



**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS USED IN THE FRONT PAGE  
NEWS OF THE THAIRATH NEWSPAPER AND THEIR  
IMPLICATIONS FOR LANGUAGE TEACHING AND  
LEARNING IN THE EFL CLASSROOM**

**CHALERMSRI MEESRI**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS  
MAJOR IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS  
UBON RAJATHANEE UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2007  
COPYRIGHT OF UBON RAJATHANEE UNIVERSITY**



**THESIS APPROVAL**  
**UBON RAJATHANEE UNIVERSITY**  
**MASTER OF ARTS**  
**MAJOR IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**  
**FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS**

**TITLE** ENGLISH transliterations used in the front page news  
of the Thairath newspaper and their implications for  
language teaching and learning in the EFL classroom

**NAME** MISS CHALERMSRI MEESRI

**THIS THESIS HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY**

.....*Saowadee Kongpetch*..... CHAIR  
(ASST. PROF. DR. SAOWADEE KONGPETCH)

.....*Lugsamee Nuamthanom Kimura*..... COMMITTEE  
(DR. LUGSAMEE NUAMTHANOM KIMURA)

.....*Suriyan Panlay*..... COMMITTEE  
(ASST. PROF. SURIYAN PANLAY)

.....*S. Thaweessit*..... DEAN  
(ASST. PROF. DR. SUCHADA THAWEEESIT)

**APPROVED BY UBON RAJATHANEE UNIVERSITY**

.....*Utith Inprasit*.....  
(ASST. PROF. DR. UTITH INPRASIT)

VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF UBON RAJATHANEE UNIVERSITY

ACADEMIC YEAR 2007

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Assistant Professor Dr. Saowadee Kongpetch, my thesis supervisor for her invaluable guidance, kindness and unfailing encouragement throughout the thesis writing without which this study would not have been possible.

Deepest appreciation is also owed to Dr. Lugsamee Nuamthanom-Kimura and Assistant Professor Suriyan Panlay, my co-advisors for their helpful suggestions and their sacrifice of their time in reading and editing the manuscript of this thesis.

I am in debt to all lecturers at Ubon Ratchathani University and Sister Napha Khamsiya, my Delegation Provincial Superior of Saint Joseph of the Apparition Congregation who understands and allow me to pursue my studies.

My heartfelt thanks also go to Sister Anastasia Crowley, Reverence Father Marcel Laouenan, Mr. Christopher Sorensen and Mrs. Gloria Praymourakij who proofread my writing.

In addition, my sincerest thanks go to all M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) students who participated in my study. Finally, I would like to express my special appreciation to Sister Melanie Lantrain and all the Sisters in my Congregation and my brothers and sister for their love, understanding, encouragement, continuous support and care.

*Chalernsri*  
(Miss Chalernsri Meesri)

Researcher

## บทคัดย่อ

ชื่อเรื่อง : การศึกษาคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในข่าวหน้าหนึ่ง จากหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐ และข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อการเรียนการสอน ในห้องเรียนที่ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ

โดย : เฉลิมศรี มีศรี

ชื่อปริญญา : ศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชาเอก : การสอนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ

ประธานกรรมการที่ปรึกษา : ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.เสาวดี กงเพชร

ศัพท์สำคัญ : คำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษ ข่าวหน้าหนึ่ง ความหมายคงที่ ความหมายแคบ ความหมายกว้าง

งานวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในข่าวหน้าหนึ่ง จากหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐ ระหว่างวันที่ 1 – 31 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2548 และข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ ในห้องเรียนที่ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ

กลุ่มศึกษาวิจัยเป็นนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3/1 และ 3/2 โรงเรียนเขาวงกตศึกษา ที่เรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ รายวิชา อ 313 ปีการศึกษา 2549 จำนวน 45 คน

งานวิจัยนี้เก็บข้อมูลโดยการรวบรวมคำทับศัพท์ในข่าวหน้าหนึ่ง จากหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐ และหนังสือเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ (Expression Book 3) ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3 เครื่องมือการวิจัยในครั้งนี้คือ แบบสอบถามจำนวน 2 ชุด ได้แก่ แบบสอบถามความบ่อยถี่ในการพบคำทับศัพท์ในชีวิตประจำวันของนักเรียน และ แบบทดสอบความเข้าใจความหมายของคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษ หลังจากนั้นนำข้อมูลทั้งหมดมาวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยหาค่าร้อยละ

ผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ดังนี้

1. คำทับศัพท์ส่วนใหญ่ที่พบ คือคำที่มีความหมายคงที่ (50%) ความหมายกว้าง (23.96 %) ความหมายแคบ (22.92%) ความหมายเปลี่ยนไป (3.12%) ตามลำดับ
  2. นักเรียนส่วนใหญ่พบคำทับศัพท์ในชีวิตประจำวัน โดยเฉพาะในหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐ และบางส่วนในหนังสือเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ (Expression Book 3) ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3
  3. นักเรียนส่วนใหญ่ใช้คำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษ ตามความหมายที่ใช้ในภาษาไทย
- ผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่า การสอนภาษาอังกฤษในประเทศไทยควรจัดกิจกรรม การเรียนการสอน

หรือนำเสนอแบบฝึกหัดในรูปแบบต่างๆ เพื่อเสริมสร้างความรู้เรื่องคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษ ให้แก่นักเรียนเพื่อให้นักเรียนตระหนักถึงความหลากหลายของความหมายของคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษ และสามารถใช้คำทับศัพท์ต่างๆ เพื่อการสื่อสารได้อย่างถูกต้อง

## ABSTRACT

TITLE : ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS USED IN THE FRONT PAGE  
NEWS OF THE THAIRATH NEWSPAPER AND THEIR  
IMPLICATIONS FOR LANGUAGE TEACHING AND  
LEARNING IN THE EFL CLASSROOM

BY : CHALERMSRI MEESRI

DEGREE : MASTER OF ARTS

MAJOR : TEACHING AENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

CHAIR : ASST. PROF. SAOWADEE KONGPETCH, Ph.D.

KEYWORDS : ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION / FRONT PAGE NEWS /  
ORIGINAL MEANING / BROADER MEANING / NARROWER  
MEANING

This research project, which involved 45 M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) students in Yaowaret Suksa School, Ubon Ratchatani, investigated English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspaper (collected from October 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005). In particular, it explored the types of meanings of English transliterations; students' exposure to English transliterations in their daily lives; their awareness of meanings of English transliterations; and importantly, the implications of English transliterations for language teaching and learning in the EFL classroom.

The data collection concerned English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspaper, some of which also appeared in the M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) textbook, Expression Book 3. Other data were a checklist questionnaire and a multiple choice test of students' awareness of the correct usage of English transliterations.

The results of this research project revealed that the majority of English transliterations contained original meanings (50%). The rest had broader (23.96%), narrower (22.92%) and deviating meanings (3.12%) respectively. Further, the majority of the students had been exposed to many of the English transliterations in their daily

lives, particularly those found in the front page news of the Thairath newspaper and in their M. 3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) English textbook. Finally, many of my students used English transliterations according to their Thai meanings.

The research results indicate that there is a great need for English teachers in Thailand to provide their students with activities or exercises which would help raise their students' awareness of a variety of meanings of English transliterations so that they would be able to use them for communication successfully and effectively.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>THAI ABSTRACT</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>ENGLISH ABSTRACT</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
 <b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Research questions	4
1.3 Significance of the study	4
1.4 Definitions of key terms	4
 <b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Definitions of English transliteration	6
2.2 The use of English transliterations in the Thai language	6
2.3 Related studies of English transliterations in the Thai context	8
 <b>3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1 The participants	10
3.2 Data collection and analysis	10
 <b>4 RESEARCH RESULTS</b>	
4.1 Types of meanings of English transliterations	18
4.2 Students' exposure to the English transliterations	25
4.3 Students' awareness of meanings of English transliterations	26



## CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>5 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS</b>	
5.1 Types of meanings of English transliterations	35
5.2 Student' awareness of meanings of English transliterations	37
<b>6 CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
6.1 Conclusion	40
6.2 Implications for future language teaching and learning	41
6.3 Recommendations for further study	42
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
A Questionnaire	48
B English transliterations which have original meanings	52
C English transliterations which have broader meanings	86
D English transliterations which have narrower meanings	116
E English transliterations which have deviating meanings	150
F English transliterations found in the M.3 English textbook	155
<b>VITAE</b>	<b>165</b>

**LIST OF TABLE**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>TABLE</b>	
3.1 A list of English transliterations found in the front page news and in the M. 3 textbook, Expression Book	12
4.1 A summary of types of meanings of English transliterations	18
4.2 A list of English transliterations	19
4.3 Students' exposure to the English transliterations in their daily lives	25
4.4 Students' responses to the meanings of English transliterations	27
4.5 Students' awareness of English transliterations, ranking of the most – least frequency	29

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Rationale**

Language is a core component of human communication and is one of the means for communicating human's ideas (Nirunthawee, 1994). Like fashion, it continues to change due to factors such as time and environment (Yuttatri, 2004). During the late 21<sup>st</sup> century, the world is influenced by the globalization phenomenon. It involves the explosive evolution of communication technology to facilitate international, cultural and economic exchange and it is a great force bringing the world closer together (Held and McGrew, 1999). Due to this change, people can communicate with others in different parts of the world more conveniently and spontaneously. This results in an inflow of one foreign language into many other languages of the world such as Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and importantly English.

The need for communication among people living in different parts of the world has made English a global language. As Crystal (1997: 101) stated, "English is the medium of a great deal of the world's knowledge, especially in such areas as science and technology". Srisa-An (1998: 1), a renowned Thai educator, added that:

English is becoming the universal language of the world. It is not only the medium of global communication, but also the language of academic thought, scientific research, technological development and the language of international trade and negotiations, as well as recreation and entertainment.

Like other languages, Thai is also affected by the inflow of English. Due to the time constraint, people need to communicate or access information in English as it is impossible to translate every piece of information into Thai (Srisa-An, 1998; Mongkolthanit, 2000). Consequently, English transliterations are directly used in the Thai language by maintaining the same or closest sounds with slightly differently

meanings such as “rating” (เรตติ้ง), “collection” (คอลเลกชัน) and “location” (โลเกชั่น)

(Mongkolthanit, 2000). Ritthapirom (1979) noted that people use English

transliterations in the Thai language because many words are technical terms and they do not yet exist in the language. Some of these words are “coma” (โคม่า), “capsule” (แคปซูล) and “virus” (ไวรัส).

In the present, English transliterations are widely found such as in conversations, books and articles (Rodhedpai, 1979, cited in Mongkolthanit, 2000). Yet, this is nowhere more evident than in the media. According to Yuttatri (2004), the most influential media is newspapers since they are cheap, updated and accessible. Newspapers also communicate news and information to a large number of people within a very short time. In addition, they cover subjects of immediate interest and importance. Further, there is no limitation of reading time. Because of these reasons, language teachers around the world consider the language of newspapers as an essential tool in teaching English (Fredrickson and Wedel, 1991).

However, some Thai educators expressed their concerns about some negative consequences of English transliterations used in the Thai newspapers. For example, Yuttatri (2004) stated that there might be deviations of meanings of English transliterations. In other words, the English transliterations used in Thai newspapers may not necessarily capture the original meanings in English. For instance, the word “chauffeur” in English means someone whose job is to drive a car for the rich or important person. However, in Thai this word is used to refer to any driver. This would possibly lead to an inappropriate use of this word in English (Saengurai, 1979, cited in Mongkolthanit, 2000).

Ritthapirom (1979); Mongkolthanit (2000); Chaikaitiham (2000) and Thongnoppakun and Surasith (2003) pointed out that some Thais, especially teenagers, who are frequently exposed to English transliterations in the newspapers, tend to use English transliterations in the Thai language to show off that they are sophisticated and well-educated. However, some of them, particularly those who have low English proficiency may not be thoroughly aware of a variety of meanings of these English transliterations. Consequently, they are unable to use them to convey their intended

meanings in English effectively. For example, the word “hot” has different meanings. One of these refers to a condition of high temperature. Another involves sexual feelings or image. While it is appropriate for a woman to say “I am hot” in a crowded classroom, it may not be such a good idea to say so in a night club. In their studies, Pitukpong (1997); Sirisumpan (1964); Baskette and Sissors (1997, cited in Moonjan, 1992) found that front page news has the most readers. Front page news is considered as the most newsworthy and most valuable section of the day (Sritanant, 1990; Srisawathsak, 1998). It is where to attract the eyes of the potential readers (Hodgson, 1993).

My survey carried out in March 2005 confirmed this. Most of my M.3 students at Yaowaret Suksa School were interested in reading the front page news, especially in the Thairath newspaper. They mentioned that a number of English transliterations were found in the front page news. Because of this, I was particularly interested in examining English transliterations used in the front page news of Thairath newspapers. I chose the ‘Thairath’ because it is considered the best selling Thai newspaper in Thailand. Moreover, it is accessible and available in most schools’ libraries, including Yaowaret Suksa School’s.

Like many other countries in Southeast Asia, the Thai government is trying to improve Thais’ knowledge of English so that the country and her people will be competitive with the neighboring countries. The knowledge of English of Thai teenagers plays an important role in the development of the country. To quote Abhakorn (2003: 1):

In Southeast Asia, the response to globalization is to acquire language skills, not in many languages, but in one, the English language, which is seen as the key to success in the globalize age.

As a secondary school teacher, I anticipate that the awareness of English transliterations used in the newspaper, in this case the ‘Thairath’, may help improve my student’s knowledge of English and enable them to use English for communication successfully and effectively.

## 1.2 Research Questions

This research investigates:

1.2.1 What are English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers?

1.2.2 What are the types of meanings of English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers?

1.2.3 What are their implications for language teaching and learning in an EFL classroom?

## 1.3 Significance of the Study

The results of this study will shed light on the influence of English on the Thai language, particularly through the daily newspapers. In addition, the results will help raise teachers' awareness of a variety of meanings of English transliterations. Furthermore, the results will enable teachers to design teaching materials and prepare activities to promote their students' understanding of meanings of English transliterations. This will enable students to use the English transliterations to convey their intended meanings in English accurately and effectively.

## 1.4. Definitions of Key Terms

Some key words used in this research project are:

1.4.1 Loan words are the words in other languages (e.g. English, French and Italian (Mongkolthanit, 2000). Some examples of these are computer, croissant and pasta.

1.4.2 Transliteration is the transformation of the word spelling from the letters of the writing of one language into the closest corresponding letters of the second language, for example “bonus” (โบนัส), “campaign” (แคมเปญ) and “technology” (เทคโนโลยี) (Yuttatri, 2004).

1.4.3 English transliteration is an English word directly used in the Thai language by maintaining the same or closest sounds, but different types of meanings such as “version” (เวอร์ชัน), “vote” (โหวต) and “promote” (โปรโมต) (Mongkolthanit, 2000).

1.4.4 Original meaning refers to the English transliteration used in the Thai language by maintaining its original meaning and sound, for example, “on air” (ออนแอร์), “police” (โปลิส) and “sure” (ซัวร์) (Nirunthawee, 1994).

1.4.5 Narrower meaning is the English transliteration taken only one meaning from English to be used in the Thai language. Sometimes, it may take over part or most – but not all of the meanings of the original word. Some examples of these transliterations are “free” (ฟรี), “champ” (แชมป์) and “sex” (เซ็กส์) (Nirunthawee, 1994).

1.4.6 Broader meaning refers to English transliteration which has extended the meaning of an English word used in the Thai language by enlarging or adding the ideas or things. Some examples of these are “fan” (แฟน), “lock” (ล็อก) and “mouth” (เมาท์) (Nirunthawee, 1994).

1.4.7 Deviating meaning refers to the English transliteration used in a totally different meaning from its origin, for example, “copy” (ก๊อปปี้), “fit” (ฟิต) and “save” (เซฟ) (Niranthawee, 1994).

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Definitions of English transliteration**

The term “English transliteration” has been defined by authorities and scholars differently. According to Khanithanont (1983) and Panthumatha (1992), English transliteration is a process of taking a word from one language and using it directly in another language by keeping its original or closest sound. Some examples of the English transliterations used in the Thai language are “เกรด” (grade), “เมาท์” (mouth) and “สปา” (spa). Rittaphirom (1979) and Smingkaew (2002) added that English transliteration is the process of bringing in the English word into Thai language by using Thai alphabets in writing those words which have exactly the same or the closest sounds. Yet, their meanings may be considerably different.

In conclusion, English transliteration is a word from a foreign language for use in the borrower’s language. This is because one cannot always coin a word in their own language as it may not contain the original meanings.

#### **2.2 The use of English transliterations in the Thai language**

Most languages borrow words from other languages and so does the Thai language (Jithawiriyapong, 2003). According to Krankuson (1986); Karbklon and Insin (1994) and Nirunthawee (1994), some of the reasons that transliterations are used are as follows:

2.2.1 Politics and alliances: Thailand has always made alliances with many countries as it appears in the history. This has had many benefits for the security of the government and thus, come the loan words for use in the Thai language. Some examples of these are “consul” (กงสุล), “party list” (ปาร์ตี้ลิสต์), “passport” (พาสปอร์ต), “blacklist” (แบล็ก ลิสต์) and “corruption” (คอร์รัปชัน).



2.2.2 Religions: In Thailand, Buddhism is the national religion. Along with Buddhism, other religions are also allowed to propagate during the reign of King Rama VI. This event has brought about many borrowed words used in the Thai language, especially English transliterations from Christian society such as “catholic” (คาทอลิก), “sister” (ซิสเตอร์), “convent” (คอนแวนต์) and “Christmas” (คริสต์มาส).

2.2.3 Commerce: Thailand has had commercial relationship with many countries since the Sukhothai and this is still the case nowadays. This has also called for the foreign language words in the Thai language. Some examples are “bank” (แบงก์), “finance” (ไฟแนนซ์), “sponsor” (สปอนเซอร์) and “shipping” (ชิปปิ้ง).

2.2.4 Art and culture: The influence of various cultures has been felt in Thailand for a long time. Thailand has thus received different forms of arts and culture such as literature, drama and opera. Some examples of borrowed word related to these are gallery (แกลลอรี), “art” (อาร์ต), “fair” (แฟร์), “climax” (ไคลแมก), “romantic”, (โรแมนติก), “soprano” (โซปราโน) and “ballet” (บัลเลต์).

2.2.5 Education and technology: Nowadays Thai people travel abroad to further their studies or attend Thai educational institutions where offer various courses in English. Therefore, there has been the use of English transliterations in the Thai language. Furthermore, like many other countries, Thailand has been greatly influenced by the advanced technology from the Western countries. As a result, some transliterations are used in the Thai language because they are technical terms (Ritthapirom, 1979). Some examples of these are “term” (เทอม), “credit” (เครดิต), “function” (ฟังก์ชัน), “notebook” (โน้ตบุ๊ก), “grade” (เกรด), “wireless” (ไวร์เลส) and “internet” (อินเทอร์เน็ต).

To conclude, transliteration is a natural phenomenon that occurs in every society and is one of the ways of coining new words in one’s language (Nirasrob, 1987)

### 2.3 Related studies of English transliterations in the Thai context

A number of Thai educators had researched transliterations used in the Thai newspapers. Some only categorized them into groups. For example, Mongkolthanit (2000) studied the English transliterations used in a daily newspaper in 1999. She concluded that English transliterations can be categorized into 6 groups: daily life, sports, technology, business, education and politics. Later, Modmontin (2001) studied Business English transliterations used in the Daily News newspaper. She also categorized English transliterations into groups. Unlike Mongkolthanit (2000), Modmontin (2001) categorized English transliterations into 8 groups: telecommunication, life insurance, airline, construction, collateral, cars, currency and commerce.

On the other hand, Raksakphet (1991) and Yuttatri (2004) investigated the semantic changes. They found that, there were four types of semantic changes of English transliterations in the Thai language. These are original, narrower, broader and deviating.

Niranthawee (1994) explained these types of semantic changes as follows:

2.3.1 Original meaning: The English transliterations that are used in the Thai language by maintaining its original meaning and sound, for example, “brand name” (แบรนด์เนม), “clinic” (คลินิก) and “diary” (ไดอารี่).

2.3.2 Narrower meaning: It has taken only one meaning from English to be used in the Thai language, whereas the same word has more than one meaning in English. Sometimes, it may take over part or most – but not all of the meaning of the original word. Examples of these transliterations are “bank” (แบงก์), “promotion” (โปรโมชัน), “agent” (เอเจนต์) and “big” (บิ๊ก).

