



**ADJECTIVES IN TOURISM ENGLISH ON ONLINE  
NEWS WEBSITES: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY**

**BY**


**MISS PRAPAPAN NUIKHAO**

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS IN CAREER ENGLISH FOR  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017  
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ENTITLED

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was approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the degree of Master of Arts in Career English for International Communication

on May 30, 2018

Chairman



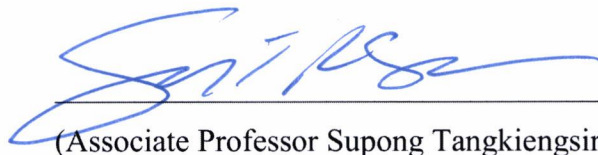
(Assistant Professor Vimolchaya Yanasugondha, Ph.D.)

Member and Advisor



(Assistant Professor Monnipha Somphong, Ph.D.)

Dean



(Associate Professor Supong Tangkiengsirisin, Ph.D.)

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Author	Miss Prapapan Nuikhao
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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the descriptive and evaluative adjectives frequently used in tourism discourse and to determine the collocation of adjectives in the top five ranks. Additionally, the similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives were investigated. This study was based on corpus material consisting of 20,000 tokens from each online news website. The data were retrieved from three online news websites: [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com). The articles were collected between the years 2017 and 2018. The selected articles focused on destinations, excluding food and accommodations. The freeware concordance program AntConc version 3.4.4w with wordlist and concordance line functions was used to retrieve the data. The retrieved data were analyzed to determine the descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occurred with more than ten hits. The first five ranks of adjectives from each website were analyzed by means of concordance line to see the collocations. This study identified which nouns that adjectives in top five ranks from each website had a tendency to occur with (places, people, objects and abstract nouns). Finally, the results from three websites were compared to find out the similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives. The results of the study showed that Thai websites ([www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com) and [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com)) had a slightly different number of descriptive and

evaluative adjectives while the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on BBC website was distinctly different from Thai websites. Moreover, the selected adjectives tended to occur with common nouns, which are nouns of place and also abstract nouns. Thai writers seemed to use descriptive and evaluative adjectives more than writers who were native speakers.

**Keywords:** Adjective, Tourism discourse, Corpus, News website



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Tourism has continually grown over the decades and become one of the most successful economic sectors in the world. The number of new destinations is increasing due to modern tourism. Additionally, compared with other businesses, the business volume of tourism is equal to or even greater than oil exports, food products or automobiles. According to Pierini (2009), the tourism industry is a global enterprise that uses websites as a mass medium to communicate and promote tourist products in both domestic and international markets.

Lam (2007) states that tourism English is a special register of English that differs from general English and has specific purposes. Tourism language is informative, directive, evaluative, descriptive, aesthetic and persuasive, and includes many adjectives. Puangyaem (2013) reported that each website uses different language in various aspects such as sentences, lexical patterns, grammar, background information, etc. Moreover, Ding (2008) emphasizes that one obvious characteristic of tourism discourse is that descriptive adjectives, superlative adjectives and imperative adjectives are frequently used. Thus, tourism language is a rich source for study of adjective usage.

Adjectives are used to modify, modulate or elaborate the meaning of nouns; therefore, they play a relevant role in discourse. They are used to describe substances, express an opinion, a judgment, an attitude or an evaluation of something. As content words, adjectives are frequently used in many types of writing. Descriptive and evaluative adjectives can be found in most discourse since they are used to describe or explain people, things and places.

## **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

This research aimed to answer the following questions:

1.2.1 What descriptive and evaluative adjectives are frequently used in online news websites?

1.2.2 Which collocates do adjectives in the first five ranked positions tend to occur with?

1.2.3 Are there any similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives?

## **1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this research were the following:

1.3.1 To identify descriptive and evaluative adjectives that are frequently used in online news websites.

1.3.2 To investigate the collocation of adjectives in the top five ranks.

1.3.3 To discover whether there are similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives.

## **1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

1.4.1 Adjectives: Words that are used to modify, modulate and elaborate the meaning of nouns (Pierini, 2009, p 1).

1.4.2 Evaluative adjectives: They are used to express the speaker or writer's attitude, viewpoint, or feelings about something that they are talking about.

1.4.3 Descriptive adjectives: They are used to describe characteristics of nouns, for example, color, size, weight, etc.

1.4.4 Tourism English: Language with its own functions focusing on informative, directive, evocative, aesthetic, descriptive and persuasive function (Puangyaem, 2013).

1.4.5 Online news websites: these refer to [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com) in travel section to compare whether there are similarities and/or differences in their language usage.

## **1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study focused on descriptive and evaluative adjectives appearing on online news websites in travel section: [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com). The articles were collected between the years 2017 and 2018.

## **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

1.6.1 This study may provide the insight into adjectives usages on online news websites in travel section so that it is able to support teaching and learning English.

1.6.2. The results of this study may be used as a sample to help select words in writing tourism discourse.

1.6.3 The results of this study may indicate the collocation of adjectives that can contribute to adjective-noun collocation comprehension.

## **1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

The study is divided into five chapters. To have a brief overview of this study's organization, each chapter is described as follows:

Chapter one presents the introduction of the study which consists of background, the statement of problem, research questions, research objectives, definition of terms, scope of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter two reviews the related theory and concepts, which are the theory of language of tourism and comprehensive approach to adjectives followed by relevant research.

Chapter three comprises the source of data, materials, procedures and data analysis.

Chapter four reveals the results of the study. This chapter consists of two parts: frequency list and collocational pattern. The results are presented in numerical and non-numerical data such as tables and pie graphs. All tables and pie graphs are described and explained for greater clarity.

Chapter five discusses the results of the study and makes recommendations for further study.

This chapter reviewed this study in terms of background of the study, research questions, research objectives, definition of terms, scope of the study, significance of the study, definition of terms, and organization of the study. In the next chapter, a review of literature will be presented.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter reviews the literature in three areas: (1) The theory of language of tourism, (2) Comprehensive approach to adjective, (3) Collocations, and (4) Relevant research.

#### **2.1 THE THEORY OF LANGUAGE OF TOURISM**

Tourism English is natural and concise, which tends to use simple words and sentences to describe or record concrete stuff and facts that can be compared with taking a picture. Tourism English tends to use objective and concise language in a clean and logical way (Ding, 2008). Tourism English has its own language functions, which are mainly informative, directive, evocative, or informational, aesthetic, descriptive, and persuasive (Hu, 2001). According to Ding (2008), another characteristic of tourism English is the frequent use of descriptive adjectives and superlative adjectives. Research by Kang and Yu (2011) determined that tourism English uses more adjectives than general English, especially, positive meaning adjectives. Tourism discourse uses a number of adjectives with high frequency. The frequency of adjective usage highlights the important role of adjectives to provide the information about tourism services and persuade the reader to become a customer.

Tourist information is very important to persuade readers to buy tourism services, therefore; the language of tourism is a specialized form of discourse (Calvi, 2000). That is to say, tourism English is a combination of information and persuasiveness. In order to persuade the reader, the writer creates positive language without losing its authenticity. The technique that is used is positive and superlative adjectives usage. Moreover, in order to present the tourist product, the writer has to describe the characteristics of the tourist product using positive wording and establish the identity. Therefore, description and evaluation are intermixed in tourism English. Description and evaluation is the writer's viewpoint in creating the discourse. That means the writer describes something while making judgments to it. Adjectives seem to be the tools that writers use to express their perceptions and evaluation.

## 2.2 COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are used to modify a noun. Sinclair, Bullon, Krishmaurth, Elizabeth, and Todd (1996) mention that “when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you can use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail”.

According to Nuria (2011), adjectives are the third open class in English after nouns and verbs, however; they are overlooked and get less attention than other parts of speech. They are used for convincing, reasoning, narrating, and telling and also creating a strong interpersonal dimension. They give the more detailed information on an entity. Adjectives are divided into many types such as descriptive, demonstrative and evaluative adjectives. According to Pierni (2009), in general language or specific language, adjectives play a vital role to modify, modulate or elaborate the meaning of nouns. With regard to tourism discourse, adjectives play one of the most important roles by creating information to attract people’s attention and persuade them to travel. Writers have different methods to choose adjectives in tourism discourse since a noun can be described in a number of ways.

Adjectives are classified in several ways, therefore; the categorization is huge and diverse due to the adopted criteria. The first classification is based on prototypicality, which means adjectives can be “central” and ‘peripheral’/”non-central” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik, 1972, p. 234; Huddleston, 1984, p. 299; Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad, & Finegan, 1999, p. 507-508, among others). Central adjectives present gradability. They have comparative and superlative forms and can occur attributively and predicatively. Adjectives that do not meet these criteria are non-central or peripheral adjectives. According to Fragaki (2009), the mentioned categorization is broad and deficient since non-central or peripheral adjectives fall into a category of their own because they are contrary to central adjectives not because they have a lot of common features.

A more specific categorization of adjectives is based on morphological, functional, syntactic, pragmatic or semantic criteria. Also, these criteria can be combined. Additionally, most adjectives seem to be classified into at least two common categories, namely descriptive or qualitative and classifying adjectives.

In the morphological criteria based on Biber et al. (1999), adjectives can be distinguished from parts of speech (Decarrio, 2000). Adjectives take comparative and superlative form. New adjectives can be made from derivational affixes, compounding and including participial form.

Dixon (1982) divided adjectives into 10 categories based on semantic features: dimension, physical properties, color, age, value, speed, human propensity, similarity, difficulty and qualification. Also, Lee (1994) classified adjectives into 24 categories and Hundsnurscher and Splett's (1982) listed 13 semantic categories.

Table 2.1

*Lee's (1994) and Hundsnurscher and Splett's (1982) semantic categorisation of adjectives*

Lee (1994)	Hundsnurscher and Splett (1982)
1. Adjectives of Possession	1. Perceptual
2. Adjectives of Tendency	2. Spatial
3. Adjectives of Possibility	3. Temporality-related
4. Adjectives of Necessity	4. Spatio-temporal
5. Stative Adjectives	5. Material-related
6. Dimensional Adjectives	6. Body-related
7. Adjectives of Privaticity	7. Mood-related
8. Objective plus Temporal Combination	8. Spirit-related
9. Objective plus Locative Combination	9. Behaviour-related
10. Material Adjective	10. Social-related
11. Quantitative Adjective	11. Quantity-related
12. Spatial Adjective	12. Relational
13. Temporal Adjective	13. General
14. Adjective of Affiliation	
15. Instrumental Adjective	
16. Adjective of Counterpart	
17. Actional Adjective	
18. Reference Adjective	

Lee (1994)	Hundsnurscher and Splett (1982)
19. Causative Adjective	
20. Equivalence Adjective	
21. Gradable Adjective	
22. Modal Adjective	
23. Occurrence Adjective	
24. Comparison Adjective	

Syntactic categorizations are based on Bloomfield (1933), Teyssier (1968) and Ferris (1993) and Fragaki (2009) claims that in the three mentioned categorizations, central adjectives are termed “descriptive”, “adjective” and “ascriptive”.

Table 2.2

*Syntactic categorizations of adjectives (Fragaki, 2009)*

Bloomfield (1933)	Teyssier (1968)	Ferris (1993)
limiting	descriptive	
descriptive	adjective	classifying
	classifying	associatives
		sense-qualifiers
		separatives

According to DeCarrico (2000), syntactic characteristics of adjectives are divided into attributive and predicative functions. Attributive adjectives are used before the noun, pronoun and a noun group. While predicative adjective are used after a verb such as be, become, grow, look, or seem. Most adjectives that are used as attributive and predicative functions are called central adjectives.

There are categorizations that come from the combination of semantic, syntactic and morphological criteria suggested by various authors (Fragaki, 2009).

Table 2.3

*Adjective categorizations from a combination of semantic, syntactic and morphological criteria*

Warren (1984)	Fellbaum et al. (1993)	Raskin & Nirenburg (1996)	Raskin & Nirenburg (1998)	Boleda Torrent & Alonso i Alemany (2003)	Boleda et al. (2004) / Boleda et al. (2005)	Bertoldi & Chishman (2007)
adjectives with identifying functions						
adjectives with descriptive functions	descriptive	propertybased adjectival modification	scalar	qualitative	basic	qualifying
adjectives with classifying functions	relational	non-propertybased adjectival	denominal	relational	object	classifying
not basic adjectives	reference-modifying	modification -attitudes		nonpredicative		remissive intentional
- parts of nominalisations -verbal -adverbial		-temporal -membership -event-related -relative (denominal)	deverbal		event	valencial
						modal
	color					

Functional categorizations have been proposed by Halliday (1985), Sinclair (1990), Bache and Davidsen-Nielsen (1997) and Biber et al.'s (1999). According to Halliday (1985, p. 163), premodifying adjectives are named "epithets" or "classifiers".

Epithets can be subdivided into “experiential” and “attitudinal”. Classifiers might be used to show a specific subclass of the thing in question. To sum up, Nuria (2011) explains that epithets may be used for an objective property of the thing itself (experiential epithet) or an expression of the speaker’s attitude towards it (attitudinal epithet).

