



**AN ANALYSIS OF THAI-ENGLISH CODE MIXING
USED BY GUEST SPEAKERS ON WE NEED TO TALK
PODCAST**

BY

ATIKAN PILANUN

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY 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 2021
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ENTITLED

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was approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for
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Chairman



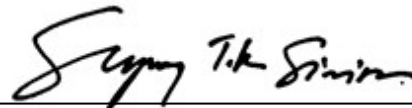
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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyse Thai-English code mixing used by Thai guest speakers on We Need To Talk Podcast Seasons 1-3. Forty episodes which have Thai or Half-Thai guest speakers were selected. The content in the ‘Been There Done That’ part of the show which approximately lasts 20-30 minutes was investigated. The framework regarding types of code-mixing proposed by Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983) were adapted into the criteria to classify types of code-mixing in the show. The researcher took two types of code-mixing process, namely Insertion and Alternation, from Muysken’s theory, and added Literal Translation as one of the classifications. In addition, the forms of the inserting elements, suggested by Suwito, were adapted to give deeper details. The findings revealed that there were 203 code-mixing instances. Insertion was found the most frequently, while only a few literal translation and alternation were found. When looking specifically at Insertion, the insertion of nouns or noun phrases was found the most, followed by the insertion of phrases and the insertion of filler words. It can be concluded from the findings that Thai artists sometimes code-mix when they have to give an interview in English, and they tend to insert Thai nouns into their English-dominant speech. It might draw from the reason that Thai words convey the message quicker and easier when both the speaker and interviewee are Thai.

Keywords: Thai-English code mixing, podcast

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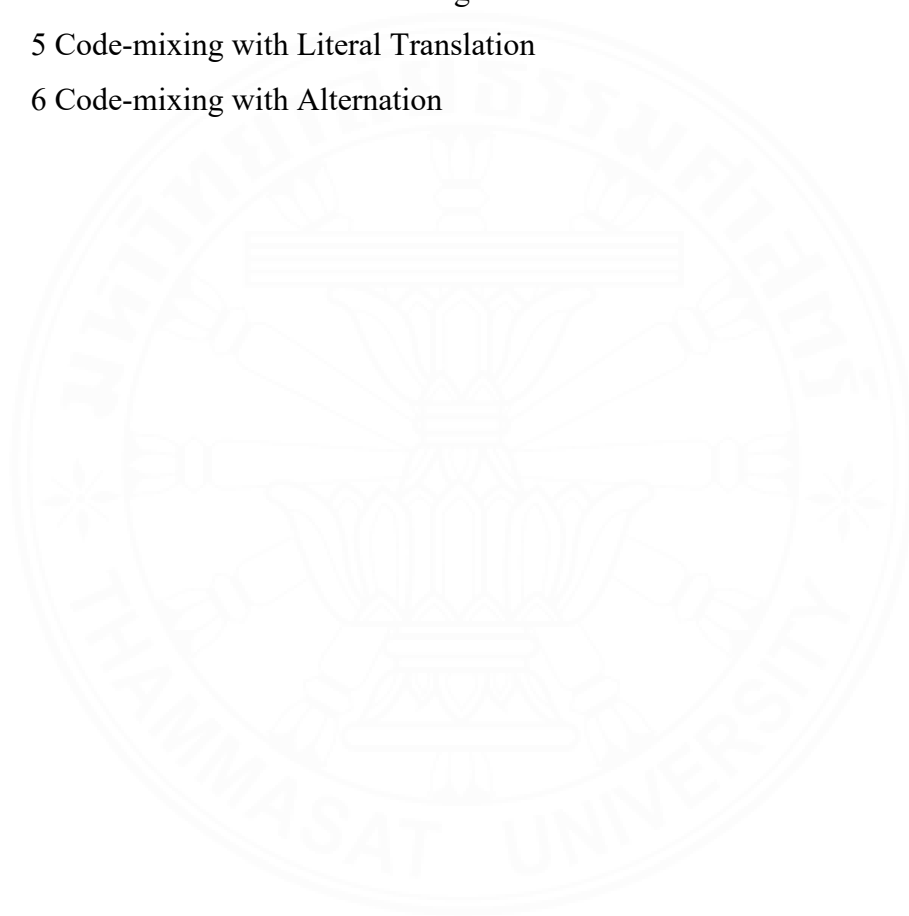
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Media is part of everyone's life. It has an enormous influence on society. Media is growing every day due to the great connectivity that exists around the world. Podcasts are one of the media forms that has become popular as the world has become more active (Brandastic, 2021). Podcasts are a catchy combination of the words "iPod" and "broadcasting". Its audio content allows the listener to multitask. Winn (2021) stated that podcasts are a digital audio file made available on the internet. The audience can explore, download to their devices, and listen to in their own time. In Thailand, the number of Podcasts has increased rapidly in the past three years. Thai people move their interest from spending time using social media and watching TV to listening to streaming media (Muangtum, 2020). The GWI 2020 survey reports that average time that Thai people spend on listening to podcasts is 56 minutes per day. The same report also shows that 44.2% of Thai internet users aged between 16 to 64 listen to podcasts.

The Standard is one of the famous Thai online news reporters that produces podcasts related to broad range of topics such as business, investment, lifestyle, and English. We Need To Talk (WNTT) is the English talk show podcast with Thai production. The show aims to give Thai listeners the English content coming from their favorite local celebrities (The Standard, 2017). The first episode was released in 2017. Nowadays, the program has released 4 seasons with 51 episodes which are available on The Standard website, Apple Podcasts, SoundCloud, Spotify, and YouTube. Savitree Suttichanond (Beau) is the show's host. Beau is a Thai singer and actress. Before joining the Thai entertainment industry, she studied in the United States for 10 years since she was 12 years old. She was invited to be the host by Phoomchai Boonsinsukh (known as Bickboon), WNTT producer and the Executive Director at The Standard. WNTT podcast invites artists and stars who speak fluent English to talk about their life experience, things they are good at, or topic they're interested in. The program is for listeners who want to listen to their favorite artists and improve their English listening skills at the same time.

The guest speakers who came to this program have different nationalities such as American, British, Thai, Thai-Australian, Thai-British, and French. They are from a variety of cultural backgrounds. The host and all the guest speakers are multilingual people. They know at least two languages which are Thai and English. Although WNTT is an English talk show podcast, guest speakers sometimes code-mixed between English and Thai when they talked with the show's host. This study is aimed at analyzing the Thai-English code-mixing phenomena in this show by identifying the code used by guest speakers and exploring its type.

1.2 Research Objectives

- 1) To identify the code-mixing used by We Need To Talk podcast guest speakers.
- 2) To analyze the type of code-mixing used by We Need To Talk podcast guest speakers.

1.3 Research Questions

This study is aimed at answering the following research questions:

- 1) What are the code-mixing used by We Need To Talk podcast guest speakers?
- 2) What are the types of code-mixing used by We Need To Talk podcast guest speakers?

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

The definition of terms are as follows:

1.4.1 Code-mixing happens when two languages are used simultaneously (Wardhaugh, 2006). Code-mixing is the change of one language to another language within the same utterance, speech, or written text. It is common in societies where two or more languages are used.

1.4.2 Podcast refers to a pre-recorded audio program broadcasting via website. Podcasts can be subscribed to and downloaded. People can listen to them on computers, laptops, mobile devices, and other portable media player (Virgillito, 2020).

1.4.3 We Need To Talk is an English talk show podcast that invites artists and stars from diverse national and cultural backgrounds who speak fluent English to talk

about their life experience, things they are good at, or things they are interested in. We Need To Talk podcast is produced by The Standard, Thai online news reporters. It is available on The Standard website, Apple Podcasts, SoundCloud, Spotify, and YouTube.

