HOW MUCH IS ENGLISH INFLUENCING THE LANGUAGE
OF THE EDUCATED BANGKOK THAIS?

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The Bangkok way of life has been to a certain degree Westernised or
to be more particular it has been Americanised. Hot dogs, hamburgers,
ice-cream cones, blue jeans, American movies, the latest popular songs
from Europe and America are prevalent in Bangkok. American television
programs like 'Truth or Consequences' or 'The Newly Wed Game' are imi-
tated on Thai television. Many teenagers and educated people are living
an American way of life in Bangkok.

Not only have they been living an American or Western-style life,
they have brought many English features into their language. Many words,
phrases, and sentences used by educated people, especially people edu-
cated overseas are often esoteric. One often hears remarks such as,
"You almost have to be able to speak English to understand this Thai
article." This sounds peculiar but this is what is happening in the
daily usage of the Thai language in Bangkok by educated Thais.

Lots of English words are imported into educated Bangkok Thai. They
are used as part of the daily vocabulary. Not that Thai lacks the words
the educated Thais want to use. Native words are thought of as not being
as expressive as the English ones. Words that are used quite frequently
include tax, class, test, progress, service charge, lecture, nominate,
private, semester, part time, advisor, and shake hands.

People educated overseas sometimes have difficulty making themselves
understood because they have a different accent. They sometimes have
to repeat what they have just said twice or three times before they can
get a soft drink they order in an ordinary coffee shop. The names of
the soft drinks that they have most difficulty with are 'Sprite' and
'Green Spot'. The normal local people pronounce them [sa- páy] and
[kiyn-sa-póat] thus they become baffled when they hear the original
English pronunciation.
Not only do the people educated overseas have an incomprehensible pronunciation, they also used Thai words which an average person cannot understand. Words such as

[chán] 'class'
[khâa-nî-yom] 'value'
[chôn-wâañ] 'gap' as in 'generation gap'
[koo-ra-nii-sîk-sâa] 'case study'
[nûay-kît] 'credit' as used in universities

are all translated from English into Thai and these words are used only among educated people.

Very often, the people educated overseas would use phrases or sentences that a native Thai would not use, for example:

(1) khôôp-khun sâm-râp ?aa-haân-yen
thank you for dinner
'Thank you for dinner.'

(2) nân pen khîm-thâm thîi dîi
that is question which good
'That is a good question.'

(3) phôm dîi-cay thîi khun thâm
I glad that you ask
'I am glad that you asked.'

(4) nân màây leew leay
that not bad at all
'That is not bad at all.'

An average Thai would say only [khôôp-khun] 'thank you' or [khôôp-khun màak khrâp] 'thank you very much' with a polite particle for male speaker. And he would say nothing in the second and the third cases. He would go ahead and answer the question he is being asked without making any comment on the question and the questioner. In the fourth case, he would make a more particular comment which could be translated as 'it's beautiful', 'it's delicious', etc. The expressions in the examples above are definitely translated from English.

Many new sentence structures have been brought into use in educated Bangkok Thai from English. The two most popular ones are as follows:

The Passive Voice Sentence Type

phûñ-ñaan khôôp-khâw thûuk khút-lêk pay sa-dxxg thîi  ngàn
work his passive choose go show at fair
marker?

'His work was chosen to be displayed at the fair.'
khau thûk liak pen hûa-nâa khon-ñaan
he passive choose be leader worker
marker?

"He was chosen to be the leader of the workers."

khau thûk chom tòc-nâa
he passive praise in front
marker?

"He was praised to the face."

The word [thûk] is taken to be a passive marker by most Thai students and grammarians. That is why the people educated overseas use it whenever they want to make a passive voice sentence which sounds awkward to any native Thai. But the Thai language does not have passive voice sentence type in the same sense as the English language does. That is in Thai not all active voice sentences with transitive verbs can be changed into passive voice sentences. For example, in Thai one can say,

khâu hên mxxw
he see cat

"He saw the cat."

and

khâu kin ma-mûaŋ
he eat mango

"He ate the mango."

but not

*mxxw thûk khâu hên
cat passive he see
marker?

"The cat was seen by him."

*ma-mûaŋ thûk khâu kin
mango passive he eat
marker

"The mango was eaten by him."

As Professor Pongsri Lekawatana pointed out in her article "The so-called Passive in Thai", that [thûk] and [dooy] are verbs not passive voice markers. As verbs they mean to suffer or to experience something unpleasant. Thus they can be used only with a subject that suffers or experiences something unpleasant. They cannot be used with animate subject, e.g. rulers, stones. When the educated people use the verbs [thûk] and [dooy], they violate all these restrictions. They use them in sentences in which [thûk] and [dooy] do not convey unpleasant experiences such as:

khaw thûk cheen
he passive invite
marker

"He was invited."
ŋān-sī ḫaw thūk klāw thîŋ yān-māak
book his passive talk about a lot
mārkēr
'His book is talked about a lot.'

Though this type of sentence is understandable, it is peculiar to an average Thai who does not speak or know English.

The 'It is ...' Type

This type of sentence is so widely used among the educated and students now that it almost sounds like a native sentence structure. But it is this type of sentence that those who do not speak English get confused with most. For example:

(1) man pen khwāam-khīt khōŋ-khāw thîi ca pay
it be idea his which will go
'It is his idea to go.'

(2) man pen rīŋ pra-lāt thîi khāw ca maa
it be matter strange which he will come
'It is strange that he will come.'

(3) man pen khwāam-rāk khōŋ-rāxk khōŋ-khāw
it be love first his
'It is his first love.'

Those who do not know English would use the following sentences instead:

(1) khāw khīt ca pay
he think will go
'He thinks of going.' (?)

(2) pra-lāt khāw ca maa
strange he will come

(3) khwāam-rāk khōŋ-rāxk khōŋ-khāw
love first his

For them, [man] 'it' is normally used as a third person singular pronoun. When it is not used as a person pronoun, it does not occur with the verb 'to be' [pen], for example [man cēp] 'it hurts'.

I once read two passages written by a teacher and a student educated overseas to my relatives who live in a province next to Bangkok in order to find out how much they could understand. The passages were about the life of university students and the life of Bangkok people. The passages contained translated words and translated sentence types as described above. The relatives were common rice farmers who could read and write. They were able to understand about half of what the passages were describing and that could be partly guess work too.
This could be a universal trend in developing countries where people go to English-speaking countries to get educated. When they come back they bring many things with them, among them a different dialect of their own language. Since they are those who do more writing work than average people they impose changes on their language in the long run.