The last categorization is pragmatic categorizations. Adjectives are classified with regard to their roles, namely objective and subjective (Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 1980). Subjective can be divided into emotional and evaluative adjectives. Also, evaluative adjectives can be sorted into the non-axiological and axiological types.

Non-axiological types of evaluative adjectives may indicate a qualitative or quantitative evaluation of a modified noun. Non-axiological types are not involved with a writer or speaker’s emotion. With respect to evaluative axiological adjectives, they are fully subjective. According to Soler (2002), this type signifies a positive or negative judgment of a writer or speaker. Therefore, they show a speaker’s/writer’s favourable or unfavourable attitude with respect to the modified noun.

Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English divides adjectives by semantic characteristic into two groups (Biber et al., 1999): descriptors and classifiers. Descriptors are typical adjectives used to describe color, size and weight, chronology, age, emotion and several characteristics. On the other hand, classifiers are used to restrict the meaning of a noun, therefore; this study will focus on descriptors that are used to describe a noun. Biber et al. (1999) further divided descriptors into five groups: color, size/quantity/extent, time, evaluative/emotive and miscellaneous.

Table 2.4

*Selected examples of descriptors*

<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>1. Color</b> – denoting color, brightness	black, white, brown, dark, bright
<b>2. Size, Quantity, Extent</b> – denoting size, weight, extent	big, deep, huge, little, long

Descriptors	Examples
<b>3. Time</b> – denoting chronology, age, frequency	late, new, old
<b>4. Evaluative/Emotive</b> – denoting judgments, affects, emphasis	bad, beautiful, good, great
<b>5. Miscellaneous</b>	appropriate, complex, positive, hard, private

Hunston and Thompson (2000) claim that evaluation is a slippery and complex notion depending on a writer's attitude, viewpoint or feelings about entities. For this paper, the evaluative adjectives used for evaluation will be adopted separately from the subgroup of descriptors by Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English's notion since they have the different function. Evaluative adjective used in this paper are a combination of semantic, pragmatic and functional criteria. Evaluative adjectives will be based on Halliday's concept of attitudinal epithets, which present the speaker's subjective attitude and are also based on Kerbrat-Orecchioni's notion of subjective adjectives including emotional and non-axiological and axiological evaluative subtypes (Nuria, 2011). More specifically, descriptive adjectives describe entities while evaluative adjectives are used to express the writer's adjustment.

Table 2.5

*Kerbrat-Orecchioni's (1980) classification of adjectives*

Objective	Subjective		
	Emotional	Evaluation	
		Non-axiological	Axiological
<i>Single/married</i>	<i>Happy</i>	<i>Abundant</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<i>Male/female</i>	<i>Pathetic</i>	<i>Hot</i>	<i>Nice</i>
	<i>Heartbreaking</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Good</i>

## 2.3 COLLOCATIONS

Collocations are probabilistic events of repeated combinations and encounters of words. (O'Keeffe et al., 2007). Collocations are included in two approaches of multi-word units: the phraseological approach and the frequency-based approach (Granger & Paquot, 2008). The phraseological approach lies in the variable and transparent “free combination” and the opaque fixed idioms. On the other hand, the frequency-based approach is simply defined as “a frequent co-occurrence” (Stubbs, 2002). According to Conrad and Biber (2004), “collocations are associations between two words which occur together more frequently than expected by chance”.

Two main distinct types of collocation are grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. According to McKeown and Dragomir (2000), grammatical collocations often contain prepositions including paired syntactic categories such as verb + preposition (e.g. come to, put on), adjective + preposition (e.g. afraid that, fond of), and noun + preposition (e.g. by accident, witness to). Also, grammatical collocations consist of grammatical structure such as an infinitive or clause. Grammatical collocations can be classified into eight types.

1. Noun + preposition.
2. Noun followed by to infinitive
3. Noun followed by that clause
4. Preposition + noun
5. Adjective + preposition
6. Adjective followed by to infinitive
7. Adjectives followed by that clause
8. English verb patterns ex. verbs that allow dative movement transformation

Lexical collocations contain nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Lexical collocations can be divided into seven types as follows:

1. Verbs (denoting creation/activation) followed by a noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase)
2. Verbs (meaning eradication and/or nullification) followed by a noun
3. Adjectives followed by a noun

4. Nouns followed by a verb
5. Nouns followed by a noun
6. Adverbs followed by an adjective
7. Verbs followed by an adverb

## **2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH**

Panomtronnichakul (2007) investigated the frequencies, classifications and patterns of adjectives from travel articles from newspapers and magazines. Adjectives were divided into qualitative and classifying groups. The results showed that 899 adjectives were qualitative adjectives and 1,422 were classifying adjectives. Ten percent of the corpus was adjectives.

Nuria (2011) studied the use of evaluative adjectives in promotional hotel websites. This study aimed to analyze and qualify the high incidence of evaluative adjectives usage in promotional hotel websites through corpus software. The researcher investigated how adjectives worked, the actual usage, and the role of adjectives used to persuade readers. The data was collected from an English untagged corpus of websites from UK and USA and was analyzed through the concordance software program WordSmith Tools 5.0 with wordlist and concord functions. The result showed that hotel promotional websites are firmly grounded on the highly significant use of evaluative adjectives especially in positive and hyperbolic forms.

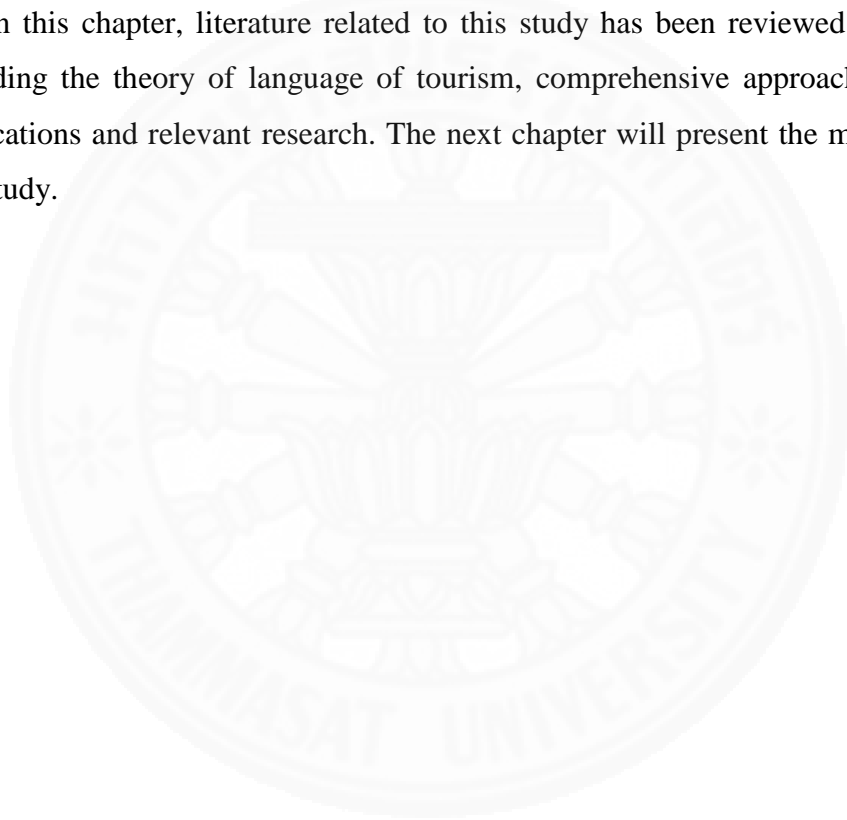
Kang and Yu (2011) studied the stylistic features of tourism English from official U.K. and U.S. websites through the Tourism English Corpus (TEC) and Freiburg-LOB Corpus of British English (FLOB). The findings showed that the features of the two sources are different. TEC has longer word length than FLOB. Nouns are the most used words in both corpora, though in TEC, there are more nouns and adjectives but fewer verbs and pronouns. Also, it showed the use of proper nouns, scenic nouns, nouns of direction, descriptive adjectives with positive meaning, and general superlative adjectives in a larger quantity.

Jaworska (2013) explored local and authentic corpus-based discourse in tourism in British and German commercial travel advertising. The researcher aimed to investigate the characteristics of the most popular tourist destinations in commercial British and

German travel advertising. The results showed that the analyzed data with respect to distribution of “you” usage, adjective usage and noun usage.

Puangyaem (2013) investigated adjectives usage, especially descriptive and evaluative adjectives in tourism discourse to find the differences between native speakers and non-native speakers in using adjectives on official tourism websites of native speakers and non-native speakers. The collocation of collected adjectives was investigated. A total of 20,000 tokens were compiled from each website. The results showed that the frequencies of adjectives of both websites were similar.

In this chapter, literature related to this study has been reviewed in four areas, including the theory of language of tourism, comprehensive approach to adjective, collocations and relevant research. The next chapter will present the methodology of this study.



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study aimed to identify the descriptive and evaluative adjectives frequently used in online news websites, investigate the collocation of adjectives in the top five ranks, and determine whether there are similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives. This chapter describes the source of data, materials, procedures and data analysis.

#### **3.1 SOURCE OF DATA**

This study is concerned with adjectives in the discourse of tourism, which is the leading sector in the European economy. Nowadays, tourism is a fast-growing sector on websites (Marcussen, 2008). The present study investigated the use of adjectives between three popular online news websites in the travel section by focusing on adjective types and the collocations. The data was retrieved from three online news websites: [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com). The reason for collecting the data from these three websites was to investigate the differences in adjective usage between Thais and native speakers. The selected articles focused on destinations, excluding foods and accommodations. At least 20,000 tokens were collected from each online news website, which is a small-scale corpus consisting of approximately 60,000 tokens; however, a corpus is a reliable tool when applied to domain-specific language (Bowker & Pearson, 2002). These websites were selected since they are popular and provide travel information. Moreover, they are qualified sources and it was convenient to collect the data. The articles were collected between year 2017 and 2018 since the corpus should be adequate to discover the adjective occurrence and be up to date.

## 3.2 MATERIALS

The freeware concordance program AntConc version 3.4.4w was used to retrieve the data. AntConc has many functions such as concordancers, word and keyword frequency generators, cluster and lexical bundle analysis and word distribution (Kang & Yu, 2011). The present study used only wordlist and concordance line functions. The wordlist displays the frequency of words in the data. The concordance line shows how words behave in texts.

## 3.3 PROCEDURES

To investigate the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives and their frequencies on online news websites, the procedures used in this study were as follows:

3.3.1 The data was collected from [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com) in the travel section and saved in text format. Post-editing was done to delete some links, menus, heading, bottoms, etc., called 'noise' by Fletcher (2004), which is fragment that disturbs connected discourse.

3.3.2 Retrieved data were analyzed by means of wordlist by AntConc to see the descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occur with more than ten hits.

3.3.3 Descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occur in the first five ranks from each website were selected manually to analyze by means of concordance lines.

3.3.4 Concordance lines were utilized to analyze the retrieved data to see the collocations.

3.3.5 To deal with the collocational patterns, this research identified which nouns the adjectives in the top five ranks from each website have a tendency to occur with (places, people, objects and abstract nouns).

3.3.6 To discover whether there are similarities and/or differences between Thais and native speakers in language usage of adjectives, the results from three websites were compared.

### 3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

Adjectives were calculated for the frequency and each adjective were classified into descriptive and evaluative adjectives based on the study of Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1980), Halliday (1985), Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad, and Finegan (1999), and Hunston and Thompson (2000). Descriptors are typical adjectives using to describe color, size and weight, chronology, age, emotion and several characteristics. On the other hand, evaluation is a slippery and complex notion depending on the writer's attitude, viewpoint or feelings about entities. Oxford Dictionary and Cambridge Dictionary were used to find the meaning and function of each adjectives before classifying them into descriptive and evaluative adjectives.

AntConc version 3.4.4w was used to see the pattern of the adjectives. After categorizing the adjectives, the top five ranks of descriptive and evaluative adjectives from each website were chosen to analyze the collocational patterns with nouns. The results are shown in tables and pie graphs followed by interpretations.

In conclusion, the method of conducting this study (source of data, materials, procedures and data analysis) has been reviewed in detail. The next chapter will present the results from the collected data in this study.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS

This chapter presents results derived from analyzing of the retrieved data to answer the research questions of the study: 1) What descriptive and evaluative adjectives are frequently used in online news websites?, 2) Which collocates do adjectives in the first five ranked positions tend to occur with?, 3) Are there any similarities and/or differences between Thai and native speakers in language usage of adjectives?

#### 4.1 FREQUENCY LIST: DESCRIPTIVE AND EVALUATIVE ADJECTIVES OCCURRING WITH MORE THAN TEN HITS

This study investigated the frequency of the two types of adjectives, namely descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occurred with more than ten hits on three online news websites. Evaluative adjective are used to express the speaker or writer's attitude, viewpoint, feelings about something that they are talking about while descriptive adjectives are used to describe characteristics of nouns, for example, color, size, weight, etc. (Biber et al., 1999) Three online news websites, namely, [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com), were used to obtain the data or analysis. AntConc version 3.4.4w with wordlist function was used to determine the frequency of descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occurred with more than ten hits.