1.4.4 Guest speakers refers to the Thai artists and stars who were invited to talk and share their experience at We Need To Talk Podcast.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on code-mixing used by Thai or Half Thai guest speakers on WNTT podcast Seasons 1-3. The researcher studied 46 episodes overall which were launched during 2017-2018. Podcast data were retrieved from The Standard's YouTube channel. The study focuses on the part 'Been There Done That' where guest speakers were asked about their experiences. This part approximately lasts 20-30 minutes per episode. This study is also centered on the speeches given by the guest speakers, not the show host.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study can provide the understanding of Thai-English code mixing appearing in podcast media, particularly the insertion of Thai in the English-dominant utterances. They can reflect the specific linguistic characteristics and the language variety produced by Thai speakers on Thai media platform. The findings might also be beneficial to those who are interested in sociolinguistic and communication fields of study. The framework used to classify the types of code-mixing in this study is expected to be used as a reference for further research. Researchers could apply the framework to alternative data collection and analysis, such as dialogues from TV programs, movies, YouTube videos, or other podcast shows. Moreover, the code-mixing types founded in this study can reflect the behaviors of Thai artists in terms of their use and pattern of code-mixing.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature review is divided into two main areas. Section 2.1 focuses on code-mixing concepts including factors that influence code-mixing, types of code-mixing, and code-mixing in social media. Section 2.2 reviews the previous related studies.

2.1 Code-mixing

Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) described the meaning of code-mixing as the mixing of various linguistic units, such as words, modifiers, phrases, or sentences, from two participating grammatical systems within one sentence. The term refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Therefore, code-mixing is intra-sentential (Muysken, 2000) and usually occurs without changing topic (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). An example of code-mixing between Dutch and English mixed, is shown below.

“Wan ik komt *home from school*.”

[translation: When I come home for school]

Code-mixing has a different meaning from word borrowing. Word borrowing is the process in which one language directly takes a word from another language. The borrowed words, or loan words, are carried out with little or no change (Lohakart, 2009). Some examples of English loan words in Thai are พลาสติก (plastic), แอลกอฮอล์ (alcohol), สไตล์ (style), and ครีม (cream) (Nacaskul, 1979).

Code-mixing is also different from the term code-switching. While code-mixing occurs inside a sentence, code-switching occurs across sentences or clause boundaries. Code-switching can be defined as inter-sentential switching (Thomason, 2019). Grosjean (2013) explained code-switching as the shifting between two or more languages within one conversation, similar to the definition proposed by Hoffman in 2014 that code-switching involves the alternate use of two linguistic varieties within the same conversation.

Holmes (2013) stated that code-switching is made primarily for social reasons such as to signal membership or shared identity between interlocutors. Speakers also sometimes code-switch in some content because they find it easier to discuss in one code rather than another. For example, in the discussion about Chinese customs, the student switched from English to Chinese as follows:

Student: “People here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it's not the same. *Jià jī suí jī, jià gǒu suí gǒu*. [translation: if you’ve married a chicken, follow a chicken, and if you’ve married a dog, follow a dog]

In the past, people had negative views about code-mixing and those who code-mixed. For example, people saw code-mixing as oversight (Weinreich, 1953), as a sign of incompetence (Hamers & Blanc, 2013), or as a danger to their native language (Bhatia & Ritchie, 2004). However, there is the alternative view to see the cultural, social, and communicative validity behind code-mixing (Muysken, 2000). Sometimes code-mixing can be used as a sign of modernization, for example English code-mixing in Chinese websites. Bi (2011) found English expressions are used in Chinese media because they are fashionable and are used worldwide. In terms of Thai-English code mixing, some studies found that Thai students have a positive attitude towards it. Wirojwaranurak (2017) revealed that the students feel comfortable with mixing Thai and English. The most common reason was that it can convey messages more easily. Using code-mixing can also promote better understanding. Thai students and teachers usually mixed Thai in English speech when giving explanation in the classroom (Varatiporn, 2020).

2.1.1 Factors of Code-mixing

Hoffman (2014) suggested seven possible reasons why bilinguals code-mix. Speakers sometimes code mix in order to 1) talk about a particular topic, 2) quote the utterance spoken by someone else, 3) show empathy towards other people in certain language, 4) interject or react emotionally, 5) repeat words to give better clarification, 6) show group identity and solidarity, and 7) clarify the content of the conversation. The mixing of languages can also happen by casualness or speaker’s habit, and usually occurs in informal situation (Nababan, 2014). Other factors that can cause code-mixing are speaker’s background, participants, function and purpose, limited used of codes,

use of more popular term or language attitudes, and sense of humor (Suandi, 2014). Grosjean (2013) stated that some bilinguals might mix two languages when they cannot find the appropriate words or expressions for some situations. Kongkerd (2015) explained that Thai words or idioms are inserted in the English conversation to express the exact meaning, for example

A: How about your boyfriend?

B: No one now ... I am on คานทอง haha.

The inserted word is the Thai idiom which refers to being an old single lady. In Thai context, “คานทอง” can be used as a funny term. The speaker chose to use this idiom to present the clear meaning and express humor.

2.1.2 Types of Code-mixing

Theories regarding the types of code-mixing were defined and categorized differently by different scholars. In the present study, the research adapted the framework from Muysken (2000), and Suwito (1983) to inform the analysis of code-mixing.

Muysken (2000) explained the process of code-mixing into two main concepts which are insertion and alternation. First of all, insertion is defined as the insertion of foreign lexical elements into a given sentence structure including noun insertion, verb insertion, noun phrase insertion, or determiner phrase insertion. The example of insertion is “Yo anduve *in a state of shock* por dos días” where English phrase ‘in a state of shock’ was inserted in Spanish sentence, or the overall Spanish structure. Alternation, on the other hand, is the mixing which two different languages are presented in the clause and remain relatively separate. For example, “*ándale pues, and do come again*” is the clause that contains two languages, namely English and Spanish. The Spanish sentence in first segment means ‘That’s all right then’. It seems like halfway through the sentence, Spanish language was replaced by English language.

Suwito (1983) divided code-mixing by the language inserted. There are two types: inner code-mixing and outer code-mixing. Inner code-mixing is the insertion of native/local language element or its variation. For example, the speaker uses both Minangkabau, the dialect of South Sumatra, and Standard Indonesian in one sentence.

On the other hand, outer code-mixing refers to the insertion of foreign language element or its variation. For example, speaker inserts English in the Indonesian-dominant sentence. Suwito also described the inserting elements by its linguistic form, namely inserting elements in the form of words (including noun, verb, and adjective), inserting elements in the form of phrases, and inserting element in the form of clauses.

Similar to Suwito (1983), Suandi (2014) defined code-mixing using the language that is inserted in sentence. The types categorized by Suandi include inner code-mixing (insertion of native language) and outer code-mixing (insertion of foreign language). However, he added the third type, the hybrid code-mixing, which refers to the code-mixing that have absorbed both native language (regional language) and foreign language in a sentence. For example, hybrid code-mixing can be a combination of three languages. Indonesian is the dominant, and speaker also adds elements of Javanese and English in sentence.

2.1.3 Code-mixing in Social Media

In social media, non-English speakers do not always use one code. The revolution of social media has added a new dimension to language evolution, such as the mixing of languages and cultures. Some bilinguals engage code-mixing in their social media use and view it as a time-saving strategy when it comes to expressing feeling or opinions (Gad, 2019). Code-mixing is more prominent in social media than in formal texts (Das & Gamback, 2013). For Thai users, the insertion of Thai words in English-based sentences can be commonly found on their social media platforms such as LINE chat, Facebook conversations, and Instagram captions. (Kongkerd, 2015; Na Nakornpanom, 2015; Sulong, 2018).

2.2 Previous Related Studies

In terms of previous related studies, there are a variety of language pairs, social setting, and speaker types. The studies on code-mixing of English with other languages such as Indonesian, Indian, Cantonese, and Thai were reviewed in this section.