2.3.3 Broader meaning: It has extended the meaning of English word used in the Thai language by enlarging or adding the ideas or things, for example, “lock” (ล็อก), “basic” (เบสิก) and “high society” (ไฮโซ).

2.2.4 Deviating meaning: The English word is used in a totally different meaning from its origin, for example, “fit” (ฟิต) and “save” (เซฟ).

Samingkaew (2001) did another significant study of English transliterations used in the entertainment news in daily newspapers. She claimed that “transliteration” is a part of the code-mixing. The results of her study revealed that there are 6 types of code - mixing in the Thai daily entertainment news:

- (1) The use of English loans of English transliteration
- (2) The use of compound words which are half English and half Thai
- (3) Clipping and abbreviations of English words
- (4) The use of English words with Thai explanations
- (5) The use of written English words
- (6) The use of written English words in parentheses after Thai words.

She also pointed out that English transliterations that were used in the entertainment news could be categorized into 6 classes: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction and interjection.

In conclusion, it appears that many researchers have tried to study the English transliterations used in Thai daily newspapers. However, to date, there has not been any serious investigation about English transliterations used in the front page news and any attempt to apply them to language teaching and learning in the EFL classroom.

The results of this study will shed light on the influence on the Thai language, particularly, through newspapers. Pedagogically, the research results will provide teachers of English with useful information to raise their students’ awareness of English transliterations and to prepare activities and exercises which would help them use the English transliterations to convey meanings in the English context accurately and effectively.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes the participants and the data collection and analysis.

#### **3.1 The participants**

As mentioned earlier, this study involved 45 M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) students at Yaowaret Suksa School, Ubon Ratchathani, where I work. I decided to include them in the study because I was teaching them at that time. In terms of management, I was able to contact and arrange meetings with them conveniently.

Academically, they are the school's senior students and they will have to take exams to study in the higher levels of education at other schools or institutions. As my preliminary research indicated, my students are exposed to English transliterations in their daily life. It would be interesting to find out the extent to which they are aware of meanings of English transliterations.

#### **3.2 Data collection and analysis**

The data collection and analysis of this research project is divided into three stages:

- (1) Survey of English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers.
- (2) Survey of English transliterations found in the M.3 English textbook called "Expression Book 3".
- (3) Survey of students' awareness of meanings of English transliterations.

### 3.2.1 Survey of English Transliterations Found in the Front Page News of the Thairath Newspapers

As mentioned in 1.1, I carried out the preliminary research by surveying English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers from October 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005. The results showed that there were 96 English transliterations. Then, these English transliterations were analyzed to find out whether they had original, broader, narrower or deviating meanings. The analysis drew on Panomporn Nirunthawee's model (1994). As mentioned in 2.3, Nirunthawee (1994) explained that the word which has original meaning is the word which has the same meaning in both English and Thai. The word which has narrower meaning is the word which has only one meaning in Thai, whereas it has more than one meaning in English. On the contrary, the word which has broader meaning is the word which Thai people enlarge or add Thai meaning in addition to the original meaning. Nirunthawee (1994) also explained that a word which has deviating meaning is the word which has a totally different meaning from its original.

In order to analyze and categorize meanings of English transliterations as accurately as possible, I consulted the English and Thai dictionaries which are the Collins Cobuild Dictionary (2003), the Royal Thai Dictionary (2003) and the SE-ED'S English-Thai Dictionary (2003). In addition, I used the book called "Influences of foreign languages on Thai" by Jittawiriyapong (2003). The reason that I chose the Collins Cobuild Dictionary was that it is one of the few dictionaries that provides meanings with sentences. The Royal Thai Dictionary (2003), the latest version, was selected because it provides English transliteration meanings with the samples of sentences used in the Thai language. However, if the Thai meaning was not found, the SE-ED'S English-Thai Dictionary (Jittawiriyapong, 2003) and the book called "Influences of Foreign Languages on Thai" (2003) were used as references. Furthermore, I used the samples of sentences from the front page news of the Thairath newspapers and from the M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) English textbook, Expression Book 3, as references to clarify each type of meaning of English transliteration.

The results of my analysis showed that 48 of 96 English transliterations had original meanings, 23 had broader meanings, 22 had narrower meanings and 3 of them had deviating meanings. These will be discussed further in 4.1.

### 3.2.2 Survey of English Transliterations Found in the M.3 Textbook, Expression Book 3, and in the Front Page News of the Thairath Newspapers

To find out the extent to which students are exposed to the English transliterations in their authentic classroom, the English transliterations in the M.3 textbook called Expression Book 3 (Nunan, 2001) were examined and compared with those found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers. The results showed that only 19 of 96 of English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers were evident in the M. 3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) English textbook. Table 3.1 illustrates this.

**Table 3.1** A List of English transliterations found in the front page news and in the M. 3 English textbook, Expression Book 3

No.	English Transliterations	Thai
1	agent	เอเจนต์
2	big	บิก
3	CD	ซีดี
4	clear	เคลียร์
5	club	คลับ
6	copy	ก๊อบปี้
7	concert	คอนเสิร์ต
8	dance	แดนซ์
9	degree	ดีกรี
10	diary	ไดอารี่
11	double	ดับเบิล
12	fit	ฟิต

**Table 3.1** A List of English transliterations found in the front page news and in the M. 3 English textbook, Expression Book 3 (Continued)

No.	English Transliterations	Thai
13	jeans	จีนส์
14	lock	ล็อก
15	number	นัมเบอร์
16	pickup	ปิกอัพ
17	sure	ซัวร์
18	tip	ทิป
19	virus	ไวรัส

Some of them were then used as the basis for the test design to find out students' awareness of the meanings of English transliterations. This will be discussed further below.

### 3.2.3 Survey of Students' Awareness of Meanings of English Transliterations.

To find out the extent to which students are aware of the meanings of the English transliterations, I designed a questionnaire which consists of two parts. The first part (Part A) asks how often they are exposed to the 19 English transliterations (which were found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers and in the M.3 textbook) in their daily lives. The second part (Part B) investigates students' awareness of the meanings of these English transliterations.

It is worth noting that the test is aimed to explore the extent to which students are aware of the meanings of the English transliterations rather than to evaluate their ability in using them. The questionnaire is provided below.

**Part A:** ในชีวิตประจำวัน ท่านพบคำทับศัพท์เหล่านี้มากน้อยเพียงใด (How often do you find these English transliterations in your daily lives?)

1 = บ่อยที่สุด (most often)    2 = บ่อย (often)    3 = บางครั้ง (rarely)    4 = ไม่เคย (never)

คำทับศัพท์ (English Transliterations)		1	2	3	4
1. เอเจนต์	(agent)				
2. บิ๊ก	(big)				
3. ซีดี	(CD)				
4. เคลียร์	(clear)				
5. คลับ	(club)				
6. ก๊อปปี้	(copy)				
7. คอนเสิร์ต	(concert)				
8. แดนซ์	(dance)				
9. ดีกรี	(degree)				
10. ไดอารี่	(diary)				
11. ดับเบิล	(double)				
12. ฟิต	(fit)				
13. ยีนส์	(jeans)				
14. ล็อก	(lock)				
15. นัมเบอร์	(number)				
16. ปิกอัพ	(pickup)				
17. ชัวร์	(sure)				
18. ทิป	(tip)				
19. ไวรัส	(virus)				



**Part B:** เลือกข้อที่ถูกที่สุด ในแต่ละข้อต่อไปนี้ (Choose the best answer)

1. ☐ The teacher has to **clear** the problem.  
☐ The teacher has to **solve** the problem
2. ☐ This story **game** for long time ago.  
☐ This story **ended** for long time ago.
3. ☐ **Big** "Jeaw" (Chaowalit) came back from Roi-Et.  
☐ **Pol General** "Jeaw" came back from Roi-Et.
4. ☐ Wasan always **shows** his ideas among his friends.  
☐ Wasan always **expresses** his ideas among his friends.
5. ☐ The truck had **copied** that man's body into the big tree.  
☐ The truck had **crashed** that man's body into the big tree.
6. ☐ Boy cannot drive because he has a high **degree** of alcohol in his blood.  
☐ Boy cannot drive because he has a high **level** of alcohol in his blood.
7. ☐ This T-shirt **fits** you. It is just the right size.  
☐ This T-shirt **fits** you. It is too tight.
8. ☐ He died because of an electric **shock**.  
☐ He died because of an electric **shot**.
9. ☐ Suda **breaks** me in front of my friends. This is impolite.  
☐ Suda **interrupts** me in front of my friends. This is not polite.
10. ☐ Thailand politics is in a **hot** period.  
☐ Thailand politics is in a **difficult** period.

11. ☐ Boonmee is the **bus chauffeur**.  
☐ Boonmee is Mr. **Taksin's chauffeur**.
12. ☐ Kob is a **fan** of Bruke.  
☐ Kob is a **girlfriend** of Bruke.
13. ☐ My father cannot **pump** money by himself  
☐ My father cannot **make** money by himself.
14. ☐ Mr. Sa **corruption** money of the government.  
☐ Mr. Sa left Thailand because of his **corruption**.
15. ☐ Sara is Paul's **spec**.  
☐ Sara is Paul's **type**.
16. ☐ Somjai wears many pieces of **jewelry**.  
☐ Somjai wears many pieces of **furniture**

Unlike Part A of the questionnaire, Part B contains only 16 of those 19 English transliterations. Of these, five (i.e. big, clear, copy, degree and fit) are previously included in Part A. Therefore, I decided to include another 11 English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers. Of these eight have broader meanings: break (เบรก), chauffeur (โชเฟอร์), corruption (คอร์รัปชั่น), fan (แฟน), furniture (เฟอร์นิเจอร์), spec (สเปก), game (เกม) and pump (ปั๊ม). Two of them which are hot (ฮอต) and shock (ช็อก) have narrower meanings and only the word “show” (โชว์) has original meaning. As most of them have broader meanings, it is interesting to find out whether they cause misunderstanding to students.

As illustrated above, Part B contains 16 multiple choices. Each of them has two choices, one of which contains the English transliteration which is commonly used in English. Another contains the English transliteration which is normally used in Thai daily speaking.

The questionnaire was distributed to all 45 students to do in the English classroom. The students were not allowed to use a dictionary. Then, the questionnaire was collected and analyzed descriptively. Students' responses to each of the items in each part of the questionnaire were counted to find out their frequency and then, the major issues were summarized. The next Chapter discusses the research results, including types of meanings of English transliterations, students' exposure to English transliterations and students' awareness of the English transliterations.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESEARCH RESULTS

This chapter presents the research results, particularly types of meanings of English transliterations, students' exposure to the English transliterations and students' awareness of the meanings of English transliterations.

#### 4.1 Types of meanings of English transliterations

As mentioned in 3.2.1, there were 96 English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers from October 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005. Drawing on Nirunthawee's model (1994), these English transliterations were then categorized into 4 groups according to their semantic types which are original, broader, narrower and deviating. Similar to studies carried out earlier by Raksakphet (1991), Modmontin (2001) and Yuttatri (2004), the results of my study revealed that the majority of the English transliterations (50%) have original meanings. About the same member of them have broader (23.96%) and narrower meanings (22.92%). Only a small number of them (3.12%) have deviating meanings. The following tables illustrate these.

**Table 4.1** A summary of types of meanings of English transliterations

No.	English Transliterations Types	Amount	Percent
1	Original	48	50
2	Broader	23	23.96
3	Narrower	22	22.92
4	Deviating	3	3.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>

A list of each group of English transliteration (i.e. Original, Broader, Narrower and Deviating) is provided in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2** A list of English transliterations

Type of Meanings	List of English Transliterations	Total
<b>Original</b>	alcohol, beer, Benzene, brand name, CD, clinic, computer, concert, concrete, consul, dance, D-day, diary, double, farm, foreman, gang, gay, guitar, helicopter, hero, IQ, jeans, karaoke, kilogram, logo, lottery, make love, motorway, on air, paparazzi, percent, police, prime time, pub, quota, rector, sexy, show, super hi-way, sure, telephone, tent, toll way, TV, virus, vote, workshop,	48
<b>Broader</b>	bank, big, break, chauffeur, clear, copy, corruption, degree, fan, furniture, game, grade, harem, hi-society, queen, jackpot, lock, mouth, poll, pornography, pump, sadism, spec	23
<b>Narrower</b>	agent, bar, boggy, champ, charge, shock, club, credit, depression, free, gas, heroine, hot, mob, net, number, pickup, scoop, sex, stamp, tip, valve	22
<b>Deviating</b>	fit, safe, shot	3
<b>Total</b>		96

It should be noted that a list of English transliterations and examples of Thai sentences, where these transliterations are found, are available in full, in Appendices B, C, D and E. Some examples of English transliterations shown in the above table are discussed below.

4.1.1 Original Meaning: This refers to words which have exactly the same meanings as in the original language (see also 2.3).

The examples of words which have original meanings are “diary”, “karaoke” and “concert”.

4.1.1.1 The word “diary” in English is a noun referring to a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. People use a diary to write down things they plan to do, or to record what happens in their life day by day (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003). In Thai, diary is “ไดอารี่” which means สมุดบันทึกประจำวัน, the same meaning as in the original meaning (Thai Royal Dictionary, 2005).

4.1.1.2 The word “karaoke” in English is a noun which means a form of entertainment in which a machine plays the tunes of songs, and people take turns to sing the words (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003). Karaoke in Thai is “คาราโอเกะ”.

It is a noun which means ความบันเทิงที่คนสามารถร้องเพลงตามทำนองเพลงที่ถูกบันทึกไว้ (A type of entertainment in which people can sing popular songs while recorded music is played).

4.1.1.3 The word “concert” in English is a noun which means a performance of music. It is also a phrase which means a musician or a group of musicians appearing in a concert and giving a live performance. Similarly, the word “concert” in Thai is “คอนเสิร์ต” (concert) which means การแสดงดนตรีสากลแบบหนึ่งใช้เครื่องดนตรีวงใหญ่ อาจมีนักร้องด้วย (a group of musicians and singers appearing in a live performance).

As these three words have the same meanings, they are considered having original meanings. The rest of English transliterations which have original meanings are available in Appendix B.

4.1.2 Broader Meaning: This refers to words in which the Thai usage adds to the original English meaning or enlarges upon it (Niranthawee, 1994). Some examples of these are chauffeur, copy and fan.

4.1.2.1 The word “Chauffeur” in English is a noun which means the driver of a rich or an important person; the man or woman who is employed to look after their car and drive them around. However, when this word is used in the Thai

language it refers to a general driver (คนขับรถทั่วไป). This shows that Thais use this word by enlarging its original meanings.

#### 4.1.2.2 The word “copy” in English means:

- 1) A copy of a book, newspaper, or CD is one of many that is exactly the same.
- 2) In journalism, copy is a written material that is ready to be printed or read in a broadcast.
- 3) Also in journalism, copy is news or information that can be used in an article in a newspaper. This word is also used as a verb and has different meanings. These are:
  - 4) If you make a copy of something, you produce something that looks like the original thing.
  - 5) If you copy something, you produce something that looks like the original thing.
  - 6) If you copy a piece of writing, you write it again exactly.
  - 7) If you copy a person or what they do, you try to do what they do or try to be like them, usually because you admire them or what they have done (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

In both English and Thai, the word “copy” is used as a noun which means ลักษณะกระดาษที่ใช้สำหรับทำสำเนาเรียกว่า กระดาษก๊อปปี้ (ปาก) ลักษณะนามที่เรียกสำเนาหนังสือ เช่น ก๊อปปี้หนึ่งสำเนาก๊อปปี้ (the paper that is used for making a copy, or a reproduction made on such paper, e.g. “one photo copy”) and as a verb which means กริยาลอกเลียนแบบต้นฉบับ คัดลอก (the action of copying from an original). However, modern Thai usage includes an additional meaning that is not included in the original English. This other meaning is to push/crash/crush a dead body into or against something. The following headline illustrates this “โศว์เฟอร์รด์ 6 ล้อบรรทุกเหล้าที่ถู้อัดก๊อปปี้เข้าซ้ายขาด” (A driver of a 6 wheeled alcohol transportation truck was crushed (literally “copied”), losing his left leg).

#### 4.1.2.3 The word “fan” in English means:

- 1) If you are a fan of someone or something, especially a famous person or a sport, you like them very much and are very interested in them.
- 2) A fan is a flat object that you hold in your hand and wave in order to move the air and make yourself feel cooler.
- 3) A fan is a piece of electrical or mechanical equipment with blades that go round and round. It keeps a room or machine cool or gets rid of unpleasant smells (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

In Thai, however, “fan” has an additional meaning, that is, “a lover or a spouse” (คู่รักหรือสามีภรรยา). This meaning of “fan” does not exist in the English language.

These are only three examples of the English transliterations that Thai people use by enlarging their original meanings. Further examples are available in Appendix C.

4.1.3 Narrower Meaning: This refers to words which have one meaning from the original language, but not all the meanings (Niranthawee, 1994). Examples of these are “champ”, “sex” and “scoop”.

4.1.3.1 The word “champ” is shortened from “champion”. In English, it has more than one meaning. They are:

- 1) A champion is someone who has won the first prize in a competition, contest, or fight.
- 2) If you are a champion of a person, a cause, or principle, you support or defend them (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003). On the other hand, in Thai, the word “แชมป์” (champ) has only one meaning. It means ผู้ชนะเลิศ (the champion or the winner) (Thai Royal Dictionary, 2005).

4.1.3.2 Another example is the word “sex”. As a noun it, means:

- 1) The two sexes are the two groups, male and female, into which people and animals are divided according to the function they have in producing young.
- 2) The sex of a person or animal is their characteristic of being either male or female.



3) Sex is the physical activity by which people can produce young (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

Thais use the word “เซ็กส์” (sex) to refer only to กามารมณ์ ซึ่งหมายถึง การมีเพศสัมพันธ์ของชายหญิง (sexual activity between men and women).

There is another example which explains the narrower meaning more clearly, that is, the word “scoop”. It is a noun and its meanings are:

(1) A scoop is an object like a spoon which is used for picking up a quantity of a food such as flour.

(2) You can use scoop to refer to an exciting news story which is reported in one newspaper or on one television programme before it appears anywhere else.

Thais use this word to refer only to ข่าว หรือ เรื่องราวที่สำคัญและน่าสนใจ (an important and interesting news or story). Further examples of English transliterations which have narrower meanings are available in Appendix D.

4.1.4 Deviating Meaning: This refers to English transliterations which, when used in Thai, have totally different meanings from the original English meanings (Niranthawee, 1994). Two examples of these are fit and safe.

4.1.4.1 The word “fit” in English is a noun; it means “an appropriate size, shape, or quality” (e.g. “Those pants are good fit”). As a verb, it has several meanings:

1) If something fits, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person’s body or a particular object, for example, “Those pants fit you well”.

2) If you are fitted for a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered (e.g. “The bride went to get the dress fitted”).

3) If something fits somewhere; it can be put there or is designed to be put there (e.g. “That puzzle piece fits right here”).

4) If you fit something into a particular space or place, you putting it there.

5) It you fit something somewhere; you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely.

6) If something fits something else or fit into, it goes together well with that thing or is able to be a part of it.

7) You can say that something fits a particular.

It is noted that the word “fit” when used in Thai, it is totally different from its original meaning. Many Thais use this word to mean “too tight”.

4.1.4.2 One more example of the word which has deviating meaning is the word “safe”. In English, it is an adjective which means:

1) Something that is safe does not cause physical harm or danger.

2) If a person or thing is safe from something, they cannot be harmed or damaged by it.

3) If you are safe, you have not been harmed, or you are not in danger of being harmed.

4) A safe place is one where it is unlikely that any harm, damage, or unpleasant things will happen to the people or things that are there (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

4.1.4.3 The word “safe” in Thai is a noun which means ตู้ลมโกรกใช้กับเนื้อสด หรือ ตู้นิรภัย (An open air cupboard which keeps fresh meat or a safe box that keeps money or jewelry). It is also noted that the word “safe” when used in Thai, it is different from its original meaning (see Appendix E for further details).

As indicated in 3.2.3, this research also aims to explore the extent to which students are exposed to the English transliterations in their daily lives, particularly to those found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers. The section below discusses this.

