

Thai Language and Culture



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Cultural Aspects of Thailand

Thai culture needs to be understood from the ethnic traditions of the various peoples who migrated to Thailand to form the Thai culture as we understand it today, the influences from India of religion and mythology, the origin myths of some of the minorities living in Thailand and animist traditions which continue today. From these traditions we have a Thai culture where belief systems are distinguishable from elsewhere and the themes of these are reflected in the performing arts of music and dance, in the art forms of woodwork, sculpture, murals, pottery and bronze and significantly in architecture forms and decorations, both in the past and continuing in new buildings today. Most importantly, Thai culture is significant in the behavior, customs and beliefs of the Thai people today.

Top Ten Interesting Facts about Thailand:

The following fun facts about Thailand were found at

<http://www.thaixperience.com/web/guest/xperience/artandculture/topten>

- 1) The real name of Bangkok is the longest in the world. Try spelling this! “KrungThepMahaNakhonAmonRattanakosinMahintharaAyutthayaMahadilokPhopNoppharatRatchathaniBuriromUdomRatchaniwetMahasathanAmonPhimanAwatanSathitSakkathattiyaWitsanuKamprasit”
- 2) The current Thai year is 2553 (2010), which is based on the number of years that Buddha passed away.
- 3) It is generally not considered rude to ask someone their age or salary.
- 4) The world’s biggest Chinatown is located in Bangkok.
- 5) Thai people are obsessed with having a light complexion.
- 6) In ancient Thailand, they had moveable type printing presses. The type was made from baked cow dung.
- 7) It’s illegal to own a copy of the Movie “The King and I” in Thailand as the movie is banned.
- 8) Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country that wasn’t colonized by a Western power.
- 9) Most Thai people believe that if you run someone over with a car at night, it’s better to keep on going as they fear that it might be a setup for a robbery.
- 10) Prostitution is illegal in Thailand.

Society and Culture:

The wai is the common form of greeting and adheres to strict rules of protocol. Raising both hands, palms joined with the fingers pointing upwards as if in prayer, lightly touching the body somewhere between the chest and the forehead, is the standard form. The wai is both a sign of respect as well as a greeting. Respect and courtesy are demonstrated by the height at which the hands are held and how low the head comes down to meet the thumbs of both hands. The wai may be made while sitting, walking, or standing. The person who is junior in age or status is the first one to offer the wai. The senior person returns the wai, generally with their hands raised to somewhere around their chest. If a junior person is standing and wants to wai a senior person who is seated, the junior person will stoop or bow their head while making the wai. If there is a great social distance between two people, the wai will not be returned. The Thai generally use first rather than surnames, with the honorific title Khun before the name. Khun is an all-purpose form of address that is appropriate for both men and women. In general, wait for your host and hostess to introduce you to the other guests. This allows everyone to understand your status relative to their own, and thus know who performs the wai and how low the head should be bowed. This information about the wai was obtained from

http://www.horizonmuaythai.com/Thailand/culture.html#culture_customs.

According to simple lines of social rank defined by age, wealth, and personal and political power, all relationships in Thai society are governed by connections between *Phu Yai* ('big' people) and *Phu Noi* ('little' people). Examples of automatic *Phu Yai* status include: adults over children, bosses over employees, elder classmates over younger classmates, elder siblings over younger siblings, teachers over students, military over civilian, Thai over non-Thai. As a visitor to Thailand you may be assigned *Phu Yai* status as a sign of courtesy, stemming somewhat from assumptions regarding your wealth and education. This information is from the webpage,

<http://www.horizonmuaythai.com/Thailand/culture.html>.

Thai people have a refined sense of public image and believe strongly in the concept of saving face. That is, they will go to great lengths to avoid confrontation and endeavor not to embarrass either themselves or other people. Raising your voice or losing your temper will never be constructive in Thailand. It will result in loss of face for everyone involved, and you may be ignored as a result. You may notice Thai people smiling in the face of another's misfortune. This is not a sign of callousness, but an attempt to save face for the person suffering misfortune. Saving face is the best possible way to ease almost any situation. This information about saving face was found at

http://www.horizonmuaythai.com/Thailand/culture.html#culture_customs

Concept of time for most Thai people is quite different than the American culture. Thai people are often late for appointments, but nobody seems to mind waiting. Traffic jams are common, restaurant service, and hotel check-in procedures can seem slow and inefficient, but you won't see Thai people getting upset about it. This information is from the website, http://www.horizonmuaythai.com/Thailand/culture.html#culture_customs.