Silaban (2020) analyzed code-mixing and the factors that influenced the use of code-mixing in the talk show program, 'Indonesia Lawyers Club'. The findings found that the dominant kind of code-mixing used by lawyers and speakers from the show

was Outer Code-mixing which is the insertion of foreign language element. The foreign elements inserted in the Indonesian-based conversations on the show were English. The researcher concluded that speakers' background such as their high level of education can be the factor that influenced them to code-mix English into Indonesian utterances.

Salsabila et al. (2021) investigated the forms of code-mixing in 'Nihongo Mantappu' YouTube content by Indonesian YouTuber, Jerome Polin. The study was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. English and Japanese are two foreign languages that occurred in the conversations. The code-mixing data were categorized in the form of verb, noun, adjective, phrase, and clauses. Function and purpose were the main factors that influenced YouTuber's word choice.

Sutrisno and Ariesta (2019) analyzed Indonesian-English code mixing used by influencers on Instagram. Two Indonesian influencers were selected based on their content and how active they used code-mixing. Sixty instances of code-mixing were found from influencers' posts. Questions about the reasons behind their use of code-mixing were also sent to the two influencers via Instagram direct message and email. The result shows two reasons. First is that the influencers want to encourage their Indonesian? followers to practice and use English in communications through social media. Second is the influencers' own habit of using English and mixing it with Indonesian. Another reason is that international brands who sponsor the influencers often ask them to post in mixed languages as it is more interesting than posting in Indonesian alone.

Liasari (2015) studied code-mixing used in the articles on a section called Spotlite Rubrics in Cita Cinta Magazine, the Indonesian magazine dedicated to single women age of 20-30 years old. The researcher used a qualitative method and collected the data by reading and selecting the sentences that consisted of Indonesian-English code mixing. There were five forms of code-mixing found in the selected articles: the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of idioms, the insertion of reduplication, and the insertion of hybrid. The most dominant form was the insertion of English noun word. However, there was no insertion of clause in the findings of this study.

Code-mixing is common on social media content posted in Indian languages by Indian users (Bali et al., 2014). Barman, Das, Wagner and Foster (2014) studied

Bengali-English-Hindi code mixing on Facebook. To collect the data, a Facebook group and 11 users within that group were selected to obtain publicly available posts and comments. The results showed that English inclusions are more prominent than Hindi or Bengali. Regarding code mixing types, inter-sentimental and intra-sentimental code mixing are more prominent than word-level code mixing.

Hoo (2007) studied the Cantonese-English code-mixing in speech. 52 Hong Kong tertiary students were asked to record their natural conversation for two days followed by the focus group interviews. The recorded materials show 1,794 English lexical insertions in Cantonese speeches, such as *Ni hó childish*. The interview results regarding the choice of using code-mixing showed that students tended to avoid using English mixed in Cantonese speech with the interlocutors who had lower educational level, especially when their interlocutors were parents, relatives, or close friends. They avoided offending interlocutors who do not understand English.

Janhom (2011) investigated the patterns of English-Thai code mixing found in seven Thai health magazines. Janhom's classification framework was based on the theories from Ho (2007) and Kannaovakun (2003). The findings based on Ho's framework showed that the highest-used code-mixing pattern was the proper noun words, which had 417 occurrences (36.27%), followed by lexical words (28.29%), and phrases (25.04%). Regarding Kannaovakun's framework, the findings showed that the hybridization type was the highest with 273 occurrences (84.78%), followed by word order shift (8.07%), and truncation (3.76%). The result can possibly explain that Thai people to mix varieties of English elements with Thai context.

Jenjirawattana (2021) investigated Thai-English code mixing among Thai female celebrities on social media. The sample of celebrities was composed of Thai-English bilinguals who have over 1 million followers on their Instagram accounts. The researcher then studied the sample of celebrities' interview videos on YouTube. The finding showed that lexical words were found the most, followed by phrases and single full sentences. The results also showed the positive view toward code-mixing in Thai society. It can be considered as another aspect of a language pattern which has become more common in Thai society. There are new characteristics of language that emerged from influential people, and code-mixing has been commonly used by Thai people.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology that was adopted in this study to analyze the Thai-English code mixing used by guest speakers in English podcast. The chapter provides the description on (3.1) Materials, (3.2) Methods, (3.3) Research Instrument, (3.4) Data collection, and (3.5) Data analysis.

3.1 Materials

We Need To Talk (WNTT) Season 1-3 was the selected podcast for this study. All episodes which have Thai or Half Thai guest speakers were selected from the total of 46 episodes which were launched by The Standard, a Thai online reporter, during 2017-2018. Each episode is approximately 40-50 minute long. The content in ‘Been There Done That’ part of the show which approximately lasts 20-30 minutes was investigated for Thai-English code mixing. The content in this selected section is mainly about the guest speakers’ life experience. This study is centered on the speeches of Thai guest speakers, not the show’s host.

3.2 Methods

From overall 46 episodes of WNTT podcast seasons 1-3, there are 40 episodes that the guest speakers are Thai or half-Thai. From 40 episodes, there are 24 episodes that contain Thai-English code mixing.

This study applied a qualitative method. The data are in the form of words and sentences taken from podcast transcripts. In order to analyze the types of code-mixing on WNTT podcast, the researcher followed the three steps which are 1) Identification, 2) Classification, and 3) Description. After the code-mixing by WNTT podcast guest speakers were identified by listening to WNTT podcast videos on YouTube and taking notes, the data were classified based on the criteria type adapted from Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983). In addition, the researcher discussed with another researcher to confirm accuracy of coding. After the classification had been done, the researcher discussed the findings using description to explain the code-mixing found on the show, and type that each code fell into.

3.3 Research Instruments

The theories of the types of code-mixing by Muysken and Suwito were adapted into the criteria to classify types of code-mixing in WNTT podcast. The researcher took 2 types of code-mixing process, namely Insertion and Alternation, from Muysken's theory, and added Literal Translation as one of the classifications. In addition, the forms of the inserting elements, suggested by Suwito, was adapted to give deeper details on the linguistic elements that were inserted in each sentence. In this study, the inserted elements were classified as Noun or Noun Phrases, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Phrases, Conjunction, Preposition, and Filler Words.

3.4 Data Collection

Forty-six episodes were collected from The Standard Channel on YouTube platform. The data was collected through the process of listening to the YouTube video and making the observation of the code-mixing that occurred during the show. The researcher listened to each episode for numerous times to detect the use of code-mixing. Meanwhile, the subtitles on YouTube were downloaded and systematically stored in the researcher's computer to ensure the accuracy of the information. Furthermore, the show notes, which provide guest speaker's profile and episode translation in Thai, were used to crosscheck the data. The show notes were retrieved from The Standard website (2018). To achieve the systematic notetaking, researcher created the data sheet shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Note of Thai Code Found in Speeches from WNTT's Guest Speakers

No.	Episode	Guest speaker	Code	Meaning	Speech

3.5 Data Analysis

To define the types of code-mixing, the data collected from the podcast video were analyzed using the criteria which is adapted from code-mixing theories from

Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983). Table 2 shows the criteria used to define each code.

Table 2

Types of Thai-English Code Mixing from WNTT Podcast

	Type
1	Insertion of Noun / Noun phrase
2	Insertion of Verb
3	Insertion of Adjective
4	Insertion of Adverb
5	Insertion of Phrase
6	Insertion of Conjunction
7	Insertion of Preposition
8	Insertion of Filler Word
9	Alternation
10	Literal translation

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

This chapter presents the Thai-English code mixing found in 24 episodes from WNTT podcast season 1-3. The findings can be presented into 3 main classifications: 1) insertion, 2) alternation, and 3) literal translation. Table 3 shows the numbers of codes and the percentage of each classification.

Table 3

Classification of Thai-English Code Mixing in WNTT Podcast

Classification	Number of codes	Percentage
Insertion	189	93.10
Literal translation	10	4.93
Alternation	4	1.97
Total	203	100

Two hundred and three code-mixing instances were coded in 24 WNTT podcast episodes. Insertion was found the most frequently at 189 codes (93.10%). Only a few literal translation and alternation were found at 10 codes (4.93%) and 4 codes (1.97%), respectively. The detail of each type will be described in Section 4.1 and 4.2.

