxygen Oxygen is used for breathing.
 ออกซิเจนใช้สำหรับหายใจ
 /'āk-si-jan/ /chaj sǎmrab/ /hǎajchaj/
 Oxygen is used for breathing.
- carbohydrate Rice is a carbohydrate.
 ข้าวมีคาร์โบไฮเดรต
 /knǎaw'/ /pen'/ /kar-bo-hi-drət/
 Rice is carbohydrate.
- carbonyoxide Carbonyoxide is a heavy colorless gas.
 คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์เป็นแก๊สหนักไม่มีสี
 /,kar-bon-di-ox-zide/ /pen'/ /kéɛs/
 Carbonyoxide is gas

	/nāg' / /majmii-syi' / heavy colorless.
paraffin	<u>Paraffin</u> is a matter. พาราฟินเป็นสีขาว /'par-ə-fan / /pen' / /sà ? sǎan / Paraffin is matter.
radium	<u>Radium</u> is useful for cancer. เรเดียมมีประโยชน์สำหรับโรคมะเร็ง /'rad-ē-əm / /pen prajòad / /sǎmràb / Radium is useful for /rōog'mareŋ' / cancer.

3.4 WOMEN'S CLOTHES AND COSMETICS

jacket	The boy wears the blue <u>jacket</u> . เด็กชายสวมแจกเก็ตสีฟ้า /dègchaaj' / /sǎam' / /'jakət / /sii-fáa' / boy wear jacket blue
nylon	I have a <u>nylon</u> blouse. ฉันมีเสื้อไนล่อน /chǎn' / /mii / /sǎya' / /ni-ŋlan / I have blouse nylon.
catalog	There is a new <u>catalog</u> on the table. มีแคตตาล็อกอันใหม่โต๊ะ /mii' / /'kat-ta-lok' / /mai / /bon / [There is] catalog new on [has]

- mascara The mascara is a cosmetic.
 มาสคาร่า มีแปรงสีตา
 /ma-'skarə/ /pen'/ /khr̥y̌aŋsam ʔaaŋ'/
 mascara is cosmetic.
- rouge The rouge is a red powder.
 ฐึ๋นเม็ดสีแดง
 /'rũzh/ /pen'/ /p̄ēŋeŋ'/ /s̄l̄id̄ēŋeŋ'/
 rouge is powder red.
- cream I use cream to wash the face.
 ครีมใช้ล้างหน้า
 /chǎn'/ /chaj'/ /khriim/ /láaŋnāa'/
 I use cream wash the face.

3.5 MUSICAL TERMS

- piano She plays the piano very well.
 เธอเล่นเปียโนดีมาก
 /khǎw'/ /len'/ /piannoo/ /dii- māag'/
 She play piano very well.
- guitar The boy likes to play the guitar.
 เด็กผู้ชายชอบเล่นกีตาร์
 /d̄ēgphũuchaj'/ /ch̄w̄ɔ̄b/ /len'/
 boy like play
 /gi-'tär/
 guitar.
- saxophone The King of Thailand likes the saxo-
phone.
 พระมหากษัตริย์ไทยชอบเล่นแซกโซโฟน

/phra'baad'-someded' phracawjuuhua'/'

King of Thailand

/'chǎw b/ /'sak-sǎ-fon/

like saxaphone.

violin

You give me a violin.

คุณให้ไวโอลินแก่ฉัน

/khun' / /hâj' / /vai-o-lin' / /kɛɛ' /

You give violin (to)

/chǎn' /

me.

3.6 SOME TERMS OF ELEGANT LIFE

club

There are a lot of clubs in Bangkok.

มีคลับจำนวนมากในกรุงเทพฯ

/mii' / /khlab / /chumnuan' māag /

[There are] club a lot of

[There is

has, have]

/naj' / /kruŋtheeb' /

in Bangkok.

fashion

This skirt is a new fashion.

กระโปรงตัวนี้เป็นแฟชั่นใหม่

/kraprooŋ' / /tuanii / /pen' / /fɛɛ'chân' /

skirt this is fashion

/maj /

new

lottery

She sells lottery tickets.

การขายลอตเตอรี่

/khǎw' / /khǎaj / /'lăt-ə-rē /

She sells lottery tickets.

3.7 MISCELLANEOUS

furniture

I'll change a new furniture.