## 4.2 Students' exposure to the English transliterations

To find out how often my students are exposed to the English transliterations in their daily lives, the checklist questionnaires were given to M.3 students in Yaowaret Suksa School. The points obtained from the checklist questionnaires are shown in Table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3** Students' exposure to the English transliterations in their daily lives

คำทับศัพท์ (English Transliterations)	1 Most often	2 Often	3 Rarely	4 Never	Total
1. เอเจนต์ (agent)	-	20	25	-	45
2. บิ๊ก (big)	23	18	4	-	45
3. ซีดี (CD)	41	3	1	-	45
4. เคลียร์ (clear)	28	13	4	-	45
5. คลับ (club)	12	21	12	-	45
6. ก๊อปปี้ (copy)	36	8	1	-	45
7. คอนเสิร์ต (concert)	40	5	-	-	45
8. แดนซ์ (dance)	30	12	3	-	45
9. ดีกรี (degree)	27	15	3	-	45
10. ไดอารี่ (diary)	26	16	3	-	45
11. ดับเบิล (double)	25	16	3	-	45
12. ฟิต (fit)	18	22	5	-	45
13. ยีนส์ (jeans)	34	9	2	-	45
14. ล็อก (lock)	24	16	5	-	45
15. นัมเบอร์ (number)	16	25	4	-	45
16. ปิกอัพ (pick-up)	37	6	2	-	45
17. ชัวร์ (sure)	34	8	3	-	45
18. ทิป (tip)	19	20	6	-	45
19. ไวรัส (virus)	32	11	2	-	45

As the above table illustrates, students are generally exposed to the English transliterations in their daily lives. Of the 19 English transliterations, the majority of them are exposed to the words “CD”, “concert”, “pickup” and “copy” the most. Other words which students are frequently exposed to are “jeans”, “sure”, “virus” and “dance”. This may be due to the fact that my students have used all these words in their daily speaking (see further discussion in Chapter 5).

Surprisingly, they reported that words which they are occasionally exposed to are “tip”, “club” and “number”. The reason that my students were occasionally exposed to the word “tip” may be because it is not a part of a Thai culture to “tip” someone. Importantly, as they are still at young ages, it is not their duty to “tip” someone. Typically, their parents or older relatives or cousins would do this. Therefore, they may not get used to the word. For the word “club”, since my students are still high school students, they may not know or even think about going to the “club”. So, they do not use it much in their daily lives. Regarding the word “number”, which can be seen in Table 4.3, Thais have shortened it to “เบอร์”. This may be the reason why they did not find this word in a high percentage as it should be.

### **4.3 Students’ awareness of meanings of English transliterations**

As mentioned in 3.2.3, the survey results of students’ awareness of meanings of English transliterations reveal that there is considerable lack of understanding in the usage of English transliterations. Tables 4.4 and 4.5 illustrate this.

**Table 4.4** Students' responses to the meanings of English transliterations

คำทับศัพท์ English Transliterations	ข้อที่ถูก Correct Answer	ตอบถูก% Answered Correctly	ตอบผิด% Answered Incorrectly	จำนวน Total
1. The teacher has to <b>clear</b> the problem.			82	37
The teacher has to <b>solve</b> the problem.	/	18		8
2. This story <b>game</b> long time ago.			44	20
The story <b>ended</b> long time ago.	/	56		25
3. <b>Big</b> "Jeaw" (Chaowarit) came back from Roi-Et.			84	38
<b>Pol General</b> "Jeaw" came back from Roi-Et.	/	16		7
4. Wasan always <b>shows</b> his ideas among his friends.			56	25
Wasan always <b>expresses</b> his ideas among his friends.	/	44		20
5. The truck had <b>copied</b> that man's body into the big tree.			69	31
The truck had <b>crashed</b> that man's body into the big tree.	/	31		14
6. Boy cannot drive because he has a high <b>degree</b> of alcohol in his blood.			78	35
Boy cannot drive because he has a high <b>level</b> of alcohol in his blood.	/	22		10
7. This T-shirt <b>fits</b> you. It is just the right size.	/	73		33
This T-shirt <b>fits</b> you. It is too tight.			27	12
8. He died because of an electric <b>shock</b> .	/	36		16
He died because of an electric <b>shot</b> .			64	29

**Table 4.4** Students' responses to the meanings of English transliterations (Continued)

คำทับศัพท์ English Transliterations	ข้อที่ถูก Correct Answer	ตอบถูก% Answered Correctly	ตอบผิด% Answered Incorrectly	จำนวน Total
9. Suda <b>breaks</b> me in front of my friends. This is impolite.			82	37
Suda <b>interrupts</b> me in front of my friends. This is not polite.	/	18		8
10. Thailand politics is in a <b>hot</b> period.			56	25
Thailand politics is in a <b>difficult</b> period.	/	44		20
11. Boonmee is the <b>bus chauffeur</b> .			64	29
Boonmee is Mr. <b>Taksin's chauffeur</b> .	/	36		16
12. Kob is a <b>fan</b> of Bruke.			13	6
Kob is a <b>girlfriend</b> of Bruke.	/	87		39
13. My father cannot <b>pump</b> money by himself			62	28
My father cannot <b>make</b> money by himself.	/	38		17
14. Mr. Sa <b>corruption</b> money of the government.			40	18
Mr. Sa leaves Thailand because of his <b>corruption</b> .	/	60		27
15. Sara is Paul's <b>spec</b> .	/		96	43
Sara is Paul's <b>type</b> .		4		2
16. Somjai wears many pieces of <b>jewelry</b> .	/	89		40
Somjai wears many pieces of <b>furniture</b> .			11	5

**Table 4.5** Students' awareness of English transliterations, ranking of the most-least Frequency

ลำดับ ตอบผิด <b>Incorrectly answered questions ranked</b>	คำทับศัพท์ English Transliterations	ตอบผิด% <b>Percentage that answered incorrectly</b>
1	15. Sara is Paul's <b>spec</b> .	96
2	3. <b>Big</b> "Jeaw" (Chaowalit) came back from Roi-Et.	84
3	1. The teacher has to <b>clear</b> the problem.	82
3	9. Suda <b>breaks</b> me in front of my friends. This is impolite.	82
4	6. Boy cannot drive because he has a high <b>degree</b> of alcohol in his blood.	78
5	5. The truck had <b>copied</b> that man's body into the big tree.	69
6	8. He died because of an electric <b>shot</b> .	64
6	11. Boonmee is the <b>bus chauffeur</b> .	64
7	13. My father cannot <b>pump</b> money by himself.	62
8	4. Wasan always <b>shows</b> his ideas among his friends.	56
8	10. Thailand politics is in a <b>hot</b> period.	56
9	2. This story <b>game</b> for a long time.	44
10	14. Mr. Sa <b>corruption</b> money of the government.	40
11	7. This T-shirt <b>fits</b> you. It is just the right size.	27
12	12. Kob is a <b>fan</b> of Bruke.	13
13	16. Somjai wears many pieces of <b>furniture</b> .	11

Table 4.4 had a 16 point checklist questionnaire and now, because some of the points were answered with the same percentage of correct and incorrect answers, there remain only 13 rankings in Table 4.5. Specifically, point numbers 1 and 9 were both answered incorrectly at 82%. Point numbers 8 and 11 were 64% incorrect. And,

point numbers 4 and 10 were both 56% incorrect. To gain further insight into students' awareness of the meanings of the English transliterations, the top four incorrectly used words by students will be discussed. These are "spec", "big", "clear" and "break".

4.3.1 The word "spec" (96%) as in "Sara is Paul's spec" is an incorrect answer. In fact, the correct one is "Sara is Paul's type" (4%). The word "spec" is shortened from the word "specification" (Mongkolthanit, 2000). It is a noun which means a requirement that is clearly stated, for example, about the necessary features in the design of something e.g. "Legislation will require UK petrol companies to meet an EU specification for petrol" (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003). This example reveals that we use the word "spec" with objects, not with people.

4.3.2 The word "big" in point 3 was used in the sentence "Big "Jeaw" (Chaowalit) came back from Roi-Et" (84%) which is incorrect. In fact, the correct sentence was "Pol General "Jeaw" came back from Roi-Et" (16%). Big in English is an adjective which means:

4.3.2.1 A big person or thing is large in physical size.

4.3.2.2 Something that is big consists of many people or things.

4.3.2.3 If you describe something such as a problem, increase, or change as a big one, you mean it is great in degree, extent, or importance.

4.3.2.4 A big organization employs many people and has many customers.

4.3.2.5 If you say that someone is big in a particular organization, activity, or place, you mean that they have a lot of influence or authority in it.

4.3.2.6 If you call someone a big bully or a big coward, you are emphasizing your disapproval of them.

4.3.2.7 Children often refer to their older brother or sister as their big brother or sister.

4.3.2.8 Capital letters are sometimes referred to as big letters.

4.3.2.9 Big words are long or rare words which have meanings that are difficult to understand (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003). Further, the word big is used in a phrase:



- 1) If you make it big, you become successful or famous.
- 2) If you think big, you make plans on a large scale, often using a lot of time, effort, or money.
- 3) If something is happening in a big way, it is happening on a large scale (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

In Thai, the word “big” means ใหญ่ สำคัญ ที่มีความสำคัญมีตำแหน่งสูงใช้เป็น title หน้าชื่อคนสำคัญเช่น “บิ๊กจิ๋ว” พลเอกเชาวลิต ขงใจยุทธ (big, important, having importance or a position of authority, and when used before someone’s name, it can be a title of the important person e.g. Big “Jeaw” (Chaowalit) and Big “Su” (Sujinda).

The word “big” is not usually used in English to refer to the title of people. (See Appendix C for further details)

4.3.3 The word “clear” (82%) in point 1 which says “The teacher has to clear the problem” is incorrect. The word “clear” is a verb which means:

4.3.3.1 If an animal or person clears an object or clears a certain height, they jump over the object or over something that height, without touching it.

4.3.3.2 When a bank clears a cheque or when a cheque clears, the bank agrees to pay the sum of money mentioned on it.

4.3.3.3 If a course of action is cleared, people in authority give permission for it to happen

4.3.3.4 If someone is cleared, they are proved to be not guilty of a crime or mistake. adj1. Something that is clear is easy to understand, see, or hear.

4.3.3.5 When you clear an area or place or clear something from it, you remove things from it that you do not want to be there.

4.3.3.6 If something or someone clears the way or the path for something to happen, they make it possible.

4.3.3.7 When fog or mist clears, it gradually disappear As an adjective, “clear” has the following meaning:

1) If you are clear about something, you understand it completely.

2) If your mind or your way of thinking is clear, you are able to think sensibly and reasonably and you are not affected by confusion or by a drug such as alcohol.

3) A clear substance is one which you can see through and which has no color, like clean water.

4) If a surface, place, or view is clear, it is free of unwanted objects or obstacles.

5) If it is a clear day or if the sky is clear, there is no mist, rain, or cloud.

6) Clear eyes look healthy, attractive, and shining.

7) If your skin is clear, it is healthy and free from spots.

8) If you say that your conscience is clear, you mean you do not think you have

9) If something or someone is clear of something else, it is not touching it or is a safe distance away from it.

According to the definition above, the right word, considering its original meaning, is not the word “clear”. Instead, it should be the word “solve”. Hence, the sentence should be read as “The teacher has to solve the problem”.

Another example is the word “break” which my students answered incorrectly with the same percentage (82%) as the word “clear”. As a verb, the word “break” means:

(1) If you break with a group of people or a traditional way of doing things, or your break your connection with them, you stop being involved with that group or stop doing things in that way.

(2) If you break a habit or if someone breaks you of it, you no longer have that habit.

(3) To break someone means to destroy their determination and courage, their success, or their career.

(4) If someone breaks for a short period of time, they rest or change from what they are doing for a short period.

Thais also used the word “break” as a verb which refers to someone trying to stop others while they are talking e.g. “Suda breaks me in front of my friends”. This is

impolite". According to the definition above, "break" is not the right word to convey meaning in this sentence. Considering its original meaning, it should be "Suda interrupts me in front of my friends. This is impolite" (see Appendix C for further details).

As Table 4.5 illustrates, only a small number of my students chose the incorrect usage of the words "furniture", "fan" and "fit". For the word "furniture", only 11% of my students chose this word incorrectly. It may be because they are exposed to this word in their M.3 English textbook. Therefore, they may know the original meaning of the word "furniture" which refers to a large object that man use to decorate in a room, but not on man's body (Collins Cobuild, 2003).

Further, only 13% of them chose the incorrect meaning of the word "fan" which is not very high. Thais use this word to refer to a lover or spouse which does not exist in the original meaning. It may be because the students know the meaning of the word "fan" in the original language.

A higher number of my students (27%) chose the incorrect meaning of the word "fit". In English, it means "the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or a particular object". On the other hand, this word in Thai means "too tight". As the meaning of this word in English differs significantly from the meaning used in the Thai language, some students may be confused about these. It is noted worthy that the five most incorrect usage of English transliterations, which are spec, big, clear, break and degree, have broader meanings (see Table 4.2). This may be because Thai people have used these English transliterations to the point where they think they are actually a part of their own language and thus, they feel free to add their own meanings to them. Interestingly, four of the five most correct usages, which are furniture, fan, corruption and game, also have broader meanings. Only the word "fit" has deviating meaning. This indicates that Thais use different types of meanings of English transliterations in daily communication, but are not fully aware of the original meanings.

In sum, it was found that the majority of my students are not yet fully aware of meanings of English transliterations in English. The results of this study support others researchers' study results (e.g. Rodhedpai, 1979; Mongkolthanit, 2000; Ritthapirom, 1979; Mongkonthanit, 2000; Chaikaitiham, 2000 and Thongnoppakun and Surasith, 2003) that the language use in the media, especially in the newspaper has

variety of meanings of English transliterations so that students can use them to convey their intended meanings in English context more accurately and effectively. The implications for language teaching and learning will be discussed in Chapter 6.

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This chapter discusses the major results presented in the previous chapter. These include types of meanings of English transliterations and students' awareness of meanings of English transliterations.

#### 5.1 Types of meanings of English transliterations

As discussed in previous Chapters, there were 96 English transliterations found in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers from October 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005. The analysis results revealed that 48 of them (50%) kept their original meanings (see also Table 4.1). The results are inclusive with the study results carried out earlier by Modmontin (2001) and Yuttatri (2004) which found that most English transliterations in their studies maintained original meanings. Earlier, Mongkolthanit (2000) investigated English transliterations used in a daily newspaper in 1999. She also found that the majority of them have original meanings which can be categorized into nine groups: general; newspaper; transportation; weapon; arts/music/ entertainment; clothing; occupation; food and drinks; natural disaster. In my study, English transliterations which have original meanings can be categorized into eight groups: food and drinks; arts/music; entertainment; technology; medicine; transportation; occupation; clothing and general. These are:

- **Food and Drinks:** alcohol, beer
- **Arts/Music/ Entertainment:** furniture, guitar, dance, concert, karaoke, pub, prime time, show, paparazzi, hero, on air, sexy
- **Technology:** TV, telephone, CD, computer
- **Medicine:** virus, clinic
- **Clothing:** brand name, jeans
- **Occupation** consul, foreman, police

- **Transportation:** Benzene, motorway, super hi-way, toll way, helicopter
- **General:** concrete, D-day, diary, double, farm, gang, gay, IQ, kilogram, logo, lottery, make love, percent, quota, rector, sure, tent, vote, workshop

It should be noted that many of English transliterations in the above table are similar to those presented in Mongkolthanit's study (2000). They are *beer*, *Benzene*, *computer*, *D-day*, *gang*, *lottery*, *percent*, *pub*, *quota*, *sexy*, *show* and *sure*. This indicates that Thais have been exposed to the English transliterations in their daily lives for a period of time. Another reason that most English transliterations keep their original meanings may be because they are not yet translated into the Thai language, or it is difficult to understand their meanings if translated into Thai (Mongkolthanit, 2000). One of the examples is "hardware" which means "กระด้างกัณฑ์" in Thai (Mongkolthanit, 2000). In this case, using English transliterations is more convenient and understandable. Other examples found in my study are the words "quota" and "percent". These words have been used in Thai daily communication and have eventually become a part of the Thai language. Some Thais may not be aware of the origins of these words and some may misunderstand that these words are in fact Thai words (Mongkolthanit, 2000).

As mentioned in Chapter 4, the original meaning (50%) was the most often found, followed by the broader (23.96%), narrower (22.92%) and deviating meanings (3.12%) respectively. Mongkolthanit (2000) explained that Thais have used narrower meanings of words because they want to use only the necessary part to convey their intended meanings. She also (2000) claimed that Thais have become familiar with these kinds of words and have used them without knowing their original meanings, and eventually they get used to them. Mongkolthanit's (2000) explanation of her results, therefore, proves attainable in my study as well.

## 5.2 Students' awareness of meanings of English transliterations

According to the results in Chapter 4 (see Tables 4.4 and 4.5), the majority of my students were not yet fully aware of the meanings of English transliterations in English. Rodhedtpai (1979) stated that English transliterations found in the Thai newspapers are often incorrectly used. Most readers, especially teenagers use these kinds of words subconsciously. This will probably lead to their difficulty in communicating in English. If Thai newspaper reporters and the editors themselves use English transliterations incorrectly, teenagers, including my students may also use those words inaccurately. It might be because they saw the incorrect examples in the newspapers and use them without knowing their original meanings. For example, my students chose the incorrect meaning of the word “chauffeur” (see also 4.4). When used in Thai, it is a noun referring to any driver. In English, it is a noun which refers to the driver of a rich or an important persons; the man or woman who is employed to look after their car and drive them around (Saengurai, 1979).

As mentioned earlier, some researchers (e.g. Mongkolthanit, 2000; Chaikaittham, 2000 and Yuttatri, 2004) noted that Thai teenagers have considerably been influenced by the language of media, particularly of the newspapers. They may use English transliterations incorrectly because they are not aware of the words' true meanings. The results from of my study in Chapter 4 confirm this. Most of my students used English transliterations according to their Thai meanings. For example, the word “spec” which is our shortened version of the English “specification” was the most misused word as in “Sara is Paul's spec.” Thais use the word “spec” to refer to the kind of people they love which is incorrect according to its original meaning (see also 4.4).

Surprisingly, it is found that only a small number of my students chose the incorrect usage of the words “furniture”, “fan” and “fit”. In other words, most of my students answered the items concerning the usage of the words “furniture”, “fan” and “fit”, which belongs to the broader type, correctly. For the word “furniture”, only 11% of my students used this word incorrectly. In English the word “furniture” is a noun which means large objects such as tables, chairs, or beds that are used in a room for sitting or lying on or for putting things on or in (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

On the contrary, Thais, sometimes use the word “furniture” to refer to gold necklace, gold ring, jewelry or precious objects that people use to decorate parts of their bodies. One example of this is “ผู้หญิงคนนั้นใส่เฟอร์นิเจอร์เต็มตัวเลย” (That lady wears too many pieces of precious things). It is possible that most of my students chose the correct meaning of this word because they are exposed to it in their M.3 textbook, Expression Book 3. In the lesson about reading advertisements, students were exposed to the following sentences “Quiet neighborhood, 1-bdrm house, 1-bath, spacious yard, unfurnished. \$650/mo. (Nunan, 2001: 40). Even though the word “furniture” was not explicitly found in the lesson, it was semantically related to the word “unfurnished”. I assumed that teachers of English at my school would have explained all these words to their students. Therefore, the students may understand the word “furniture” as large objects such as tables, chairs, or beds that are used in a room for sitting or lying on or for putting things on or in.

Similarly, only 13% of my students chose the incorrect usage of the word “fan”. In Thai, the word “fan” refers a lover or spouse. We can hear this word mostly among Thai teenagers in everyday life, for example, “ฟ้าเป็นแฟนกับบอล” (“Fa is Ball’s fan”). In English, however, the previous sentence should be read as “Fa is Ball’s girlfriend”. Even though the words “girlfriend” and “fan” are so different in terms of meanings in both English and Thai, most of my students can answer these items correctly. This may be because they are exposed to the word “fan” and are aware of its original meaning in their earlier English courses. They may understand the word “fan” as a piece of electrical or mechanical equipment with blades that go round and round. It keeps a room or machine cool or gets rid of unpleasant (Collins Cobuild Dictionary, 2003).

For the word “fit”, as indicated in Table 4.5, only 27% of my students chose the incorrect usage of it. In Thai, the word “fit” means คับจนรัดรูป เช่น เสื้อฟิต กางเกงฟิต (too tight), for example, the sentence “This shirt is fit” means “This shirt is too tight”. The reason that not many of my students chose this word incorrectly may be because they are exposed to it in the M.3 textbook, Expression Book 3. Further, their teachers might explain its original meaning to them in the classroom. The samples of sentences



found in the textbook are “Well, how do they fit?” “How do those jeans fit? And “They fit great” (Nunan, 2001: 31). All of them have totally different meanings from those in Thai. This shows that if Thai teachers of English introduce English transliterations to students according to their original meanings, students are likely to use the English transliterations to convey their intended meanings successfully and effectively.