4.1 Insertion

Thai words and phrases are inserted in the English-based speeches from WNTT guest speakers. There were overall 189 insertion codes found in the 25 episodes. Each insertion code was further described by its linguistic form, including Noun or Noun Phrases, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Phrases, Conjunction, Preposition, and Filler Word. Table 4 shows the number and the percentage of each type of insertion.

Table 4*Number of Codes and Percentage of Insertion Form*

Insertion	Number of codes	Percentage
Insertion of Noun or Noun Phrase	70	37.04
Insertion of Phrase	43	22.75
Insertion of Filler Word	31	16.40
Insertion of Adjective	21	11.11
Insertion of Verb	16	8.47
Insertion of Adverb	4	2.12
Insertion of Conjunction	3	1.59
Insertion of Preposition	1	0.53
Total	189	100

From a total 189 of codes, the insertion of noun or noun phrases was found the most at 70 codes (37.04%). Some examples of nouns are ฝรั่ง (foreigner), ละคร (drama), ดารา (star), ขนม (snack), ปู (crab), and ม้า (horse). The noun ฝรั่ง and ละคร were used 9 times by 4 guest speakers, and for 7 times by 3 guest speakers, respectively. In addition, some examples for noun phrases are อาหารคลีน (clean food), and หมาพันธุ์ทาง (crossbreed dog).

To illustrate an example of the insertion of noun found in the actual data, Katreeya English, the Thai-British singer, stated that “So many people have their own ความคิดเห็น.” The noun “ความคิดเห็น”, which means “opinion” was inserted in her speech (Episode 7). As for the insertion of noun phrase, in episode 25, Bam Pitipat, Thai TV host, talked about the part of chicken that he likes to eat. He stated that “It has to be เนื้อน่องติดหนัง.” Thai noun phrase refers to the chicken drumstick with skin.

The second most used form is the insertion of phrases, which was found at 43 codes (22.75%). Some examples of phrases are ซับหน้า (use oil absorbing sheet), เกิดปีแพะ (was born in the year of the goat), and สำหรับคนจีน (for Chinese). The example of this type of insertion was in episode 23 where Gypso Ariiganta, a Thai actress, talked

about how people think of her being a vegetarian. She stated that “People keep imagining that I กินผักกินหญ้า.” The inserted phrase means “eat vegetable and eat grass”.

One of the guest speakers frequently inserted filler words, including เหมือนกับ and เหมือนกับว่า, in her speeches. Therefore, the insertion of filler words is ranked third in this classification at 31 codes (16.40%). In episode 11, Cindy Bishop, the Thai American model, stated that “You know แบบ love and support.” The word “แบบ” was inserted when she paused in the middle of her speech.

Insertion of adjective and insertion of verb were found 21 times (11.11%) and 16 times (8.47%), respectively. Some examples of adjectives used are เรียบร้อย (proper),หล่อ (handsome), ลน (panicky), and ทันสมัย (modern). Some examples of verbs are กราบ (prostrate), พิสูจน์ (prove), เรียก (call), and เสพ (consume).

The three least used insertion forms are adverbs (2.12%), conjunctions (1.59%), and prepositions (0.53%). Four adverbs used by guest speakers were ล่าสุด (lately),จริงจัง (serious), มากเลย (very much), and ไม่ใช่ (not). Three conjunctions were กับ (and), ก็ (so), and และ (and). The only preposition used was ที่ (in).

4.2 Literal Translation

Nine out of twenty-four guest speakers code-mixed Thai into English utterances with literal translation. This is when a speaker states something in English and then provide immediate Thai translation after or before that. Ten codes were found in this study. Table 5 shows the codes and how they are placed in the utterances.

Table 5*Code-mixing with Literal Translation*

Code	Code-mixing in the utterance
ได้กันทั่ว	First thing that comes out is free sex , ได้กันทั่ว.
ภาษาแม่	It's my mother tongue , ภาษาแม่.
ปิดเทอม	During summer vacation , ปิดเทอม, I would be at home.
ไปกองถ่าย	ไปกองถ่าย, going to the set , I got there on time.
ยังคัดฟันอยู่	I was still wearing braces , ยังคัดฟันอยู่.
ประกวด	There are a lot of platforms like reality shows , ประกวด.
สิบสาม	I could earn the minimum wage paying tax, สิบสาม dollar, thirteen dollars , per hour.
วัดไทย	Before that, they just perform in the วัดไทย, Thai temple .
นิเทศ	My sister got into Communication Arts , นิเทศ.
นั่งหน้าจอทีวี	I would sit in front of the TV , นั่งหน้าจอทีวี, and I would try to understand what those native speakers were saying.

4.3 Alternation

Four alternations were used by three guest speakers of the show. Both Thai and English sentences were presented in the clause. Table 6 shows the codes and how they are presented in the utterances.

Table 6*Code-mixing with Alternation*

Code	Code-mixing in the utterance
ใครยกมือคือแอดนะจ๊ะห้องเรียนไทย	ใครยกมือคือแอดนะจ๊ะห้องเรียนไทย, so Vipa has to act สำรวม.
ถ้าไม่ได้ทำให้คนอื่นเดือนร้อน	ถ้าไม่ได้ทำให้คนอื่นเดือนร้อน, be yourself.
ถ้าเกิดเราสองคนมานั่งเรียงกัน	ถ้าเกิดเราสองคนมานั่งเรียงกัน, we don't look the same at all.
แต่เราทำไม่ได้	It sounds so good, แต่เราทำไม่ได้.

For the first code, the Thai sentence in first segment means “The student who raises his/her arm in Thai classroom would be viewed as being pretentious”. For the

second code, the Thai sentence in first segment means “If you’re not bothering anyone”
For the third code, the Thai sentence in first segment means “If you put us together”.
Lastly, for the fourth code, the Thai sentence in second segment means “But I cannot do it”.



CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

An analysis of Thai-English code mixing used by guest speakers on We Need To Talk podcast aimed to identify and classify code-mixing employed in the podcast. In this chapter, the discussion, conclusion, limitations along with recommendation for further studies are presented.

5.1 Discussion

The findings of Thai-English code mixing on WNTT podcast can be presented into three classifications including insertion, alternation, and literal translation. This classification is different from Muysken's (2000) study, which classified code-mixing into only two main concepts, insertion and alternation. The present study, however, added Literal translation as the third concept of code-mixing because it was found quite frequently in the data. Literal translation in this study refers to when guest speakers took existing code in one language and translated it word-for-word, or sentence by sentence, into another language. This concept is also found in the study from Poudel (2019) that examined code-mixing in English newspapers in Nepal. The researcher expected that some Nepali expressions were literally translated into English because those expressions are popular in Nepali community.

In this study, researcher presented insertion code-mixing using its linguistic form, similar to the study by Salsabila et al. (2021), which examined code-mixing used in Jerome Polin's Youtube content in the form of noun, verb, adjective, and phrase. However, in this study, the researcher found the other four linguistic forms that the speakers inserted in their speeches, including adverb, conjunction, preposition, and filler word. Filler words were found in this study because some speakers used Thai filler words, เหมือน or เหมือนกับว่า, during speech to fill silence. Regarding the frequency, verb form was found the most frequently in Salsabila's study, whereas noun forms were found the most in this study.

Overall, the result shows that Insertion is the most frequently used type of code-mixing at high percentage of 93.10%. The previous studies also reported similar

findings (Aziz et al., 2019; Deuchar, 2005; Syafaat & Setiawun, 2019; Yuliana et al., 2015) that insertion is the dominant pattern. It can be assumed that Thai artists sometimes code-mix when they have to give the interview in English, and they tend to insert Thai nouns into their English-dominant speech. It might draw from the reason that Thai words convey the message quicker and easier when both the speaker and interviewee are Thai. This is in line with Kongkerd (2015) who discussed that Thai speakers mix Thai into their English conversations to present the clearer meaning in Thai.