ฉันจะเปลี่ยนเฟอร์นิเจอร์ใหม่

/chǎn' / /cà ?' / /plian' / /fəɔɔnicǐə' /

I [will] change furniture

[shall]

/maj' /

new.

sofa

Will you sleep on the sofa?

คุณจะนอนบนโซฟาหรือไม่

/khun' / /cà ?' / /nɔɔn' / /bon / /soofa /

You will sleep on sofa

/rū / ***

champion

He is a good champion.

เขาเป็นแชมป์ที่ดี

/khaw' / /pen' / /chempian / /thīdii /

He is champion good.

cap (hat)

The boy wears a cap.

เด็กผู้ชายสวมหมวกแก๊ป

/dègphūuchaaj' / /sūam' / /mūagkéb' /

boy wear cap

*** (/rū / see p. 7.)

- captain That man is a captain.
 ผู้ชายคนนั้นเป็นกัปตัน
 /phüchaaǰ'/ /khon'/** /nán'/ /pen'/
 man - that is
 /kàb'-tan'/
 captain.
- cashier This is a cashier table.
 หี้อั่งโต๊ะแคชเชียร์
 /nii'/ /khyy'/ /to' ? '/ /kat-chear/
 This is table cashier.
- cement The price of cement is increased.
 ปูนซีเมนต์ขึ้นราคา
 /puun'simen/ /khÿn' raakhaa'/
 cement price is increased.
- centigrade Thai people use centigrade degrees..
 คนไทยใช้ องศาเซลเซียส
 /khońthaj'/ /cháǰ'/ /?oŋsǎá'/ /sentikrate/
 Thai people use degree centigrade.
- fahrenheit American use fahrenheit degrees.
 อเมริกาใช้ องศาฟาเรนไฮต์
 /?ameerikan/ /cháǰ'/ /?oŋsaa'/
 American use degree
 /faarenháǰ'/
 fahrenheit.
- centimetre I'm 157 centimetres tall.
 ฉันสูงหนึ่งร้อยห้าสิบเจ็ด เซนติเมตร

** (/khon'/ see p. 10.)

/chǎn' / /sǔuŋ' / /nǎn-rǔwǎj'-haa'-sìb-

I tall 157

ced' / /sentiméed/

centimetre.

chalk

Chalk is used for writing on the black-board.

ชอล์กใช้สำหรับเขียนบนกระดานดำ

/chǒ'g' / /cháj' / /sǎmràb' / /khyan/

Chalk use for write

/bon/ /kradaandam' /

on blackboard.

communist

I do not like to be a communist.

ฉันไม่ชอบเป็นคอมมิวนิสต์

/chǎn' / /majchǐwǐb / /pen' / /khǔwmmiwnǐd' /

I do not like to be communist.

coolie

The coolie works hard.

ลูกจ้างหนัก

/koolee' / /tham ɲaan / /nàg' /

Coolie work hard.

kilometer

I walk 3 kilometers.

ฉันเดิน 3 กิโลเมตร

/chan' / /dǎɔn' / /sǎam / /kiloomed' /

I walk 3 kilometers.

mile

He drives 3 miles.

เขาขับรถ 3 ไมล์

/khǎw' / /khàbrod' / /sǎam / /maj' /

He drive 3 mile.

missionary

Your teacher is a missionary.

ครูของคุณมีหนังสือศาสนา
/khruu' / /khwǎŋkhun' / /pen' /

teacher your is

/'mid-chun-na-rii' /

missionary.

romantic

Are you reading a romantic story?

คุณกำลังอ่านเรื่องโรแมนติกหรือไม่
/khun' / /kamlan' ? àan' / /rǎan' /

You are reading story

/roomaantik / /rü'***

romantic.

book (reserve)

You should book a ticket.

คุณควรจองตั๋ว
/khǔn' / /khuanca / /búg' / /tǔa' /

You should book ticket.

taxi

His job is driving a taxi.

งานของเขาคือขับรถแท็กซี่
/ŋaan' / /khonkhǎw / /khyy' /

job his is

/kaankhàbrod / /thégsǐi /

driving taxi.

tape

I want to buy a tape.

ฉันต้องการซื้อเทป
/chǎn' / /tǎŋkaan' / /sy'y' / /theeb' /

I want buy tape.