Table 4.1

*The frequency of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on  
[www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com)*

Rank	Word	Frequency
1	old	44
2	Chinese	32
3	local	31
4	Thai	25
5	new	23

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
5	long	23
6	traditional	20
7	national	19
8	several	17
8	small	17
9	few	16
9	good	16
10	great	15
11	historical	13
11	main	13
11	royal	13
11	various	13
12	beautiful	12
12	big	12
12	high	12
13	culture	11
13	famous	11
13	virtual	11
13	wooden	11

Table 4.1 shows the frequency of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on Bangkok Post website. Twenty-four lexical items occurred with more than ten hits. The most frequent word was *old*.

Table 4.2

*The number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on www.bangkokpost.com*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Descriptive</b>	<b>Evaluative</b>
1	old	good
2	Chinese	great
3	local	main
4	Thai	beautiful
5	new	famous
6	long	virtual
7	traditional	
8	national	
9	several	
10	small	
11	few	
12	historical	
13	royal	
14	various	
15	big	
16	high	
17	cultural	
18	wooden	

Table 4.2 shows the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the Bangkok Post website. Out of twenty-four lexical items, eighteen of them were descriptive adjectives and six of them were evaluative adjectives.

Table 4.3

*The frequency of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on  
www.nationmultimedia.com*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1	Thai	32
1	local	32
2	Chinese	30
3	late	26
3	traditional	26
4	popular	24
5	new	22
6	beautiful	21
6	royal	21
7	old	20
7	long	20
8	famous	19
9	south	17
10	cultural	16
11	great	14
12	ancient	13
12	different	13
12	several	13
13	good	12
13	natural	12
13	red	12
13	small	12
13	white	12
14	historic	11
14	main	11
14	national	11
14	private	11

Table 4.3 presents the frequencies of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on The Nation website. Twenty-seven adjectives occurred with more than ten hits. The most frequent adjectives were *Thai* and *local*.

Table 4.4

*The number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on www.nationmultimedia.com*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Descriptive</b>	<b>Evaluative</b>
1	Thai	traditional
2	local	popular
3	Chinese	beautiful
4	late	famous
5	new	great
6	royal	different
7	old	good
8	long	main
9	south	
10	cultural	
11	ancient	
12	several	
13	natural	
14	red	
15	small	
16	white	
17	historic	
18	national	
19	private	

Table 4.4 reveals the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on The Nation website. Out of twenty-seven adjectives, nineteen of them were descriptive adjectives and eight of them were evaluative adjectives.

Table 4.5

*The frequency of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on www.bbc.com*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1	new	13
2	old	11
2	Italian	11
2	local	11
2	national	11

Table 4.5 presents the frequencies of the use of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the BBC website. Only five adjectives occurred with more than ten hits. The most frequent adjective was *new*.

Table 4.6

*The number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on www.bbc.com*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Descriptive</b>	<b>Evaluative</b>
1	new	
2	old	
3	Italian	
4	local	
5	national	

Table 4.6 reveals the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the BBC website. Out of five adjectives, all of them were descriptive adjectives.

## 4.2 SYNTACTIC DISTRIBUTION: THE COLLOCATIONAL PATTERNS

With respect to syntactic distribution, only the first five most frequent adjectives from the three websites were reported. The selected adjectives were analyzed to determine the collocational pattern using the concordance lines. Adjectives and noun collocations were the focus and the nouns were divided into two main types: common nouns and abstract nouns. The common nouns were further divided into place, people and object.

Table 4.7

*The adjectives in the first five ranks from www.bangkokpost.com*

Rank	Word	Frequency
1	old	44
2	Chinese	32
3	local	31
4	Thai	25
5	new	23
5	long	23

As can be seen from Table 4.7, *old*, *Chinese*, *local*, *Thai*, *new*, and *long* were the first five ranks from www.bangkokpost.com. All six adjectives were descriptive adjectives.

Table 4.8

*The adjectives in the first five ranks from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Rank	Word	Frequency
1	Thai	32
1	local	32
2	Chinese	30
3	late	26

Rank	Word	Frequency
3	traditional	26
4	popular	24
5	new	22

Table 4.8 shows the adjectives in the first five ranks from www.nationmultimedia.com. They were *Thai, local, Chinese, late, traditional, popular, and new*. Out of seven adjectives, five of them were descriptive adjectives, which were *Thai, local, Chinese, late, and new*. Regarding evaluative adjectives, two of them were *traditional and popular*.

Table 4.9

*The adjectives in the first five ranks from www.bbc.com*

Rank	Word	Frequency
1	new	13
2	old	11
2	Italian	11
2	local	11
2	national	11

Table 4.9 presents the adjectives in the first five ranks from www.bbc.com. *New, old, Italian, local and national* were the first five ranks from www.bbc.com. It can be noticed that all the adjectives were descriptive adjectives.

Table 4.10

*Adjective – noun collocations of the first five adjectives from www.bangkokpost.com*

Adjectives	Common nouns			Abstract nouns
	Place	People	Object	
old	24	3	13	4
Chinese	6	10	2	14
local	5	8	7	11
Thai	1	9	4	11
new	13	2	8	-
long	4	-	2	17

Table 4.10 shows that the lexical item *old* occurred with nouns of place, people, object and abstract nouns in twenty-four, three, thirteen and four lines, respectively. The adjective *Chinese* was used to modify nouns of place in six lines, nouns of people in ten lines, nouns of object in two lines and abstract nouns in fourteen lines. With respect to the lexical item *local*, it occurred with abstract nouns in eleven lines, with nouns of people, object and place in five, eight and seven lines, respectively. The adjective *Thai* modified nouns of place in only one line, in nine lines with nouns of people, in four lines with nouns of object and in eleven lines with abstract nouns. The lexical item *new* occurred with nouns of place in thirteen lines while it occurred with nouns of object and people in eight and two lines, respectively. The adjective *long* was used to modify nouns of place, nouns of object and abstract nouns in four, two and seventeen lines.

Table 4.11

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Old from  
www.bangkokpost.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
old	old + noun of place	I walked through different exhibition rooms at the museum, passed wax models of people from the past and mock buildings of <i>old</i> towns obviously mirroring the traditional commercial streets in Ningbo.
	old + noun of people	But I didn't want to be a buzz-kill, so I smiled at the <i>old</i> man as he played, and said goodbye as I stepped off the tram.
	old + noun of object	Besides <i>old</i> books, the library also features mah jong, a famous game in China.
	old + abstract noun	Wat Bowon Niwet, where the ashes of King Bhumibol Adulyadej are enshrined, is steeped in <i>old</i> royal culture.

Table 4.11 presents the collocational pattern examples in concordance lines of adjective *old* from [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com). The most frequent collocation with *old* was nouns of place, which occurred in 24 lines.

Table 4.12

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Chinese from  
www.bangkokpost.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
Chinese	Chinese + noun of place	It was built in the form of attached brick buildings called "Sanhe Yuan" – a traditional <i>Chinese</i> building plan of three buildings connecting into one u-shaped home with a central multipurpose lawn.
	Chinese + noun of people	They consider this manner as a proper way to show their sincere hearts," my <i>Chinese</i> guide Han Zhi Ain explained.
	Chinese + noun of object	During the restoration, ancient <i>Chinese</i> brush paintings hidden under several layers of repainted colours were discovered on several walls.
	Chinese + abstract noun	Chinese immigrants obtained their overseas <i>Chinese</i> registration with Siamese authorities.

Table 4.12 shows the syntactic patterns of the adjective *Chinese* from www.bangkokpost.com. It tended to frequently collocate with abstract nouns.

Table 4.13

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Local from  
www.bangkokpost.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
local	local + noun of place	The fair also houses a farmers' market selling organic vegetables and a <i>local</i> market.
	local + noun of people	Thanks to Paul and other <i>local</i> bikers, the trail is constantly maintained and still fun to ride.
	local + noun of object	Shop for <i>local</i> products, handicrafts, fashion items and more at a farmers' market.
	local + abstract noun	From its streets, community, to public places like museums and theatres, you can feel the <i>local</i> atmosphere hidden under the modern look.

Table 4.13 shows the collocational patterns of the lexical item *local*. It collocated with abstract nouns in 11 lines, which was the most frequent occurrence.

Table 4.14

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Thai from www.bangkokpost.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
Thai	Thai + noun of place	Talat Noi and Yaowarat -- was a place of little interest to many Bangkokians, but not anymore due to the emergence of Lhong 1919, a Sino- <i>Thai</i> historical art centre.
	Thai + noun of people	Other <i>Thai</i> kings as well as a demonstration of modern Thai agriculture guided by the self-sufficiency concept.
	Thai + noun of object	Elephant sculptures made of flowers have been created to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the <i>Thai</i> flag.
	Thai + abstract noun	In <i>Thai</i> history, the Portuguese are famous not only for their ships, guns and soldiers but also for their introduction of egg-based desserts, such as foi thong, by Maria Guimar, Mae Mali in or Bupphesanniwat.

Table 4.14 reveals the collocational patterns of the lexical item *Thai*. It accompanied abstract nouns in 11 lines.

Table 4.15

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective New from  
www.bangkokpost.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
new	new + noun of place	Farmers in the nearby village of Zhangtianshui said they were concerned about pollution from big developments, but looked forward to the economic benefits a <i>new</i> theme park would bring.
	new + noun of people	In 1919, Tun Lip Buey from the Wanglee Family became the <i>new</i> owner and rearranged the pier into an office building and warehouse for the family's agricultural produce and imported goods.
	new + noun of object	Old cars and trucks that blow black exhaust fumes were replaced with brand <i>new</i> cars.

Table 4.15 presents the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *new*. There were 13 concordance lines in which *new* collocated with nouns of place.

Table 4.16

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Long from www.bangkokpost.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
long	long + noun of place	Our destination today was Koh Yao Noi (literally "small <i>long</i> island"), a sister island to Koh Yao Yai ("big <i>long</i> island") wedged between Phuket and Krabi, smack-bang in the middle of Phang Nga Bay.
	long + noun of object	A seven-metre <i>long</i> dress made of the flowers are among the pièce de résistance.
	long + abstract noun	We took the <i>long</i> walk back down and then I stood outside the complex as stared back at what I had just experienced.

Table 4.16 shows the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *long*. It can be noticed that in 17 concordance lines *long* was accompanied by abstract nouns.

Table 4.17

*Adjective – noun collocations of the first five adjectives from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Adjectives	Common nouns			Abstract nouns
	Place	People	Object	
Thai	4	4	9	15
local	2	8	11	15
Chinese	5	11	6	8
late	-	22	-	4
traditional	8	-	4	14
popular	19	1	-	4
new	9	2	2	9

Table 4.17 shows that the lexical item *Thai* occurred with abstract nouns in 15 lines, with nouns of place and people in four lines, and with nouns of object in nine lines. The adjective *local* was used to modify abstract nouns in 15 lines, nouns of object in 11 lines, nouns of people in eight lines and nouns of place in only two lines. With respect to the lexical item *Chinese*, it occurred with nouns of people in 11 lines, with abstract nouns in eight, with nouns of object in six lines, and with nouns of place in five lines, respectively. The adjective *late* most frequently modified nouns of people in 22 lines and in four lines with abstract nouns. The lexical item *traditional* occurred with abstract nouns in 14 lines while it occurred with nouns of place, and object in eight and four lines, respectively. With respect to the lexical item *popular*, it occurred with nouns of place in 19 lines, with abstract nouns in four lines and with nouns of people in one line. Lastly, *new* occurred equally with abstract nouns and nouns of place in nine lines, and with nouns of people and nouns of object in two lines.

Table 4.18

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Thai from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
Thai	Thai + noun of place	I'd worked as a translator and private tour guide for the <i>Thai</i> Embassy in Moscow, but I'll never forget the excitement I felt on that first solo trip. I like staying in hostels.
	Thai + noun of people	For the <i>Thai</i> visitor, whose experience of changing seasons tends to get struck on wet to dry and hot to hotter...
	Thai + noun of object	Mainly made from pure white flowers, the edge of tunnel is decorated with different shades forming the colours of the <i>Thai</i> flag.
	Thai + abstract noun	Area should be properly managed to ensure sufficiency and to admire a programme that seeks to to conserve the art of oriental lacquerwork and revitalise <i>Thai</i> wisdom initiated by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

Table 4.18 presents the collocational pattern examples in concordance lines of the adjective *Thai* from [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com). The most frequent collocation with Thai was abstract nouns, which occurred in 15 lines.

Table 4.19

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Local from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
local	local + noun of place	SB will partner with iHeartMedia, which runs several <i>local</i> radio stations...
	local + noun of people	Put together by the market traders with the assistance of <i>local</i> residents and volunteer from around the country...
	local + noun of object	Other activities include an exhibition on Phimai's history, with a mock-up medieval marketplace selling handicrafts and other <i>local</i> products.
	local + abstract noun	Using lava rock walls to block the wind is part of the <i>local</i> wisdom.