Religion:

Theravada Buddhism is the major religion of Thailand and is the religion of about 94.6% of its people. The government permits religious diversity, and other major religions are represented, with Muslim communities scattered throughout Thailand. Spirit worship/animism and Hindu-Brahmic rituals are widely practiced.

The reverence of the Thai extends to all statues of the Buddha. These statues should be treated with the utmost respect. When you are approaching a statue that is situated in the open you should remove your shoes. You are also required to remove your shoes when entering any temple. This information about religion in Thailand and Buddha is from <http://www.tourismthailand.org/about-thailand/about-thailand-65-1.html>.



This image depicts the religious figure, Buddha. It was found at <http://connect2thailand.com/images/>.

Family Values:

Like most Asian cultures, respect towards ancestors is an essential part of Thai spiritual practice. Thai have a strong sense of hospitality and generosity, but also a strong sense of social hierarchy. Seniority is an important concept in Thai culture. Elders have by tradition ruled in family decisions or ceremonies. Older siblings have duties to younger ones.

Visit <http://www.th4u.com/culture.htm> for more information on Thai family values.

Food and Drink:

Thai food is currently the pin-up model of international cuisine with outpost kitchens in almost every city and town across the globe. The average Thai person takes time out to eat, not three times per day, but four or five! Thai cuisine blends five fundamental tastes: sweet, spicy, sour, bitter and salty. Some common ingredients used in Thai cuisine include garlic, chilies, lime juice, lemon grass, and fish sauce. The staple food in Thailand is rice, particularly jasmine variety rice (also known as Hom Mali rice) which is included in almost every



meal. Thailand is the world's largest exporter of rice, and Thai domestically consume over 100 kg of milled rice per person per year. This information was obtained from <http://www.thai-food.com/directory/>.

To obtain a list of Thai food restaurants in your area, visit the website <http://www.thai-food.com/directory/>. The list includes hundreds of different locations, including all 50 states in the U.S. and all the continents in the world with the exclusion of Antarctica.

Thai Clothing:

Thailand women frequently wear costume jewelry with Thai clothing. The basic outfit is comprised of a blouse and a free-size, wrap-around skirt. Blouses come with no collar or upright collars and plain colors or slightly more expensive "sawd din". The information about traditional Thai clothing was taken from <http://www.bangkok-thailand.com/traditional.htm>.



This image was found at www.pattayamail.com/590/community.shtml

Thai Rules of Thumb:

Common do's and don'ts of Thailand were found at <http://www.th4u.com/culture.htm>.

- The feet in Thailand are considered spiritually as well as physically the lowest part of the body. One of the rudest things that a person can do in Thailand is to point with their feet. Don't step over people's legs, even in a crowded place such as on a train; wait politely for them to move out of the way. If you accidentally touch someone with your foot, apologize.
- Loud voices, calling attention to yourself, pointing at people or things, throwing or dropping things, and making big hand gestures all seem graceless to the Thai sensibility.

- Avoid disparaging remarks or jokes about the royal family; they will not be appreciated. All Thai people love their king, if you want to know why, ask them politely.
- Public displays of sexual affection are not acceptable in Thailand, although this may be changing with the younger generation in some areas. Thai people are extremely offended by public nudity, along with just about everyone else in the world. Thai people are modest in this respect and it should not be the visitor's intention to 'reform' them. A polite man in Thailand will not touch a woman.
- Shoes are not worn inside people's houses, or in some guest houses and shops. If you are not sure watch other people. A pile of shoes at the entrance is your clue to remove yours (socks are OK). To Thai people wearing shoes indoors is disgusting.
- Show respect for religious symbols and rituals, and avoid touching spirit houses and household alters. Thai people, particularly those in rural areas, can be highly superstitious and may feel the need for lengthy ritual should you 'contaminate' their sacred areas.
- Ladies must never touch a Buddhist monk (recognized by his orange robes) or hand things directly to him. Remember always that every monk is looked up to and respected (even if he is a child). Women should never be alone in the presence of a monk. But don't think that a monk is unapproachable. Polite conversation is quite acceptable, and if you are driving a car feel free to pick up any monk waiting for a lift.
- It is an unpardonable error of sacrilege to misuse a Buddha image. Icons should be kept in a place of worship, not used as pieces of furniture, as ornaments, or for commercial advertisement. It is fine though to hang a Buddha from your neck. Many Thai people do so for protection and to attract good luck.
- Do not stare at Thai people. They may be smiling, but still do not look into their eyes too long. Particularly in rural areas young and old may react violently to such a gesture, which is considered a rude insult. During normal conversation most Thai people do not look directly at one another, and will avoid anything but the briefest eye-to-eye contact. *Phu Nawy* ('little' people) often keep their head bowed when conversing with *Phu Yai* ('big' people) as a sign of respect. As a foreigner it can be hard to know if you have a person's attention. And it is difficult to hear what people are saying if they speak with their back to you.



