

Code-Mixing Between Thai and English in Thai Printed Media: A Case Study of the Thairath Newspaper การปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในสื่อสิ่งพิมพ์ไทย: กรณีศึกษาหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐ

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to investigate a language phenomenon of code-mixing that took place in the Thai printed media with its objectives to 1) investigate the occurrence of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper, 2) analyze the patterns of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper and 3) explore the effects of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper on readers' understanding. The samples used were a sample material (31 volumes of the Thairath newspaper) and a sample subject (30 subjects from the public). The research tool used was a questionnaire which was to find out the effects of code-mixing between Thai and English on readers' understanding. Statistics for data analysis were frequency, percentage and mean. The results under the classification of linguistic patterns of Ho (2007) showed that the most occurrence of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper was lexical words and the least occurrence was incomplete sentences where the single full sentences were not found to occur. The results under the classification of linguistic patterns of Kannaovakun and Gunther (2003), on the other hand, showed that the most occurrence of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper was semantic shift and the least occurrence was reduplication. The effects of code-mixing between Thai and English on readers' understanding were found in a small number. In spite of this small number, the majority of readers agreed that code-mixing between Thai and English was appropriate and should be remained in a newspaper for several positive reasons.

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เพื่อศึกษาปรากฏการณ์การปนกันทางภาษาที่เกิดขึ้นในสื่อสิ่งพิมพ์ไทย โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) ศึกษาการเกิดขึ้นของการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ไทย 2) วิเคราะห์

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รูปแบบของการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ไทย และ 3) สำนวนผลกระทบบจากการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยที่มีต่อความเข้าใจของผู้อ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการวิจัยที่เป็นวัสดุคือหนังสือพิมพ์ไทยรัฐจำนวน 31 ฉบับ และกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่เป็นบุคคลจำนวน 30 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยคือแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับผลกระทบของการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษที่มีต่อความเข้าใจของผู้อ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ สถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลได้แก่ค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ และค่าเฉลี่ย ผลของการวิจัยภายใต้กรอบการจัดหมวดหมู่ของ Ho (2007) พบการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ที่เกิดขึ้นมากที่สุดคือคำ และน้อยที่สุดคือประโยคไม่สมบูรณ์ และที่ไม่พบการเกิดขึ้นเลยคือประโยคสมบูรณ์เดี่ยว ภายใต้กรอบการจัดหมวดหมู่ของ Kannaovakun and Gunther (2003) พบการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษในหนังสือพิมพ์ที่เกิดขึ้นมากที่สุดคือการเปลี่ยนความหมาย และน้อยที่สุดคือการซ้ำ ส่วนผลกระทบของการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษที่มีต่อความเข้าใจของผู้อ่านนั้นพบว่ามีน้อยมาก นอกจากนี้ผู้อ่านจำนวนมากลงความเห็นว่าการปนกันระหว่างภาษาไทยกับภาษาอังกฤษเป็นเรื่องที่เหมาะสมและควรคงไว้ในหนังสือพิมพ์ด้วยเหตุผลเชิงบวกหลายประการ

Keywords: Code-mixing, Printed media, Newspaper

คำสำคัญ: การปนกันของภาษา สื่อสิ่งพิมพ์ หนังสือพิมพ์

Introduction

Today's communication has taken its leap when compared with the past. Communication now can be seen in a number of media such as the Internet, electronic mails, television, radio, and newspapers. These media have been used as a communication medium in order to serve not only people's needs for pleasure or business but also for conquering the barriers of long distance communication among the people in different parts of the world. As a result, the mixing of more than one language has inevitably taken place resulting in an appealing language phenomenon for investigation, the code-mixing.

In linguistics, code-mixing refers to the combination of two or more languages employed mostly in speech. Bhatia and Ritchie [1] have defined such term as the mixture of various linguistic units (morphemes, words,

modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. Moreover, it comprises the deliberate mixing of two languages without changing associated topic [2].