Table 4.19 shows the syntactic patterns of the adjective *local* from [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com). It tended to frequently collocate with abstract noun with the occurrence seen in 15 lines.

Table 4.20

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Chinese from  
www.nationmultimedia.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
Chinese	Chinese + noun of place	A short walk takes us to the ancient Kuan Tai Temple in St Dominic's Market, once home to an old <i>Chinese</i> bazaar.
	Chinese + noun of people	Recognizing the potential for border trade along the Mekong River, sharp-eyed <i>Chinese</i> entrepreneurs have flooded into Laos...
	Chinese + noun of object	The project produces a wide variety of temperate fruits including <i>Chinese</i> peaches, <i>Chinese</i> pears...
	Chinese + abstract noun	Perched on the western bank of the Chao Phraya River, Talat Phlu was the site of the first <i>Chinese</i> settlement in the Thon Buri Period, before Bangkok became the capital.

Table 4.20 reveals the collocational patterns of the lexical item *Chinese*. It frequently accompanied nouns of people in 11 lines.

Table 4.21

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Late from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
late	late + noun of people	“Last year, we arranged bouquets in front of our shops to mark the <i>late</i> King Bhumibol’s birthday on December 5 and florists from all over Thailand wanted to take part.
	late + abstract noun	Now you really should be full, so commence the promenade at Wat Ratchakrueh, which the Burmese army built in the <i>Late</i> Ayutthaya Period.

Table 4.21 shows the collocational patterns of the lexical item *late*. It collocated with nouns of people in 22 lines, which was the most frequent occurrence.

Table 4.22

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Traditional from www.nationmultimedia.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
traditional	traditional + noun of place	We follow the advice and breakfast at Dian Dou De, a popular <i>traditional</i> restaurant that specialises in all-day Cantonese dim sum, as well as congee, shrimp dumplings, roast pork loin bun, rice noodle rolls with prawn, and coconut mango sandwich cake.
	traditional + noun of object	An observation tower is shaped like a <i>traditional</i> bamboo water jar.
	traditional + abstract noun	Monks mark the end of the three-month Buddhist Lent by receiving alms in a <i>traditional</i> Kathin ceremony.

Table 4.22 presents the collocational pattern examples in concordance lines of the adjective *traditional* from www.nationmultimedia.com. The most frequent collocation with traditional was abstract nouns, which occurred in 14 lines.

Table 4.23

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Popular from www.nationmultimedia.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
popular	popular + noun of place	We follow the advice and breakfast at Dian Dou De, a <i>popular</i> traditional restaurant that specialises in all-day Cantonese dim sum, as well as congee, shrimp dumplings, roast pork loin bun, rice noodle rolls with prawn, and coconut mango sandwich cake.
	popular + noun of people	The theme of the pop-up cafes is based on <i>popular</i> characters, artists, movies and culture.
	popular + abstract noun	The concept of dining with their favourite characters is always the <i>popular</i> draw, with new themes becoming hot topics in Japan whenever introduced.

Table 4.23 presents the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *popular*. There were 19 concordance lines in which *popular* was collocated with nouns of place.

Table 4.24

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective New from  
www.nationmultimedia.com*

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
new	new + noun of place	The <i>new</i> sites can be found in every corner of the world, from icy Greenland to the Kalahari Desert, and from the mountains of the Andes to the temples of Cambodia.
	new + noun of people	It' s fun meeting <i>new</i> friends.
	new + noun of object	“So the Fine Arts Department has had to add <i>new</i> bricks to the ruins here to maintain their structural strength.”
	new + abstract noun	Weary visitors will surely welcome another <i>new</i> addition this year.

Table 4.24 reveals the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *new*. There were nine concordance lines in which *new* was collocated with abstract nouns and nouns of place.

Table 4.25

*Adjective – noun collocations of the first five adjectives from www.bbc.com*

Adjectives	Common nouns			Abstract nouns
	Place	People	Object	
new	3	5	5	-
old	4	3	4	-
Italian	2	2	2	5
local	1	6	2	2
national	8	-	-	3

Table 4.25 reveals that the lexical item *new* equally occurred with nouns of object and people in five lines, with nouns of place in three lines, with abstract nouns in two lines. The adjective *old* was used to modify nouns of place and object in four lines, and modify nouns of people in three lines. The adjective *Italian* modified abstract nouns in five lines and in two lines with nouns of place, nouns of people and nouns of object. The lexical item *local* occurred with nouns of people in six lines while it occurred with nouns of objects and abstract nouns in two lines and occurred with nouns of place only in one line. The lexical item *national* tended to occur with nouns of place and abstract nouns that were in eight and three lines, respectively.

Table 4.26

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective New from www.bbc.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
new	new + noun of place	“When I was moving to Warsaw, I wasn’t sure how I would find myself in a <i>new</i> home,” said Karolina Lyzwa.
	new + noun of people	The first thing <i>new</i> residents need to learn is how get around on the chaotic streets.
	new + noun of object	But he started to realise there was a renewal process, so while the soil would wash away, eventually <i>new</i> soil would form, and this cycle took large amounts of time.

Table 4.26 shows the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *new*. There were equally five concordance lines in which *new* was collocated with nouns of people and nouns of object.

Table 4.27

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Old from www.bbc.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
old	old + noun of place	That has transformed my perception, and in the past two to three years some of the grotty <i>old</i> buildings have been sandblasted and are now gleaming.
	old + noun of people	These strangers were so much younger than me, and the last thing I wanted was to be the <i>old</i> lady cramping their style.
	old + noun of object	Raphael found her <i>old</i> acoustic guitar and started serenading us with unreleased songs. I could feel tears welling up behind my eyes.

Table 4.27 presents the syntactic pattern of the adjective *old* from www.bbc.com. With the highest frequency, it appeared with nouns of place and object in four lines.

Table 4.28

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Italian from www.bbc.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
Italian	Italian + noun of place	Quick-footed hikers trotted past us, eyes focused on a ridge that marched south to the <i>Italian</i> border.
	Italian + noun of people	<i>Italian</i> speakers are a distinct minority, accounting for only 8% of the population...
	Italian + noun of object	Although French and <i>Italian</i> accordions also found their way to Colombia, it was Germany's Hohner-brand diatonic accordion that best suited the average Colombian singer's vocal pitch.
	Italian + abstract noun	The Dalmatian fjaka is a cousin to the classic <i>Italian</i> saying dolce far niente (it is sweet to do nothing), but it is not the same.

Table 4.28 shows the syntactic patterns of the lexical item *Italian*. It can be noticed that in four concordance lines *Italian* was accompanied by abstract nouns.

Table 4.29

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective Local from www.bbc.com*

Adjectives	Collocational Pattern	Corpus Examples
local	local + noun of place	“Each [of the 18] districts has a <i>local</i> fresh food market, a park with plenty of activities in the summertime, local bars and places to discover new artists,” Lyzwa said.
	local + noun of people	Being happy in Warsaw depends on making <i>local</i> friends, and accessible online and offline social groups and activities facilitate these connections.
	local + noun of object	Musicians paired its distinct sound with those of <i>local</i> instruments, like the <i>caja</i> (a Colombian version of a bongo drum)...
	local + abstract noun	"The decision to dig under the whole building marked a dramatic change in our <i>local</i> concept of recovering the past," Eckstein said...

Table 4.29 presents the collocational patterns of the lexical item *local*. It modified nouns of people in six lines, which was the most frequent occurrence.

Table 4.30

*The collocation examples in concordance lines of the adjective National from www.bbc.com*

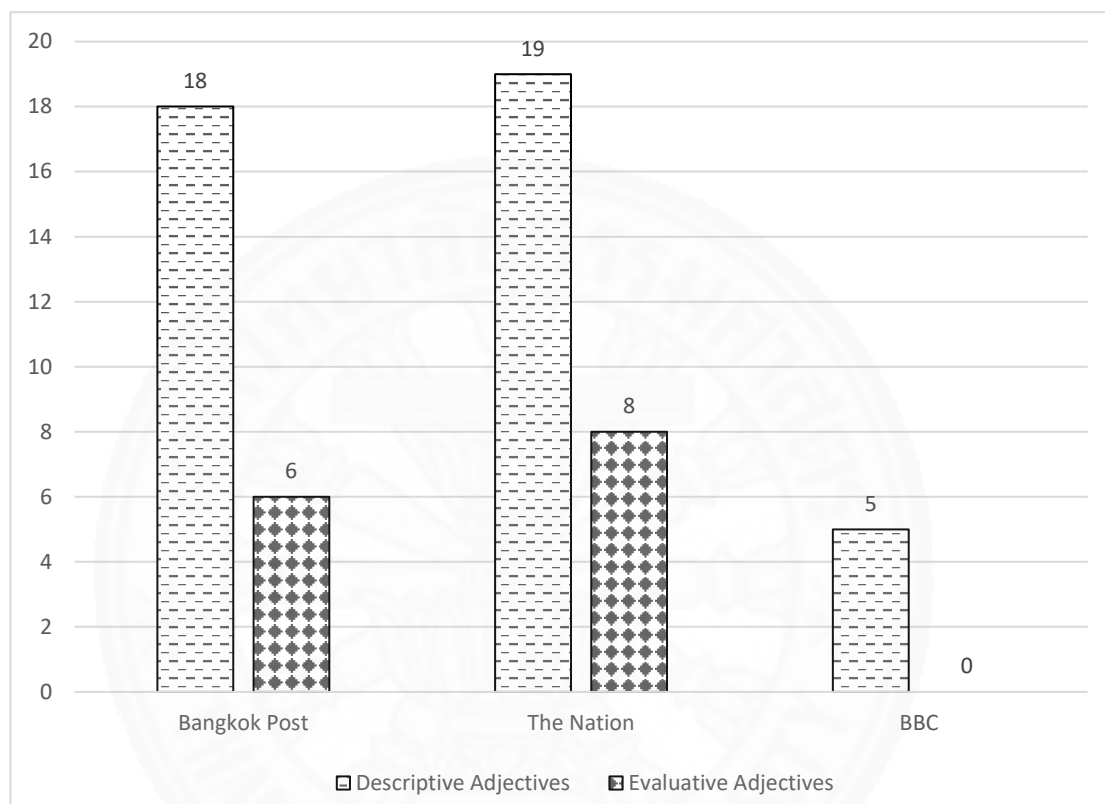
<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Collocational Pattern</b>	<b>Corpus Examples</b>
national	national + noun of place	However, the environment and culture of the world's only floating <i>national</i> park are as intoxicating as one of its sunsets, lingering on the mind long after disappearing from sight.
	national + abstract noun	Multilingualism is to Switzerland what politeness is to the British or style to the Italians: a deep source of <i>national</i> pride.

Table 4.30 shows the syntactic patterns of the adjective *national*. It modified nouns of place in eight lines, which was the most frequent occurrence.

### 4.3 SIMILARITIES AND/OR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THAIS AND NATIVE SPEAKERS IN LANGUAGE USAGE OF ADJECTIVES

Figure 4.1

*The number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives from the three websites*



From Figure 4.1, it can be seen that there was slightly different number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the Bangkok Post and The Nation websites while the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the BBC website were quite different from Thai websites. Regarding descriptive adjectives, The Nation website had a higher number than the Bangkok Post website. There were nineteen descriptive adjectives on The Nation website while there were eighteen and five adjectives on Bangkok Post and BBC websites, respectively. With regard to evaluative adjectives, the Bangkok Post and The Nation websites differed to some extent. There were six lexical items on the Bangkok Post website and eight lexical items on The Nation website; on the other hand, on the BBC website there were no evaluative adjectives.

The findings of this study will be summarized and discussed in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter presents (1) a summary of the study, (2) a summary of the findings, (3) discussion of descriptive and evaluative adjectives usage between three websites and between Thais and native speakers, (4) the conclusion, and (5) recommendations for further research.

#### **5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY**

##### **5.1.1 Objectives of the Study**

This study attempted to identify the descriptive and evaluative adjectives frequently used in online news websites, investigate the collocation of adjectives in the top five ranks and determine whether there were similarities and/or differences between Thai and native speakers in language usage of adjectives.

##### **5.1.2 Source of Data, Materials, Procedures**

The data of this study were collected from three online news websites: [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com), [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) and [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com). The reason for collecting the data from these three websites was to investigate the differences in adjective usage between Thais and native speakers. At least 20,000 tokens were collected from each online news website. The selected articles focused on destination, excluding foods and accommodations. The freeware concordance program AntConc version 3.4.4w was used to retrieve the data. The present study used only wordlist and concordance line functions. The wordlist displays the frequency of words in the data. The concordance line shows how words behave in texts.

## 5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The results of the study are summarized as follows:

5.2.1 There was a slightly different number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on the Bangkok Post and The Nation websites while the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on BBC website was distinctly different from Thai websites. With respect to the frequency, there were 24 and 27 lexical items of descriptive and evaluative adjectives that occurred with more than ten hits on the Bangkok Post and The Nation websites, respectively, while there were only five adjectives that occurred with more than ten hits on the BBC website. On the Bangkok Post website, out of 24 lexical items, 18 of them were descriptive adjectives and six of them were evaluative adjectives. On The Nation website, out of 27 adjectives, 19 of them were descriptive adjectives and eight of them were evaluative adjectives. Meanwhile, on the BBC website, out of five adjectives, all of them were descriptive adjectives.