*** (/rü/ see p. 7.)

- typhoon The typhoon is blowing very hard.
 ไซ้ฝุน กัฉิมฝัดกร:โศก
 /tǎajfun'/ /kamlay'phad'/ /krachōog'/
 typhoon is blowing very hard.
- cartoon The children are watching the cartoon.
 เด็กเด็กกัฉิมอุทว้ตุน
 /degdeg/ /kamla duu'/ /kaa'toon/
 children are watching cartoon.

3.8 MEDICAL TERMS

- vaccine Everybody should be shot with the
vaccine.
 ฤกตทอวรก:ฉัดฉัดฉัษ
 /thúgkhon/ /khuanca'/ /chiid'/
 everybody should shot
 /vak-'sen/
 vaccine.
- bacteria You cannot see the bacteria.
 อุทไม่ฉัฉามรกทอวเห็น//มด/ตว้
 /khun'/ /majsaamaad/ /มววทุห้ฉั/
 You cannot see
 /ba-kteerii/
 bacteria.
- typhoid That man has typhoid.
 ฝูชายตทกัฉิมฝัษไกทอวอ
 /ba-kteerii/

- /phûuchaaaj/ /khon'/** /nán'/ /pen'/
 man that get
 /thaj-foid/
 typhoid.
- alcohol Alcohol can evaporate.
 แอลกอฮอล์สามารถระเหยได้
 /?el'kwaaw' / /sǎamâad' / /rahéɛŋ'/
 Alcohol can evaporate.
 /daj'/'
- +(/daj'/' - a particle, no meaning in Thai language.)
- virus A virus is dangerous to the body.
 ไวรัสมีอันตรายต่อร่างกาย
 /waj'rud/ /pen' / ?antaraaj/ /tǔw'/
 virus is dangerous to
 /rǎaŋkaaj' /
 body.
- clinic The doctor opens a new clinic.
 หมอเปิดคลินิกใหม่
 /mǔw' / /pǎɔd' / /khlii'nik/ /maj' /
 doctor opens clinic new.
- vitamin The children have to take vitamins
 everyday.
 เด็กเล็กต้องรับประทานวิตามิน
 /dègdèg/ /tǔw' / /bamruŋ' / /witamin' /
 children have to take vitamins

** (/khon'/' see p. 10.)

/túgwan/
everyday.

The following words appear in the newspaper and on the television:

- theatre The new cinema is named "Siam Theatre."
โรงหนังใหม่ชื่อสยามเธียเตอร์"
/rooŋnǎŋ' / /maj/ /chÿy' / /sajǎam
cinema new name Siam
teertar' /
Theatre.
- hotel Dusithani is the best hotel.
ดุสิตธานีเป็นโรงแรมดีที่สุดใน
/Duusittanii' / /pen' / /ho-tel/
Dusithani is hotel
/dii-thiisud' /
best.
- pharmacy You go to the pharmacy.
คุณไปที่ร้านขาย
/khún' / /pai' / /tít' / /fa-ma-sii/
You go to pharmacy.
- counter You'll change your money at the counter.
คุณจะมาแลกเงินของคุณที่ธนาคาร
/khún' / /cha/ /lĕĕg' / /kuan' /
You will change money
/khŭwǎkhun/ /ti' / /kaútar/
your at counter.

lecture	The instructor is <u>lecturing</u> . ๑๓ ๓๓ ๓๓ ๓๓ ๓๓ /khruu' / /kamlay' legch'əi' / [instructor] is lecturing. [teacher]
bakery	Is there a <u>bakery</u> around here? ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ /mii / /raan baka-rē / /théwni / /maj'*/ There is bakery around here
supermarket	Thai Daimaru has the <u>supermarket</u> . ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ /Thaidajmarüu / /mii' / /sü-par-maa-kət / Thai Daimaru has supermarket.
gas	<u>Gas</u> is better than charcoal. ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ /gaas' / /dikwaa / /thàan / Gas is better than charcoal.
motel	<u>Motel</u> is smaller than hotel. ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ /mo-tən / /lèkwaa / /hotən / motel is smaller than hotel.
tailor	The man likes " <u>Kiti-Tailor</u> ." ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ ๓ /khon / /chəb' / /Kitti-Ta-lər / man likes Kitti-Tailor.

* (/maj/ see p. 7.)