In a multilingual setting, an alternative means for code employment takes place. To successfully communicate, two agencies (a sender and a receiver) may employ different communicative tools such as signs, symbols and body languages together with a code. The situation where the transition from using linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, etc.) of one language to using those of another within a single utterance takes place is termed code-mixing [3]. Code-mixing is therefore the employment of two languages in one clause with a matched pair of a grammar and a lexicon [4] without changing associated topics [2] to consistently transfer linguistic units from one language into another ensuing

a new code of linguistic interaction [5].

Recent studies have revealed an increasing number of common uses of code-mixing in Thai society and the findings revealed that the employment is commonly found to take place in everyday conversations [5]. In perspective of linguists, this occurrence has always been interesting for investigation. For instance, Takashi [6] conducted a study and had come up with five reasons why a code-mixing phenomenon takes place in the society. In Thai society, likewise, code-mixing is commonly found in conversations. According to study of Kannaovakun [5], 64% of the Thai people employed English code-mixing in conversations for some reasons. These prove that code-mixing is used more instantly and informally in spoken language than in written language [5].

Although studies of code-mixing have mostly focused on spoken language [6-7], cross-lingual mixing can also be seen in written languages [6], for instance, in the Thai printed media [5,8-9]. Code-mixing in written texts, therefore, are interesting to study for its formality and appropriateness [5]. Newspaper is one of the written printed media that provides multi-facets for knowledge acquisition such as local and national political events, personalities, crime, business, entertainment, society and sports. There in the newspaper, code-mixing of two languages could have taken place to some extent and is assumed to abundantly occur in the celebrity columns. In addition, newspaper is accounted for its popular access by public readers [10].

With the reasons mentioned above, the researcher has therefore decided to conduct a study on code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper. Its aims are to analyze the patterns (forms and types) as well as the effects of code-mixing between Thai and English on readers' understanding. Consequently, three questions are set up to find the answers which are 1) To what extent code-mixing between Thai and English is being employed in the Thai newspaper?, 2) What patterns of code-mixing between Thai and English are most or least employed in the Thai newspaper?, and 3) Does code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper affect readers' understanding?

Literature Review

Defining Code-Mixing

Code-switching and code-mixing are significant features of speech in bilingual or multilingual settings. In spite of utilizing the same term 'code', their definitions vary significantly. In general, code-switching is recognized as a change of language use in communication. The change normally involves alternation of two or more languages. In linguistics, likewise, code-switching refers to the use of more than one linguistic variety in a manner consistent with the syntax and phonology of each variety [11]. This distinct use of language is commonly found in bilingual or multilingual societies where multilingual people alternate languages

or language varieties in order to converse with each other. When the alternation occurs within a sentence, it is referred to as intrasentential code-switching, and when it takes place at a sentence boundary, it is referred to as intersentential code-switching (D'Souza [12]). To simplify these two ambiguous terms, Myers-Scotton [13] has given a clearer definition as:

“... Inter-sentential switching involves switches from one language to other between sentences: a whole sentence (or more than one sentence) is produced entirely in one language before there is a switch to the other languages. On the other hand, intra-sentential switching occurs within the same sentence or sentence fragment.”

These alternation types of code-switching have further been defined into code-switching and code-mixing [12]. The former refers to an alternation that takes place at a sentence boundary whereas the latter refers to an alternation that occurs within a sentence, as in the following examples.

Code-Switching: สบายดีเหรอนันญา ‘I have not seen you for ages!’

(How are you Ananya? I have not seen you for ages!)

Code-Mixing: เธอช่างเป็นคนที clumsy เอะมาก ๆ เลย ชอบลืมอะไรไปหมด

(What a clumsy girl you are! You always forget where things are.)

From the definitions given above, it can be concluded that code-switching is a mixture of two languages that takes place at the clause level, whereas code-mixing is the

mixture of two languages that occurs within the sentence. In this study, code-mixing is used to refer to an intrasentential alternation between Thai and English languages only and is focused because it signifies written discourses found in the Thai newspaper.

Reasons for the Occurrence of Code-Mixing and its Importance

This section gives plausible answers to the question ‘Is there any reason behind the occurrence of code-mixing?’ By merging altogether the approaches and/or findings from previous studies of scholars, a well understanding of code-mixing could thus be obtained.