5.2.2 With regard to syntactic distribution, which is the collocational pattern, only the first five highest frequent adjectives from the three websites were reported. The selected adjectives were analyzed to see the collocations by using the concordance lines. On the Bangkok Post website, the lexical item *old* occurred with nouns of place, people, object and abstract nouns in twenty-four, three, thirteen and four lines, respectively. The adjective *Chinese* was used to modify nouns of place in six lines, nouns of people in ten lines, nouns of object in two lines and abstract nouns in fourteen lines. With respect to the lexical item *local*, it occurred with abstract nouns in eleven lines, with nouns of people, object and place in five, eight and seven lines, respectively. The adjective *Thai* modified nouns of place in only one line, and in nine lines with nouns of people, in four lines with nouns of object and in eleven lines with abstract nouns. The lexical item *new* occurred with nouns of place in thirteen lines while it occurred with nouns of object and people in eight and two lines, respectively. The adjective *long* was used to modify nouns of place, nouns of object and abstract nouns in four, two and seventeen lines. With respect to The Nation website, the lexical item *Thai* occurred with abstract nouns in 15 lines, with nouns of place and people in four lines, and with nouns of object in nine lines. The adjective *local* was used to modify

abstract nouns in 15 lines, nouns of object in 11 lines, nouns of people in eight lines and nouns of place in only two lines. With respect to lexical item *Chinese*, it occurred with nouns of people in 11 lines, with abstract nouns in eight, with nouns of object in six lines, and with nouns of place in five lines, respectively. The adjective *late* most frequently modified nouns of people in 22 lines and in four lines with abstract nouns. The lexical item *traditional* occurred with abstract nouns in 14 lines while it occurred with nouns of place, and object in eight and four lines, respectively. With respect to the lexical item *popular*, it occurred with nouns of place in 19 lines, with abstract nouns in four lines and with nouns of people in one line. Lastly, *new* equally occurred with abstract nouns and nouns of place in nine lines, and with nouns of people and nouns of object in two lines. On the BBC website, it was revealed that the lexical item *new* equally occurred with nouns of object and people in five lines, with nouns of place in three lines, with abstract nouns in two lines. The adjective *old* was used to modify nouns of place and object in four lines, and modify nouns of people in three lines. The adjective *Italian* modified abstract nouns in five lines and in two lines with nouns of place, nouns of people and nouns of object. The lexical item *local* occurred with nouns of people in six lines while it occurred with nouns of objects and abstract nouns in two lines and occurred with nouns of place only in one line. The lexical item *national* occurred with nouns of place and abstract nouns in eight and three lines, respectively.

### 5.3 DISCUSSION

#### 5.3.1 Frequency List: Descriptive and Evaluative Adjectives Occurring with More Than Ten Hits

Thai websites: [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com) and [www.nationmultimedia.com](http://www.nationmultimedia.com) had a slightly different number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives while the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on BBC website was distinctly different from Thai websites. It can be concluded that Thai writers frequently use adjectives in tourism discourse. This contradicts the finding of Puangyaem (2013) that the frequencies of adjectives of both native speakers and non-native speakers' websites were similar. However, in all three websites, the writers used descriptive adjectives more than evaluative adjectives. It might be because of tourism English's functions, which are

mainly informative, directive, evocative, or informational, aesthetic, descriptive, and persuasive (Hu, 2001). To give the details of the destinations, descriptive adjectives were used. That highlighted the important role of adjectives to provide the information for tourism discourse.

### **5.3.2 Syntactic Distribution: The Collocational Patterns**

The selected adjectives tended to occur with common nouns, which are nouns of place and also abstract noun. It seems that tourism discourse provides the details of places or destinations in order to persuade the readers. Moreover, the fact that the selected adjectives tended to occur with abstract nouns might be because the writers tried to create a favourable impression. This point supports Nuria (2011) and Puangyaem (2013), who determined that writers used positive language without sacrificing authenticity.

### **5.3.3 Similarities and/or Differences between Thais and Native Speakers in Language Usage of Adjectives**

Thai writers and the native writers differently used descriptive and evaluative adjectives. Thai writers seemed to use descriptive and evaluative adjectives more than writers who are native speakers. This finding is in line with Kang and Yu (2011) who looked at the stylistic features of tourism English from official U.K. and U.S. websites through the Tourism English Corpus (TEC) and Freiburg-LOB Corpus of British English (FLOB). The findings showed that the features of the two sources were different. Even though the data was collected from native speakers, their language usage might be different. This can be inferred that in tourism discourse, there will be linguistic differences in the English used of different countries (Maasalmi, 2013). Thai writers probably use descriptive and evaluative adjectives in order to make the texts seem more appealing or more interesting to readers.

## **5.4 CONCLUSION**

5.4.1 Both Thai websites, i.e. the Bangkok Post and The Nation, had a slightly different number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives while the number of descriptive and evaluative adjectives on BBC website was distinctly different from Thai websites.

5.4.2 The selected adjectives tended to occur with common nouns, which are nouns of place and also abstract nouns.

5.4.3 In websites written by Thais and native speakers, the writers differently used descriptive and evaluative adjectives. Thai writers seemed to use descriptive and evaluative adjectives more than writers who are native speakers. The similarity was the Thais and native speakers frequently used descriptive adjectives.

## **5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Recommendations for further studies are as follows:

5.5.1 Further studies could be done on other types of adjectives.

5.5.2 A comparison of descriptive and evaluative could be conducted on other websites of other countries to investigate how they use adjectives.

5.5.3 Tokens on each website could be extended in order to get a clearer picture of adjective usage.

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**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**  
**SAMPLES OF CONCORDANCE LINES FROM**  
**WWW.BANGKOKPOST.COM**

Lexical item *Old*

1. Thai-Chinese Heritage An *old* port in Thon Buri where many Chinese
2. architecture and the discovery of the 167-year-*old* Chinese mural art that is worth conservation
3. in its original condition. They mostly removed *old* paint that hid the walls' original beauty
4. and enjoy art and culture at the *old* pier where most Chinese migrants during the
5. , I noticed that all motorcycles were electric. *Old* cars and trucks that blow black exhaust
6. are made from millions of pieces of *old* tiles and concrete covered bamboo. Besides col
7. from the past and mock buildings of *old* towns obviously mirroring the traditional comm
8. to get a glimpse of the charming *old* Ningbo quarters. I noticed an old street
9. charming old Ningbo quarters. I noticed an *old* street and wanted to see how old
10. old street and wanted to see how *old* it was. However, it was not an
11. it was. However, it was not an *old* community, just a new one built in
12. , just a new one built in the *old* style. Under the old-fashioned roofs are
13. built in the old style. Under the *old*-fashioned roofs are modern outlets fitted with
14. to manage and maintain. Wisely blending the *old* and the new, Ningbo has cleverly developed
15. some villagers, especially those who applied the *old* burning technique. The solution of the former
16. Hawaii offers a charming taste of the *old* and new. It is Hawaii's mesmerisin

17. of botanical gardens, many of the centuries-*old* trees brought here as seedlings. Besides plan
18. library building keeps a huge amount of *old* books in a temperature- and humidity-  
controlle
19. nother, enjoying the peace and serenity. Besides *old* books, the library also features mah jong,
20. the digital era, this may be an *old* place to be forgotten in a fast-
21. Adulyadej are enshrined, is steeped in centuries-*old* royal culture Within walking distance from Ba
22. recently organised a trip to Ayutthaya's *old* Grand Palace, Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Wat
23. invasion was in 1767. The conservation of this *old* capital began during the reign of King
24. known as Talat Baan Kao or “*old* market”) is located near Soi Bor
25. . We headed first to Pathum Thani's *old* city hall, which was about 3km further
26. was about 3km further north. The century-*old* building, which now serves as a local
27. such a thing) and a collection of *old* Buddha images and pottery. Sam Khok in
28. images and pottery. Sam Khok in the *old* days was famous for jars and other
29. site of some of the few remaining *old* kilns. Among the antiques kept in a
30. Thailand Creative and Design Centre at the *old* Post Office, Warehouse 30 and other art galler
31. several Buddhist temples, well-known restaurants, *old*-style grocery stores and a former popular
32. garland-making at a shophouse near the *old* Prince Theatre, or sipping herbal tea at
33. , or sipping herbal tea at the 88-year-*old* Yan Wo Yun sauce and grocery shop
34. huge bodhi tree not far from the *old* Prince Theatre. The tree was planted by
35. dishes, such as congee at the 60-year-*old* Joke Prince shop, roasted duck at Michelin
36. stall, bread and pastries from the 63-year-*old* Panlee bakery shop, bread at a shop
37. Bangkok Folk Museum, Wat Muang Khae, the *Old* Customs House and Haroon Mosque. The Bangkok
38. Bangkok Folk Museum in Charoen Krung 43 displays *old* objects and photos reflecting the way of

39. a tram station. Minutes later, an extremely *old*-looking tram engine parked in front of

40. the train spirited us away while an *old* man whimsically played the accordion in one

41. buzz-kill, so I smiled at the *old* man as he played, and said goodbye

42. passengers on board. The tram and the *old* man gone, I turned around and was

43. nd historically significant artifacts, namely the *Old* Royal Palace and the St Vitus Cathedral,

44. town, visiting the iconic Charles Bridge and *Old* Town Square along the way, I had

45. a surreptitious buzz off the hot wine. *Old* timers were sharing good food and meaningful

46. Archaeological evidence consists of traces of the *old* city wall, moat and mounds in tambon

47. , of which 22% or 14.5 million were over 55 years *old*. The number of people aged 55-70 years old

48. old. The number of people aged 55-70 years *old* who are still physically and financially capab

49. so that we could get around the *old* part of the city easily. It was

50. and explore what is left of the *old* throne halls, including the one where the

51. more time and money to explore the *old*-fashioned boulevard. If not, darting to the

#### Lexical item *Chinese*

1. Thai-*Chinese* Heritage An old port in Thon Buri
2. old port in Thon Buri where many *Chinese* migrants first entered Siam more than 150
3. River. Its historical value lies in ancient *Chinese* wooden buildings and architecture and the
4. and the discovery of the 167-year-old *Chinese* mural art that is worth conservation as
5. with mural art depicting stories of Thai-*Chinese* history along the river. Visitors can pay

6. (Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine) and witness traditional *Chinese* wooden houses and mural paintings. The pla
7. Wanglee Pier for exclusive ferries. In the *Chinese*-style atmosphere, visitors can enjoy shopp
8. ices. "The name 'Lhong 1919' originated from the *Chinese* words huo chuán láung' meaning '
9. also as a main anchoring point where *Chinese* merchants traded goods with locals and Chi
10. Chinese merchants traded goods with locals and *Chinese* immigrants obtained their overseas Chinese
11. Is and Chinese immigrants obtained their overseas *Chinese* registration with Siamese authorities. It
12. ck buildings called "Sanhe Yuan" -- a traditional *Chinese* building plan of three buildings connectin
13. the restoration. During the restoration, ancient *Chinese* brush paintings hidden under several layer
14. culture at the old pier where most *Chinese* migrants during the Fourth Reign set their
15. way to show their sincere hearts," my *Chinese* guide Han Zhi Ain explained. "At the
16. the Moon Lake, Tianyige, with its traditional *Chinese* architecture, sits among a serene garden,
17. library is situated among 26,000m<sup>2</sup> of impressive *Chinese*-style gardens, surrounded by a building co
18. will be greeted with an exhibition about *Chinese* scholar tuition in the past, featuring a
19. , some of the books went missing. The *Chinese* government has established a special manag
20. in various fields. Though I cannot read *Chinese*, it felt good to linger amid the
21. the museum are peaceful gardens in traditional *Chinese* style dotted with ponds and stone sculptu

22. history of the game and exhibitions, and *Chinese* and Western mah jong playing rooms. For
23. the Shan, the village is home to *Chinese*, Lahu, Akha and Lua. "Our story begins
24. Lua. "Our story begins shortly after the *Chinese* Civil War [1927-1949]," Angsana Duangsathi
25. after their defeat to the communists. The *Chinese* Nationalist troop tried to attack Yunnan p
26. the village grew with different ethnic groups, *Chinese* remains the village's official language. A
27. official language. After school, children attend *Chinese* language classes, so they can communicate
28. , so they can communicate in Thai and *Chinese*. The house doors throughout the community
29. throughout the community are adorned with blessed *Chinese* alphabets and amulets. Grandmothers and co
30. the Chikun Tawantok Bridge, and fought with *Chinese* mafia at Talat Banjeen near the mouth
31. foreign influence, such as murals depicting the *Chinese* in Wat Ratchaburana and some Western and
32. . You can pray for blessings at a *Chinese* shrine and the Shrine for Chao Phor
33. are behind Le Bua Hotel. The other *Chinese* shrine is in a small alley with
34. is the shrine for the statue of *Chinese* goddess Guan Yin that was built by
35. goddess Guan Yin that was built by *Chinese* settlers in Siam during the reign of
36. to stay on by watching all-male *Chinese* opera performances. Around the casino, the
37. in the area for centuries until Han *Chinese* people migrated there the late 18th centur