It should be noted that nowadays the trend of using English transliterations in the Thai language has rapidly increased. Interestingly, in this study, I found that the language has been changed over time. In his study, Yuttatri (2000) classified the words “furniture” and “spec” as having the original meanings. However, in my study I classified them as conveying broader meanings. It is because Thais have used the word “furniture” to refer not only to movable articles e.g. tables, chairs or beds, but also to pieces of valuable things that people wear. “Spec” is another word that shares this similarity. As previously mentioned in 4.3, Thais use the word “spec” not only with objects, but also with people which is incorrect. These two examples confirm that every language has continued to change in relation to time and environment (Yuttatri, 2000).

I agree with Mongkolthanit (2000) who claimed that using English transliterations in the newspapers too often may lead to a problem of losing linguistic identity. Moreover, the incorrect use of the English transliterations (by journalists or contributors) in the newspapers, particularly in the front page news, may cause the readers, particularly Thai teenagers, to understand English transliterations according to their Thai meanings, rather than their English ones. The implications for language teaching and learning will be discussed in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study, implications for future language teaching and recommendations for further study.

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

The purpose of this study was to discover English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers and its implications for language teaching and learning at Yaowaret Suksa School, Ubon Ratchathani. The subjects of this study were 45 M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) students in Yaowaret Suksa School, Ubon Ratchatani.

The data collection focused on the English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers and the English transliterations in the M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) textbook called Expression Book 3. Other sources of data were a checklist questionnaire and a multiple choice test of students' awareness of the correct usage of English transliterations. The results of the study revealed that:

(1) Drawing on Panomporn Nirunthawee's model (1994), there were 4 types of meanings of English transliterations. The majority of English transliterations used in the front page news of the Thairath newspapers contained original meaning; the rest had broader, narrower, and deviating meanings respectively.

(2) The results of the tests showed that the majority of my students were exposed to English transliterations in their daily lives, particularly through the Thairath newspapers. Further, the English transliterations were evident in their M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) English text book. The results of the tests also revealed that many of my students used English transliterations according to their Thai meanings.

In conclusion, it appears that English transliterations have considerably been used in the Thai context. Yet, the majority of my students were not yet well aware of their meanings. This indicates that I and other Thai teachers of English would need to raise our students' awareness about this. In particular, we would need to provide our students with activities and exercises that enable them to use English transliterations to convey meanings in the English context accurately and appropriately.

## **6.2 Implications for future language teaching and learning**

Drawing on the results of the study, the implications for future language teaching and learning are:

6.2.1. Teachers would need to keep themselves updated on Thai daily newspapers and other press releases (e.g. magazines and advertisement brochures) to keep themselves abreast with English transliterations used in the newspapers and other press releases. As Rodhedpai (1979) pointed out, the language of the media has significant impacts on people's use of language, particularly teenagers. They acquire language through the media unconsciously and use it for communication automatically. Teachers' awareness of English transliterations and their meanings will help them to be in better positions to explain types of meanings of English transliterations to their students.

6.2.2. Teachers would need to incorporate the English transliterations exercises into their language classroom to make students aware of different meanings of English transliterations. Teachers would also need to provide students with opportunities to practice using English transliterations in different contexts as this would enable students to use them for communication successfully and effectively.

6.2.3. Teachers would also need to incorporate parts of speech of English transliterations into their lessons. The results in Table 4.5, which concerns students' responses to the meanings of English transliterations, showed that Thai students use English transliterations with the wrong parts of speech. They use nouns as verbs, as in "This story game long time ago" and "Mr. Sa corruption the money from the government". In English, the words "game" and "corruption" are nouns. This

indicates that parts of speech of some of English transliterations change or deviate when used in the Thai context.

6.2.4. Teachers would need to incorporate not only questionnaires, but also remedial tests into the classroom so that they can gain greater insight into students' understanding of the original meanings of English transliterations.

### **6.3 Recommendations for further study**

As this research project is a small scale research, involving only 45 M.3 students at Yaowaret Suksa School, the results of the study may not be generalisable to other EFL classes in Thailand. To better understand Thai students' awareness of English transliterations, further study should take the following issues into account. Further study should:

6.3.1 Be carried out at other levels of education and at different schools or institutions in order to gain greater insight into students' awareness of English transliterations;

6.3.2 Study parts of speech of English transliterations to find out whether they change or deviate when used in the Thai context;

6.3.3 Investigate other parts of the newspapers (e.g. entertainment news, sports news, and education news) as this may shed light on the extent to which English transliterations are used in relation to the types of news.

6.3.4 Consider the analysis of English transliterations in context since the meanings of English transliterations in this study were solely derived from dictionaries.

## **REFERENCES**

## REFERENCES

- Abhakorn, R. (2003). Globalization challenges Asian languages.  
<http://www.gnXP.com/MT2/archives/000823.html>. August 1, 2003
- Boonpanont, U. (1985). English –Thai Transliteration Based on Linguistic Principle.  
 Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.
- Chaikaittham, R. (2000). Analysis of Transliteration in Thai Daily Newspapers and Its Influence on Transliteration Writing Among Upper Secondary School Students. Unpublished Master's thesis: Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai.
- Collins Cobuild Dictionary. (2003). Advanced Learner's English Dictionary.  
 U.K: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Crystal, D. (1997). English as a Global Language. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Fredrickson, T. and Wedel, P. (1991). English by Newspaper. 3<sup>rd</sup> (ed). Bangkok:  
 Post Publishing Company Limited.
- Held, D., A McGrew, D. Goldblatt and J. Perraton. (1999). Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture. Polity and Stanford University Press.
- Hodgson, F.W. (1993). Modern Newspaper Practice. 3<sup>rd</sup> (ed). Wiltshire: Focal.
- Jittawiriyapong, J. (2003). Influences of Foreign Languages on Thai. Bangkok:  
 Patthanasuksa Press.
- Kankuson, K. (1986). The Skill and Knowledge of the Thai language. Bangkok:  
 Netikul Press.
- Karbklon, P. & Insin, N. (1994). Language and Culture. Bangkok:  
 Thaiwatthanapanit Press.
- Khanithanont, W. (1983). Language in History Aspect: The Development of Thai and English Language. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press.
- Modmontin, H. (2001). A Study of Business English Transliteration Use in a Thai Newspaper. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.

## REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

- Mongkolthanit, W. (2000). A Study of English to Thai Transliteration Used in a Daily Newspaper in 1999. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok.
- Moonchan, O. (1992). The Presentation of Front-Page Headlines in Thai Daily Newsspaper. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.
- Nirasrob, N. (1987). English's Borrowing Words in Thai Language During the Years 1874-1910. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press.
- Nirunthawee, P. (1994). Loan Words. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press.
- Pitukpong, P. (1997). A Content Analysis on Child Abuse News Coverage in Front-Page of Thai Daily Newspapers. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.
- Ritthapirom, B. (1979). Explanation of English Transliterations. Bangkok: Audient Store Publishing.
- Samingkaew, N. (2002). Code – Mixing in Thai Daily Entertainment News. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Thammasat University, Bangkok.
- Srisa-An, W. (1998). Language Teaching: A Look into the Future. Thai TESOL Bulletin. Vol.11 (2). pp.1-7. August.
- Srisawathsak, S. (1998) . Front Page News Photo Presentation of Popular Daily Newspaper and Opinions of Journalism Scholars. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.
- Srithanant, N. (1991). Front Page News Content and Selection of Thai Daily Newspapers. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Chulalongkhon University, Bangkok.
- The Thai Royal Institute Dictionary. (2003). The Thai Royal Dictionary (1999). Bangkok: Nanmeebook Publication.
- Thiengburanathum, W. (2003). SE-ED'S Modern English-Thai Dictionary. Bangkok: M.A.H Printing.

## REFERENCES (CONTINUED)

- Thongnophakun, D. and Surasith N. (2003). Usage of English Colloquialism in Thai by Daily Newspaper. Bangkok: South- East Asia University.
- Yuttatri, A. (2004). A Study of English Transliterations Used in Thai Newspapers. Unpublished Master's Thesis: Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok.



## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

## แบบสอบถาม

ตอนที่ 1: โปรดกาเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงใน ☐ ตามความเป็นจริง

1. เพศ

☐ ชาย

☐ หญิง

2. นักเรียนเข้าห้องสมุดสัปดาห์ละกี่ครั้ง

☐ 1-2 ครั้ง

☐ 3-4 ครั้ง

☐ ทุกวัน

3. นักเรียนใช้เวลาเข้าห้องสมุดครั้งละเท่าใด

☐ 30 นาที

☐ 30 — 60-นาที

☐ มากกว่า 60 นาที

4. เมื่อเข้าห้องสมุดนักเรียนชอบอ่านหนังสือประเภทใดมากที่สุด

☐ หนังสือเรียน

☐ วารสาร, สารคดี

☐ หนังสือพิมพ์

☐ อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

5. นักเรียนอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์สัปดาห์ละกี่ครั้ง

☐ 1-2 ครั้ง

☐ 3-4 ครั้ง

☐ 5 ครั้ง

6. จุดประสงค์ในการอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ของนักเรียนคืออะไร

☐ เพิ่มพูนความรู้

☐ ทันท่วงทีเหตุการณ์

☐ พักผ่อนสมอง

7. นักเรียนเคยพบคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ที่อ่านหรือไม่

- ☐ เคย
- ☐ ไม่เคย
- ☐ ไม่ได้สังเกต

8. นักเรียนเคยพบคำทับศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ “Expression Book 3” หรือไม่

- ☐ เคย
- ☐ ไม่เคย
- ☐ ไม่ได้สังเกต

**ตอนที่ 2: เรียงลำดับความสำคัญของคำตอบความเป็นจริง**

5	หมายถึง	มากที่สุด	4	หมายถึง	มาก
3	หมายถึง	ปานกลาง	2	หมายถึง	น้อย
1	หมายถึง	น้อยที่สุด			

ข้อ	นักเรียนมีพฤติกรรมในข้อเหล่านี้ในระดับใด	ระดับความชอบ				
		5	4	3	2	1
9	นักเรียนชอบอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์อะไร - ไทยรัฐ - เดลินิวส์ - คมชัดลึก - มติชน - ผู้จัดการ					
10	นักเรียนพบคำทับศัพท์ในข่าวใดมากที่สุด - หนึ่ง - การศึกษา - การเมือง - บันเทิง - กีฬา					

**APPENDIX B**  
**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS WHICH HAVE**  
**ORIGINAL MEANINGS**

## Original Meanings Type

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
1.	alcohol	แอลกอฮอล์	n.	1. Drink that can make people drunk, such as beer, wine, and whisky, can be referred to as an alcohol. 2. Alcohol is a colorless liquid that is found in drinks such as beer, wine, and whisky. It is also used in products such as perfumes and cleaning fluids.	นาม สารอินทรีย์ชนิดหนึ่ง ลักษณะเป็นของเหลวใส กลิ่น ฉุนระเหยง่าย มีจุดเดือด 78.5 ซ. ชื่อเต็มว่า เอทิลแอลกอฮอล์	ทั้งเบียร์และเหล้าขาว เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ ที่ก่อให้เกิดปัญหาให้กับ สังคม ไทยมากที่สุด	
2.	beer	เบียร์	n.	Beer is a bitter alcoholic drink made from grain.	เครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์รสขม	รัฐช่วยราษฎรที่อดกล ภัยเบียร์	
3.	Benzene	เบนซีน	n.	Benzene is a clear, colorless liquid which is used to make plastics.	น้ำมันเชื้อเพลิงชนิดหนึ่ง ซึ่ง นำไปใช้โดยทำให้พลาสติกของ	20 เคนนรกอเวจี... เบนซีน ราคาพุ่ง	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
					น้ำมันผสมกับอากาศเข้าไป ถูระเบิดด้วยประกายไฟฟ้า จากหัวเทียนในเครื่องยนต์ ชนิดเผาไหม้ภายใน	ไฟเผา	
4.	brand name	แบรนด์เนม	n.	The brand name of a product is the name the manufacturer gives it and under which it is sold.	สินค้ามีชื่อห้อยดัง ราคาแพง	หญิงสาวชาวไทย สวมเสื้อผ้ายี่ห้อ แบรนด์เนม ชื่อดัง	
5.	CD	ซีดี	n.	CD is small plastic discs on which sound, especially music, is recorded. CDs can also be used to store information which can be read by a computer. CD is an abbreviation for “compact disc”.	แผ่นดิสก์ที่อ่านได้โดยระบบ เลเซอร์	ตำรวจ สกอต เมือง นครราชสีมา บุกคิน ร้านขายซีดีดีลามก	How does your new CD player sound? (26)
6.	clinic	คลินิก	n.	A clinic is a building where people go to receive medical advice or	นาม. สถานรักษาพยาบาลเป็น 1. ของเอกชน มักไม่รับผู้ป่วย	เปิดคลินิกยุติธรรม สมานฉันท์ทั่วไทย	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				treatment.	ให้พักรักษาตัวประจำ 2. แผนกของโรงพยาบาล ที่รักษาโรคเฉพาะทาง		
7.	computer	คอมพิวเตอร์	n.	Computer is an electronic machine that can store and deal with large amounts of information.	น. เครื่องอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบอัตโนมัติทำหน้าที่เหมือนสมองกล ใช้สำหรับแก้ปัญหาต่างๆ ทั้งง่ายและซับซ้อน โดยวิธีทางคณิตศาสตร์	นร.ม. 6 ยิงตัวตาย... พ่อตัวเองไม่มี คอมพิวเตอร์ ใช้เหมือนคนอื่น	Do you know how to use this computer? (82)
8.	concert	คอนเสิร์ต	n	A concert is a performance of music.	การแสดงดนตรีสากลแบบหนึ่ง ใช้เครื่องดนตรีวงใหญ่ อาศัยนักกร้องด้วย	คืนนี้เวที คอนเสิร์ต เกิดเหี้ยม เท่าเจ้าถิ่น	You are going to a music concert. (96)
9.	concrete	คอนกรีต	n.	Concrete is a substance used for building which is made by mixing	วัสดุที่มีส่วนผสมของซีเมนต์ ทรายหิน และน้ำ ใช้ในการ	คนร้ายลอบวาง ระเบิดถล่มรถไฟ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				together cement, sand, small stones, and water.	ก่อสร้างถนนหนทางอาคารสถานที่	ขบวนพิเศษทำให้ร่างและหมอนคอนกรีตเสียหาย	
10.	consul	กงสุล	n.	A consul is an official who is sent by his or her government to live in a foreign city in order to look after all the people there that belong to his or her own country.	บุคคลผู้มีหน้าที่ดูแลผลประโยชน์และคนในบังคับตนต่างประเทศ	สถานกงสุลไทยในรัฐปีนังก็โดนด้วย	
11.	dance	แดนซ์	n.	1. A dance is a particular series of graceful movement of your body and feet, which usually do in time to music. 2. Dance is social event where people dance with each other. 3. Dance is the activity of	กริยา เต้นรำ นาม การเต้นรำ	“เคทริยา อิงลิช” คือนออฟเฟิร์ส แดนซ์สวยแต่ไร้คู่	Would you sign up for a dance class? (109)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	performing dances, as a public entertainment or an art form. 4. When you dance, you move your body and feet in a way which follows a rhythm usually in time to music. 5. When you dance with someone, the two of you take part in a dance together, as partners. You can also say that two people dance. 6. If you dance a particular kind of dance, you do it or perform it. 7. If you dance somewhere, you move there lightly and quickly, usually because you are happy or excited.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	8. If you say that something dances, you mean that it moves about, or seems to move about lightly and quickly.			
12.	D-day	ดีเดย์	n.	D-day you can use D-day to refer to the day that is chosen for the beginning of an important activity.	เวลาที่เหมาะสมจะทำการใด ๆ	โจรได้ผยองดีเดย์บุกปล้นคืนเดียว 4 จังหวัดรวด	
13.	diary	ไดอารี่	n.	A diary is a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. You use a diary to write down thing you plan to do, or to record what happens in you life day by day.	สมุดบันทึกประจำวัน	พิมพ์ไดอารี่ สดวิสัย วังสระประทุม ก่อตั้งมูลนิธิ	Writing letters/a diary in English (7)
14.	double	เบิ้ล	n.	1. If you refer to someone as a person's double, you mean that	คู่, สองเท่า, สองหน, ทวิ, ซ้ำ การซ้ำมกลับ, การกลับ, เป็น	สะกิดเบิ้ลรอบ 4	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	they look exactly like them. 2. In tennis or badminton, when people play doubles, two teams consisting of two players on each team play against each other on the same court.	2 เท่า		
			v.	3. When something doubles or when you double it, it becomes twice as great in number, amount, or size.			
			v.	4. If a person or thing doubles as someone or something else, they have a second job or purpose as well as their main one.			
			adj.	5. You use double to indicate that something includes or is made of two things of the same kind.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	6. You use double before a singular noun to refer to two things of the same type that occur together, or that are connected in some way. 7. You use double to describe something which is twice the normal size or can hold twice the normal quantity of something.			
			adj.	8. A double room is a room intended for two people, usually a couple, to stay or live in. 9. A double bed is a bed that is wide enough for two people to sleep in. 10. You use double to describe a drink that is twice the normal			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	measure. 11. Double is used when you are spelling a word or telling someone a number to show that a letter or digit is repeated.			
15.	farm	ฟาร์ม	n.	1. A farm is an area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals, usually in order to sell them. 2. A milk farm or a fish farm, for example, is a place where a particular kind of animal or fish is bred and kept in large quantities in order to be sold.	นาม อาณาบริเวณที่ใช้ทำการเกษตร มีการเพาะปลูกเลี้ยงสัตว์ เช่น, เช่น ทำฟาร์มปลูกข้าวโพด ข้าวฟ่าง เลี้ยงไก่ เลี้ยงปลา เป็นต้น	ไก่ที่ต้องสงสัยติดเชื้อ ไข้หวัดมรณะที่ฟาร์ม อ. บางบัวทอง	
			n.				