To begin with, Appel and Muysken [13] saw reasons as six different functions as why such the language alternation appropriately takes place, which are: 1) The referential function. An alternation takes its place as a result of the lack of knowledge of one language or the lack of facility in that language. 2) The directive function. This function involves the hearer; therefore, an interlocutor in the conversation can either be excluded or included through the employment of a language that is familiar or unfamiliar to him or her. 3) The expressive function. In this function, the mixing of languages occurs when the interlocutors want to express their mixed identity. 4) The metaphorical function. Language alternation in this function can be observed mostly in greetings and casual discussions, e.g. Hello?, Hummm

and Bye, 5) The metalinguistic function. A mixing takes place when the speaker makes comments on the languages and wants to impress another interlocutor with a show of his or her linguistic skills. 6) The poetic function. In this last function, the mixing of languages is employed for the purpose of puns, jokes, etc.

Takashi [6] conducted a study and had come up with five reasons why code-mixing takes place in human discourses in the society. 1) Code-mixing is used to fill lexical gap as no native language equivalent exists. 2) There are technical terms being employed in similar circumstances, however, code-mixing is more technical and special than the native equivalents. 3) Due to euphemism, code-mixing is used in replacement of native words to avoid directly offensive or embarrassing expressions in some topics such as sex. 4) Code-mixing provides special effects that signify a modernity and sophistication about the subject being discussed. And 5) Code-mixing is used as a trade name, so that its employment is straightforward and without translation.

According to Wardhaugh [14], code-mixing takes place in two notable circumstances: the situational code-mixing, and the metaphorical code-mixing. The situational code-mixing takes place when the language use changes since the situation changes. The metaphorical code-mixing, on the other hand, occurs when the topic of conversation changes. These two circumstances represent an essential factor in the code choice solid to listeners, choice of

topic, and perceived social and cultural distance.

The last plausible reasons to the use of code-mixing is given by Kannaovakun [5] who carried out a study in Thailand. The findings revealed that 64% of the Thai people employed code-mixing (English) for some reasons. First, no Thai exact word exists for a specific English word, e.g. อินเทอร์เน็ต (the Internet). Second, some Thai coined words do not represent the conceptual meaning, e.g. กระด้างภัณฑ์ (hardware), ละมุลภัณฑ์ (software). Third, there are no language equivalents in some areas such as medicine and science; therefore, English technical terms are inevitably employed, e.g. นิวเคลียร์ (nuclear), แก๊สโซฮอลล์ (gasohol).

From the above discussion, we can now see that code-mixing takes place in different circumstances and is used by a number of reasons. From a human communication point of view, it can thus be concluded that code-mixing is used by interlocutors because they want to express their solidarity in the same or different ethnic groups, to reflect their social status, to correspond with situations, to show their affection, and finally to persuade their counterpart interlocutor.

Patterns of Code-Mixing

To analyze the patterns of Thai-English code-mixing employed in a Thai newspaper, it is essential to first get an overview on a framework and understand how code-mixing is classified and/or patterned by linguistic scholars.

Kachru [5] has classified the formal properties of code-mixing into five different types as follows: 1) Unit insertion. It is the introduction of a grammatical unit above a word (a noun phrase or a verb phrase) from another language to the base language, 2) Unit hybridization. This refers to the use of linguistic elements from another language within a unit such as a noun phrase, a verb phrase, or a compound verb of the base language, 3) Sentence insertion. It is an insertion of a sentence from another language into the language base of the discourse, 4) Idiom and collocation insertion. It is the use of idiom and collocation of one language in another language, and 5) Inflection attachment and reduplication. It normally is the process of inflection attachment and reduplication of one language to another language.

Muysken [15] has categorized the patterns of intrasentential code-mixing into three types: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion happens when material (lexical items or entire constituents) of one language is inserted into a structure of the other language. It may consist of single nouns, noun phrases, or adverbial phrases. The second type takes place where there is compatibility or equivalence of the two languages at the switch point. In other words, the two languages are analogous at the grammatical and lexical levels. The third type occurs at a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements

from either language.