Literal translation, as appeared as the second ranking in this study, can be used to give a better clarification. Thai artists might speak Thai, followed by English with the same meaning, or might start with English, followed by its meaning in Thai.

Alternation is rarely found in this study. Other previous studies reported the similar findings (Mulyajati, 2018; Syafaat & Setiawun, 2019). However, Meigasuri et al. (2020) and Kusumawati & Putri (2021) found that the occurrence of insertion and the occurrence of alternation are close. Some factors contributed to the use of code-mixing were the speaker's lack of English vocabulary and the interlocutors.

5.2 Implication and Conclusion

This study was conducted in order to identify Thai-English code mixing used by We Need To Talk podcast guest speakers, and analyse its type and characteristic. We Need To Talk season1-3 as an English talk-show podcast for Thai listeners was examined to find the codes. Two hundred and three codes were found in 24 episodes. The codes were then classified based on the type criteria adapted from Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983) and the researcher also added one category from the emerging data. Insertion was the most common type, followed by literal translation and alternation. Moreover, the Insertion of Noun or Noun phrase was the most dominant form comparing to other linguistic forms.

These findings reflect the pattern of code-mixing used among Thai speakers in the context of mass media. Thai or Half-Thai seems to insert Thai elements when they give speech in English. The discussion of the findings revealed some similarities and differences comparing to the previous studies. This classification of code-mixing into insertion, literal translation, and alternation can be modified or used as a reference in

further research. Moreover, researchers could specify insertion by the linguistic forms like Noun or Noun Phrases, Verb, Adjectives, Adverbs, Phrases, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Filler Words, to better reflect the linguistic characteristics of Thai.

5.3 Limitation and Future Research

An analysis of Thai-English code mixing used by guest speakers on We Need To Talk podcast was based on only one English podcast shows, which could be restricted and cannot be generalized to other podcasts or other digital media. Another limitation was that this study could not clarify the factor or the reason behind the use of code-mixing by each guest speaker because the researcher was not able to access or ask permission to interview the celebrity guest speakers. Moreover, the show was produced and released in 2017 and 2018.

Despite some limitations, We Need To Talk podcast season 4, which was broadcasted in 2021, is suggested for future research, in which the data is more up to date. Research in the areas of factors contributing to code-mixing and attitude towards code-mixing in other media, such as other podcast shows, TV shows, movies, TV series, and YouTube videos, are also recommended to provide more in-depth understandings of why people code-mix and what effects it gives to the listeners.

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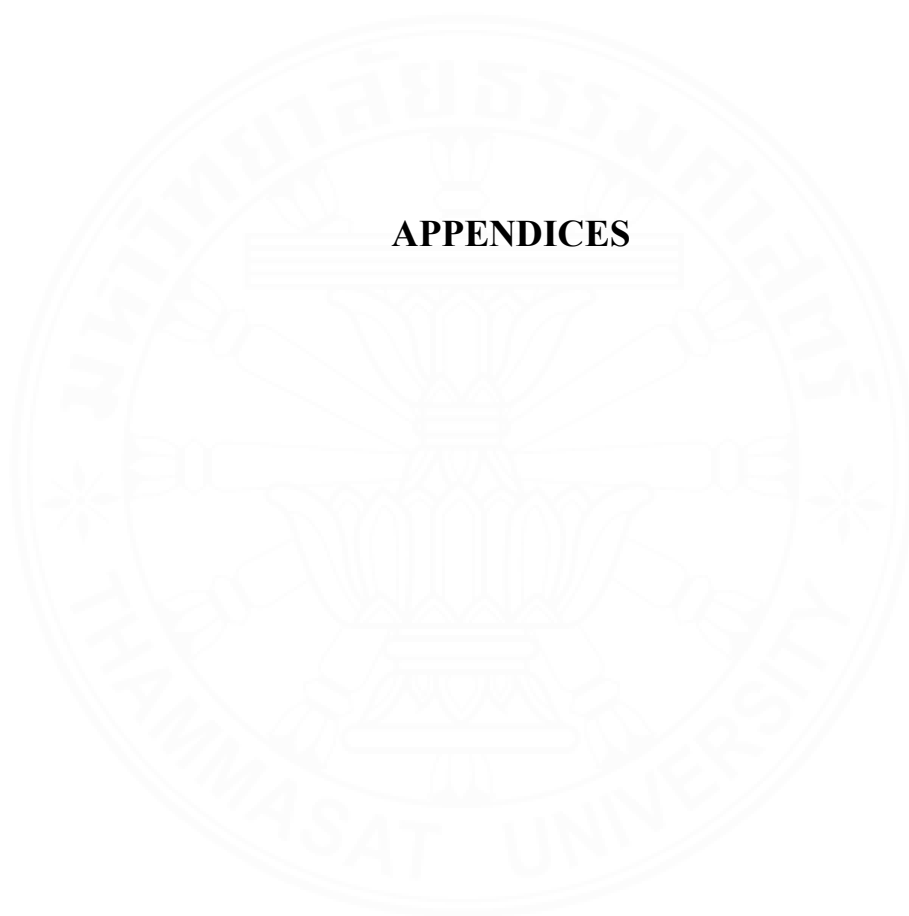
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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

CODES FOUND IN SPEECHES FROM WNTT'S GUEST SPEAKERS

No.	EP.	Guest speaker	Code	Meaning	Speech	Type
1	1	Nat Sakdatorn	ผู้ใหญ่	Influential people in the industry	I'm very bad at keeping in touch with people and keeping contact with all the ผู้ใหญ่.	1
2	2	Bon Jakobsen	น่าตบมาก	So annoying that someone wants to slap him/her.	Would you have shared if she was nice and kind? No, but because she was น่าตบมาก.	5
3	2	Bon Jakobsen	แวด	Pretentious	She can do everything, but she cannot act like she can, otherwise her friends would call her แวด.	3
4	2	Bon Jakobsen	ใครยกมือคือแวดนะ จะห้องเรียนไทย	In Thai classroom, the student who raises his/her arm would be viewed as being pretentious.	ใครยกมือคือแวดนะจะห้องเรียนไทย, so Vipa has to act สำรวม.	9
5	2	Bon Jakobsen	สำรวม	Polite, well-behaved	ใครยกมือคือแวดนะจะห้องเรียนไทย, so Vipa has to act สำรวม.	3
6	2	Bon Jakobsen	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	I've always been approached by ฝรั่ง.	1
7	2	Bon Jakobsen	กับ	And	My first program was a morning talk show with May Fuangarom กับ Nan Piyada.	6
8	2	Bon Jakobsen	กตัญญู	Having gratitude	He is very กตัญญู.	3
9	2	Bon Jakobsen	เรียบร้อย	Proper, well-behaved	Surprisingly, Norwegian women and Norwegian little girls were way more เรียบร้อย than Thai.	3
10	2	Bon Jakobsen	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	When we think of ฝรั่ง, we think of freedom.	1
11	2	Bon Jakobsen	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	When we talk about ฝรั่ง, first thing that comes out is free sex, ได้กันทั่ว.	1
12	2	Bon Jakobsen	ได้กันทั่ว	Free sex	When we talk about ฝรั่ง, first thing that comes out is free sex, ได้กันทั่ว.	10
13	2	Bon Jakobsen	เสพ	Consume	I love creating things, but I don't เสพ them.	2