- salesman A salesman has a good job.
 เซล/แมน มีงานดี'
 /sel'm n/ /mii/ / aan/ /dii'/
 salesman has job good.
- jewelry You'll buy the ring at Patt Jewelry.
 คุณคะ: ซื้อมงแหวน ได้ที่ร้านเพชร/จิวเวลรี่'
 /khun'/ /cha/ /sŷy/ /ween/ /thi/
 You will buy ring at
 /raán-patt/ /ju-əl-rē/
 Patt jewelry.
- Hello!
 (on telephone) Hello!
 ฮัล/ล่อ
 /Hanlŏo/
- queue The queue is long.
 คิว/คอง
 /khiw'/ /jaaw/
 queue long
- gear Shift gears now.
 เปลี่ยนเกียร์เดี๋ยวนี้'
 /plĭankia'/ /dĭawnii/
 Shift gears now.
- check You'll pay check or cash.
 คุณคะ: จ่ายเช็คหรือเงินสด
 /khun'/ /cha/ /chàaj'/ /chek'/ /rü/
 You will pay check or
 /kŷansod'/ (cash).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

Traditionally many missionaries have come to Thailand to teach English to Thai students at school. The international importance of English as a second language imposes great responsibilities on educators in the United States and Great Britain. Great Britain has been concerned with the teaching of English as a second language for many years. The British Council conducts centers and institutes for English instruction in more than twenty-two countries, including Thailand, supports teachers in overseas schools, sponsors T.V. programs, and gives scholarships to foreign teachers of English to study in Britain.¹

In America the Department of Defense sponsors programs for teaching English as a second language to the military personnel of fifty foreign countries. This program is carried in the United States and abroad. The Agency for International Development (AID) has many scholarships to the foreigners. Each year, Thai students will receive this

¹Jean Malmstram, "Responsibilities of the English-speaking World," Language in Society, 1965, p. 121.

grant from AID and study in the United States. Many Thai students are educated in America. When they return home, some students do not like to speak Thai. Sometimes they think that it's easier to speak and understand in English words as "hotel", "restaurant", "counter", "cashier", "nightclub", etc. These words are translated into Thai, but Thai people speak these words habitually. So it is not surprising that many English words appear in the Thai language. Some words cannot be translated into Thai as "cement", "mile", "film", "chocolate", etc.; so Thai students use these words in communication.

Although Thai people speak English words everyday, it does not mean that Thais pronounce English as correctly as the native speakers. The pronunciation still is that of the Thai language. No matter how carefully Thai people try to copy the pronunciation of English speakers, they do not succeed perfectly unless one is born and reared in England or the United States.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Though there are many words in the Thai language, some English words are borrowed by educated Thai students. The lexical items that were mentioned in Chapter III are spoken in daily life. Nevertheless, the Thai Language Association tries to translate English into Thai as much as possible. The official language of Thailand avoids using English words except those that cannot be translated into Thai as "communist", "mile", "piano", etc. These words have been part of Thai for a long time because of the influence of education, technology, and civilization that has spread over the world. Though Thai people use some English words, they have never forgotten how to speak their native language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bloomfield, W. Leonard. "The Language of the World." Language. New York: Holt, 1933, pp. 57-73.
- Chumsai, Manich. English-Thai Dictionary. Bangkok: Charlermnich's Press, 1973.
- Lehmann, P. Winfred. "Borrowing: Influence of One Language or Dialect on Another." An Introduction Historical Linguistics. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1965, p. 228.
- Longacker, W. Ronald. "Mechanisms of Change." Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, 1972, p. 309.
- Malmstram, Jean. "Changes in Vocabulary." Language in Society. New York: Hayden Book Company, 1965, pp. 85-90.
- Malmstram, Jean. "Responsibilities of the English-Speaking World." Language in Society. New York: Hayden Book Company, 1965, pp. 121-123.
- _____. Thai-English Student's Dictionary. Standford: Standford University Press, 1970.
- _____. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary. Springfield, Massachusetts: G & C Merriam Company, 1973.

VITA 2

Nongyao Vanichsuwan

Candidate for the Degree of
Master of Arts

Thesis: SOME THAI WORDS BORROWED FROM ENGLISH

Major Field: English

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Bangkok, Thailand, October 3, 1947, the daughter of Lt. Luang Chamivaithayakarn and Mrs. Lamom Saligupta.

Education: Graduated from Rajeneee Bon School; received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Linguistics from Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand in 1971; completed requirements for the Master of Arts degree at Oklahoma State University in December, 1976.

Experience: Translator at The Department of Highway, Ministry of Communication, Bangkok, Thailand in 1971-1972; worked at Bangkok Bank Limited (Accounting), Bangkok, Thailand in 1972-1974.