This image shows several patrons attending a Thai food and culture festival.

It was found at

http://www.sunshinethailand.com/images/Bath_Buddha_images_Songkran.jpg

Demographics and Language

The population is mostly rural, concentrated in the rice-growing areas of the central, northeastern, and northern regions.

However, as Thailand continues to industrialize, its urban population--31.6% of total population, principally in the Bangkok area--is growing.

This core population includes the central Thai (33.7% of this population, including Bangkok), northeastern Thai (34.2%), northern Thai (18.8%), and southern Thai (13.3%). Ethnic Malay Muslims comprise a majority in the southernmost provinces.

The map found on the right was taken from worldatlas.com



Up to 14% of Thailand's population is of Chinese descent, but the Sino-Thai community is the best integrated in Southeast Asia. Malay and Yawi-speaking Muslims of the south comprise another significant minority group (2.3%). Other groups include the Khmer; the Mon, who are substantially assimilated with the Thai; and the Vietnamese. Smaller mountain-dwelling tribes, such as the Hmong and Mein, as well as the Karen, number about 788,024. Some 300,000 Hmong, who ironically have lived this area for more generations than the Thais themselves, are to receive citizenship by 2010.

Thailand is also home to a significant number of registered foreigners from Asia, Europe, and North America, as well as an estimated several hundred thousand illegal immigrants, some of which are natives. Increasing numbers of migrants from Burma, Laos, and Cambodia as well as nations such as Nepal, India, and expats from the West and Japan have pushed the number of non-nationals residing in Thailand to close to 2 million in 2008, up from about 1.3 million in the year 2000. A rising awareness of minorities is slowly changing attitudes in a country where non-nationals, some having resided in what is now Thailand longer than the Thai themselves, are barred from numerous privileges ranging from healthcare, ownership of property, or schooling in their own language.

The above information is from

http://www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/Demographics_of_Thailand/.

Demographic Information:

Thailand is the 49th country area wise, with its total land area of 514,000 km² (198,000 sq mi). It is comparable to the size of France, and it is somewhat larger than the California State of the United States. Information taken from, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/th.html>.

People

Thailand has a population of about 62,000,000 people. According to the 2000 Census, the Asian population in the United States was 150,283, or 1.3%.

Age structure (2009 estimate)

<i>Age (in years)</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Male Population</i>	<i>Female Population</i>
0-14 years	20.8%	7,009,845	6,691,470
15-64 years	70.5%	22,977,945	23,512,538
65+ years	8.7%	2,594,387	3,119,225

Population growth rate

- 0.64% (2008 estimate)
- 0.615% (2009 estimate)

Birth rate

Thailand's highly successful government-sponsored family planning program has resulted in a dramatic decline in population growth from 3.1% in 1960 to less than 1% today. In 2008, it was estimated that there were 13.57 births per 1,000 people.

Total fertility

1.64 children born/woman (2008 estimate)

1.65 children born/woman (2009 estimate)

Death rate

Life expectancy has also risen, a positive reflection of Thailand's efforts at public health education. Thailand's model intervention programs in the 1990's also averted what could have been a major AIDS epidemic. Even so, today, approximately 1.4% of the adult population lives with HIV/AIDS. Currently, there are 7.14 deaths per 1,000 people.

Life expectancy at birth

The average life expectancy in the total population is 72.83 years. For males it equates to 70.51 years, and 75.27 years in females.