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
16.	foreman	โพรแมน	n.	1. A foreman is a person, especially a man, in charge of a group of workers. 2. The foreman of a jury is the person who is chosen as their leader.	หัวหน้าคนงาน, หัวหน้าคณะลูกขุน	....ทำแผนคดีปล้นฆ่า นายสา ักดี โพร แมนหนุ่มในห้องเช่า	
17.	gang	แก๊ง	n.	1. A gang is a group of people, especially young people, who go around together and often deliberately cause trouble. 2. A gang is a group of criminals who work together to commit crimes. 3. The gang is a group of friends who frequently meet. 4. A gang is a group of workers who	กลุ่มคนที่รวมตัวกันทำผิด กลุ่มคนที่ตั้งเป็นก๊กเป็น เป็น เหล่า (มักใช้ในความหมาย ไม่ดี) เช่นแก๊งโจร	ล่ากระชั้นแก๊ง มือปืนบุกสังหาร โหดสองฟัวเมีย แก๊งคีนแมวบุกวัดตู เซฟในห้องพัก ผู้อำนวยกา ทักษิณอัด แก๊งป่วน เป็นพวกนอกรีต แก๊งซ่าเจ้าถิ่นยกพวก	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				do physical work together.		<p>ตะลุมบอนลัดปลวก ต่างถิ่น</p> <p>แก๊ง วิยรุ่น 22 ปี</p> <p>นำบัตรเครดิตรูปปลอม รูตื้อม้อถือ...ทำกัน เป็นแกเป็นแก๊งค์</p> <p>ยาบ้าเครื่องช่วยหายใจ</p> <p>เซี่ยะกั้ง แก๊งนายประจักษ์</p> <p>ชาวไทยใหญ่...ถูก ทหารกองกำลังพา</p> <p>เมืองยงดาข...ส่วน</p> <p>เพื่อนร่วมแก๊งหนีไป</p> <p>ได้ แก๊งเป็นแก๊งยาบ้า</p> <p>เครื่องช่วยหายใจ</p> <p>กั้ง</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						แก๊งค์แก๊งโคราช บงการบีมพกก. แก๊ง 6 คนร่วมแก๊งอำมหิต แฉเป็น 'เจไอ' แฉ นำแก๊งลงฆ่าโหด ได้ระบือรื่องแก๊งลัก จยย.แก๊ง รวบยกแก๊ง ทมิฬทุบ3 ศพ	
18.	gay	เกย์	n.	A gay person is homosexual.	น. พวกเกย์ร่วมเพศจริง	นุกบาร์เกย์ค้ายาก เด็กชายแก่ นักท่องเที่ยว	
19.	guitar	กีตาร์	n.	A guitar is a musical instrument with six strings and a long neck.	น. เครื่องดนตรีชนิดหนึ่ง รูป คล้ายซอฝรั่ง มี 6 สาย ใช้มือ ดีด	ใช้ป็นยิงกราดเด็ควัด ที่กำลังเล่นกีตาร์หน้า กุฏิ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
20.	helicopter	เฮลิคอปเตอร์	n.	A helicopter is an aircraft with long blades on top that go round very fast.	น. อากาศยานชนิดหนึ่งซึ่งหนักกว่าอากาศไม่มีปีก มีใบพัดขนาดใหญ่ติดตั้งเหนือลำตัวใบพัดหมุนรอบตัวในแนวนอน ทำหน้าที่ช่วยพยุงตัวและบังคับให้บินขึ้นลงในแนวยืนได้	ร.อ ทองหล่อ นาคภู นักบินที่เสียชีวิตจากอุบัติเหตุเฮลิคอปเตอร์ตก	Some of these showed designs for...including a helicopter and oxygen.
21.	hero	ฮีโร่	n.  n.	1. The hero of a book, play, film, or story is the main male character, who usually has good qualities. 2. A hero is someone, especially a man, who has done something brave new, or good, and who is therefore greatly admired by a lot	วีระบุรุษ, คนเก่ง, คนกล้าหาญ, พระเอก, ตัวสำคัญ	เพียงแต่วินนี่ยังหาฮีโร่ ตัวจริงไม่เจอ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	of people. 3. If you describe someone as your hero, you mean that you admire them a great deal, usually because of a particular quality or skill that they have.			
22.	I.Q.	ไอคิว	n.	Your IQ is your level of intelligence, as indicated by a special test that you do. IQ is an abbreviation for 'intelligence quotient'.	การทดสอบระดับสติปัญญา	หมาแสนรู้จำพาดหัว นสพ. คาบเรียงไม่ผิด หมอู้ไอคิวสูง	
23.	jeans	จีน	n.	Jeans are casual trousers that are usually made of strong blue cotton cloth called denim.	น. ผ้าฝ้ายเนื้อหนาหยาบ มัก ย้อมสีน้ำเงิน	นักสะสมญี่ปุ่นคลัง กางเกงยีนโบราณขอ ซื้อตัวละ 5 แสน	How do those jeans fit?

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
24.	karaoke	คาราโอเกะ	n.	Karaoke is a form of entertainment in which a machine plays the tunes of songs, and people take it in turns to sing the words.	นาม ความบันเทิงที่คนสามารถร้องเพลงตามทำนองเพลงที่ถูกบันทึกไว้	วัยรุ่นเปิดศึกแย่ง จิบสว้าคาราโอเกะ สก็๊ป หน้า 1 ยุทธจักร คาราโอเกะ ใครจะใหญ่กว่า โปลิศ ...ประธาน สหพันธ์คาราโอเกะ แห่งประเทศไทยถูก กีดตัวจากรัฐบาล ผู้หึงโหดเมียสวย ผก. ร้านผับ โอเกะ แพง – ฟ้นคอ ดื่บคมีอ ใจคี่ไม่ ถึงตายเผยปม – คุม เข้ม ส.บันเทิงโอเกะ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
25.	kilogram	กิโลกรัม	n.	A kilogram is a metric unit of weight.	น. ชื่อมาตราชั่งน้ำหนักเท่ากับ 1,000 กรัม, อักษรย่อ กก. (ปาก) หรือ โค	คนร้ายทั้ง夥ชั่งยา 380 กิโลกรัมกลางถนน	
26.	logo	โลโก้	n.	The logo of a company or organization is the special design or way of writing its name that it puts on all its products, notepaper, or advertisements.	สัญลักษณ์, เครื่องหมาย	บริษัทผลิตยาเช็กซ์ที่ประเทศจีนเอากาพมาเช่า ไปเป็นโลโก้สินค้า	
27.	lottery	ลอตเตอรี่	n.	1. A lottery is a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets. Several numbers are then chosen, and the people who have those numbers on their tickets win a prize. 2. If you describe something as a	สลากกินแบ่ง การเสี่ยงโชคที่ไม่แน่นอน	ตรวจผลสลาก ลอตเตอรี่ หน้า 2 ครูแสง ถูกลอตเตอรี่ 20 ล้านบาท ตรวจผลสลาก ลอตเตอรี่ หน้า 2 ผู้ใหญ่นบ้านบุรีรัมย์ถูก	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				lottery, you mean that what happens depends entirely on luck or chance.		ลอตเตอรี่รางวัล ที่ 1	
28.	make love	เมคเลิฟ	n.	roll in the hay: have sexual intercourse with," This student sleeps with everyone in her dorm"; "Adam knew Eve"; "Were you ever intimate with this man?"	การร่วมเพศ	เมย์ – บัณฑิตา ให้ ความสำคัญกับ เมค เลิฟ	
29.	motor way	มอเตอร์เวย์	n.	A motorway is a major road that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances.	นาม ทางด่วนระหว่างเมือง เช่นมอเตอร์เวย์สายกรุงเทพ พัทยา	รัฐบาลหักคิบบขอ กฎหมายโอน มอเตอร์	
30.	on air	ออนแอร์	adj.	broadcast during a radio or television programme	ไม่อนุญาตให้ รถมอเตอร์ไซด์ จักรยาน สามล้อเข้าสองข้าง ทางไม่มีทางออกก็เพียงจุดเข้า และทางออกจ่ายเงินตาม	เวย์ 3 สาย ..ใส่พาน ให้การทางพิเศษแห่ง ประเทศไทยอ้อม-พีย ดา เชิดหน้าไสด	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
					ระยะทางออกอากาศ	ละครสองเรานี้รันดร์กำลังออนแอร์ทางช่อง 3	
31.	paparazzi	ปาปาราซซี่	n.	The paparazzi are photographers who follow famous people around, hoping to take interesting or shocking photographs of them that they can sell to a newspaper.	ช่างภาพอิสระที่ชอบถ่ายภาพบุคคลสำคัญ. มักเป็นการรุกล้ำความเป็นส่วนตัวของผู้อื่น	ไปรยา ขว้างปาปาราชซี่ หนูถ่ายรูปไม่สวย หยาดทิพย์ หนูปาปาราซซี่ซะละ ภาพบาดคอ อิม-พัชราภา นี่ระทึกก็ปาปาราซซี่กั๊ดไม่ปล่อย	
32.	percent	เปอร์เซ็นต์	n. adj. adv.	1. You use per cent to talk about amounts. 2. Percent is also an adjective. 3. Percent is also an adverb.	ร้อยละ	หากพื้นที่ไหนพบไก่ตาย 5 เปอร์เซ็นต์ก็ให้มาทั้งพื้นที่	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
33.	police	โปลิศ	n.  n.	1. The police are the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law.  2. Police are men and women who are members of the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law.	ตำรวจ	สฎึป หน้า 1 ยุทธรจักร คาราโอเอกะ ไครจะ ให้ใหญ่กว่าโปลิศ	
34.	prime time	ไพรม์ไทม์	n.	Prime time television or radio programmes are broadcast when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio, usually in the evenings.	น.เวลาที่ดึที่สุดของการ กระจายเสียงคือเวลาที่มีผู้ฟัง หรือผู้ชมมากที่สุด	ช่วงไพรม์ไทม์ เจ้าของทีวียังกังวล	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
35.	pub	ผับ	n.	A pub is a building where people can have drinks, especially alcoholic drinks, and talk to their friends.	สถานที่ขายเครื่องดื่ม และ พบปะระหว่างเพื่อน	ตำรวจกะต้อ จ.ภูเก็ต ลุยจับผับอิทธิพล ลอบนำเด็กชายค้า กามฝัหึ่งโหดเมีย สวย ผจก.ร้านผับโอ กะแทง - ฟันคอดับ คามือ	
36.	quota	โควตา	n.  n.	1. A quota is the limited number or quantity of something which is officially allowed. 2. A quota is a fixed maximum or minimum proportion of people from a particular group who are allowed to do something, such as come and live in a country or	ส่วนแบ่งตามเกณฑ์ การ จำกัดจำนวน โดยวางกฎเกณฑ์	เด็กเครียดหลุด โควตาแม่ไว้	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	work for the government. 3. Someone's quota of something is their expected or deserved share of it.			
37.	rector	ริกเตอร์	n.	A rector is a priest in the Church of England who is in charge of a particular area.	หน่วยวัดความรุนแรงของแผ่นดินไหว	ถ้าไทยแผ่นดินไหว. ฐานแรงน้อยคงไม่ เกิน 5 ริกเตอร์ แผ่นดินไหวครั้ง รุนแรง 7.6 ริกเตอร์	
38.	sexy	เซ็กซี่	adj.	You can describe people and things as sexy if you think they are sexually exciting or sexually attractive.	มีเสน่ห์ดึงดูดทางเพศ	แคทรีชา อิงลิส ควินออฟเซ็กซี่ คะเดีย ขอลิเชีย ภาพเซ็กซี่หัวใจ หยาดพิพย์ดาวรุ่ง เซ็กซี่	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						เช็กชื่อนักชกเมื่อ เกร็ดดี เบอร์รี่ เฉลิม รสมีอหโม หยาดทิพย์หุดเช็กชื่ กัม ออกัน	
39.	show	โชว์	n.	1. A show of a feeling or quality is an attempt by someone to make it clear that they have that feeling or quality. 2. If you say that something is for show, you mean that it has no real purpose and is done just to give a good impression. 3. A television or radio show is a programme on television or radio.	นาม. แสดง อวด อธิบาย การ แสดงงาน กริยา เปิดอวดให้ดู, แสดงให้ คนทั่วไปได้ดู ได้ชม เช่น โชว์ สินค้า	โคดเดี่ยวหัวโจกแล้ว คิงพวกชอบโชว์รถ โชว์“กระแต-ตุ ภักษร” ถูกล่าโชว์ อี มบน โชว์ปลาหมอลีพันซ์ พาวเวอร์ฮอลหัวไม่ มาร์คชนะเลิศ...ใน งานโชว์? ปลา สวยงาม	Write the word on the right and show where it should go. (23)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				4. A show in a theatre is an entertainment or concert, especially one that includes different items such as music, dancing, and comedy.			
			n.	5. A show is a public exhibition of things, such as works of art, fashionable clothes, or things that have been entered in a competition.		....โชว์หนึ่งสื่อของเจ้าทิพย์เอเลี่ยน...ตลาดนัดสวนจตุจักร โชว์ลิ่งพันธุ์เล็ก มีชื่อว่าเรดแฮนด์ เทมาริน...แบงก์-ปวีร์ พระเอกหนุ่มมาดเซอร์ ยอนิวไปโชว์ว่าไม่เป็นอะไรมาก	
			v.	6. If something shows that a state of affairs exists, it gives information that proves it or makes it clear to people.			
			v.	7. If a picture, chart, film, or piece of writing shows something, it			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				represents it or gives information about it.			
			v.	8. If you show someone something, you give it to them, take them to it, or point to it, so that they can see it or know what you are referring to.			
			v.	9. If you show someone to a room or seat, you lead them there.			
			v.	10. If you show someone how to do something, you do it yourself so that they can watch you and learn how to do it.			
			v.	11. If something shows or if you show it, it is visible or noticeable.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	12. If you show a particular attitude, quality, or feeling, or if it shows, you behave in a way that makes this attitude, quality, or feeling clear to other people.			
			v.	13. If something shows a quality or characteristic or if that quality or characteristic shows itself, it can be noticed or observed.			
			v.	14. If a company shows a profit or a loss, its accounts indicate that it has made a profit or a loss.			
			v.	15. If a person you are expecting to meet does not show, they do not arrive at the place where you expect to meet them.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	16. If someone shows a film or television programme, it is broadcast or appears on television or in the cinema.			
			v.	17. To show things such as works of art means to put them in an exhibition where they can be seen by the public.			
40.	super hi – way	ซูเปอร์ไฮเวย์	n.  n.	1. A super hi-way is a large, fast motorway or freeway with several lanes. 2. The information superhighway is the network of computer, inks that enables computer users all over the world to communicate with each other.	ทางหลวงพิเศษ ผิวถนนกว้าง เช่น สายโคราช-กรุงเทพฯ ไม่ต้องจ่ายเงิน	ถนนของอพยพหนีภัย นำท่วมขึ้นมาจาก เดินที่ริมถนน ซูเปอร์ไฮเวย์	





No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
42.	telephone	โทร	n.   n.  v.	1. The telephone is the electrical system of communication that you use to talk directly to someone else in a different place. You use the telephone by dialing a number on a piece of equipment and speaking into it. 2. A telephone is the piece of equipment that you use when you talk to someone by telephone. 3. If you telephone someone, you dial their telephone number and speak to them by telephone.	ระบบโทรคมนาคม ซึ่งใช้อุปกรณ์ไฟฟ้าเป็นเครื่องมือสื่อสาร ให้ติดต่อพูดคุยถึงกันได้ในระยะไกล โดยอาศัยตัวนำ โยงติดต่อกัน และอาศัยอำนาจแม่เหล็กไฟฟ้าเป็นหลักสำคัญ	เบอร์โทร-รดพวจ.- คนสำคัญ	
43.	tent	เต็นท์	n.	A tent is a shelter made of canvas or nylon which is held up by poles and ropes, and is used mainly by	ที่พักหรือที่อาศัยซึ่งเคลื่อนย้ายได้ง่าย ส่วนมากทำ	ขนของอพยพหนีภัย นำท่วมขึ้นมากทำ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				people who are camping.	ด้วยผ้าใบจึงกับเสา หรือหลัก	เดินที่ริมถนน ซูเปอร์ไฮเวย์	
44.	toll way	โทลล์เวย์	n.	A long wide road that you have to pay to drive on	ทางยกระดับที่มีค่าใช้จ่ายตาม ระยะทาง	กลเกม ตัวเลข คอน เมื่องโทลล์เวย์	
45.	TV	ทีวี	n.	TV means the same as television. 1. A television or television set is a piece of electrical equipment consisting of a box with a glass screen on it on which you can watch programmers with pictures and sounds. 2. Television is the system of sending pictures and sounds by electrical signals over a distance so that people can receive them	น.กระบวนการถ่ายทอดเสียง และภาพได้พร้อมกัน จากที่ หนึ่งไปยังอีกที่หนึ่ง โดยวิธีเปลี่ยน คลื่นเสียงและ ภาพให้เป็นคลื่นแม่เหล็ก ไฟฟ้าไปสู่อากาศ เรียก เครื่องที่มีหน้าที่ดังกล่าวว่า โทรทัศน์	สัปดาห์หน้า 1 กสทช. พบโต๊ะบัตินี้เพิ่ม ฟรี ทีวี 10 ช่อง ทีวีแฉ่หนังไป โผล่ทางทีวีเรียงราย ทีวี หนังสือทีวี 11 ยังไม่รู้มา ทีวี จัปตา กสทช. บริการคลื่นวิทยุ- ทีวี ทีวี ช่วงไพรม์ ไทยเจ้าของทีวียัง	I'm planning to watch English movies/TV. (133)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>on a television in their home</p> <p>3. Television refers to all the programmers that you can watch.</p> <p>4. Television is the business or industry concerned with making programmers and broadcasting them on television.</p>		<p>กังวล</p> <p>ที่คณะกรรมการ</p> <p>กิจการกระจายเสียง</p> <p>และกิจการโทรทัศน์</p> <p>แห่งชาติ (กสช.)</p> <p>โอกาสเพิ่มฟรีทีวีจะ</p> <p>ไม่มีเงิน</p>	
46.	virus	ไวรัส	<p>n.</p> <p>n.</p>	<p>1. A virus is a kind of germ that can cause disease.</p> <p>2. In computer technology, a virus is a program that introduces itself into a system, altering or destroying the information stored in the system.</p>	<p>น. จุลินทรีย์ที่เล็กมาก ไม่สามารถมองเห็นได้ด้วยกล้องจุลทรรศน์ธรรมดา ไม่เห็นเป็นเซลล์ มีทั้งก่อโรคและไม่ก่อโรค เช่น เชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่ เป็นไวรัสชนิดหนึ่ง ไวรัสคอมพิวเตอร์</p> <p>น. ชุดคำสั่งหรือโปรแกรมที่</p>	<p>สัตว์แพทย์เตือนภัย</p> <p>เสียงถึง “ระวัง</p> <p>สารพัดไวรัส”</p>	<p>A comet brings a strange virus to Earth. (120)</p>

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
					สามารถแพร่ไปสู่โปรแกรมอื่นๆ ด้วยการสำเนาตัวเองไปไว้ในโปรแกรมอื่นๆ ซึ่งอาจทำความเสียหายแก่โปรแกรมหรือแฟ้มข้อมูล		
47.	vote	โหวต	n.  n.	1. A vote is a choice made by a particular person or group in a meeting or an election. 2. A vote is an occasion when a group of people make a decision by each person indication his or her choice. The choice that most people support is accepted by the group.	นาม การลงคะแนนเสียง โดยการยกมือ กริยา ออกเสียง ลงคะแนน	ข้อฟรี 4 ได้รับการโหวตให้เป็นผู้ชนะในการประกวด	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	3. The vote is the total number of votes or voters in an election, or the number of votes received or cast by a particular group.			
			n.	4. If you have the vote in an election, or have a vote in a meeting, you have the legal right to indicate your choice.			
			v.	5. When you vote, you indicate your choice officially at a meeting or in an election, for example by raising your hand or writing on a piece of paper.			
			v.	6. If you vote a particular political party or leader, or vote yes or no, you make that choice with the vote			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	that you have. 7. If people vote someone a particular title, they choose that person to have that title.			
48.	workshop	เวิร์กช็อป	n.  n.	1. A workshop is a period of discussion or practical work on a particular subject in which a group of people share their knowledge or experience. 2. A workshop is a building which contains tools or machinery for making or repairing things, especially using wood or metal.	โรงงาน, การประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการ, ห้องเครื่อง, การประชุม แลกเปลี่ยนข้อคิดเห็น และแสดง เทคนิคความชำนาญและอื่น	ทักษิณ ตั้งทำเวิร์กช็อปหัวหน้าก ขอนนัง โต๊ะเป็นประธานเอง	

**APPENDIX C**  
**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS WHICH HAVE**  
**BROADER MEANINGS**



## Broader Meanings Type

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
1.	bank	แบงก์	n.  n.	1. A bank is an institution where people or businesses can keep their money.  2. A bank is a building where a bank offers its services.	ธนาคาร / ธนาคาร เรียกว่าแบงก์	<p>หนุ่มมาเลย์บอกเด็กสาว ที่แบงก์ แบงก์หนุ่ม แบงก์ก็ถือกรไทย...</p> <p>แอบฉกเงินในปีก แบงก์สงคราม ดอกเบียร์ร้อนระอุ แบงก์พลิกแพลง กลอุทธรณ์ตั้งลูกค้า แบงก์ศาลสั่งจำคุก หนุ่มมาเลย์ควงปืน บุกเดี่ยวจีงเงิน แบงก์บัวหลวง</p>	
2.	big	บึก	adj.	1. A big person or thing is large in physical size.	ใหญ่ สำคัญที่มีความสำคัญ มีตำแหน่งสูงใช้เป็น title	สุขขีจึงหนี กรม. ย้ายแค่ 4 นีกสธ.	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	2. Something that is big consists of many people or things. 3. If you describe something such as a problem, increase, or change as a big one, you mean it is great in degree, extent, or importance.	หน้าที่คนสำคัญเช่นบิกิจิว “พลเอกชวาลิตยงใจยุทธ”		
			adj.	4. A big organization employs many people and has many customers. 5. If you say that someone is big in a particular organization, activity, or place, you mean that they have a lot of influence or authority in it. 6. If you call someone a big bully or a big coward, you are			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>emphasizing your disapproval of them.</p> <p>7. Children often refer to their older brother or sister as their big brother or sister.</p> <p>8. Capital letters are sometimes referred to as big letters.</p> <p>9. Big words are ling or rare words which have meanings that are difficult to understand.</p>			
3.	break	เบรก	<p>v.</p> <p>v.</p>	<p>1. When an object breaks or when you break it, it suddenly separates into two or more pieces, often because it has been hit or dropped.</p> <p>2. If you break a part of your body such as your leg, your arm, or</p>	<p>น. เครื่องห้ามล้อ</p> <p>กริยา ห้ามล้อ</p> <p>หยุดการกระทำ หรือหยุด</p> <p>การกระทำบางอย่างห้าม</p> <p>ล้อ</p>	<p>กระทรวงยุติธรรม...</p> <p>สอบปลายปมคดีผูก</p> <p>คอ 5 ศพแต่ละเบรก</p> <p>ยังไม่เข้าร่วม</p> <p>คดีคลาย</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>your nose, or if a bone breaks, you are injured because a bone cracks or splits.</p> <p>3. If a surface, cover, or seal breaks or if something breaks it, a hole or tear is made in it, so that a substance can pass through,</p> <p>4. When a tool or piece of machinery breaks or when you break it, it is damaged and no longer works.</p> <p>5. If you break a rule, promise, or agreement, you do something that you should not do according to that rule, promise, or agreement.</p>			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	6. If you break free or loose, you free yourself from something or escape from it.			
			v.	7. If someone breaks something, especially a difficult or unpleasant situation that has existed for some time, they end it or change it.			
			v.	8. If someone or something breaks a silence, they say something or make a noise after a long period of silence.			
			v.	9. If you break with a group of people or a traditional way of doing things, or you break your connection with them, you stop being involved with that group			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	<p>or stop doing things in that way.</p> <p>10. If you break a habit or if someone breaks you of it, you no longer have that habit.</p> <p>11. To break someone means to destroy their determination and courage, their success, or their career.</p>			
			v.	<p>12. If someone breaks for a short period of time, they rest or change from what they are doing for a short period.</p> <p>13. If you break your journey somewhere, you stop there for a short time so that you can have a rest.</p>			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	14. To break the force of something such as a blow or fall means to weaken its effect, for example by getting in the way of it. 15. When a piece of news breaks, people hear about it from the newspapers, television, or radio. 16. When you break a piece of bad news to someone, you tell it to them, usually in a kind way. 17. If you break a record, you beat the previous record for a particular achievement.			
			v.	18. When day or dawn breaks, it starts to grow light after the night has ended.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	19. When a wave breaks, it passes its highest point and turns downwards, for example when it reaches the shore.			
			v.	20. If you break a secret code, you work out how to understand it.			
			v.	21. If someone's voice breaks when they are speaking, it changes its sound, for example because they are sad or afraid.			
			v.	22. When a boy's voice breaks, it becomes deeper and sounds more like a man's voice.			
			v.	23. If the weather breaks or a storm breaks, it suddenly becomes rainy or stormy after a period of sunshine.			