14	2	Bon Jakobsen	เสพ	Consume, watch, listen	I produce everything, but I don't เสพ it.	2
15	2	Bon Jakobsen	ก็	So	Who wants it ก็ take it, cause my work is all free.	6
16	2	Bon Jakobsen	เสพ	Consume, watch, listen	You can tell your friend that you're one of the first people who เสพ podcast.	2
17	2	Bon Jakobsen	เสพ	Consume, watch, listen	เสพ us first, and feel cool about it.	2
18	2	Bon Jakobsen	คือ	Is	Ann Mitchai คือ international star.	2
19	2	Bon Jakobsen	พระเอก	Leading actor/man	We only know one dimension of Tik that he is พระเอก.	1
20	2	Bon Jakobsen	หล่อ	Handsome	He is หล่อ.	3
21	2	Bon Jakobsen	หล่อ	Handsome	I found him interested, not just because he is หล่อ.	3
22	2	Bon Jakobsen	พระเอก	Leading actor/man	He is the number-one พระเอก in Thailand.	1
23	2	Bon Jakobsen	พระเอกเทวดา	Leading actor/man who is very picky.	He is not พระเอกเทวดา.	1
24	4	Hugo Chakrabongse	ภาษาแม่	Mother tongue	It's my mother tongue, ภาษาแม่.	10
25	5	Noi Pru	ลูกครึ่ง	Half-caste	Sometimes ลูกครึ่ง look Latino.	1
26	5	Noi Pru	พูดตรงๆ	Talk straight	For us Thai people, sometimes they don't like to พูดตรงๆ	5
27	5	Noi Pru	ดารา	Actor/ star	I'm not so famous to be a presenter of so many products like other ดารา.	1
28	5	Noi Pru	เขิน	Shy	She feels เขิน to show love.	3
29	5	Noi Pru	สักยันต์	Thai tattoo	We also have a tattoo สักยันต์ room.	1
30	5	Noi Pru	ขยัน	Diligent/ hard-working	I'm just ขยัน.	3
31	5	Noi Pru	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	It's a good feeling you see that even for ฝรั่ง.	1
32	5	Noi Pru	กราบ	Prostrate	I feel bad for that DJ who made the guy กราบ.	2
33	6	Sueching Jitsupa	ปิดเทอม	Summer vacation	During summer vacation, ปิดเทอม, I would be at home.	10
34	7	Katreeya English	ไปกองถ่าย	Going to the set	ไปกองถ่าย, going to the set, I got there on time.	10
35	7	Katreeya English	ซอย	Alley	You don't know what's going to come out from the ซอย.	1

36	7	Katreeya English	ແຫຍງໆ	Scared	The only thing that is making me feel ແຫຍງໆ is I don't want to break the rib that is fractured.	3
37	7	Katreeya English	ละคร	Drama	If I go to shoot my ละคร, I will put my script, my cloth, and my shoes in it.	1
38	7	Katreeya English	ยังดัดฟันอยู่	Still wear braces	I was still wearing braces, ยังดัดฟันอยู่.	10
39	7	Katreeya English	ของพี่เจ	Of P'Jay	I was an extra for a music video ของพี่เจ.	5
40	7	Katreeya English	เสี้ยววินาที	A split second	It's just เสี้ยววินาที.	1
41	7	Katreeya English	เสื้อผ้านี้	This cloth	We want this เสื้อผ้านี้.	1
42	7	Katreeya English	ท้าทาย	Challenging	Something that is ท้าทาย.	3
43	7	Katreeya English	อยู่อนุบาล	In kindergarten	I was อยู่อนุบาล.	5
44	7	Katreeya English	ละคร	Drama	We saw you doing your ละคร.	1
45	7	Katreeya English	แก้ปัญหาเฉพาะหน้า	Solve unexpected problem	I cannot แก้ปัญหาเฉพาะหน้า.	5
46	7	Katreeya English	ละคร	Drama	I'm not the character that I'm playing in a ละคร.	1
47	7	Katreeya English	อยู่นิ่งๆ	Stay still	I just want to นิ่งๆ.	5
48	7	Katreeya English	ต้อง	silly	Nobody gets to see ต้อง side of me.	3
49	7	Katreeya English	หน้าดูมาก	Have an unfriendly face	You หน้าดูมาก.	5
50	7	Katreeya English	นางงาม	Beauty pageant	I'm not a นางงาม or anything like that.	1
51	7	Katreeya English	ซับหน้า	Use oil absorbing sheet	I went backstage, ซับหน้า, whatever.	5
52	7	Katreeya English	ขอโทษแทนคนที่ทำให้เข้าใจผิดละกัน	Apologize for that person who have made this misunderstanding	I'm ขอโทษแทนคนที่ทำให้เข้าใจผิดละกัน.	5
53	7	Katreeya English	ความคิดเห็น	Opinion	So many people have their own ความคิดเห็น.	1
54	7	Katreeya English	พิสูจน์	Prove	You have to พิสูจน์ with yourself.	2
55	7	Katreeya English	ถ้าไม่ได้ทำให้คนอื่นเดือดร้อน	If you're not bothering anyone	ถ้าไม่ได้ทำให้คนอื่นเดือดร้อน, be yourself.	9
56	8	DJ Fiet	เหมือนร้านโชวห่วย	Like small/local grocery	It's sound like เหมือนร้านโชวห่วย.	5

57	8	DJ Fiet	เหมือน	Like	I have a craving like เหมือน trying new food.	8
58	9	Farsai Paweensuda	พาน	Tray, right?	I was on the พานไหม้คะ ?	5
59	10	Philip Thinroj	หรือก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือ	Or boat noodles	You can find Padthai หรือก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือ.	5
60	10	Philip Thinroj	โจ๊กหรือข้าวต้ม	Congee or boiled rice	I really like โจ๊กหรือข้าวต้ม.	5
61	11	Cindy Bishop	ละคร	Drama	That was my first ละคร.	1
62	11	Cindy Bishop	ละคร	Drama	It was not really ละคร	1
63	11	Cindy Bishop	ยังไม่เท่าของจริง	Not up to the reality	The stuff that you see is like ยังไม่เท่าของจริง.	5
64	11	Cindy Bishop	แบบ	Like	You know แบบ love and support.	8
65	11	Cindy Bishop	หัวเรือ	The main person	For me, I'm pretty much หัวเรือ of the show.	1
66	11	Cindy Bishop	อัดเสียงใน	Record on	I type in English, but then I read it and อัดเสียงใน iPhone.	5
67	11	Cindy Bishop	หงุดหงิด	Frustrated	You were like in the หงุดหงิด stage.	3
68	11	Cindy Bishop	ผู้ก่อตั้ง	Founder	My parents were very good friends with Father Ray Brannon who was the ผู้ก่อตั้ง.	1
69	11	Cindy Bishop	ทำบุญ	Making merit	The Buddhist of ทำบุญ is also going to temple.	1
70	11	Cindy Bishop	ทำทาน	Do charity/ donate	I would prefer to ทำทาน.	2
71	12	Ton Tanasit	ภาคเหนือ	North region	They would audition in like ภาคเหนือ or อีสาน before they came to Bangkok.	1
72	12	Ton Tanasit	อีสาน	Northeast region	They would audition in like ภาคเหนือ or อีสาน before they came to Bangkok.	1
73	12	Ton Tanasit	หมอลำ	Traditional Thai northeastern music	They gave me หมอลำ.	1
74	12	Ton Tanasit	หมอลำ	Traditional Thai northeastern music	For those of you who don't understand, หมอลำ is like traditional northeastern local music.	1
75	12	Ton Tanasit	เตรียมเอาไว้	Already prepared	It has to come from the feeling, not like เตรียมเอาไว้.	5
76	12	Ton Tanasit	ประกวด	Contest	There are a lot of platforms like reality shows, ประกวด.	10