Infant mortality rate

According to the 2006 estimate, there were 18.23 deaths for every 1,000 live births. The 2009 estimate totals 17.63 deaths per 1,000 live births, with 18.9 male deaths and 16.3 female deaths.

Nationality

Noun: Thai (singular and plural)

Example: Most Thai like to eat spicy food.

Adjective: Thai

Example: Thai people bathe in cold water.

Language:

More than 85% of the population in Thailand speak a dialect of Thai and share a common culture. The language of the Central Thai population is the language taught in schools and used in government. *Lao*, or "Isaan dialect" is spoken extensively in Northeastern Thailand. Several other Thai dialects are spoken among smaller groups, such as the *Shan*, *Lue*, and *Phutai*. This information was obtained from <http://www.mfa.go.th/web/2634.php>.

Education:

The Thai constitution mandates at least 12 years of free education; however, the Abhisit administration in early 2009 started to provide 15 years of free education (3 years in preschool and grades 1-12). Education accounts for 18.0% of total government expenditures.

Literacy:

In Thailand, literacy is defined as demonstrating the ability to read and write over the age of 15. Of the total population in 2002, 92.6% are literate with 94.9% being male and 90.5% being female. Information on both education and literacy was extracted from <http://www.mfa.go.th/web/2634.php>.

Phonology

When learning Thai, the first step is studying the correct tones. Thai language has 5 tones *low, mid, rising, high, and falling*.

① THE MID TONE – เสียงสามัญ (First tone)



First tone is a flat tone of voice without any inflection of the voice.

ปลา pla (means fish)

ปู puu (means crab)

ดำ dam (means black)

② THE LOW TONE – เสียงเอก (Second tone)



The second tone is a level tone with no inflection but lower in pitch than the common speaking tone.

ใหม่ mai (Means New)

ไข่ khai (means Egg)

ใหญ่ yai (means Big)

③ THE FALLING TONE – เสียงโท (Third tone)



The third tone is an emphatic tone with a falling inflection. It has the same tone pronunciation as “come here”.

เพื่อน phwuan (means Friend)

ข้าว khaaw (means Rice)

④ THE HIGH TONE – เสียงตรี(Fourth tone)



The fourth tone is a uniform tone, normal voice. Similar to the tone used in English to denote alarm.

ม้า maa (means Horse)

น้ำ nam (means Water)

⑤ THE RISING TONE – เสียงจัตวา (Fifth tone)



The fifth tone is a rising inflection. The tone used in English to denote a question. Same pronunciation tone with “Are you from Thai?”

สวย suay (means Beautiful)

ขาว khaaw (means White)

Learning these tones is crucial because pronunciation is the most important part of learning Thai. If you study the pronunciations thoroughly from the beginning, you will become very skilled at Thai. Starting with a good foundation will make the rest of your studied much easier. This information was found at <http://www.spiritus-temporis.com/thai-language/phonology.html>.

Consonants:

Thai distinguishes among three voice/aspiration patterns for plosive consonants:

1. unvoiced, unaspirated
2. unvoiced, aspirated
3. voiced, unaspirated

Thai distinguishes a third sound which is neither voiced nor aspirated, which occurs in English only as an allophone of /p/, approximately the sound of the *p* in "spin". There is similarly an alveolar /t/, /t^h/, /d/ triplet. In the velar series there is a /k/, /k^h/ pair and in the postalveolar series the /tʃ/, /tʃ^h/ pair.

	Bilabial		Labio-dental	Alveolar			Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar		Glottal
Nasal			[m] ม				[n] ณ,น			[ŋ] ง	
Plosive	[p] ป	[p ^h] ผ,พ,ภ	[b] บ*	[t] ต	[t ^h] ฐ,ท,ฒ,ถ,ด,ต*	[d] ฎ,ด*			[k] ก	[k ^h] ข,ช,ค,ก,ฆ	[ʔ] อ**
Fricative			[f] ฝ,ฟ	[s] ซ,ศ,ษ,ส							[h] ห,ฮ
Affricate							[tʃ] จ	[tʃ ^h] ฉ,ช,ฌ			
Trill						[r] ร					
Approximant								[j] ญ,ย		[w] ว	
Lateral approximant						[l] ล,ฬ					

This table, as well as the above paragraph on *Consonants*, was found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thai_language.