Lexical item *Local*

1. goods. The place had rental rooms for *local* labourers to live at affordable prices.  
Bes
2. museums and theatres, you can feel the *local* atmosphere hidden under the modern look. Ni
3. produce from farms, cute gifts, products from *local* communities and of course, food!  
There will
4. feel peckish during your visit. Shop for *local* products, handicrafts, fashion items and mor
5. how water is so essential to the *local* way of living in the various dimensions
6. a flower and pumpkin field, appreciating the *local* wisdom, petting buffaloes at an Isan village
7. the forest to see various herbs and *local* plants had to end half way, at
8. munity. Later the community received support from *local* authorities and the Thailand Community-Based
9. iving it spiritual significance that attract both *local* and foreign visitors. Next stop is the
10. who live in the area. The small *local* restaurant where we sat had a detailed
11. longer held. Thanks to Paul and other *local* bikers, the trail is constantly maintained a
12. , a Shan lady, said while making a *local* snack. Suthinee is among a number of
13. contest. The fair will also feature a *local* cooking show, the Miss Phangnga Tourism page
14. and more than 76 booths selling food and *local* products. Call the Tourism Authority of Tha
15. and interviews, Eco Product Exhibition and the *Local* Market. For admission on the weekend and
16. farmers' market selling organic vegetables and a *local* market. Admission is 120 baht on weekdays an
17. Souvenir outlets and homestay services mushroom. *Local* people can work at home and spend

18. in the ignition switch." After a swift, *local*-style transaction, we were off. Compared to
19. light save for occasional tourist motorbikes and *local* songthaews. Riding along the beaches, we wer
20. . It's round these parts where the *local* way of life creeps into full view.
21. get up close and personal to the *local* way of life and support the community.
22. market if you want to check out *local* stalls of street food and nicknacks. Batik
23. and farmland. Together with a dozen of *local* cyclists, we started our ride from Nok'
24. -old building, which now serves as a *local* museum, sits near the river among a
25. than just attracting tourists and boosting the *local* economy. "Bird watching can lead the way
26. fresh ingredients, they can also learn about *local* livelihoods at various sightseeing stops, su
27. Theatre. The tree was planted by a *local* more than 80 years ago. Inside Charoen Krung
28. hall for the Reclining Buddha which protected *local* residents from bombs during World War II.
29. clothes. Out of curiosity I asked a *local* standing nearby how on earth the Czech
30. of beer displayed at the restaurant. The *local* craft beer cost around 60 korunas, or less
31. Elderly *local* travel incentives considered Discount tour
32. few other people on the bridge, mostly *local* students coming for selfies. On the weekend,

#### Lexical item *Thai*

1. *Thai*-Chinese Heritage An old port in Thon
2. to the emergence of Lhong 1919, a Sino- *Thai* historical art centre. Formerly known as the
3. Lhong 1919 is catching the eye of both *Thai* and foreign tourists. Unique in many aspects.

4. project with mural art depicting stories of *Thai*-Chinese history along the river. Visitors can
5. . Ningbo is in Zhejiang province of China. *Thai* Air Asia, China Southern Airlines and China
6. the late king Bhumibol Adulyadej and other *Thai* kings as well as a demonstration of
7. as well as a demonstration of modern *Thai* agriculture guided by the self-sufficiency co
8. to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the *Thai* flag. A market with fresh produce from
9. shops from across the country, concerts by *Thai* musicians (with three to four bands per
10. with shiny golden sculptures of characters from *Thai* literature, Phra Aphai Manee. From the beach,
11. are always in the hearts of the *Thai* people.
12. unists along the northern border. Eventually, the *Thai* government granted them citizenship. Today,
13. language classes, so they can communicate in *Thai* and Chinese. The house doors throughout the
14. (Unesco) but also a popular destination for *Thai* and foreign tourists to learn about the
15. inking a pact with Ayutthaya in 1516. In *Thai* history, the Portuguese are famous not only
16. people think positively about wearing traditional *Thai* costumes in daily life and become interested
17. istory."We encourage visitors to wear traditional *Thai* costumes to Wat Chaiwatthanaram as part of
18. and casually proceeded to take a bath, *Thai*-style, with a plastic water dipper. If
19. houses occupied by a community of predominantly *Thai* Muslims, family-sized rubber plantations, a f
20. until October. Getting There Air Asia and *Thai* Lion Air fly to Krabi daily. From
21. (note that the website is all in *Thai*, but they can reply to emails in

22. something special and worthwhile. Nok is a **Thai** of Mon descent. He lives in Sam
23. ichelin Guide-recommended Prachak restaurant, pad **Thai** from Baan Padthai, steamed pork legs at
24. Lighting up Singapore **Thai** creators contribute to an international gathe
25. country's growth and success," said the **Thai** team. "It's a symbol of hard-
26. -art installations from 14 countries. Besides the **Thai** designs, three pieces have been created with
27. most, told as it is by a **Thai** man of Indian descent who had never
28. we were part of a large, all-**Thai** tour group, I'd imagine we'd
29. cost around 60 korunas, or less than 100 baht. **Thai** craft beers can cost more than 200 baht
30. cessary facilities. According to Mr Yuthasak, the **Thai** population amounted to 66 million in 2017, of
31. 2,525.38 baht per day spent by the average **Thai**. The TAT itself has planned three tourism
32. important role in several different periods of **Thai** history. During the times of Ayutthaya, for

#### Lexical item *New*

1. or light sculptures as well as many **new** highlights this year. The luminarie by Namaste
2. Buey from the Wanglee Family became the **new** owner and rearranged the pier into an
3. black exhaust fumes were replaced with brand **new** cars. Tourists get around on the bright
4. was not an old community, just a **new** one built in the old style. Under
5. like I was being fooled. But these **new** buildings are easier to manage and maintain.
6. maintain. Wisely blending the old and the **new**, Ningbo has cleverly developed without losing
7. tomorrow and will last until Feb 28, 2018. A **new** breed of giant hydrangeas named after the

8. a charming taste of the old and *new* It is Hawaii's mesmerising Polynesian heritag
9. part of China's thrust to develop *new* drivers of growth centred on trends such
10. looked forward to the economic benefits a *new* theme park would bring. Most were less
11. II, during 1824-1832, and called Wat Mai meaning "*New* Temple". When the viceroy passed away in 1832,
12. II, during 1824-1832, and called Wat Mai meaning "*New* Temple". When the viceroy passed away in 1832,
13. on top and along the sides while *New* Guinea bean is being grown inside the
14. to the west coast and a whole *new* facet of Koh Yao Noi unveils itself.
15. water and taking pictures with four adorable *new* mascots -- collectively called "The 4 Fantasia
16. receive a Fantasia Fun bag worth 650 baht. *New* activities will also be available for a
17. November and April, Heuglin's gulls, a *new*-found migratory bird, can be spotted in
18. Krung Creative District, boasts not only the *new* Thailand Creative and Design Centre at the
19. 's first Western-style road, Charoen Krung (*New* Road), has a lot to tell about
20. construction of the southern section of a *new* road from Klong Khumuang Doem canal to
21. riverbank at Bang Kho Laem district. The "*new* road' was officially named by the king
22. area roads and between the river and *New* Road. Most Westerners opted for Bang Rak
23. help it. I had to add this *new* attraction to my itinerary. Chuam Jai Bridge
24. for cars and larger vehicles since the *new* bridge, which is 3m wide, is open
25. Ocean. From Yilan, I head north to *New* Taipei City, which covers the northern corner
26. , Marquesas, Tonga, Samoa and Fiji, as well *New* Zealand's Maoris. Adding to the

Lexical item *Long*

1. of the race track, which includes a **long** steep climb that only the toughest of
2. collections of antiquity that tell the very **long** history of the city, presentations with moder
3. blue, pink and purple. A seven-metre **long** dress made of the flowers are among
4. but the park is open all year **long**. Free entry to the fest but enjoy
5. search for travel experiences that become life-**long** memories. It is highly recommended tourists
6. to witness its priceless tomes, admire its **long** history, architecture and atmosphere as an id
7. people, this library represents the city's **long** history and profound culture.
8. rang a bell for me; I have **long** heard about the RTC's bike trail.
9. in the Andaman Sea in a 200m-**long** simulation tunnel. In Taste, they will enjoy
10. Wang Nam Khieo. Zone 4 displays a 90m-**long** bamboo tunnel for growing gourd plants. Snake
11. The **long** and short of it Hiding in plain
12. today was Koh Yao Noi (literally "small **long** island"), a sister island to Koh Yao
13. sister island to Koh Yao Yai ("big **long** island") wedged between Phuket and Krabi, sma
14. landscape, an iconic postcard snapshot that has **long** captured the essence of Phang Nga. Little
15. knew none of them would survive the **long** ride. At the end of the return
16. the temple's namesake canal. Despite the **long** ride (according to my personal standards), it
17. and hardcore bird watchers, the province has **long** been their No.1 destination. Ayuwat Jiawattan
18. addition, the Bang Rak area has a **long** history for people to learn. Siam's
19. beautiful cities in the world, Prague has **long** been a staple tourist destination for adventu
20. about half an hour. We took the **long** walk back down and then I stood

21. will please the palate. Nakhon Nayok has *long* been a popular destination for day trippers
22. months, although not fully completed, this 166m-*long* suspension bridge has been drawing scores of
23. coming for selfies. On the weekend, especially *long* weekends, the place can be crowded and
24. , the history of Lop Buri goes back *long* before the time of King Narai. The
25. of Lop Buri's iconic monkeys. These *long*-tailed macaques can be very naughty. So



**APPENDIX B**  
**SAMPLES OF CONCORDANCE LINES FROM**  
**WWW.NATIONMULTIMEDIA.COM**

Lexical item *Thai*

1. palette of red, yellow and orange. For the *Thai* visitor, whose experience of changing seasons
2. within the region at 74 per cent. Two other *Thai* attractions – Chatuchak Weekend Market and
3. consists of a complex of six traditional teakwood *Thai*-style houses. Travellers heading here can lea
4. it his life’s work to bring *Thai* silks to the world and view his collection
5. Cantonese dreams *Thai* Smile launches a new flight between Phuket an
6. time, I am travelling as a guest of *Thai* Smile Airways, which flies me to Phuket so
7. hatchai Panyoo, acting chief executive officer of *Thai* Smile Airways. “Thai Smile Airways contin
8. ief executive officer of Thai Smile Airways. “*Thai* Smile Airways continues to pursue a strategy
9. ready to serve Chinese travellers with our ‘*Thai* Taste Experience’, which offers delicious
10. Thai Taste Experience’, which offers delicious *Thai* food, a warm welcome from our Chinese-speakin
11. there we head to Yuexiu Park, where a *Thai*-speaking Chinese guide tells us a little abou
12. inhabited by four different minority groups - *Thai* Yai, Black Lahu, Palong and Chinese Yunnanese
13. raditional games and marvellous performances like *Thai* dancing. Alternatively, you can watch the fir

14. e restaurant on site while tucking into authentic *Thai*, Asian and European dishes.  
Chiang Mai Locate
15. c Park. It offers spacious rooms with traditional *Thai* furnishings and teak wood furniture. The Lege
16. on several kinds of flowers that boost the *Thai* economy, such as marigolds, orchids, lotuses
17. White flowers in the shape of the *Thai* numeral nine welcome visitors to the exhibiti
18. with different shades forming the colours of the *Thai* flag. “The idea comes from the Thai
19. Thai flag. “The idea comes from the *Thai* idiom about children looking like a white fab
20. revives withered flowers so they become blooms in *Thai* hearts. This arch uses lotus flowers to simul
21. marigold curtain woven in the shape of the *Thai* numeral nine. “We play with sunshine in
22. ree-dimensional marigold curtain to look like the *Thai* nine. This is a new technique and one
23. Ju, who invites us to use her “*Thai* nickname” Pin, which she picked up while
24. up while living in Chiang Mai and learning *Thai* from TV dramas. A one-hour flight gets
25. for a brief break Mention Tsingtao to any *Thai* and they’ll immediately know you’
26. nd our arts and culture including the traditional *Thai* dance known as manorah. This year, we have
27. . It has been visited by members of the *Thai* royal family over the years including Their M
28. San.IF YOU GO- Both Nok Air and *Thai* AirAsia have daily flights from Bangkok to Na
29. seen an increase in the numbers of both *Thai* and foreign tourists travelling to the provin
30. ve the art of oriental lacquerwork and revitalise *Thai* wisdom initiated by Her Royal Highness Prince