77	12	Ton Tanasit	ดารา	Star	Once you become ดารา or นักร้อง or whatever that you've always wanted to be, have discipline.	1
78	12	Ton Tanasit	นักร้อง	Singer	Once you become ดารา or นักร้อง or whatever that you've always wanted to be, have discipline.	1
79	12	Ton Tanasit	เพลงพระราชนิพนธ์	Royal music composition	Sometimes I have to sing stuff that I have no idea before, for example เพลงพระราชนิพนธ์.	1
80	12	Ton Tanasit	ล่าสุด	Lately	ล่าสุด, I had to do a song in Malaysian.	4
81	12	Ton Tanasit	ก็เป็นเด็กไทย	Be Thai kid	I ก็เป็นเด็กไทย.	5
82	12	Ton Tanasit	เหมือนเป็นตัวอะไรไม่รู้แปลกมาก	Like I was something that was very weird	Whenever I walked, people would stare at me like เหมือนเป็นตัวอะไรไม่รู้แปลกมาก.	5
83	12	Ton Tanasit	ที่	in	I ski ที่ America และ ski in Japan.	7
84	12	Ton Tanasit	และ	and	I ski ที่ America และ ski in Japan.	6
85	12	Ton Tanasit	ต้องแบบดุ	must be fierce/ furious	He ต้องแบบดุ.	5
86	13	Kirin Simon Young	ผู้ดี	High-class person	I wouldn't class myself as a ผู้ดี at all.	1
87	13	Kirin Simon Young	จริงจัง	Serious	When I go จริงจัง, it's scary.	4
88	14	Lisa MasterChef	ช่อง 7	Channel 7	We gotta take you to ช่อง7.	1
89	14	Lisa MasterChef	หมาพันธุ์ทาง	Crossbreed dog	I'm like a หมาพันธุ์ทาง.	1
90	14	Lisa MasterChef	นางร้าย	Bad person	She is not being the นางร้าย.	1
91	14	Lisa MasterChef	1 ล้านบาท	1 million baht	You can't all have 1 ล้านบาท.	1
92	14	Lisa MasterChef	ปลาร้า	Fermented fish	I can eat ปลาร้า.	1
93	14	Lisa MasterChef	ลน	Panicky	I'm very ลน.	3
94	14	Lisa MasterChef	รถเข็น	Food cart	It's a รถเข็น.	1
95	14	Lisa MasterChef	ปู	Crab	I made her put ปู in my Som Tam.	1
96	14	Lisa MasterChef	ก็ได้เนะ	Is ok	I will pay for food, but free ก็ได้เนะ.	5
97	14	Lisa MasterChef	ข้างทาง	Side street	It could be like the ข้างทาง.	1

98	14	Lisa MasterChef	น้ำพริก	Chili paste	They give you extra น้ำพริก for free and vegetable for free.	1
99	15	Coach Fasai	อาหารคลีน	Clean food	I was probably one of the first อาหารคลีน business owners.	1
100	15	Coach Fasai	ปมด้อย	Inferiority complex	That has always been a ปมด้อย for me.	1
101	15	Coach Fasai	ไร้สาระ	Nonsense	This is so ไร้สาระ.	3
102	15	Coach Fasai	ขนม	Snack	I would go buy ขนม at Macro.	1
103	15	Coach Fasai	วุฒิการศึกษา	Academic degree, educational degree	Because of the limitation of วุฒิการศึกษา, I could not enter Thai uni.	1
104	15	Coach Fasai	สองแสนบาท	Two hundred thousand baht	I'll give you 2 แสนบาท at least to buy ticket and stuff.	1
105	15	Coach Fasai	สิบสาม	Thirteen	I could earn the minimum wage paying tax, สิบสาม dollar, thirteen dollars, per hour.	10
106	15	Coach Fasai	แบกหน้า	Be shameless	If you not แบกหน้า and ask people to sell stuff, you're not gonna sell anything.	3
107	15	Coach Fasai	เลี้ยงแกะ	be a shepherd	In New Zealand, people say you only เลี้ยงแกะ.	5
108	16	Danny Pichapat	สังคม	Sociology	I also like สังคม.	1
109	18	Nop Ponchamni	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	So many ฝรั่ง learn how to do Thai boxing.	1
110	18	Nop Ponchamni	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	So many ฝรั่ง come to Thai restaurant.	1
111	18	Nop Ponchamni	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	All the ฝรั่ง will take picture with them.	1
112	18	Nop Ponchamni	วัดไทย	Thai temple	Before that, they just perform in the วัดไทย, Thai temple.	10
113	18	Nop Ponchamni	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	Over here, they are all ฝรั่ง and our friends.	1
114	18	Nop Ponchamni	ที่เพิ่งพทำ	That I did.	They spent time with me for one and a half year to build the new sounds of a half big band jazz pop ที่เพิ่งพทำ.	5
115	18	Nop Ponchamni	ข้าวผัด	Fried rice	People are gonna love this ข้าวผัด in a different way.	1
116	23	Gypso Ariigantha	มากเกินไป	Very much	You're welcome มากเกินไป.	4
117	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับสนิทกับ เพื่อนๆมากกว่า	Was closer to her friends	She เหมือนกับสนิทกับเพื่อนๆมากกว่า.	5
118	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	like	I really tried to เหมือนกับว่า get close to her.	8

119	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับมาเป็นแพ็ค	Come together	It sounds like เหมือนกับมาเป็นแพ็ค.	5
120	23	Gypso Ariigantha	ถ้าเกิดเอาพวกเราสองคนมานั่งเรียงกัน	If you put us together	ถ้าเกิดเอาพวกเราสองคนมานั่งเรียงกัน, we don't look the same at all.	9
121	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	If I have to go and like เหมือนกับ run a lot, it's really not for me.	8
122	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	Probably very timid and เหมือนกับว่า very like sweet	8
123	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	Every time I get to the new place, I just try to like เหมือนกับว่า stay out of trouble.	8
124	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เรียบร้อย	Proper, well-behaved	Probably I was like เรียบร้อย.	3
125	23	Gypso Ariigantha	กล้าแสดงออก	Expressive	How do you say กล้าแสดงออก in ภาษาอังกฤษ?	3
126	23	Gypso Ariigantha	ภาษาอังกฤษ	English	How do you say กล้าแสดงออก in ภาษาอังกฤษ?	1
127	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	People เหมือนกับ actually viewed me as a person who like worked in the entertainment business.	8
128	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เริ่มใหม่	Start new	I got to a new place, so เริ่มใหม่.	5
129	23	Gypso Ariigantha	นิเทศ	Communication Arts	My sister got into Communication Arts, นิเทศ.	10
130	23	Gypso Ariigantha	แบบว่า	Like	If something ever happens to like entertainment แบบว่า industry, my parents would have another child who is in another field.	8
131	23	Gypso Ariigantha	คำตอบจนมุม	Desperate answers	I just came up with the couple of คำตอบจนมุม.	1
132	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	There were stores that เหมือน take photo for you.	8
133	23	Gypso Ariigantha	แบบ	Like	I didn't really แบบ understand what was going on in my head	8
134	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนขาประจำ	Like steady customer	My sister was เหมือนขาประจำ so she went to this one place and เหมือนกับว่า talent scout saw her there and then เหมือนกับว่า invited her to go for the casting.	5
135	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	My sister was เหมือนขาประจำ so she went to this one place and เหมือนกับว่า talent scout saw her there and then เหมือนกับว่า invited her to go for the casting.	8