Morphology

Verbs do not inflect (i.e. do not change with person, tense, voice, mood, or number) nor are there any participles. Duplication conveys the idea of doing the verb intensively.

Tense is conveyed by tense markers before or after the verb. Present can be indicated by *kamlang*, IPA: [kamlɑŋ] (currently) before the verb for ongoing action (like English -ing form), by *yu*, IPA: [ju:] after the verb, or by both. Future can be indicated by *cha*, IPA: [tʃaʔ] (will) before the verb or by a time expression indicating the future. Past can be indicated by *dai*, IPA: [da:j] before the verb or by a time expression indicating the past. However, *laeo*, :IPA: [lɛ:w], (already) is more often used to indicate the past tense by being placed behind the verb. Or, both are put together to form the past tense expression. Found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thai_language.

Syntax

The passive voice is indicated by the insertion of *thuk*, IPA: [t^hu:k] before the verb. To convey the opposite sense, a sense of having an opportunity arrive, *dai*, IPA: [daj] (can) is used. Negation is indicated by placing *mai* (not) before the verb. Thai exhibits serial verb construction, where verbs are strung together. Some word combinations are common and may be considered set phrases. Nouns are uninflected and have no gender; there are no articles. Nouns are neither singular nor plural. Some specific nouns are reduplicated to form collectives: *dek* (child) is often repeated as *dek dek* to refer to a group of children. The word *phuak* ([p^huak]) may be used as a prefix of a noun or pronoun as a collective to pluralize or emphasize the following word. Plurals are almost always used in Thai and are expressed by adding classifiers, used as measure words in the form of noun-number-classifier ("teacher five person" for "five teachers"). Subject pronouns are often omitted, while nicknames are often used where English would use a pronoun. There are specialized pronouns in the royal and sacred Thai languages. Found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thai_language.

Possible Errors in Linguistic Transfer

Information taken from <http://www.btinternet.com/~ted.power/l1thai.html>.

FIX PROBLEM	ENGLISH SOUND	-	COMMON ERROR	-
Voiced. Friction. Tongue between lips.	/ð/	"they"	/d/	"day"
Tongue moves from front centre to front high.	/eɪ/	"late"	/e/	"let"
Tongue central. Then tightly round lips.	/əʊ/	"note"	/ɒ/	"not"
Make friction with top teeth & bottom lip.	/f/	"leaf"	/p/	"leap"
Voiced. Friction with top teeth & bottom lip.	/v/	"Hove"	/p/	"Hope"
Keep tongue front & low and jaws apart.	/æ/	"cat"	/ɑ:/	"cart"
Voiceless. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/θ/	"thin"	/s/	"sin"
Sides of tongue to back teeth. Tip points up.	/r/	"right"	/l/	"light"
Tip of tongue behind top teeth.	/d/	"made"	/t/	"mate"
Make friction: tip of tongue behind top teeth.	/s/	"rice"	/t/	"right"
Voiced: tip of tongue behind top teeth. Friction.	/z/	"rise"	/s/	"rice"
Voiceless. Friction. Front of tongue to palate.	/ʃ/	"push"	/t/	"put"

Voiceless. Friction. Front of tongue to palate.	/ʃ/	"sherry"	/tʃ/	"cherry"
Voiced: Front of tongue to palate. Friction.	/dʒ/	"beige"	/t/	"bait"
Unvoiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.	/tʃ/	"watch"	/t/	"what"
Voiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.	/dʒ/	"wage"	/t/	"wait"
Voiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.	/dʒ/	"Jerry"	/ʃ/	"sherry"
Voiced stop: back of tongue to back roof.	/g/	"game"	/k/	"came"
Air goes over sides of tongue & out of mouth.	/t/	"bill" (dark)	/n/	"bin"

Speech-Language Pathologists and Institutes

Speech-Language Pathologists:

Mahidol University

Professor Krisna: krisna44@hotmail.com

Speech & Audiology Clinic: rasdc@mucc.mahidol.ac.th

Division of Communication Disorders

Department of Otolaryngology

Rama VI Road Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Tel: (66-02) 245-9505

Fax: (662) 246-2123, 201-1515

The Centre for Research in Speech and Language Processing (CRSLP)