Similarly to those of Kachru [5], words mixed in Thai discourse in the study of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16] have been divided into six different groups as follows: 1) Truncation. The English words are truncated to shorter forms, e.g. Hi-so is a truncation for high society; air is a truncation for air-conditioner, 2) Hybridization. The hybridized words take English words and join them with a Thai prefix or noun (kan ‘การ’, nak ‘นัก’, and khwam ‘ความ’), e.g. nak tennis (tennis player), 3) Conversion. This refers to a change of word from one part of speech to another, e.g. ถ้างานนี้ success เรววย (If this project succeeds, we will be rich.) In this example, it is a change of part of speech from a verb to a noun, 4) Semantic shift. It is a change in the meaning of a word in one language when it is used in another language, e.g. กางเกงฟิต(fit)จิ้ง (The trousers are too tight.) In English, the word ‘fit’ means correct size while in this situation it refers to tightness, 5) Reduplication. This refers to the repetition of a word consecutively, e.g. ไปดูหนังกันไหม ฉันได้ตั๋วมาฟรีๆ (Shall we go for a movie? I have free tickets.), and 6) Word order shift. This is a syntactic change or change in a word order, e.g. เธอกำลังทัวร์คอนเสิร์ต (She is now on a tour concert.) In this example, the right order should be ‘She is now on a concert tour.’)

The more recent framework for code-mixing is given in seven categories as follows [17]: 1) Letters of the alphabet. This category is the smallest orthographical unit [17]. Examples of letters of the alphabet

are ‘OT’ for overtime, ‘GPA’ for grade point average, 2) Short forms. These are formed by truncating lexical words, e.g. ‘Sci’ for Science, ‘Celeb’ for celebrity, 3) Proper nouns. Examples are George W. Bush and Europe, 4) Lexical words. These refer to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs and are normally surrounded by L1 constituents, e.g. พรุ่งนี้ฉันจะ present โครงการ (Tomorrow I will present my project.), 5) Phrases. Examples are ‘Thai Politics’ and ‘Farmer Mobs’, 6) Incomplete sentences. These refer to an utterance that does not conform to normal sentence rules. It includes statements or questions that lack a verb and/or a subject, e.g. What, That’s why, and 7) Single full sentences. These normally start with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark, e.g. Are you ready for the presentation?

Methods

Research Design

The purposes of this study aimed at 1) investigating the occurrence of code-mixing between Thai and English being employed in the Thai newspaper, 2) analyzing the patterns of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper, and 3) exploring the effects of code-mixing between Thai and English in the Thai newspaper on readers’ understanding.

To achieve the first and second purposes, the code-mixing classifications of [17], and Kannaovakun and Gunther [16] were used as the framework. To achieve the

third purpose, the adapted-version questionnaire of [8] was employed. Finally, three statistical analysis of frequency (f), mean ($\bar{x}$), and percentage (%) were used to analyze the data and interpret the results in a descriptive manner. Optionally, two statistical programs named SPSS Ver. 17 and MS-Excel Ver. 2010 were used for calculation. The method used in this study was therefore mixed between qualitative and quantitative depending on the nature of information.

Materials/Subjects

Two groups of materials/subjects to be used in the study were 1) the Thairath newspaper as the material for the case study and 2) the general public from various factors: gender, age and education.

Sample

The criterion for selection of the sample materials/subjects was based on two nonprobability sampling techniques: a purposive sampling and a quota sampling. Through these manners, sixty - one samples were taken as representatives for the whole materials/subjects. The samples of material were 31 volumes ($n=31$) of the Thairath newspaper taken purposively from the celebrity column for its representation of use of code-mixing during 1st - 31st December 2013, and the samples of 30 subjects with different factors: gender, age, and education ($n=30$) were drawn in a quota from the public.