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	24. In tennis, if you break your opponent's serve, you win a game in which your opponent is serving.			
4.	chauffeur	โหลอร์	n.	The chauffeur of a rich or important person is the man or woman who is employed to look after their car and drive them around in it.	คนขับรถทั่วไป	<p>ประกบยิงโหลอร์ รถบรรทุกแก๊สดับ สยอง</p> <p>โหลอร์รถ 6 ล้อ บรรทุกเหล้าออกที่ ถูกยึดก็อปปีเข้าซ้าย ขาด</p> <p>โหลอร์รถตู้จาก เชียงใหม่ พาญาติ กว่าสิบชีวิต.... ประสานงานกับรถ แวน</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
5.	clear	เคลียร์	v.  v.  v.  v.  v.	<p>1. Something that is clear is easy to understand, see, or hear.</p> <p>2. When you clear an area or place or clear something from it, you remove things from it that you do not want to be there.</p> <p>3. If something or someone clears the way or the path for something to happen, they make it possible.</p> <p>4. When fog or mist clears, it gradually disappears.</p> <p>5. If an animal or person clears an object or clears a certain height, they jump over the object or over something that height, without touching it.</p>	ทำให้หมดสิ้น ทำให้กระจ่าง	<p>ทหารชุดลาดตระเวนเคลียร์</p> <p>เส้นทางส่งครู ขอให้เจอศพแม่ ก่อนแก่วางเคลียร์ เรื่องเงินรางวัล เคลียร์ปัญหาไฟ โยกย้ายซี 10 “นายกทักษิณ ชิน</p>	Have you seen a clear, plastic document file? (34)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	6. When a bank clears a cheque or when a cheque clears, the bank agrees to pay the sum of money mentioned on it.		วัดร" ออกหน้า เคลียร์ปัญหา กระทรวง สาธารณสุข "คะเตีย" ขอเคลียร์ ภาพเซ็กซี่หัวใจ "ทักษิณ ชิน วัดร" ...คิดเครื่อง ปรับกรม.ขอ	
			v.	7. If a course of action is cleared, people in authority give permission for it to happen.			
			v.	8. If someone is cleared, they are proved to be not guilty of a crime or mistake.			
6.	copy	ก๊อปปี้	n.	1. A copy of a book, newspaper, or CD is one of many that are exactly the same. 2. In journalism, copy is written material that is ready to be printed or read in a broadcast.	นาม ลักษณะกระดาษที่ ใช้สำหรับทำสำเนาเรียกว่า กระดาษก๊อปปี้ (ปาก) ลักษณะนามที่เรียกสำเนา หนังสือ เช่น ก๊อปปี้หนึ่ง สำเนา ก๊อปปี้กริยา	โชว์เฟอร์รถ 6 ล้อ บรรทุกเหล้าออกที่ ถูกก๊อปปี้เข้าชาย ขาด สฎีปหน้า 1 นคร สุวรรณภูมิ ก๊อปปี้	Please fax a copy of their purchase order to (532) 555-0173. (91)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	3. In journalism, copy is news or information that can be used in an article in a newspaper.	ลอกเลียนแบบต้นฉบับ	ลึงคโปร้	
			v.	4. If you make a copy of something, you produce something that looks like the original thing.	คัดลอก		
			v.	5. If you copy something, you produce something that looks like the original thing.			
			v.	6. If you copy a piece of writing, you write it again exactly.			
			v.	7. If you copy a person or what they do, you try to do what they do or try to be like them, usually because you admire them or what they have done.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	8. Something that is clear is obvious and impossible to be mistaken about.		นัดเคตลียรวันที่ 30 ตุลาคมนี้	
			v.	9. If you are clear about something, you understand it completely.			
			adj.	10. If your mind or your way of thinking is clear, you are able to think sensibly and reasonably and you are not affected by confusion or by a drug such as alcohol.			
			adj.	11. To clear your mind or your head means to free it from confused thoughts or from the effects of a drug such as alcohol.			
			adj.	12. A clear substance is one which you can see through and which			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	has no colour, like clean water. 13. If a surface, place, or view is clear, it is free of unwanted objects or obstacles.			
			adj.	14. If it is a clear day or if the sky is clear, there is no mist, rain, or cloud.			
			adj.	15. Clear eyes look healthy, attractive, and shining.			
			adj.	16. If your skin is clear, it is healthy and free from spots.			
			adj.	17. If you say that your conscience is clear, you mean you do not think you have done any thing wrong.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	18. If something or someone is 8 it or is a safe distance away from it.			
7.	corruption	คอรัปชัน	n.	Corruption is dishonesty and illegal behave our by people in positions of authority or power.	นาม การปฏิบัติหน้าที่โดยมิชอบ คือ ยักยอก ล้อ โกงทุจริตต่อหน้าที่ กริยา โกง ยักยอก	โอ้ ! ภาษีมูลค่าสุรา ชุมทรัพย์คอยรับชั้น	
8.	degree	ดีกรี	n.  n.  n.	1. You use degree to indicate the extent to which something happens or is the case, or the amount which something is felt. 2. A degree is a unit of measurement that is used to measure temperatures. 3. A degree is a unit of measurement that is used to	จีน,องศาและปริญญามี แอลกอฮอล์ในร่างกาย	การเลือกตั้งซ่อม เฉพาะที่บางเขต พื้นที่ ดีกรีความ ร้อนแรงใน...	I just finished my <b>degree</b> in classical music performance. (134)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	measure angles, and also longitude and latitude. 4. A degree at a university or college is a course of study that you take there, or the qualification that you get when you have passed the course.			
9.	fan	แฟน	n.	1. If you are a fan of someone or something, especially a famous person or a sport, you like them very much and are very interested in them. 2. A fan is a flat object that you hold in your hand and wave in order to move the air and make yourself feel cooler.	(ปาก) นาม ผู้นิยมชมชอบ เช่น แฟนเพลง แฟนฟุตบอลแฟนภาพยนตร์ แฟนมวย, ผู้เป็นที่ชอบพอรักใคร่, คู่รัก หรือสามีภรรยา	แดงโม โธ่แฟนหนุ่ม ซึ่งใจให้แฟนล้าง เท้า “ฟิล์ม” นู่นกระเทย แสน อ้างชื่อตุ๋นเห็น แฟนกลับ ได้จอพ่อ “เคน”	
			n.	3. A Fan is a piece of electrical or		ไม่มีพัฒนาเป็นแฟน	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				mechanical equipment with blades that go round and round. It keeps a room or machine cool or gets rid of unpleasant smells.		แฟน ผายโคม “เก้” แฟน “ก๊อ-สหัสรัฐ”	
10.	furniture	เฟอร์นิเจอร์	n.	Furniture consists of large objects such as tables, chairs, or beds that are used in a room for sitting or lying on or for putting things on or in.	เครื่องใช้ตกแต่งบ้าน ประเภทตู้ เตียง โต๊ะ รูปถ่าย แว่นผนัง เป็นต้น	เจ้าหน้าที่ชั้นสุด ศพนาย ปราชา กัญญางาม คนงาน โรงงานเฟอร์นิเจอร์	
11.	game	เกม	n.	1. A game is an activity or sport usually involving skill, knowledge, or chance, in which you follow fixed rules and try to win against an opponent or to solve a puzzle. 2. A game is one particular	น.1. การแข่งขันที่มีกติกา กำหนด เช่น เกมกีฬาการ เล่นเพื่อความสนุก เช่น เกม คอมพิวเตอร์ 2. การแสดงเพื่อสาธิต กิจกรรม เช่น เกมการบิร	วัยรุ่นเข้าไปร่วม ในร้านเกมจับตา กสช. บริการ คลื่นวิทยุ – ทีวี หัวไม่ทันเกม เอกราช	What is the best way to get to the ball game? (74)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				occasion on which a game is played. 3. A game is a part of a match, for example in tennis or bridge, consisting of a fixed number of points, 4. Games are an organized event in which competitions in several sports take place. 5. Games are organized sports activities	หาร, โดยปริยายหมายถึงการแข่งที่ใช้กิลวิธีหรือเล่น	ดช. ป.5 ประชดแม่ แขวนคอแค้โค้นค่า ดิดเกม กลดเกม ตัวเลช คอณเม้อง โทลลั่วย้ เกมปรึบ	
				6. Someone's game is the degree of skill or the style that they use when playing a particular game. 7. You can describe a situation that you do not treat seriously as a game.	เกมการบริหาร, โดยปริยายหมายถึงการแข่งดงที่ใ้ใช้กิลวิธี หรือเล่น์ เหลี่ยม เพื่ห้กล้างกัน เช่นเกมการเม้อง, ลักษณณนามเรียก	ดช. ป.5 ประชดแม่ แขวนคอแค้โค้นค่า ดิดเกม กลดเกม ตัวเลช คอณเม้อง โทลลั่วย้ เกมปรึบ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	8. You can use game to describe a way of behaving in which a person uses a particular plan, usually in order to gain an advantage for himself or herself.	การแข่งขัน หรือการเล่นที่จบลงด้วยการแพ้ชนะกัน ครั้งหนึ่งๆ เช่นการเล่นแบดมินตัน 3 เกม กรีฑา ลีนสุด, จบ เช่น เรื่องนี้เกม	क्रम. એબેક પોલ เผยแพร่วิจัย เด็กติดเกม มีสถิติเฉลี่ย 1.5 แสนล้าน สู้ขยเล่น เกมค้นหามอชนบท	
12.	grade	เกรด	v.	1. If something is graded, its quality is judged, and it is often given a number or a name that indicates how good or bad it is.	ชั้น ระดับหรือแบ่งเป็นระดับชั้นระดับ คะแนน	นร.ม.6 ยังตัวตาย ... พ่อตัวเองไม่มี คอมพิวเตอร์ใช้เช่น คนอื่น เรียนไม่ถึง เกรด	
			n.	2. The grade of a product is its quality, especially when this has been officially judged.	กิริยา ปรึษาพื้นที่ให้เรียบเสมอกัน	เด็กเครียดหลุด โควตาแม่ใจ เพราะ เกรดไม่ถึง	
			n.	3. Your grade in an examination or			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>piece of written work is the mark you get, usually in the form of a letter or number that indicates your level of achievement.</p> <p>4. Your grade in a company or organization is your level of importance or your rank.</p> <p>5. In the United States, a grade is a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age.</p> <p>When you are six years old you go into the first grade and you leave school after the twelfth grade.</p>			
13.	harem	ฮาร์เร็ม	n.	A grade is a slope. If a man, especially a Muslim, has several wives or sexual partners living in	นาม สถานที่จัดไว้เป็นที่อยู่ของบรรดา สนม	สถาน เอกอัครราชทูต	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				his house, they can be referred to as his harem.		นิวซีแลนด์...ฝรั่งเปิด	
					หรือนางบำเรอของพระเจ้าแผ่นดิน ผู้มีอำนาจ หรือเศรษฐกิจที่เป็นมุสลิม มักจะเป็นประเทศในแถบเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงกลาง และอินเดียสมัยที่มุสลิมปกครอง	ห้องพักเป็นฮาเร็มเอาไว้สำหรับเด็ก	
14.	hi – society	ไฮโซ	n.  n.	1. The upper-class people of a town or city 2. You can use high society to refer to people who come from rich and important families.	สังคมชั้นสูง ผู้ที่ทำได้เหนือคนอื่นโดยการแต่งตัวและใส่เครื่องประดับมากมาย	ฮ่องกง – พบศพไฮโซไทยโดนสังหาร โหด ย่องงจับแล้วผู้ต้องสงสัยฆ่า สาวไทยไฮโซ	
15.	queen	ควีน	n.	1. A queen is a woman who rules a country as its monarch.	ราชินี ไฟควีน ชายที่ชอบร่วมเพศ หรือมี	“เกรทริยา อิงลิส” ควีนออฟเช็กกี้	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	2. A queen is a woman who is married to a king.	ความใคร่ในเพศเดียวกัน		
			n.	3. If you refer to a woman as the queen of a particular activity, you mean that she is well known for being very good at it.			
			n.	4. In chess, the queen is the most powerful piece. It can be moved in any direction.			
			n.	5. A queen is a playing card with a picture of a queen on it.			
			n.	6. A queen or a queen bee is a large female bee which can lay eggs.			
16.	jackpot	แจ็กพอต	n.	A jackpot is the most valuable prize in a game or lottery, especially when the game involves increasing the value of	แจ็กพอตเข้าแล้ว เหตุการณ์ร้ายที่ไม่คาดคิด รางวัลใหญ่, รางวัลที่หนึ่ง	ผจญ. หนีห่วยสุด เฮง..สาวแจ็กพอต ตกบดาน	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				the prize until someone wins it.	(ภาษาพูด) ประสบ ความสำเร็จ มาก ประสบ โชคลาภอย่าง กะทันหัน		
17.	lock	ล็อก	n.	1. The lock on something such as a door or a drawer is the device which is used to keep it shut and prevents other people from opening it.  2. On a canal or river, a lock is a place where walls have been built a higher or lower section of the canal or river, by gradually changing the water level inside	น.1. ความคาดหมายหรือที่ กำหนด เช่น ล็อกเลข 2. หมู่อาคารบ้านเรือน สิ่งก่อสร้างหรือที่ดินที่ อยู่รวมกันเป็นกลุ่มๆ เช่น ที่ดินผืนนี้มี 3 ล็อก ตัวค รััดให้แน่น เช่น ล็อก แขน	นายดาบตำรวจก่อ เหตุสลดใจล็อกคอ ใช้ปืน.38 จ้อยิงสาว ใหญ่	How do I lock this locker? (82)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	the gates. 3. A lock of hair is a small bunch of hairs on your head that grow together and curl or curve in the same direction.			
18.	mouth	เมาท์	n.	1. Your mouth is the area of your face where your lips are or the space behind your lips where your teeth and tongue are. 2. You can say that someone has a particular kind of mouth to indicate that they speak in a particular kind of way or that they say particular kinds of things. 3. The mouth of a cave, hole, or bottle is its entrance or opening.	ปาก พูด นินทา	เกิร์ลลี่ เบอร์รี่ 4 สาว ช่างเมาท์	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.  v.  v.	4. The mouth of a river is the place where it flows into the sea. 5. If you mouth something, you form words with your lips without making any sound. 6. If you mouth something, you say it, especially without believing it or without understanding it.			
19.	poll	โพล	n.  n.	1. A poll is a survey in which people are asked their opinions about something, usually in order to find out how popular something is or what people intend to do in the future. 2. The polls mean an election for a country's government, or the place where people go to vote in	การลงคะแนนเสียง เลือกตั้ง, การออกเสียง เลือกตั้ง, รายชื่อผู้ไป เลือกตั้ง,บุคคลที่ปรากฏใน รายชื่อ, การสำรวจความ คิดเห็นของคนจำนวน มาก, ส่วนหลังของหัวม้า, ส่วนของหัวสัตว์บางชนิดที่	เอแบคโพลเผยผล วิจัย เด็กติดเกม มี สถิติเฉลี่ย 1.5 แสน ล้าน	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	<p>an election.</p> <p>3. If you are polled on something, you are asked what you think about it as part of a survey.</p>	อยู่ระหว่างโหวต, ส่วนปลายกว้างของหัวค้อน, รับผิดชอบต่อคะแนนเสียง, ได้รับคะแนนเลือกตั้ง, ออกเสียงลงคะแนน, สำนวนความคิดเห็น, ตัด		
			v.	<p>4. If a political party or a candidate polls a particular number or percentage of votes, they get that number or percentage of votes in an election.</p>	ผมสนับสนุน(สัตว์), ลงคะแนนเลือกตั้ง, ออกเสียงเลือกตั้ง <i>polls</i> ถานที่เลือกตั้ง		
20.	pornograpy	โป๊	n.	<p>Pornography refers to books, magazines, and films that are designed to cause sexual excitement by showing naked people or referring to sexual acts.</p>	<p>ก. ส่งเสริมสิ่งที่บปพร่อง เช่น ยาโป๊ ทำสิ่งที่ยับยั้งให้สมบูรณ์ เช่น เอาสื่อโป๊ตรงที่เป็นช่องเป็นรู ก่อนทา เปลือยหรือ</p>	<p>แฉหนังโป๊โป๊ต่าง ทีวีชื่อยราย หนังโป๊ทีวี 11 ยังไม่ รู้มาโป๊จับอัสซี่ ลวงเด็กดูหนังโป๊</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
					ค่อนข้างเปลี่ย เช่นรูปโป๊มีเจตนาเปิดเผยอวัยวะบางส่วนที่ควร		
21.	pump	ปั๊ม	n.	1. A pump is a machine or device that is used to force a liquid or gas to flow in a particular direction. 2. A petrol or gas pump is a machine with a tube attached to it that you use to fill a car with petrol. 3. Pumps are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles which people wear for sports and leisure.	น. เรียกเครื่องยนต์สำหรับสูบน้ำ ว่า เครื่องปั๊มน้ำ, เรียกเครื่องยนต์สำหรับสูบลมหรือแก๊สว่า เครื่องปั๊มลม, เรียกเครื่องอุปกรณ์ที่ช่วยทำให้หัวใจกลับเต้นเป็นปกติว่าเครื่องปั๊มหัวใจ; (ปาก)	ม่าโหดผู้ใหญ่บ้าน 2 สมัยและเป็นเจ้าของปั๊มน้ำมัน	
			v.	4. To pump a liquid or gas in a particular direction means to	สถานี บริการน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิง, เรียกเต็มว่า		

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>force it to flow in that direction using a pump.</p> <p>5. If someone has their stomach pumped, doctors remove the contents of their stomach, for example because they have swallowed poison or drugs.</p> <p>6. If you pump money or other resources into something such as a project or an industry, you invest a lot of money or resources in it.</p> <p>7. If you pump someone about something, you keep asking them questions in order to get information.</p>	<p>ปั้มน้ำมันเรียก สำนว่า ปั้มกริยา ใช้เครื่องที่ปั้มนแบบพิมพ์ตอกลง หรือกดลงบนกระดาษ หรือโลหะให้ปั้รูปหรือลวดลายตามแบบพิมพ์นั้น เช่น ปั้มนตรา ปั้มกระตุมแม่ปั้มนเงินเองไม่ได้นะ</p>		