Amy Begley Brewington, MS, CCC-SLP: amy.begley@gmail.com

19/18 4th floor, Domus

19 Sukhumvit Soi 16

Klongtoey-Nua Subdistrict Wattana

Bangkok, Thailand 10110

Tel: +66 (0) 84-499-7726

Jessica Brown, MS, CCC-SLP, MT-BC: jbrowntherapy@gmail.com

Nimmenhaemen Road

Chiang Mai, Thailand

Tel: 084-366-1671

Institutes:

Please visit the following websites to obtain further information on speech and language institutes and services in Thailand:

Institute: Piyavate Hospital – Bangkok

Address: <http://www.piyavate.com/index.php>

Institute: Acorn to Oaks Children Center – Bangkok
Address: <http://www.atocbkk.com/>

Institute: Manarom Hospital – Bangkok
Address: http://www.manarom.com/index_eng.html

Institute: The Rainbow Room – Bangkok
Address: <http://www.facebook.com/specialrainbow>

Institute: Speech Therapist Listing – Sukhothai
Address: <http://sukhothai.thailandtelegram.com/listings/speech-pathologists-business-listings-3.cfm>

Other Resources on Speech-Language Services:

Resource: Speech Therapy Online Forum
Address: <http://www.topix.com/forum/med/speech-therapy>

Resource: Operation Smile – Thailand
Address: http://thailand.operationsmile.org/programs/patients/medical_care/

Resource: Bangkok Counseling and Therapist Search
Address: <http://bangkok.angloinfo.com/af/477/bangkok-counselling-and-therapists.html>

Resource: Language Conference Schedule – Worldwide
Address: <http://www.conferencealerts.com/language.htm>

Resource: AJARN Online Forum
Address: <http://www.ajarnforum.net/vb/health-and-fitness-in-thailand/3970-speech-therapists-in-bangkok.html>

Thai Translators:

The following websites provide a quick and easy translator for your convenience:

Website: Link Translations
Address: <http://www.link-translations.com/index.asp>

Website: MEJ Personal Business Services, LLC
Address: http://www.mejpbs.com/thai_translation.php

Website: Day Translations, Inc.
Address: <http://daytranslations.com/asiantranslation.aspx>

Website: Language Marketplace
Address: <http://www.languagemarketplace.com/index.htm>

Web Resources

Thai Cuisine:

Website: Thai Cuisine: The Best Collection of The Art of Thai Cooking

Address: <http://www.thaicuisine.com/>

Website: ThaiTable.com: Learn Thai Cooking

Address: <http://www.thaitable.com/>

Website: Thai-Food.com

Address: <http://www.thai-food.com/>

Thai Language:

Website: Thai-Language.com

Address: <http://www.thai-language.com/>

Website: Thai Language

Address: <http://www.thailanguage.org/>

Website: SpeaKingThai.com

Address: <http://www.speakingthai.com/>

Thai Culture:

Website: Discover Asia: Thailand's World

Address: <http://www.thailandsworld.com/index.cfm?p=382>

Website: Learn Thai Culture

Address: <http://www.learnthaiculture.com/>

Website: Kwintessential: Thailand-Thai Language, Culture, Customs, and Etiquette

Address: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/thailand-country-profile.html>

Thai Videos:

Video Title: Learn About Thai Culture And Customs

Address: <http://www.watchmojo.com/index.php?id=7758>

Video Title: Learn Thai Language Lesson: Introduction to Thai

Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJNrs4z_Pn0

Video Title: Thai Language Lessons: Thai Alphabet

Address: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jltaVRa8Doo>

Video Title: Thai Language Lessons: Thai Vowels, Part 1
Address: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iF1dRZY-hEU>

Video Title: Thai 101 - Common Words & Phrases - Level One
Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eScsp2W_36s

Research Articles

The following articles may be useful resources about the Thai language:

Bowen, J. (1995). The forms culture takes: A state-of-the-field essay on the anthropology of Southeast Asia. *Journal of Asian Studies* , 1047-1078.

Diller, A. (1988). Thai syntax and "national grammar". *Language Sciences* , 273-312.

Hartmann, J. (1996). Linguistic diversity and national unity: Language ecology in Thailand. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* , 447-449.

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