Research Instrument

One research instrument (the questionnaire) was used in the study to find out the effects of code-mixing in the Thai newspaper on readers' understanding. This questionnaire is an adapted version of Chantarothai [8]. It contains three parts: the respondent's general information, the checklist on the use of code-mixing that has effects on readers' understanding and an open-ended question on readers' opinions about the appropriate use code-mixing between Thai and English in the Newspaper. Within the checklist part are nine items and each item contains its own respective raters. The raters employed are a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (not sure), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree).

To complete the questionnaire, the samples of subjects were drawn from a quota of gender, age and education. Three groups of subjects were thus focused. The first group of subjects was ten secondary students with ages between thirteen to eighteen years old; the second group of subjects was ten university students with ages between nineteen to twenty-one years old; and the last group of subjects was ten people with any ages above twenty-two from the public. However, the samples of the two groups of materials/subjects are calculated separately depending on the purposes of the study. That is, the samples of material were used for the first and second purposes of the study, and the samples of subjects were used for the third purpose of the study.

Data Collection and Data Analysis

Data collection was made into two separate steps: 1) collection of data from the Thairath newspaper by using classification framework of [17] and classification framework of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16], and 2) collection of data from the general public by using the adapted-version questionnaire of [8].

Data collection in the first step was carried out systematically by hand. Each code-mixing was highlighted in the newspaper before being grouped into its respective classification in the table. The obtained data were then transformed into electronic files of MS-Excel or SPSS for convenient use and calculation. Frequency and percentage of each classification were then carried out by using the statistical tools in an SPSS Ver. 17 and MS-Excel Ver. 2010 program.

Data collection in the second step was made through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was first tried out at a pilot stage with five readers who were not the subjects of the study. The trial was made in order to establish its validity and reliability. After piloting and revision, the questionnaire was then given out again at the administration stage. To get a real feedback on the code-mixing's effects, only thirty subjects (as mentioned earlier) were sampled from the quota at different times of the day depending on the availability of the subjects themselves. The subjects were asked to sit for ten to fifteen minutes to give their answers or opinions about the use of code-mixing between Thai and English in the newspaper by rating the nine provided items

and cross-checking one open-ended question in the end. The raw data were then transformed into electronic files. Calculation was then carried out to find mean and percentage by employing the statistical tools mentioned above.

The results of the first and second purposes of the study were descriptively analyzed. Only frequency and percentage were used as the statistical tools for analyzing the data and interpreting the results in a descriptive manner. The results of the third purpose were also descriptively analyzed by using the mean and percentage as the main statistical tools for analyzing the data and interpreting the obtained results in a descriptive manner. The two statistical programs were alternatively used for calculation. That is, the SPSS Ver. 17 program was used for complicated calculation and/or descriptive statistics such as mean and frequency, whereas the MS-Excel program was used for data tally and simple calculation such as percentage. In addition, the results were tableted with their respective descriptions on the right and perhaps underneath for clear visualization and interpretation.

Results

Table 1 illustrated the use of Thai-English code-mixing under the classification framework of [17] which was found at a total of 1,338 instances. From the findings, the linguistic patterns could be reordered from their most-to-least frequent use as follows: lexical words ($f = 491$, 36.70%), proper

nouns ($f = 391$, 29.22%), phrases ($f = 280$, 20.93%), short forms ($f = 97$, 7.25%), letters of the alphabet ($f = 77$, 5.75%), incomplete sentences ($f = 2$, 0.15%) and single full sentences ($f = 0$, 0.00%). Table 2 showed the use of Thai-English code-mixing under the classification framework of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16]. Their framework comprised six groups of linguistic patterns: truncation, hybridization, conversion, semantic shift, reduplication and word order shift. Under the application of such classification, a total of 517 instances of linguistic patterns were found. From the findings, the linguistic patterns could be reordered from their most-to-least frequent use as follows: semantic shift ($f = 156$, 30.17%), hybridization ($f = 118$, 22.82%), truncation ($f = 96$, 18.57%), conversion ($f = 64$, 12.38%), word order shift ($f = 52$, 10.06%) and reduplication ($f = 31$, 6.00%). Table 3 represented statistical details in relation to the respondent's opinions on code-mixing between Thai and English in the newspaper that affect their understanding which were obtained from the questionnaire. Five out of thirty respondents ($f = 5$, 16.7%) replied with strong agreement. Eleven respondents ($f = 11$, 36.7%) were unsure, seven respondents ($f = 7$, 23.3%) disclosed their agreement whereas seven respondents ($f = 7$, 23.3%) provided it with disagreement. However, no answer was provided by respondents for their strong disagreement ($f = 0$, 0%). The average score ($\bar{x}$) was 3.333.