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
22.	sadism	ซาดีสต์	n.	Sadism is a type of behavior in which a person obtains pleasure from hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally.	<p>คนรุนแรง adj. เขาเป็นคนรุนแรง adv. เขาทำซาดีสต์เกินไป</p> <p>ความวิปริตที่มความพอใจ ทางกำหนดจากการทรมาน กายหรือจิตใจผู้อื่น, การมี สุขที่ได้กระทำการโหดร้าย</p>	<p>สื่อประชาทัศน์ได้ ละซาดีสต์กระหน้า ตีเด็กหญิงวัย 14 ขวบ</p> <p>ลวงสาวโรงงานซี่ ซาดีสต์</p>	
23.	spec	สเปค	n.	It is an abbreviation of the word specification which means a requirement which is clearly stated, for example about the necessary features in the design of something.	เฉพาะเจาะจงเป็นพิเศษ	<p>“หมอบปราษฎ์” ร่อน เอกสารแจ้งเหตุ ลดสเปค รถพยาบาล</p>	

**APPENDIX D**  
**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS WHICH HAVE**  
**NARROWER MEANINGS**

## Narrower Meanings Type

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
1.	agent	เอเจนต์	n.   n.   n.  n.	<p>1. An agent is a person who looks after someone else's business affairs or does business on their behalf.</p> <p>2. An agent in the arts world is a person who gets work for an actor or musician, or who sells the work of a writer to publishers.</p> <p>3. An agent is a person who works for a country's secret service.</p> <p>4. A chemical that has a particular effect or is used for a particular purpose can be referred to as a particular kind of agent.</p>	ตัวแทน, คนกลาง	<p>นายทักขิณ ชินวัตรนอกจาก...ยังมีประสบการณ์ธุรกิจเป็นเอเจนต์หนังสือหลายปี</p>	Look at the request to a real estate <b>agent</b> . (45)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
2.	Bar	บาร์	n.  n.  n.  n.  n.  n.	<p>1. A bar is a place where you can buy and drink alcoholic drinks.</p> <p>2. A bar is a room in a pub or hotel where alcoholic drinks are served.</p> <p>3. A bar is a counter on which alcoholic drinks are served.</p> <p>4. A bar is a ling, straight, stiff piece of metal.</p> <p>5. A bar of something is a piece of it which is roughly rectangular.</p> <p>6. If something is a bar to doing a particular thing, it prevents someone from doing it.</p> <p>7. The Bar is used to refer to the profession of a barrister in England, or of any kind or</p>	<p>บาร์ ร้านขายประเภทมีแอลกอฮอล์ มักมีดนตรีและที่ให้ลูกค้าเดินร่ำ, สถานบริการเหล้าหรือเครื่องดื่มภายในบ้าน เป็นต้น เช่น เบียร์บาร์</p>	<p>สาวบาร์เปียร์ริมหาดป่าตองหายตัวไปอย่างลึกลับ</p>	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	lawyer in the United States. 8. In music, a bar is one of the several short parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided.			
3.	bogy	โบกี้	n.  adj.	1. A bogey is something or someone that people are worried about, perhaps without much cause or reason. 2. Bogy is also an adjective. Did people still tell their kids imbecilic scare stories about bogey policeman?	ผู้โดยสารรถไฟ	ขบวนรถไฟตกราง 4 โบกี้ ผู้โดยสาร บาดเจ็บ 1 ราย	
4.	champ	แชมป์	n.	A champ is the same as a champion. (informal) 1. A champion is someone who has won the first prize in a	ผู้ชนะเลิศ	ฮ็อฟวี 4 คิว แชมป์อะคาเดมี่	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.  v.	competition, contest, or fight. 2. If you are a champion of a person, a cause, or principle, you support or defend them. 3. If you champion a person, a cause, or a principle, you support or defend them.			
5.	charge	ชาร์จ	n.  n.  n.	1. A charge is an amount of money that you have to pay for a service 2. A charge is a formal accusation that someone has committed a crime. 3. If you take charge of someone or something, you make yourself responsible for them and take control over them. If someone or	นาม การอัดประจุไฟฟ้า, ค่าใช้จ่าย, ราคา การโจมตีอย่างกะทันหัน, การบุกตะลุยกริยา บรรจุ, ประจุ, อัดไฟ, ทำให้เต็ม โจมตี, พุ่งเข้าไป	ผู้ช่วยผู้ใหญ่บ้าน... เป็นตัวประกันบน รถพยาบาลสุดท้าย ตำรวจจับกุม ไว้ได้	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	something is in your charge, you are responsible for them. 4. If you describe someone as your charge, they have been given to you to be looked after and you are responsible for them.			
			n.	5. To charge a battery means to pass an electrical current through it in order to make it more powerful or to make it last longer. 6. An electrical charge is an amount of electricity that is held in or carried by something.			
			v.	7. If you charge someone an amount of money, you ask them to pay that amount for			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	<p>something that you have sold to them or done for them</p> <p>8. To charge something to a person or organization means to tell the people providing it to send the bill to that person or organization. To charge something to someone's account means to add it to their account so they can pay for it later.</p> <p>9. When the police charge someone, they formally accuse them of having done something illegal.</p>			
			v.	<p>10. If you charge someone with doing something wrong or unpleasant, you publicly say that</p>			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	they have done it. 11. If you charge towards someone or something, you move quickly and aggressively towards them.			
6.	shock	ช็อก	n.  n.  v.	1. If you have a shock, something suddenly happens which is unpleasant, upsetting, or very surprising. 2. Shock is a person's emotional and physical condition when something very frightening or upsetting has happened to them. 3. If someone is in shock, they are suffering from a serious physical condition in which their blood is not flowing	น. สภาวะร่างกายเสียเลือดจนความดันเลือดต่ำมาก หรือกระทบจิตใจอย่างแรง หรือถูกแส้ไฟฟ้าไหลผ่าน เป็นต้น จนทำให้เป็นลม หรือหมดสติในทันที	เมียพบ. รู้ข่าวถึงช็อกล้มจับ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				round their body properly, for example because they have had a bad injury. 4. If something shocks you, it makes you feel very upset, because it involves death or suffering and because you had not expected it.			
7.	club	คลับ	n.  n. n. n.	1. A club is an organization of people interested in a particular activity or subject who usually meet on a regular basis. 2. A club is a place where the members of a club meet. 3. A club is a team which competes in sporting competitions. 4. A club is the same as a	นาม. สโมสร, ชมรม กริยา. รวมกลุ่ม, รวมกัน, รวบรวม	“ฟิล์ม” อนุญาตให้ แสบ อ้างซื้อหุ้น เงินแฟนคลับ	Mark friend from tennis club. (12)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	nightclub. 5. A club is a ling, thin, metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end that you use to hit the ball in golf. 6. A club us a thick heavy stick that can be used as weapon. 7. Club is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more black symbols: A club is a playing card of this suit.			
8.	credit	เครดิต	n.	1. If you are allowed credit, you are allowed to pay for goods or services several weeks or months after you have received them.	ชื่อเสียง หรือความเชื่อถือในตัวบุคคล หรือในสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่ง, ความเชื่อในฐานะทางการเงินของบุคคล หรือ	วัยรุ่น 22 ปี นำบัตรเครดิตปลอมมาซื้อมือถือรุ่นยอดนิยม	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	2. If someone or their bank account is in credit, their bank account has money in it.	สถาบัน; รายการเจ้าหนี้บัญชี		
			n.	3. A credit is a sum of money which is added to an account.	เป็นรายรับ; ตัวเลขแสดงสิทธิ		
			n.	4. A credit is an amount of money that is given to someone.	ที่นิติบุคคลศึกษาพึงจะได้รับ เมื่อ		
			n.	5. If you get the credit for something good, people praise you because you are responsible for it, or are thought to be responsible for it.	ศึกษาตรงตามกำหนดและสอบ		
			n.	6. If you say that someone is a credit to someone or something, you mean that their qualities or achievements will make people have a good opinion of the	ได้		



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	<p>person or thing mentioned.</p> <p>7. The list of people who helped to make a film, a CD, or a television programmer is called the credits.</p>			
			n.	<p>8. A credit is a successfully completed part of a higher education course. At some universities and colleges you need a certain number of credits to be awarded a degree.</p>	<p>วิชานั้นๆ, หน่วยกิตที่เรียกเป็นเครดิต</p>		
			v.	<p>9. When a sum of money is credited to an account, the bank adds that sum of money to the total in the account.</p>			
			v.	<p>10. If people credit someone with an achievement or if it is</p>			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				credited to them, people say or believe that they were responsible for it. 11. If you credit someone with a quality, you believe or say that they have it. v.			
9	depression	ดีเปรสชัน	n.	1. Depression is a mental state in which you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything, because your situation is so difficult and unpleasant. 2. A depression is a time when there is very little economic activity, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty. 3. A depression in a surface is an	น. ข้อพายุที่มีกำลังอ่อนทำให้มีฝนตกปานกลางถึงตกหนักเกิดขึ้นในละติจูดกลาง หรือมีความเร็วลม สูงสุดใกล้บริเวณศูนย์กลางไม่เกิน 33 นอต หรือ 61 กิโลเมตรต่อชั่วโมง	ฤทธิ์น้ำท่วมเหลือถนนใช้แค่เส้นเดียว ฤทธิ์พายุดีเปรสชัน คอมเรย	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>area which is lower than the parts surrounding it.</p> <p>4. A depression is a mass of air that has a low pressure and that often causes rain.</p>			
10.	Free	ฟรี	<p>v.</p> <p>v.</p> <p>v.</p>	<p>1. If you free someone of something that is unpleasant or restricting, you remove it from them.</p> <p>2. To free a prisoner or a slave means to let them go or release them from prison.</p> <p>3. To free someone or something means to make them available for a task or function that they were previously not available for.</p>	<p>ไม่เสียมูลค่าหรือไม่ได้ ค่าตอบแทนใดๆ ว่างจากงาน อิสระผ่อนคลาย ปลดปล่อย</p>	<p>สัปดาห์ที่ 1 กสช. ทบทวนโต๊ะชี้คัดค้าน เพิ่มฟรีทีวี 10 ช่อง คณะกรรมการ กิจการกระจาย เสียงและกิจการ โทรทัศน์แห่งชาติ (กสช.) โอกาสเพิ่ม ฟรีทีวี</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			v.	4. If you free someone or something, you remove them from the place in which they have been trapped or become fixed.			
			adj.	5. If something is free, you can have it or use it without paying for it.			
			adj.	6. Someone or something that is free is not restricted, controlled, or limited, for example by rules, customs, or other people.			
			adj.	7. Someone who is free is no longer a prisoner or a slave.			
			adj.	8. If someone or something is free of or free from an unpleasant thing, they do not have it or they			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	are not affected by it. 9. A sum of money or type of goods that is free of tax or duty is one that you do not have to pay tax on.			
			adj.	10. If you have a free period of time or are free at a particular time, you are not working or occupied then. 11. If something such as a table or seat is free, it is not being used or occupied by anyone, or is not reserved for anyone to use. 12. If you get something free or if it gets free, it is no longer trapped by anything or attached to anything.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	13. When someone is using one hand or arm to hold or move something, their other hand or arm is referred to as their free one. 14. If you say that someone is free with something such as advice or money, you mean that they give a lot of it, sometimes when it is not wanted.			
11.	gas	แก๊ส/ก๊าซ	n.	1. Gas is a substance like air that is neither liquid nor solid and burns easily. It is used as a fuel for cooking and heating. 2. A gas is any substance that is neither liquid nor solid, for example oxygen or hydrogen.	อากาศธาตุ สถานะหนึ่งของสสาร รูปร่างและปริมาตรไม่คงที่ ขึ้นอยู่กับภาษาขณะที่บรรจุเรียกไฟฟ้ที่เกิดจากการจุอะเซทิลีน ซึ่งได้จากก้อนแคลเซียมคาร์ไบด์ ทำปฏิกิริยา	มือเป็นประกายยิ่งฆ่าคนชั่วบรรลแก๊สเป็ดว่าลั่วแก๊สทั้งไว้ ก่อนชดยาพิษแล้วจุดไฟเผา	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	3. Gas is a poisonous gas that can be used as a weapon.	ก๊าซที่เรียกว่าไฟกำซึ้ง ภาวะของสารที่ดำรงอยู่ได้โดยไม่มีตัวตน		
			n.	4. Gas is a gas used for medical purposes, for example to make patients feel less pain or go to sleep during an operation.			
			n.	5. Gas is the fuel which is used to drive motor vehicles.			
12.	heroine	เฮโรอีน	n.	1. The heroine of a book, play, film, or story is the main female character, who usually has good qualities.	สารประกอบอินทรีย์ประเภทอนุพันธ์ของมอร์ฟีน ชื่อทางเคมีคือ ไดอะเซทิลมอร์ฟีน ลักษณะเป็นผลึก	ตำรวจสกอ. แม่สายจับกุมนาย สติน โน ชาวอิตาลี พร้อมของกลางเฮโรอีน	
			n.	2. A heroine is a woman who has done something brave, new, or good, and who is therefore greatly admired by a lot of	สีขาว หลอมละลายที่ 173 องศา. เป็นยาเสพติดร้ายแรง และมีพิษมาก		

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
13.	hot	ฮอต	adj.	1. Something that is hot has a high temperature. 2. Hot is used to describe the weather or the air in a room or building when the temperature is high. 3. If you are hot, you feel as if your body is at an unpleasantly high temperature. 4. You can say that food is hot when it has a strong, burning taste caused by chillies, pepper, or ginger. 5. A hot issue or topic is one that is very important at the present time and is receiving a lot of	ร้อน, เราร้อน เต็มไปด้วยอากาศ ใหม่ล่าสุด ซึ่งติดตามอย่าง ใกล้ชิด เป็นที่นิยมมาก	นายกอยู่เมืองนอก การเมืองไทยก็เลย คลาฮอต	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				publicity.			
			adj.	6. Hot news is new, recent, and fresh.			
			adj.	7. You can use hot to describe something that is very exciting and that many people want to see, use, obtain, or become involved with.			
			adj.	8. You can use hot to describe something that no one wants to deal with, often because it has been illegally obtained and is very valuable or famous.			
			adj.	9. You can describe a situation that is created by a person's behavior or attitude as hot when it is unpleasant and difficult to deal			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			adj.	with. 10. A hot contest is one that is intense and involves a great deal of activity and determination.			
			adj.	11. If a person or team is the hot favorite, people think that they are the one most likely to win a race or competition.			
			adj.	12. Someone who has a hot temper gets angry very quickly and easily.			
14.	mob	ม็อบ	n.  n.	1. A mob is a large disorganized and often violent crowd of people. 2. People sometimes use the mob to refer in a disapproving way to the majority of people in a	กลุ่มคนที่ชุมนุมกันมีจุดประสงค์อย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง	แก้มือבחกัน หมอ “พรทิพย์” ขึ้นผอ. นิตวิทย์	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	country or place, especially when these people are behaving in a violent or uncontrolled way. 3. You can refer to the people involved in organized crime as the Mob.			
15.	net	เน็ต	n.	1. Net is a kind of cloth that you can see through. It is made of very fine threads woven together so that there are small equal spaces between them. 2. A net is a piece of netting which is used as a protective covering for something, for example to protect vegetables from birds. 3. A net is a piece of netting which	เครือข่าย คอมพิวเตอร์ที่เชื่อมต่อระหว่างองค์กรต่างๆ ยอดคงเหลือสุทธิ	ฝรั่งผู้เคยชีวิตรู้จักผ่านเน็ตฉบับได้ 2 ปี	Many cave homes have telephone, and even have fax and Internet. (46)

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>is used for catching fish, insects, or animals.</p> <p>4. The Net is the same as the Internet.</p> <p>5. In games such as tennis, the net is the piece of netting across the centre of the court which the ball has to go over.</p> <p>6. The net on a football or hockey field is the framework with netting over it which is attached to the back of the goal.</p>			
			n.	7. In basketball, the net is the netting which hangs from the metal hoop. You score goals by throwing the ball through the hoop and netting.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
16.	number	เบอร์	n.  n.  n.  n.	<p>1. A number is a word such as two, nine, or twelve, or a symbol such as 1, 3, or 47.</p> <p>2. You use number with words such as large or small to say approximately how many things or people there are.</p> <p>3. If there are a number of things or people, there are several of them.</p> <p>4. You can refer to someone's or something's position in a list of the most successful or most popular of a particular type of thing as, for example, number one or number two.</p>	น. หมายเลขลำดับ (ถัดมา เลขที่ จำนวน)	<p>บ้านเลขที่เจ็ดน เบอร์โทร- รถพวจ- คนสำคัญ</p> <p>ข้าราชการประเทท เปิดปีติดปีบ .ยก ให้มหาดไทยเป็น เบอร์หนึ่ง เจอกัน ใน</p>	<p>Write each number next to the correct picture. (8)</p>

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	5. A number is the series of numbers that you dial when you are making a telephone call.			
			n.	6. You can refer to a short piece of music, a song, or a dance as a number.			
17.	pickup	ปิกอัพ	n.	1. A pickup or a pick-up truck is a small truck with low sides that can be easily loaded and unloaded.	รถบรรทุกขนาดเล็ก ส่วนหน้ามีหลังคาคลุม เป็นที่นั่งคนขับ และผู้โดยสารส่วนหลังเป็นกระบะใช้บรรทุกของ	3 คนรายนั่งรถปิกอัพทุกยี่ห้อด้วยปิ่นลูกของมีคานายกล้านักสงฆ์หมิ่นแระ ถูกประกบยั้งด้บการดกวาดเงินสดเกือบ 8 แสนบาท หิวขึ้นรถปิกอัพป้ายแดงกลุ่มโจรได้ใช้รถ	You have to pick up a client at the airport at 7:00. (107)
			n.	2. A pickup in trade or in a country's economy is an improvement in it.			
			n.	3. A pickup takes place when someone picks up a person or thing that is waiting to be collected.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	4. When a pickup takes place, someone talks to a person in a friendly way in the hope of having a casual sexual relationship with them		ปิ๊กอัพบุกโจมตี... ครู ซี 7 ขับรถ ปิ๊กอัพแลกลอง คลอง ขับปิ๊กอัพข้ามฝาย โดนน้ำซัดจนหาย	
18.	scoop	สcoop	n.  n.	1. A scoop is an object like a spoon which is used for picking up a quantity of a food such as flour. 2. You can use scoop to refer to an exciting news story which is reported in one newspaper or on one television programme	ข่าว หรือ เรื่องราวที่สำคัญและ น่าสนใจ	สcoop หน้า กสช. หมุนสื่อเสรี สcoop หน้า 1 สรรพคุณยา กสช. แก้โรคโง่เขลา แพง scoop ปักธง ฟ้า 3 จ. ได้	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				before it appears anywhere else.		<p>สัปดาห์ 1 หัวัด นก.ลามโลก</p> <p>สัปดาห์ 1 นคร สุวรรณภูมิเกือบปี สิงคโปร์</p> <p>สัปดาห์ 1 ธงแดง หน้าบ้านสัญญาณ จากคนริมหน้า</p> <p>สัปดาห์ โอ! ภาษี มูลค่าสุรา</p> <p>ชุมทรัพย์คอร์บั้น</p>	
						<p>สัปดาห์กินไก่ หัวคนกไม่ตาย</p> <p>สัปดาห์ 1 ถอนแนวรุก กอส. สันติวิธีไม่</p>	



No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						<p>สมานฉันท์</p> <p>สฎีปหน้า 1</p> <p>กทม. ระทักรัรบ</p> <p>สามน้ำเหนือป่า</p> <p>ทะเล กลเกม</p> <p>ตัวเลข ดอนเมือง</p> <p>โทลล์เวย์</p> <p>สฎีป หน้า 1 กสช.</p> <p>ทบ โต๊ะยัดคลื่น</p> <p>เพิ่มฟรี ทวี 10 ช่อง</p> <p>สฎีป หน้า 1 ยุทธ</p> <p>จักร การาโอเอกะ</p> <p>ใครจะใหญ่กว่า</p> <p>โปลิศ</p> <p>สฎีป หน้า 1</p> <p>เยี่ยมวัด</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						จังหวัดได้ตั้ง ทางใจไทยพุทธ ใคร? ในภาพ สำคัญ จารึกดี 14 ตุลาคม 13 กบฏ 14 ตุลาคม สรุปหน้า 1 มหากุณมณตรี 730 วัด จ.อุบลรัฐ ช่วยราษฎร์จ้อถล ภายีเบียร์ บัตร ปลอมชาวเขาช่วย ต่างดาวเข้าไทย สรุปหน้า 1 เปิดใจ เจ้าหน้าที่หน่วย สรุปหน้า 1	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						เคราะห์วิรุณ 14 ตุลาคม ผ่านเลย 30 ปี	
19.	sex	เซ็กซ์	n.	1. The two sexes are the two groups, male and female, into which people and animals are divided according to the function they have in producing young. 2. The sex of a person or animal is their characteristic of being either male or female.3. Sex is the physical activity by which people can produce young.	คนไทยมักหมายถึงเรื่อง การารมณ์ ซึ่งหมายถึงการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ของชายหญิง	แม่ค้าขายไก่สดสุดทนผิวมาแล้วเซ็กซ์จัดจนรับไม่ไหว  เด็กไทยมีเซ็กซ์เร็วที่สุดในโลกว่า "เมษ์-บัณเฑิตา" ให้ ความสำคัญกับ "เมคเลฟ" "ลัทธิราเอ	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
						ลีเย่น" พิมพ์ คำสอนเกรอมี เซ็กซ์เสรี-ทำแท้ง ุได้ ุเทพพนม' รับ ุไม่ได้ ุใช้เซ็กซ์ล่อ ดึงเข้าลัทธิเพี้ยน บริษัทผลิตยา เซ็กซ์ที่ประเทศ จีนอาภาพ "มาซา" ไป เป็นโดโกสินค้า	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
20.	stamp	แสตมป์	n.	1. A stamp or a postage stamp is a small piece of paper which you lick and stick on an envelope or package before you post. 2. A stamp is a small block of wood or metal which has a pattern or a group of letters on one side. You press it onto a pad of ink and then onto a piece of paper in order to produce a mark on the paper. The mark that you produce is also called a stamp.	นาม ดวงตราไปรษณียากร,	ขี้ฉี 7' ออกแบบแสตมป์	
			n.	3. If something bears the stamp of a particular quality or person, it clearly has that quality or was done by that person.			