31. performances. Learn more by calling the TAT Surat **Thai** office at (077) 288 817-9 or visit [www.TatNew](http://www.TatNew)
32. Guimar, who concocted recipes for several famous **Thai** sweets. The European-style Catholic church i
33. places. The TV series also teaches us ancient **Thai** words we've never heard before. That
34. dancing going in 2008 with the support of the **Thai** Health Promotion Foundation. They bring in sk
35. a translator and private tour guide for the **Thai** Embassy in Moscow, but I'll never
36. to Thailand so our son can practise speaking **Thai** and learn more about the culture," Darunee
37. mountains." Chusri and Phoowadon now run the **Thai**-language travel website [BangkokBigEars.com](http://BangkokBigEars.com), f
38. erse, pocket-friendly street food and rarely seen **Thai** sweets. Perched on the western bank of the
39. e Talat Phlu. The neighbourhood runs along Thoet **Thai** Road. There's an old railway station
40. . Every day Suchada serves more than 20 kinds of **Thai** desserts. They include khanom babin (coconut
41. "sweetened banana") at the mouth of Thoet **Thai** Soi 20. Auntie Gim Aeng uses only the best
42. interesting shortcut to Talat Wat Klang on Thoet **Thai** Soi 10 that takes you to the Suriya Caffee
43. the Suriya Caffee shop, a terrific spot for **Thai**-style coffee. And a short walk from there
44. Nieh Geng, a Tae Chiew shrine on Thoet **Thai** Soi 21. It has a 200-year-old handcrafted woo
45. team moved to bigger quarters on Soi Thoet **Thai** 16, where they perform on special occasions.
46. they perform on special occasions. On Soi Thoet **Thai** 22 is the hallowed Tae Chiew Guan Wu Shrine

Lexical item *Local*

1. ngoes.” Artist Intanong Chinnawong illustrates *local* fishing practices in the intriguing bamboo i
2. as a Unesco World Heritage Site. Learn about *local* agricultural traditions and the cultural pra
3. and the cultural practices of Jatiluwih with a *local* guide on an 8.5-hour hiking experience of th
4. leather goods, pottery, antiques, souvenirs, and *local* food spread over 15,000 booths. Located five
5. will partner with iHeartMedia, which runs several *local* radio stations, to broadcast the holiday lig
6. near the Pearl River. The ordeal of the *local* people moved the Goddess of Mercy and she
7. origin of the temple fair in Thailand. This *local* fair boasts an incredible array of food stal
8. edieval marketplace selling handicrafts and other *local* products. The cultural performances will in
9. by the market traders with the assistance of *local* residents and volunteers from around the cou
10. to join and share materials. The donations from *local* flower vendors and growers across the countr
11. the other cool climate flowers that drive the *local* economy. The design illustrates how the late
12. of Jeju’s attractions. Sipping soju, a *local* spirit, we feast on chilled jellyfish salad,
13. “sudden bump” in the land in the *local* dialect. It’s a pleasant stroll along
14. to block the wind is part of the *local* wisdom,” says Pin. “And you can
15. first private bookstore. Soon I arrive at a *local* food street, Pichai Yuan, which was built at
16. Stalls line both sides, offering a variety of *local* delicacies such as spicy grilled squid, star

17. advantage of the homestays to learn about the *local* ways of life and our arts and culture
18. les of understanding, approaching, and developing *local* communities. “The TAT introduced the ‘
19. ocal communities. “The TAT introduced the ‘*Local* Experience’ to its marketing in early 201
20. fish and colourful tassels while munching on a *local* dessert, called khanom khee maew and drinkin
21. Other highlights are a Phum Pha Pa contest, *local* handicraft fair, a photo exhibition and cult
22. stairway is hard going, especially as we have *local* young joggers and foreign tourists snapping
23. s and bedspreads, pop-up postcards, paintings and *local* herbal spirits. Hungry shoppers can walk to
24. , cafes and boutique hotels, serving a variety of *local* and international delicacies, sweets and dri
25. ritual of alms-giving to 100 saffron-clad monks. *Local* residents wait in front of their houses or
26. or the monasteries, the women clad in the *local* sin (sarong) with a scarf across their left
27. 92s biggest morning market. Here too hundreds of *local* vendors are selling fresh organic vegetables
28. and 2,500 Buddha images, most of them donated by *local* residents. We climb the 250 steps to the upp
29. a grand procession and Apsara dance performances. *Local* arts and crafts as well as souvenirs and
30. well as souvenirs and a wide range of *local* cuisine will be on sale at the traditional-
31. ‘s in charge of the department’s *local* operations. “The old capital was complete

32. .” The story the troupe depicts draws on *local* legends and Buddhist lore. In anywhere from
33. can appreciate the views better and see the *local* way of life. We discover attractions that ar
34. weather doesn’t appear to worry the *local* and foreign tourists who head there in searc
35. board with a refreshing drink of kumquat and *local* herbs. Those who enjoy dressing up are invit
36. Cunha Road, which offers all kinds of enticing *local* delicacies, sweets and refreshing drinks. Am

#### Lexical item *Chinese*

1. me period last year. Unfortunately, the number of *Chinese* tourists decreased by 50 per cent as a res
2. full-service airline. We are ready to serve *Chinese* travellers with our ‘Thai Taste Experie
3. delicious Thai food, a warm welcome from our *Chinese*-speaking staff and a shopping paradise at
4. to visit, according to the tourist guides. The *Chinese* have a saying about this Southern region
5. head to Yuexiu Park, where a Thai-speaking *Chinese* guide tells us a little about the history
6. As we watch a group of middle-aged *Chinese* women dancing to the tunes of popular Chin
7. Chinese women dancing to the tunes of popular *Chinese* songs, the guide adds that the city
8. Back on the road, we are passed by *Chinese* urbanites of all ages riding bicycles in d
9. raditional 9-arch stone bridge carved with famous *Chinese* stories like “The Romance of the Three

10. he collection of Zhao Tailai, then admire ancient *Chinese* jade carving before joining a group of gig
11. raditional 9-arch stone bridge carved with famous *Chinese* stories like “The Romance of the Three
12. he collection of Zhao Tailai, then admire ancient *Chinese* jade carving before joining a group of gig
13. groups – Thai Yai, Black Lahu, Palong and *Chinese* Yunnanese. The station is designed for con
14. uces a wide variety of temperate fruits including *Chinese* peaches, Chinese pears, persimmon, plums,
15. ty of temperate fruits including Chinese peaches, *Chinese* pears, persimmon, plums, grapes, apricots,
- 16.arm of art nouveau, with some German and *Chinese* furnishings of the era. In 1957, it served
- 17.end of the bridge is Huilan Pavilion, a *Chinese*-style octagonal pavilion, which is in comp
- 18.continues. Another sacred site bound to appeal to *Chinese* tourists is Wat Khao Khun Phanom in Phrom
19. border trade along the Mekong River, sharp-eyed *Chinese* entrepreneurs have flooded into Laos in re
20. so 16 fortresses, and King Narai allowed only the *Chinese* and Persians to settle downtown.” Pathr
21. only unearthed last year. This is where the *Chinese* community and Talad Nai Kai were located a
22. It was famous for its fresh seafood and *Chinese* home accessories. “We can’t specify
23. MIXTURE of historic Buddhist monasteries, sacred *Chinese* shrines and colourful culinary delights, t
24. , Talat Phlu was the site of the first *Chinese* settlement in the Thon Buri Period, before
25. Bangkok became the capital. When some of the *Chinese* immigrants established a new trading hub a

26. A large helping costs Bt60. The cook adds *Chinese* herbs, lemon juice, chillies and lettuce t
27. , once home to hundreds of pits and the *Chinese* immigrants who mined the mineral vein. Thi
28. buildings paying testament to the unique blend of *Chinese* and Portuguese culture. This special admin
29. ing to descendants of the Portuguese, who married *Chinese*, Malaysian, Filipino or Indian residents.
30. us the correct way to pay homage to *Chinese* deities. Our walking tour begins at the Pa
31. Kung – is responsible for looking after the *Chinese* zodiac year of 2018. Those born in the Yea
32. ‘s Market, once home to an old *Chinese* bazaar. Built between 1723 and 1795, the t
33. well as dispelling disease. “One month after *Chinese* New Year, pilgrims will come here to pay
34. filling the spaces between historic churches and *Chinese* shrines. Divine aromas drift out from the

Lexical item *Late*

1. Gangga is a water palace built by the *late* King of Karengasem, comprising tiered fountai
2. titutes for opium poppy. In 1969, His Majesty the *late* King Bhumibol Adulyadej gave his private fund
3. of the Chenla Empire that flourished in the *late* 6th and early 7th centuries. To this day,
4. an exhibition paying tribute to His Majesty the *late* King Bhumibol Adulyadej. A light-and-sound pr
5. saying a final farewell to His Majesty the *late* King Bhumibol Adulyadej by creating a floral
6. in front of our shops to mark the *late* King Bhumibol’s birthday on December 5 and

7. brought 99,999 marigolds to plant in memory of *late* Monarch. “Two decades ago, we were growing
8. py on mobile plantations around the villages. The *late* King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit instructed th
9. our last chance to pay respect to the *late* King Bhumibol,” Noppadon says. Designed by
10. oodness and heaven and yellow marking Monday, the *late* King’s day of birth Focusing on
11. just want people to remember our project. The *late* King is a powerful inspiration of doing good
12. of flowing fabric representing the age of the *late* King Bhumibol. Mainly made from pure white fl
13. ours. Thais have undergone many troubles but the *late* King Bhumibol has brought us back together. T
14. lady who waited so patiently to greet the *late* King that the lotus flower she was holding
15. lotus and implies that the principles of the *late* King help enlighten his people. “When the
16. King help enlighten his people. “When the *late* King Bhumibol received a wizened lotus with a
17. the local economy. The design illustrates how the *late* Monarch turned the opium fields and barren mo
18. the shape of Thailand. It symbolises how the *late* King’s graciousness is evenly showered ove
19. ces. “Daffodils represent the love between the *late* King and Queen Sirikit. We use it to
20. ” represents Monday, the day on which the *late* King was born and is adorned with a
21. a military general – Choe-yong of the *late* Goryeo Dynasty – managed to deter enemy fo
22. ainability in tourism by applying His Majesty the *late* King Bhumibol Adulyadej’s principles of un

23. development goals. So the TAT is applying the *late* King's philosophy in managing tourist area
24. were resigned to their meagre lives until the *late* King visited in 1987 and initiated the Huai L
25. Huai Lan Area Development Project to hear the *late* King's ideas on how the land
26. Ratchakrueth, which the Burmese army built in the *Late* Ayutthaya Period. King Taksin restored the t

#### Lexical item *Traditional*

1. equipment. An observation tower is shaped like a *traditional* bamboo water jar. "Lots of outside
2. "Fish Decoy"), which he built using various *traditional* fishing implements. It doesn't catc
3. ," he says. "The designs come from *traditional* Isaan murals." Artist Navin Rawanch
4. Thompson House consists of a complex of six *traditional* teakwood Thai-style houses. Travellers
5. and breakfast at Dian Dou De, a popular *traditional* restaurant that specialises in all-day
6. the city centre, which encompasses Qing culture, *traditional* Cantonese architecture and garden arts
7. 's home to the Purple Ribbon Bridge, a *traditional* 9-arch stone bridge carved with famous
8. the city centre, which encompasses Qing culture, *traditional* Cantonese architecture and garden arts
9. 's home to the Purple Ribbon Bridge, a *traditional* 9-arch stone bridge carved with famous
10. feel they have stepped back in time, with *traditional* teak houses dotting the nearby mountai
11. alagadi Transfrontier Park. The lodge is owned by *traditional* South African communities and the chal

12. and the chalets are designed like their own *traditional* dwellings but with a private bathroom.
13. an incredible array of food stalls, entertaining *traditional* games and marvellous performances like
14. , watch the lantern parade competition, and enjoy *traditional* dancing and music performances. Where t
15. thai Historic Park. It offers spacious rooms with *traditional* Thai furnishings and teak wood furnitu
16. a welcoming dinner of abalone served in the *traditional* style, another of Jeju's attraction
17. Ila Mountain invites guests to tour its charming, *traditional* residences fashioned from black lava s
18. life and our arts and culture including the *traditional* Thai dance known as manorah. This year
19. as manorah. This year, we have reintroduced our *traditional* folk games mark kep (pebble tossing),
20. , where we get to see a demonstration of *traditional* handloom weaving. We also get some han
21. -month Buddhist Lent by receiving alms in a *traditional* Kathin ceremony.The annual Surat Thani
22. local cuisine will be on sale at the *traditional*-style flea market.
23. exhibition is “The Gold of Ayutthaya, the *Traditional* Heritage”. Mainly it's golden nie
24. 's fun getting dolled up in beautiful *traditional* attire and taking pictures on the film
25. beginning. About 5,000 residents were performing *traditional* Isaan dances of homage at the shrine.
- 26.Cotai Strip, the territory clings on to its *traditional* roots, with venerated sanctuaries, his