Discussion and Conclusions

This study has provided some significant issues and conclusions as follows:

Based on classification framework of [17], the findings of this study have shown that the uses of linguistic patterns ranking in order from highest to lowest are lexical words, proper nouns, phrases, short forms, letters of the alphabet, incomplete sentences and single full sentences respectively. Unlike findings of [5], Kanadpon and Wongpanicharoen [5] where their highest number of linguistic pattern went into proper nouns (technical and specific terms as well as names of people and places), the highest level of linguistic pattern discovered in this study fell onto lexical words with 491 occurrences or 36.70% instead. This finding is similar to the linguistic patterns of [17] where lexical words and phrases took their places at the topmost levels. This is also supported by the study of [12] that showed native language (Finish) was frequently replaced with English at a phrasal level. According to the findings, it is thus plausible to conclude that the most-used linguistic pattern in printed media, the newspaper in particular, is prominently dominated by lexical words followed by proper nouns and phrases respectively and domination of lexical words could thus be considered as a new finding revealed by this study.

Under the classification framework of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16], the findings have revealed the uses of linguistic patterns in an interesting order as follows: semantic

shift, hybridization, truncation, conversion, word order shift, and reduplication respectively. The semantic shift pattern takes its first rank with the highest occurrence of 156 or 30.17%. This could be plausible to explain that Thai people, particularly in the celebrity societies, tend to mix their native language with English to convey an encoded meaning in order to avoid direct or mutual disputes/conflicts. The second top rank under this classification is dominated by hybridization with its occurrence of 118 or 22.82%. According to [5], the plausibility of this practical use is due mainly to what is so-called a trendy style of communication. Thai people tend to use this linguistic form in order to show their knowledge, social standing and/or their prestige. This could be widely seen in both forms of communication: spoken and written. For printed media, the writers under the celebrity columns may have used these linguistic patterns as a communicative strategy to bridge some communication gaps, to serve better communication among bilingual readers under specific circumstances and to serve some social/specific needs. In addition, [5] has concluded the purposes of these linguistic patterns into the following: denoting some Thai words by specific English terms, replacing redundant Thai words with short-and-easy English words, drawing attention from the readers, emphasizing some specific information and responding to some social needs in some circumstances.

In terms of effects on readers' understanding, the findings have revealed that the use of code-mixing between Thai and English in the newspaper has little effect on readers' understanding of contents. This is supported by 12 out of 30 readers excluding 11 for uncertainty and 7 for disagreement. In spite of its small significance, the finding coincides with the studies of [6] and Chen [8] revealing that code-mixing use could be understood and positively perceived by most readers. Moreover, the support can also be seen from the findings of this study that 20 out of 30 respondents agreed that code-mixing was appropriate for use in the newspaper. In spite of 12 agreements, it is quite interesting that the majority of respondents have provided positive attitudes towards the use of code-mixing such as providing fluency in English use, for self-development purpose, ability to keep up with a current trend, transliteration for some mutual uses, gaining more language skills, gaining more understanding, acquiring more vocabularies, gaining a better understanding in reading, ease of understanding and providing skill training for someone. However, the minority of two have provided that code-mixing has become counterintuitive for them and for the sake of language preservation, it should not therefore be applied with a broad use.

Limitations of the Study

Data for study were mostly taken from the celebrity columns of the Thairath newspaper only and the focus of language use was therefore limited to a particular group of

people. As a result, the findings may not be applied broadly to other columns. The volumes of newspaper taken were from 1st - 31st December 2013 only so they may not stand out as a representative for the use of code-mixing between Thai and English for the whole year. This study has been conducted for a period of 5 years and by the time of completion the trend of language use in printed media might have been changed. Moreover, a small number of subjects (for the 3rd question) have been used as samples so it might not sufficiently stand as a representative for the whole. A bigger number is thus recommended for further study in order to yield a more reliable outcome.