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
21.	tip	ทิป	n.  v.	1. The tip of something long and narrow is the end of it. 2. If you tip an object or part of your body or if it tips, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. 3. If you tip something somewhere, you pour it there. 4. To tip rubbish means to get rid of it by leaving it somewhere.	เงินพิเศษที่นอกเหนือไปจากค่าใช้จ่ายธรรมดา	ธนบัตรปลอมออกใช้ผิดของตามร้านค้า ทิปนักวิ่ง	You are eating in a nice restaurant. Do you leave a tip? (96)
22.	valve	วาล์ว	n.  n.	1. A valve is a device at attached to a pipe or tube which controls the flow of air or liquid through the pipe or tube. 2. A valve is a small piece of tissue in your heart or in a vein which	น. อุปกรณ์ชนิดหนึ่งในเครื่องยนต์ชนิดเผาไหม้ภายใน ทำหน้าเป็นลิ้นปิดเปิดเป็นจังหวะ ชุดหนึ่งเรียกว่าลิ้นไอดี สำหรับให้อากาศหรืออากาศ	เปิดวาล์วแก๊สทิ้งไว้ ก่อนขยายพียแล้วจุดไฟเผา	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				controls the flow of blood and keeps it flowing in one direction only.	ผสมน้ำมันเสือพลึงเข้าสู่ห้องเผาไหม้ อีกชุดหนึ่งเรียกว่าลิ้นไอเสียสำหรับให้แก๊สต่างๆ ที่เกิดจากการเผาไหม้ไปสู่ท่อไอเสีย		

**APPENDIX E**  
**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS WHICH HAVE**  
**DEVIATING MEANINGS**



## Deviating Meanings Type

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
1.	fit	ฟิต	n.  v	<p>1. If something is a good fit, it fits well.</p> <p>2. If something fits, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or a particular object.</p> <p>3. If you are fitted for a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered.</p> <p>4. It something fits somewhere; it can be put there or is designed to be put there.</p> <p>5. If you fit something into a</p>	<p>คับจนรัดรูป เช่น เสื้อฟิต กางเกงฟิต ; แข็งแรง, กระป๋องกระป๋อง, เช่น ร่องกายกำลังฟิต ฟิตซ้อม เช่น ฟิตเต็มที่ ฟิตเครื่อง</p> <p>ก. ปรับเครื่องดนตรีให้กระชับหรืออยู่ในสภาพปรกติ, เรียกช่างแก้ไขเครื่องดนตรีว่า, ช่างฟิต</p>		How those jeans fit? They fit great.

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>particular space or place, you put it there.</p> <p>6. It you fit something somewhere; you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely.</p> <p>7. If something fits something else or fit into, it goes together well with that thing or is able to be a part of it.</p> <p>8. You can say that something fits a particular person or thing when it is appropriate or suitable for them or it.</p>			
2.	safe	เซฟ	<p>adj.</p> <p>adj.</p>	<p>1. Something that is safe does not cause physical harm or danger.</p> <p>2. If a person or thing is safe from</p>	<p>ผู้ลบลัทธิใช้กับเนื้อสด ผู้บริโภค</p>	<p>แก๊งค้ายาเสพติด</p> <p>ผู้เซฟในห้องพัก</p> <p>ผู้อำนวยการ</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
				<p>something, they cannot be harmed or damaged by it.</p> <p>3. If you are safe, you have not been harmed, or you are not in danger of being harmed.</p> <p>4. A safe place is one where it is unlikely that any harm, damage, or unpleasant things will happen to the people or things that are there.</p>		<p>ตร.ตรวจตู้เซฟที่ ถูกคนร้ายบุกรัง ภายในห้องพัก</p>	
3.	shot	ช็อต	<p>n.</p> <p>n.</p> <p>n.</p>	<p>1. Shot is the past tense and past participle of shoot.</p> <p>2. A shot is an act of firing a gun.</p> <p>3. Someone who is a good shot can shoot well. Someone who is a bad shot can not shoot well.</p>	ไฟฟ้าลัดวงจร	<p>นายโสดา ชันแก้ว ...ถูกไฟฟ้าช็อต เสียชีวิต ควายลงไปกินน้ำ แล้วถูกไฟฟ้าที่ สายขาดพาดลงน้ำ</p>	

No.	English word	Thai word	Part of speech	English meaning	Thai meaning	Thai sentence sample	English sentence sample
			n.	4. In sports such as football, golf, or tennis, a shot is a n act of kicking, hitting, or throwing the ball, especially in an attempt to score a point. 5. A shot is a photograph or a particular sequence of pictures in a film		ช็อต ดาวยอนาจ	
			adj.				
			n.	6. If you have a shot at something, you attempt to do it.			
			n.	7. A shot of a drug is an injection of it.			
			n.	8. A shot of a strong alcoholic drink is a small glass of it.			

**APPENDIX F**  
**ENGLISH TRANSLITERATIONS WHICH FOUND**  
**IN THE M.3 ENGLISH TEXTBOOK**

**English Transliterations**  
in the M.3 (9<sup>th</sup> grade) Textbook  
called “Expression Book 3”

Agent	Now you are the rental agent. (P. 43)
Agent	Look at the request to a real estate agent. (P. 45)
Agency	I hire new staff for our agency. (P. 16)
Apartment	Imagine you are going to move into a one-bedroom partment. (P. 43)
Band	I play in the band. (P. 15)
Band	Think of way to promote bands. (P. 17)
Big	Are they too big? (P. 25)
Bill	It won't accept my bill. (P. 80)
Break	I'm afraid I broke you pen. (P. 139)
Boss	Inviting your boss to your home for dinner. (P. 99)
Boss	Your boss has asked to work late. (P. 107)
Bump	People often bump into each other on crowded trains and tations. (P. 77)
Center	Quiet area. One hour to city center. Near shops and ransportation. (P. 43)
CD	How does your new CD player sound? (P. 26)
CD	How does your new CD sound? (P. 26)
Chart	Look at the chart. (P. 10)
Chart	Note the information in the chart below. (P. 13)
Choice	I try to picture myself living with one choice. (P. 118)
Choice	I always make a list of the possible choices. (P. 118)
Clear	Have you seen a clear, plastic document file? (P. 34)
Creative	She must be pretty creative. (P. 10)
Check	Check in the boxes (P. 7)
Check	Check with your partner (P. 6)
Check	Check your ideas with a partner. (P. 7)

Column	Read about the situations and check the appropriate column. (P. 96)
Computer	Do you know how to use this computer? (P. 82)
Computer	I'm thinking about buying computer. (P. 112)
Computer	You are thinking of buying laptop computer. (P. 114)
Computer	It's about a computer technician. (P. 122)
Computer	Which movie uses some computer animation? (P. 126)
Comment	Write the person's name to the next comment. (P. 14)
Comment	Make up comment about this. (P. 15)
Copy	Please fax a copy of their purchase order to (532) 555-0173. (P. 91)
Copy	Asking a colleague to make copies of something. (P. 97)
Concert	You are going to a music concert. (P. 96)
Concert	Cameras usually didn't allow at concert. (P. 98)
Concert	I'm going to a concert this Friday. (P. 98)
Club	Mark friend from tennis club. (P. 12)
Club	I became member of the debating club in April. (P. 18)
Club	Go to Gourmet dining club lunch. (P. 107)
Club	dining club lunch. (P. 108)
Club	Decide to join a health club. (P. 115)
Club	Your partner is thinking about joining a health club. (P. 115)
Club	Find out what your partner decided to do about joining a ealth club. (P. 115)
Dance	I don't think I'll be able to make it to the dance Friday. (P. 111)
Dance	Would you sign up for a dance class? (P. 109)
Degree	You must have a degree related to a job you're applying for. (P. 14)
Degree	I just finished my degree in classical music performance. (P. 134)
Design	All of the designs are similar to fashions from the past twenty years. (P. 30)

Detail	Note details about some other items. (P. 27)
Diary	Writing letters/ a diary in English (P. 7)
Diary	Look at the diary entry. (P. 69)
Diary	Look at the diary entry. (P. 116)
Diary	Write your own diary entry. (P. 117)
Discuss	Discuss with your partner. (P. 16)
Double	All the rooms come with private bathroom and telephone-a double room for a night costs around US\$ 50. (P. 46)
Extra	Yes, do you have this in extra large? (P. 31)
Extra	Three answers are extra. (P. 38)
E-mail	Write an E-mail to a friend. (P. 37)
Fashion	We are a multinational .... in women's fashion. (P. 21)
Fashion	The ancient shoe fashions were very different from today. (P. 30)
Fee	Admission fee (P. 48)
Fee	Boat fee (P. 48)
Feel	How do those shoes feel? (P. 26)
Fit	Well, how do they fit? (P. 27)
Fit	How those jeans fit? They fit great. (P. 31)
Full-time	All kinds of job experience are useful, not just full-time. (P. 14)
Furniture	Quiet neighborhood, 1-bdrm house, 1-bath, spacious yard unfurnished. (P. 40)
Game	Playing language game. (P. 7)
Game	Riddles are one of the oldest types of word-game in the English language. (P. 38)
Game	Your plane: go to the soccer game. (P. 67)
Game	If you take a taxi, you will get stuck in traffic. You might miss the game. (P. 74)
Game	What is the best way to get to the ball game? (P. 74)
Game	Go to soccer game at DeKalb Stadium. (P. 107)
Guy	It was a guy. He is unlucky in love. (P. 122)



Highway	As I race the highway at 100 kilometers an hour, the wind blows... (P. 78)
Kilometer	As I race the highway at 100 kilometers an hour, the wind blows... (P. 78)
Helicopter	Some of these showed designs for...including a helicopter and oxygen. (P. 86)
Happy	Is the person happy or disappointed? (P. 33)
Happy	I'm happy with the result. (P. 118)
Idea	Check your ideas with a partner. (P. 7)
Idea	Compare your ideas with a partner. (P. 32)
Internet	Learning English from the Internet (P. 7)
Internet	Many cave homes have telephone, and even have fax and Internet. (P. 46)
Internet	Log on Internet classes. The knowledge you need to surf the net. (P. 51)
Internet	I'd like to use the internet, send E-mail, and use it for school... (P. 112)
Internet	...Who suddenly gets pulled into the Internet. (P. 122)
Jean	How do these jeans look? (P. 26)
Jean	How does those jeans fit? (P. 26)
Job	Describe each job or major. (P. 9)
Job	All kinds of job experience are useful, not just full-time. (P. 14)
Job	What job do you do now? (P. 86)
Join	...to join marketing team. (P. 21)
Key	I lost my keys. (P. 35)
List	Make a list with your partner. (P. 19)
List	Can you add any more to the list? (P. 22)
Lock	Find a locker that has a key in it. (P. 80)
Lock	How do I lock this locker? (P. 82)
Lock	.....You have 30 second to get out and lock the door. (P. 85)
Magazine	I gather information about our magazine reader. (P. 16)

Make up	Make up short conversation with conversation with your partner. (P. 17)
Member	I became member of the debating club in April. (P. 18)
Note	Note your answer under the pictures. (P. 9)
Note	Note the information in the chart below. (P. 13)
Note	Look at the note. (P. 13)
Notebook	In one of his notebook, da Vinci drew .... (P. 86)
Network	Pigeon networks were used in the vast empires of Egypt. (P. 94)
Number	Write each number next to the correct picture. (P. 8)
Number	Write the numbers of the majors next to the words. (P. 8)
Number	Number the pictures 1-3. (P. 9)
Number	Number the lines in the correct order to make a conversation. (P. 10)
Number	Write the number of the sentence next to the correct card. (P. 16)
Number	Number these eight sentences to make a conversation. (P. 18)
Number	Write the number of the set next to the correct pictures (P. 24)
Number	Write the number of each description next to the correct object. (P. 32)
Number	Number the answers to the riddles (1-5). (P. 38)
Number	Write the number of the ad next to the photo. (P. 40)
Number	Number the sentences to make a conversation. (P. 42)
Number	Number the sentences to make a conversation (1-8). (P. 50)
Number	Write the number of the excuse next to the correct. (P. 56)
Number	Write the number of the conversation next to the correct pictures. (P. 65)
Number	Number the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation. (P. 71)
Number	Take bus number 407 to South Station. (P. 75)

Number	Write the number of each machine next to the correct set of instructions. (P. 80)
Number	Then number each set of instructions in the correct order. (P. 80)
Number	Number these sentences to make a conversation. (P. 82)
Number	Number the pictures in the correct order. (P. 83)
Number	Write the number next to the correct message. (P. 88)
Number	Can I get your number, please? (P. 88)
Number	Number the sentences to make a conversation. (P. 106)
Number	Write the number to the description next to the correct video. (P. 120)
Number	Number the items form 1-8. (P. 120)
OK	It looks OK. (P. 26)
OK	They're OK, but the style isn't really you. (P. 29)
Order	Put these in order. (P. 7)
Order	Number the lines in the correct order to make a conversation. (P. 10)
Order	I take care of our overseas orders. (P. 16)
Order	Stan delivered orders. (P. 22)
Order	Put them in order from 1-6. (P. 24)
Passport	I am the world's greatest traveler, but I have never had a passport. (P. 38)
Partner	Check with your partner (P. 6)
Partner	Check your ideas with a partner. (P. 7)
Party	Are you bringing anyone to the party this Friday? (P. 8)
Pick up	I went to the bookstore to pick up some design magazines. (P. 69)
Pick up	You have to pick up a client at the airport at 7:00. (P. 107)
Pick up	I'll pick up at your place around 7 .am. (P. 109)
Plastic	Have you seen a clear, plastic document file? (P. 34)
Phone	It's important to be polite on the phone. (P. 93)
Phone	She has only spoken to on the phone. (P. 123)

Phone	She has only spoken to on the phone. (P. 123)
Phone	She has only spoken to on the phone. (P. 123)
Phone	She has only spoken to on the phone. (P. 123)
Phone	I'm expecting an important phone call before then. (P. 93)
Phone number	What's the phone number you heard? (P. 33)
Phone number	You didn't have phone number (P. 56)
Phone number	She couldn't find the phone number. (P. 66)
Phone number	If she leaves her phone number. (P. 93)
Phone number	Change the details ...of your messages (name, ..., phone number, etc. (P. 91)
Present	My ideal place is better than my present place. (P. 42)
Promote	Think of way to promote bands. (P. 17)
Promotion	We offer .... Continuous training and promotion possibilities. (P. 21)
Return	I would like to return the skirt and get my money back. (P. 29)
Sale	How long have you been in sale? (P. 18)
Set	Look at the sets of North American sizes. (P. 24)
Set	Write the number of the set next the correct picture. (P. 24)
Shirt	I'm looking for a shirt. (P. 24)
Shop	How important is the following when you shop? (P. 24)
Shop	Quiet area. One hour to city center. Near shops and transportation. (P. 43)
Shopping	The four people in the chart are shopping. (P. 28)
Shopping	When shopping for clothes or accessories, people often ask for their friends' opinion. (P. 29)
Short	Make up short conversation with your partner. (P. 17)
Shot	I'm short and thin and made of paper or wood. (P. 38)
Short	Years ago, empires used pigeons to send message over very short distances. (P. 94)
Short	Students wear shorts to class when they like. (P. 102)
Short	Write two shot conversation. (P. 113)

Shot	Write a short description below each one. (P. 36)
Show	Write the word on the right and show where it should go. (P. 23)
Show	And her style shows a real passion for every things in her life. (P. 70)
Show	Some of these showed designs for... (P. 86)
Size	Look at the sets of North American sizes. (P. 24)
Size	Can I help you find your size? (P. 24)
Smart	She must be very smart. (P. 8)
Summer	Cave homes are hot in the summer and cold in the winter. (P. 46)
Sure	I'm sorry. I don't understand. I'm not sure. (P. 6)
Sure	No problem. You can say sure or all right. (P. 34)
Sure	O.K. Sure. (P. 40)
Sure	Are you sure? I'm not sure. (P. 48)
Sure	I'm not sure yet, but I'm thinking about going ... (P. 64)
Sure	I'm not exactly sure how to use the ticket machine. (P. 80)
Sure	Circle yes, no, or not sure. (P. 81)
Sure	I'm not exactly sure how to use the ticket machine. (P. 82)
Sure	I'm not sure how to fill in this form. (P. 82)
Sure	I'm not sure how to use this. (P. 82)
Sure	Excuse me. I'm not exactly sure how to use this. (P. 87)
Sure	Sure. It's 354-6577. (P. 88)
Sure	Really? Sure. (P. 96)
Sure	You are not sure about inviting boss to your home for dinner. (P. 99)
Sure	Oh, I'm not sure. It seems kind of expensive. (P. 105)
Sure	I'm not sure what to do. (P. 117)
Sure	Are you sure it's only \$ 800? (P. 138)
Sure	I'm not sure. You might want to ask first. (P. 141)
Skirt	I am writing to complain about a skirt I bought in your store last week. (P. 29)

Style	They're OK, but the style isn't really you. (P. 29)
Take care	I take care the accounts of our clients. (P. 23)
Team	I'm writing to recommend my friend Lillina for the debating team. (P. 13)
Team	...to join marketing team. (P. 21)
Telephone	You will hear only one side of four telephone conversations. (P. 33)
Telephone	Many cave homes have telephone, and even have fax and Internet. (P. 46)
Telephone	Taking telephone message. (P. 88)
Tip	You are eating in a nice restaurant. Do you leave a tip? (P. 96)
Tip	If I go to a fancy restaurant, should I leave a tip? (P. 103)
Turn	Take turns acting as the clerk and the customers in the chart. (P. 27)
TV	Watching English TV/ movies (P. 7)
TV	I'm planning to watch English movies/TV. (P. 133)
Unit	Write down expressions you learned in this unit. (P. 95)
Virus	A comet brings a strange virus to Earth. (P. 120)
Virus	It's about an electronics virus. (P. 122)
Web	Visit our web page for more details. (P. 21)

**VITAE**

<b>NAME</b>	Chalerm Sri Meesri
<b>DATE OF BIRTH</b>	May 5, 1970
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>	Bangkok
<b>PRESENT ADDRESS</b>	116 Phalichai Road Muang Sub-District, Muang District Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000
<b>INSTITUTE ATTENDED</b>	1987-1990 Higher Certificate of Education Major French 1994-1999 Bachelor Degree of Management Major Human Resources Management 2003-2007 Master Degree of Arts Major Teaching English as a Foreign Language
<b>POSITION HELD</b>	Principal
<b>WORK PLACE</b>	Prakuman Surin School Lieng-Muang Road, Muang Sub-District Muang District, Surin Province 32000