Lexical item *Popular*

1. This museum is outstanding and has become a *popular* backdrop for many Korean series,” says
2. of the pop-up cafes is based on *popular* backdrop for many Korean series,” says
3. ining with their favourite characters is always a *popular* draw, with new themes becoming hot topics
4. Rush” has now become the fifth-most *popular* game ever, while Despicable Me: Minion May
5. Hollywood, has newly been joined by the wildly *popular* Minion Park at Universal Studios Japan whe
6. – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Lake Symphony is a *popular* attraction within the 50-acre KLCC park, w
7. advice and breakfast at Dian Dou De, a *popular* traditional restaurant that specialises in
8. -aged Chinese women dancing to the tunes of *popular* Chinese songs, the guide adds that the cit
9. , like the Amoy Deco Style. Gulangyu is a *popular* tourist attraction, with more than 10 mill
10. Alternatively, you can watch the fireworks from *popular* tourist attraction, with more than 10 mill
11. this bed and breakfast and the area is *popular* tourist attraction, with more than 10 mill
12. available at this property and the area is *popular* for cycling and hiking. Koh PhanganLocate
13. beaches. Little wonder it’s such a *popular* honeymoon destination for Korean newlyweds
14. ed destination for pre-wedding photo shoots. Also *popular* with the soon-to-be-married is the
15. Khan rivers, Luang Prabang has long been a *popular* holiday destination. Tourists from all ove

16. way of life. We discover attractions that are *popular* among the natives but no one else has
17. central neighbourhood of Talat Phlu has long been *popular* for day trips. Just a 10-minute walk from
18. the Ranong Customs Pier and has become a *popular* attraction. Down at the jetty below, an o
19. Nemo Fish Bay to the north is a *popular* snorkelling spot, with clown fish and othe
20. -star casinos and hotels, Macao has long been *popular* with fortune hunters who dream of becoming
21. the world show their contemporary art creations. A *popular* stop on any tourist route is the colourful
22. ies, sweets and refreshing drinks. Among the most *popular* venues judging by the long queue outside i
23. of the principal Jesuit parish has become a *popular* place for couples praying for a child. The
24. food street in Taipa, it's a *popular* dining spot with open-air restaurants and

#### Lexical item *New*

1. be the most photogenic spot on the farm. *New* this year is the playground of Sa Lue
2. eets. Weary visitors will surely welcome another *new* addition this year – an enjoyable boat ride
3. on weekends Bt220 (children Bt160) and during the *New* Year holidays Bt240 (children Bt180). >> Find
4. John Keats. “Busan was selected by The *New* York Times as one of 52 destinations to visit
5. favourite characters is always a popular draw, with *new* themes becoming hot topics in Japan whenever i
6. ilding alight for holidays How about spending the *New* Year holidays in New York? The famous Empire
7. How about spending the New Year holidays in *New* York? The famous Empire State Building is host

8. 94 for use in the holiday light show. “*New* York City comes alive during this time of
9. Cantonese dreams Thai Smile launches a *new* flight between Phuket and Guangzhou. Here’s
10. and cultural attractions Unesco has announced 21 *new* World Heritage Sites; three natural and 18 cul
11. ritage Sites; three natural and 18 cultural. The *new* sites can be found in every corner of
12. of Cambodia. To celebrate the induction of these *new* cultural and natural wonders, the travel websi
13. has selected a few of the most exciting *new* sites and despite many of them being in
14. in Chubut Province. It is one of the *new* natural World Heritage Sites on Unesco’s
15. Full Moon Party. Take this opportunity to explore *new* places to float krathongs and hit the party
16. look like the Thai nine. This is a *new* technique and one that I haven’t
17. returns A Symphony of Lights – a spectacular *new* version of the internationally acclaimed night
18. featuring dynamic lighting effects with a stunning *new* musical score. The new version of A Symphony
19. effects with a stunning new musical score. The *new* version of A Symphony of Lights will be
20. , the third highest mountain in the province. The *new* governor, Chamroen Tipayapongtada, decided to
21. scheduled to run for three years, and a *new* road is being built from Khao Plai Dam
22. constructing a bike path in parallel with the *new* road. The province is also being promoted over
23. king would visit this cave during the Lao *New* Year to wash the Buddha images. Today, the
24. *New* life for old Ayutthaya. The TV series Love
25. the Fine Arts Department has had to add *new* bricks to the ruins here to maintain their

26. spent three months rehearsing. It's a *new* approach, with more local artists singing and playing
27. travel companions there. It's fun meeting *new* friends. "Another good point of travelling
28. elsewhere on the planet. Anyone who's *new* to travelling solo should first study up about
29. including Italy, Norway, Iceland, Qatar, Japan and *New Zealand*. "My kids attend an international
30. a while, it's like a whole *new* world." Phoowadon is usually responsible for
31. travel writer is that you usually travel alone. *New Zealand* was a favourite destination they share
32. shared. "In fact, a road trip in *New Zealand* is ideal for romance," he says.
33. , it's like you have all of *New Zealand* to yourselves. You hardly see any Kiwi
34. twisting its way to this majestic range of *New Zealand's* highest mountains." Chusri and
35. When some of the Chinese immigrants established a *new* trading hub at Sampeng, a Muslim community too
36. dispelling disease. "One month after Chinese *New Year*, pilgrims will come here to pay homage

**APPENDIX C**  
**SAMPLES OF CONCORDANCE LINES FROM WWW.BBC.COM**

Lexical item *New*

1. ed between 1958 and 1961) began construction on a *new* dam along the Nile River, just outside of
2. tell if this will bring this fishing community *new* opportunities, or cost them their livelihood.
3. opportunities, or cost them their livelihood. A *new* generation. Although the government doesn't e
4. , so while the soil would wash away, eventually *new* soil would form, and this cycle took large
5. sure how I would find myself in a *new* home," said Karolina Lyzwa, an Intrepid Tra
6. the summertime, local bars and places to discover *new* artists," Lyzwa said. Warsaw pulses with a
7. 's it like living there? The first thing *new* residents need to learn is how get around
8. who want to skip the chaos, the relatively *new* Metro offers a respite. "Traffic sucks, so
9. Paris. What else do I need to know? *New* expats should start their tenure here in sprin
10. 's easy to get around as a *new* Anglophone expat, but residents stress the imp
11. Made of steel: How a *New* Jersey town rewired history Roebing is barely
12. among the slate-roofed brick homes of Roebing, *New* Jersey, along the banks of the US East
13. y-community-turned-dormitory town located between *New* York City and Philadelphia. "If you go
14. third and youngest son, Charles, who founded the *New* Jersey company town. At the start of the 20

15. In 1904, he secured more than 240 acres of central *New* Jersey land – much of it former peach
16. of former peach orchards – and constructed a *new* steel- and wire-making plant comprising more t
17. of the country’s most prosperous cities, *New* York City and Philadelphia – a boon when
18. submarine nets (including a massive one protecting *New* York Harbor), and doing their part to literall
19. e, which stretches between Manhattan and northern *New* Jersey. There’s an exhibit on Mercer
20. th the intention of spreading Christianity to the *New* World. They established a mission consisting o
21. Jesuits weren’t exactly welcome in their *new* home – the region’s indigenous populatio
22. hands up in the air. As an impatient *New* Yorker who always wears a watch, I was

#### Lexical item *Old*

1. d supporting huts for fishermen,” said 58-year-*old* Oinam Maipakchao, a social worker and presiden
2. tottering out of the bushes. Instead a 20-year-*old* man with slick oily hair and a body-
3. fan whirred on the ceiling and a 20-year-*old* computer sat on a desk surrounded by paper
4. higher ground, so we survived,” said 66-year-*old* Muniyaswami. “My family and I walked all
5. and Selvi were just two and five years *old* when their father left them and their mother
- 2
6. ) started working when she was just eight years *old*, while Amudha continued her studies until she
7. realisation that the Earth was millions of years *old* – and led Charles Darwin to his theory

8. worth it. We were re-tracing a 230-year-*old* voyage that forever changed humanity's  
 pers

9. st. It took an Enlightenment thinker – 62-year-*old* farmer James Hutton, who made  
 this journey aro

10. arth was somewhere between 4,000 and 10,000 years *old*, an estimate based on  
 literal Biblical interpr

11. “If you believe the Earth is only 4,000 years *old*, there's not much time for natural  
 12. the world is millions and millions of years *old*, it gives you all the time you need  
 13. two to three years some of the grotty *old* buildings have been sandblasted and are  
 now gl

14. more effort to spend time with my 74-year-*old* dad, but what I was proposing at his  
 15. s highest mountains seemed a little extreme. “*Old* age doesn't come alone,” he  
 16. the most carefree climber. To an eight-year-*old* boy, these were unforgettable  
 adventures, shap

17. descended upon the valley. “Wait for your *old* man,” he'd sigh, struggling to  
 18. “Turn that volume up!” my 83-year-*old* grandmother demanded, her hands deftly  
 wieldin

19. last thing I wanted was to be the *old* lady cramping their style. “Yes, of course  
 20. her modest cottage for tea. Raphael found her *old* acoustic guitar and started  
 serenading us with

21. interest and imagination in Buenos Aires. “The *old* myths about the existence of a  
 great swarm

22. ean passageways. Their research revealed that the *old* house sat on top of an intricate  
 drainage

23. of the Manzana de las Luces, recalled an *old* tunnel that once connected the  
 building's

24. clicks of my flip-flops against the centuries-*old* cobblestones slowing down. I  
 remember sitting

25. ? Festival on Stradun, the main artery of the *Old* Town, out of which lanes branch  
 like a

26. , some of the residents of Makhunik, a 1,500-year-*old* village roughly 75km west  
 of the Afghan border

27. addicts drink a lot of tea. The 61-year-*old* Makhunik resident runs a museum dedicated to M

#### Lexical item *Italian*

1. to say not typical at all. With an *Italian*-speaking father and a German-speaking mother
2. the four official Swiss languages: German, French, *Italian* and Romansh, an indigenous language with 1
3. home but learn standard German in school. The *Italian* spoken in the Ticino canton is peppered with
4. of the Japanese.” The cultural divide between *Italian*-speaking Switzerland and the rest of the c
5. the so-called Polentagraben – is even sharper. *Italian*-speakers are a distinct minority, accounti
6. once attended by people who spoke French, German, *Italian* and English. “You had presentations bei
7. German speaking, while four are French and one *Italian*. (Three cantons are bilingual and one, Gri
8. on a ridge that marched south to the *Italian* border. But there was no sign of worry
9. aspect of Mont Blanc and its fraternity of *Italian*-set buttresses and peaks – Punta Baret
10. any instrument in folk music. Although French and *Italian* accordions also found their way to Colombi
11. for 400 years from across the Adriatic Sea. The *Italian* influence is still apparent in Dalmatia. M
12. no surprise, then, that *fjaka* derives from an *Italian* word, *fiacca* (weariness) – but *fjaka do*
13. Dalmatian *fjaka* is a cousin to the classic *Italian* saying *dolce far niente* (it is sweet to
14. tour guide and former professor of history and *Italian* language and literature, whose family root

Lexical item *Local*

1. gured in early 2017, the school not only serves *local* children, but also provides adult education.
2. , has two bodies of water to contend with. *Local* fishermen call the Bay of Bengal ‘Penn
3. t accidentally floating out of Indian waters. One *local* confided that they often switch off their bo
4. year, The Times of India reported that the *local* government plans to develop Dhanushkodi for
5. newcomers. “Each [of the 18] districts has a *local* fresh food market, a park with plenty of
6. park with plenty of activities in the summertime, *local* bars and places to discover new artists,”
7. easier. Being happy in Warsaw depends on making *local* friends, and accessible online and offline s
8. losest confidant, Emily was then able to convince *local* politicians to allow Washington to retain hi
9. legacy: it didn’t take long for *local* troubadours to incorporate the accordion int
10. Musicians paired its distinct sound with those of *local* instruments, like the caja (a Colombian vers
11. rock walls. We were meeting Tróndur, a *local* cod fisherman in his early 50s. During his
12. whole building marked a dramatic change in our *local* concept of recovering the past," Eckstein sa
13. n influence imparted a different mentality. As a *local* explained to me, fjaka is a sublime state

Lexical item *National*

1. The world's only floating ***national*** park From above, India's Loktak Lake
2. to 2m. the world's only floating ***national*** park Phumdis are crucial to life on Loktak
3. measuring 40 sq km, was designated Keibul Lamjao ***National*** Park in 1977 to protect the sangai, which
4. , it is the world's only floating ***national*** park. The mother of everyone The Meitei, M
5. and culture of the world's only floating ***national*** park are as intoxicating as one of its
6. style to the Italians: a deep source of ***national*** pride. It was one of the shortest train
7. style to the Italians: a deep source of ***national*** pride. It is, though, in typical Swiss fa
8. deal with this." Switzerland's true ***national*** language, he said, is reconciliation.
9. ctacular mountains encased in ice Visit Huangshan ***National*** Park in the dead of winter to catch
10. most striking form. A dramatic landscape. Huangshan ***National*** Park, in eastern China's Anhui Provinc
11. of San Carlos and Argentina's first ***national*** library in their place (both establishmen

## BIOGRAPHY

Name	Miss Prapapan Nuikhao
Date of Birth	August 28, 1991
Educational Attainment	2014: Bachelor of Arts, Silpakorn University