Recommendations

In terms of English-based contexts, this study has focused only on the use of code-mixing between Thai and English in the newspaper. With this exception, it could be more interesting to investigate further into other types of printed media in order to see how similar (or different) language occurrence could take place and see what influencing factors involved are. Further investigation on the same printed media is also welcome so that confirmation or declining could be made against the findings.

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Table 1 Linguistic patterns of [17]

Linguistic Patterns	Number of Thai-English Code-Mixing	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1. Letters of the Alphabet	77	5.75
2. Short Forms	97	7.25
3. Proper Nouns	391	29.22
4. Lexical Words	491	36.70
5. Phrases	280	20.93
6. Incomplete Sentences	2	0.15
7. Single Full Sentences	0	0.00
Total	1,338	100.00

Table 2 Linguistic patterns of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16]

Linguistic Patterns	Number of Thai-English Code-Mixing	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1. Truncation	96	18.57
2. Hybridization	118	22.82
3. Conversion	64	12.38
4. Semantic Shift	156	30.17
5. Reduplication	31	6.00
6. Word Order Shift	52	10.06
Total	517	100.00

Table 3 The respondents' opinions on code-mixing between Thai and English in the newspaper that affects their understanding

Description		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Code-mixing between Thai and English has made the respondent understand contents of the newspaper more.	Strongly disagree	0	0.0	3.333
	Disagree	7	23.3	
	Not sure	11	36.7	
	Agree	7	23.3	
	Strongly agree	5	16.7	
Total		30	100.0	

Table 4 Examples of linguistic patterns of [17] found in the newspaper

Linguistic Patterns	Thai-English Code-Mixing	Back Translation to English
1. Letters of the Alphabet	ขึ้นในไอจีว่า ไม่อย่ากจำ	A message appears in IG (Instagram) saying “I did not want to remember”.
2. Short Forms	การรักษาด้วยเคมี ในระยะสุดท้าย	The treatment of chemicals in the final stage.
3. Proper Nouns	นวัตกรรมล่าสุด จากประเทศอินเดีย	It is the latest innovation from India .
4. Lexical Words	ของขวัญกล่องใหญ่มอบให้เหล่า เอเย่นต์	A big box of gifts is given to a group of agents .
5. Phrases	จัดกิจกรรม “บิ๊ก โบนัส ทริป”	The “ Big Bonus Trip ” activity has been organized.
6. Incomplete Sentences	ไม่น่าไผ่ถึงหลง อุ๊บัส	No wonder why Phai has fallen in love with... Oops!
7. Single Full Sentences	Not found	Not found

Table 5 Examples of linguistic patterns of Kannaovakun and Gunther [16] found in the newspaper

Linguistic Patterns	Thai-English Code-Mixing	Back Translation to English
1. Truncation	ครัวอินดี้	An independent kitchen (a television program).
2. Hybridization	ปัญหาทุกอย่าง มีทางออก รับประกันความซัวร์ (ความซัวร์ = sureness)	Every problem has a solution with guarantee of sureness .
3. Conversion	แฮปปี้ที่ได้สัมผัสเรือนประทับ ของในหลวง	Toey is happy to experience the royal housing residence of the King (the word ‘happy’ is used as verb).
4. Semantic Shift	คบกันเรียกว่า ยังไม่คลิกกันเลย (คลิก = click = get along)	They have associated but their relationship hasn’t been clicked yet.
5. Reduplication	ฮอตฮิตสมคำร่ำลือ การันตีความเข้มข้นของวงการ อ้วน	Hot and hit as rumored, it guarantees intensity of the weight loss industry.
6. Word Order Shift	อัลบั้ม MP3 เทพบุตรลูกทุ่ง ราชินีเพลงรัก	An MP3 Album of the King of Folk Songs and the Queen of Love Songs.