136	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	My sister was เหมือนเขาประจำ so she went to this one place and เหมือนกับว่า talent scout saw her there and then เหมือนกับว่า invited her to go for a casting.	8
137	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	We went with her to be there for her and then เหมือนกับว่า the scout saw me.	8
138	23	Gypso Ariigantha	ภาระ	Burden	I didn't want to be ภาระ.	1
139	23	Gypso Ariigantha	มันต้องเป็น	Have to be	I think it มันต้องเป็น combination	5
140	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	I have to give all the credit to เหมือนกับว่า P'Yod.	8
141	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	A lot of people like เหมือนกับว่า get tattoos for like คำเรียกว่า fashionable reasons like เหมือนกับ artistic reasons.	8
142	23	Gypso Ariigantha	คำเรียกว่า	They call	A lot of people like เหมือนกับว่า get tattoos for like คำเรียกว่า fashionable reasons like เหมือนกับ artistic reasons.	8
143	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	A lot of people like เหมือนกับว่า get tattoos for like คำเรียกว่า fashionable reasons like เหมือนกับ artistic reasons.	8
144	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	I was going through stressful period of my life, then เหมือนกับ I wanted note I can write to myself.	8
145	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	I just look at these words and just เหมือนกับว่า realize that these are the only two functions.	8
146	23	Gypso Ariigantha	แต่เราทำไม่ได้	But I can't do it	It sounds so good, แต่เราทำไม่ได้.	9
147	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	Being a vegan was like เหมือนกับว่า another step.	8
148	23	Gypso Ariigantha	รู้สึกสงสัย	Feeling curious	I was รู้สึกสงสัย.	5
149	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	It didn't have much to with like เหมือนกับว่า ethical aspect of it.	8
150	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่ามันเป็น	Like it is a	This is like เหมือนกับว่ามันเป็น starting point.	5
151	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	I want to start เหมือนกับว่า experimenting with food first.	8
152	23	Gypso Ariigantha	กินผักกินหญ้า	Eat vegetable and eat grass	People keep imagining that I กินผักกินหญ้า.	5

153	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	If people really เหมือนกับว่า look into it, and see what vegan eat, they will see that เหมือนกับ we don't really suffer from it.	8
154	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	If people really เหมือนกับว่า look into it, and see what vegan eat, they will see that เหมือนกับ we don't really suffer from it.	8
155	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	Just เหมือนกับว่า find your own reason and just make it fun	8
156	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับ	Like	A bunch of love stories like เหมือนกับ tie into one series.	8
157	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	She's like the kind of girl who's like really เหมือนกับว่า a modern working woman who's like really anti เหมือนกับว่า all kinds of เหมือนกับว่า social pressures.	8
158	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	She's like the kind of girl who's like really เหมือนกับว่า a modern working woman who's like really anti เหมือนกับว่า all kinds of เหมือนกับว่า social pressures.	8
159	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	She's like the kind of girl who's like really เหมือนกับว่า a modern working woman who's like really anti เหมือนกับว่า all kinds of เหมือนกับว่า social pressures.	8
160	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	She tries really really hard to เหมือนกับว่า protect the standpoint.	8
161	23	Gypso Ariigantha	เหมือนกับว่า	Like	It just depends on เหมือนกับว่า how your life goes.	8
162	25	Bam Pitipat	เนียน่องติดหนัง	Chicken drumstick with skin	It has to be เนียน่องติดหนัง.	1
163	25	Bam Pitipat	เกิดปีม้า	Was born in the year of the horse.	She เกิดปีม้า.	5
164	25	Bam Pitipat	เกิดปีแพะ	Was born in the year of the goat.	I เกิดปีแพะ.	5
165	25	Bam Pitipat	ม้า	Horse	ม้า and แพะ get along well.	1
166	25	Bam Pitipat	แพะ	Goat	ม้า and แพะ get along well.	1
167	25	Bam Pitipat	กบในกะลา	Someone lives in a bubble	You were the กบในกะลา.	5
168	25	Bam Pitipat	ปม	Issue	That's not my ปม.	1

169	25	Bam Pitipat	ผู้บริหาร	Executives	The other day I had to be on stage for Tourism Authority of Thailand with tons of ผู้บริหาร.	1
170	25	Bam Pitipat	ทันสมัย	Modern	They were very ทันสมัย.	3
171	31	Peachii StephenOppa	สนอง	Fulfill	It's based on my own kind of like สมอง need.	2
172	31	Peachii StephenOppa	เกี่ยวกับประเทศอังกฤษ	England related	I wanna have some concepts about like เกี่ยวกับประเทศอังกฤษ.	5
173	31	Peachii StephenOppa	เก็บกด	Suppress	It was fun, I think, probable like เก็บกด from the first four years when I did undergrad in Thailand.	2
174	31	Peachii StephenOppa	ฝรั่ง	Foreigners/ westerners	He's a nice ฝรั่ง.	1
175	31	Peachii StephenOppa	เด๋อๆหน่อย	Quite quirky/socially awkward	He's quite เด๋อๆหน่อย.	5
176	31	Peachii StephenOppa	สำหรับคนจีน	For Chinese	It's like Line สำหรับคนจีน.	5
177	31	Peachii StephenOppa	หยิ่งเว่อ	Very arrogant	He's like หยิ่งเว่อ.	5
178	31	Peachii StephenOppa	เรียก	Call	If I was like เรียก, I can't use my foot.	2
179	35	Joseph The Face	เสียดาย	Unfortunate	That's เสียดาย and it's not meant to be.	3
180	35	Joseph The Face	ของผู้ชาย	For guys	ของผู้ชาย, it's more สีสัน.	5
181	35	Joseph The Face	สีสัน	Brightening up the show	ของผู้ชาย, it's more like สีสัน.	1
182	35	Joseph The Face	เกรงใจ	Be considerate	In Thailand, people เกรงใจ.	2
183	35	Joseph The Face	ลูกครึ่ง	Half-caste	Most of my friends are ลูกครึ่ง.	1
184	35	Joseph The Face	ภาษาใต้	Southern dialect	UK has so many dialects as well as Thailand like ภาษาใต้ and like เหนือ.	1
185	35	Joseph The Face	เหนือ	Northern dialect	UK has so many dialects as well as Thailand like ภาษาใต้ and like เหนือ.	1

186	35	Joseph The Face	ได้	Southern dialect	I can speak ได้.	1
187	35	Joseph The Face	ละคร	Drama	The thing with Thai ละคร and the way they work is that they actually don't give you the script until on the day.	1
188	35	Joseph The Face	ละคร	Drama	That's another thing I really don't like about playing ละคร.	1
189	37	Mai Sirikitiya Jensen	ความเป็นมาของอะไร	Origin of things	I kinda like to look at ความเป็นมาของอะไร.	5
190	37	Mai Sirikitiya Jensen	ค่อยๆกลับ	Slowly go back	I can ค่อยๆกลับ.	5
191	37	Mai Sirikitiya Jensen	ฝืน	Force	I have to really ฝืน.	2
192	40	Tum and Golf MasterChef	อายุรกรรม	Internal medicine	I have to study internal medicine, or we call it อายุรกรรม.	1
193	40	Tum and Golf MasterChef	เสียดาย	regret	I really เสียดาย.	2
194	42	Kru Loukgolf	แล้วเค้าก็บอกว่า	And he told me that	The producer called me, แล้วเค้าก็บอกว่า "Loukgolf, I think you're ready."	5
195	42	Kru Loukgolf	นั่งหน้าจอทีวี	sit in front of the TV	I would sit in front of the TV, นั่งหน้าจอทีวี, and I would try to understand what those native speakers were saying.	10
196	42	Kru Loukgolf	ที่เราเรียนจากที่ต่างจังหวัด	Who studied English from school in upcountry	It was a really good start for a kid like me ที่เราเรียนจากที่ต่างจังหวัด.	5
197	42	Kru Loukgolf	เพื่อที่จะช่วยที่บ้าน	To support my family	I made lots of money เพื่อที่จะช่วยที่บ้าน.	5
198	43	Violette Wautier	น่ารักเอ็นดู	Adorable	He is so น่ารักเอ็นดู.	3
199	43	Violette Wautier	ลั่นแทน	Rooting for	I was ลั่นแทน him.	2
200	43	Violette Wautier	อีสาน	Northeastern dialect	I've been trying to speak อีสาน.	1
201	43	Violette Wautier	ไม่ใช่	Not	I saw this ไม่ใช่ senior, junior year.	4
202	43	Violette Wautier	พองตัวขึ้น	Swollen	It's like พองตัวขึ้น.	3
203	43	Violette Wautier	เม้าท์	Chitchat	We just go to เม้าท์.	2