



A STUDY OF ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR
HISTORICAL TOURISM IN LOPBURI PROVINCE

PHRA BOONTHIANG SUCITTO (THONGBANG)

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
English (International Program)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
Bangkok, Thailand

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Abstract

This research study is entitled “A Study of English Communication Skills for Historical Tourism in Lopburi Province” which is of the objectives; 1) to study the English expressions used in Tourism, and 2) to study the English communication skills used in Tourism of the tourists group and the Lopburi officers of the Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province in order to analyze the ways of how they use English for tourism with both native and nonnative speakers.

This thesis is concerned with documentary research and qualitative research. The study is divided into 2 parts as to the order of the research objectives. The data is gathered by in-depth interviews and an informal focus group, individual discussions and observations of the officers on-duty. The samples of this research are 9 Lopburi officers of the Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province.

The research result is found as follows:

The main obstacles of the Lopburi officers of the Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province is the lack of vehicles, English language communication

skills with both native and non-native speakers, and they are mostly not able to communicate in English fluently and correctly in terms of tourism.

The vocabularies, idioms, phrases, sentences, English expressions and English conversations for tourism have been used for communications and studied according to the objectives of the research.

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I wish to express my sincere gratitude to kind-hearted persons who gave knowledge and generosity to me until this thesis has been completed absolutely. Most of them are as follows: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruangdet PankheanKhat, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Preecha Khanetnog, Asst. Prof. Dr. Veerakarn Kanokkamalade and Dr. Kham-lang Kongsin, all of them tried to help me in possible ways. In the deepest of my heart, if without them I may find myself in the trouble more or less.

So, I would like to take this opportunity to inform that I had no chance in my youthhood to study at the highest level. I became an M.A. student of international English Program since I am rather old, but I can always remember Thai motto that 'No one is too old to learn'. John Dewey said that 'Education is life'. The Buddha also said that 'Natthi panya sama abha' which means that 'Wisdom is the light in the world'. I will do as Romans do.

Thus may I bless and thank all people who support me until I reach my success and completion of my study today and I can find goodness forever right now

Phra Boonthiang Sucitto (Thongbang)

5 /February /2017

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Lists of abbreviations and symbols

,	=	Comma
“	=	Quotation
?	=	Question mark
's	=	Singular apostrophe
s'	=	Plural apostrophe
=	=	Equal
.	=	Full stop

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

Tourism is an important mechanism to be able to take human being in Global age to respond to need in learning cultural background and ethnic history of each other better particularly human society, at present it could expand as the surprisingly network of communication to other sides suddenly.¹ Since an advancement of communication and competition on technology of ethnic individuals of human being. Many great power countries in the world such as united states of America, Soviet Russia, Red china etc.; which have got Brand name of communication in new age to happen called “Global Brand” all of them are to promote to have competition spreading out over the world. In accordance with the background of historical tourism since 2001 onwards a crisis issue of the world on politic, economic, society, disaster disease, including natural disaster had beat and attacked repeatedly in every region of the world. The word “Tsunami means” earth quake” Thai people had never heard before and then this incident happened by chance in the southern part of Thailand (2004 AD), there were approximately 5,000 members of the people died. Although such a disaster event could remind humans on the world over to be afraid, but inversely the case is not like that, natural disaster mentioned above is still to stimulate all humans coming out to tour and visit in every part of the world particularly Thailand in high rate continuously each year, but it is surprising a bid, now Thailand becomes the central country of tourism in 10 countries of Asian society, it is known as the centre of tourism. In EU zone countries,

¹ Evans and Callaghan, *Change, Tourism and Cultural towards the 21st Century*, (Vol.3 No. January 2013), Pp.227-238.

there are America, England, French etc; and Asia zone, there are Red china, Taiwan, India, Japan, South Korean, etc.; like to tour in Thailand.²

One of these is China; population is to be popular to visit Thailand particularly to visit Thailand on the occasion of Chinese New Year festival. In each year the population of both Europe and Asia got a flow to tour in Thailand from small number to big increasingly as well until now more multiple respectively.

Researcher thinks that when a tendency of the world shows such a phenomenon like this and it can expand out widely more and more just like shadow and the body you have known, of course, Thailand tourism will be draw up and flow after World's population will tour and travel around the world 1.50 million times. Plenty of times in traveling like this, it will sense to change old atmosphere to new one, transnational and Transatlantic culture as well as tranlocality, region, and WTO: 2001 Whenever, in which country Tran sellers reach together the culture of such a country will motivate them to be interested to see interesting places mostly the historical interesting place and important local culture. For instance French people usually come to visit Thailand they would like to visit the King Na Rai, the great palace because the relationship of political history between Thailand and France related closely until Thai people though that King Na Rai, the great would king Na Rai the great converse as Christian, so it made the opposed party to strike and against him day by day, finally King Na Rai the great and 1,000 royal family members had moved his palace from Ayutthaya to settle down at Lopburi Province since then. There are still many interesting things we should study a lot in Lopburi Province, Mostly it will concern on learning arts and culture of locality since the part until at present. Whereas culture either Thais or foreigners like to see as well as comes to use as the place for conference of academic seminar for instance trade fair, product exhibition, Food Fair Gallery show, movie and adverting(Richards 2007) Arrangement of feeding to monkeys with fruits which are popular to do every year.

² Koster, Emlyn H, **Science Culture and Cultural Tourism**, (London: Aslib, 1996),

Usually Thai tourists that come to join this activity happily. We would say Lopburi History comes to concern cultural tourism right now.

It is surprising that this type of culture may make them happy right now. In the new generation, researchers have intended the purpose to encourage students to understand the value of architecture, good culture, primitive local entertainment Songkran festival as well as a way of life of local people. And out of this, researchers wish to emphasize on students to know the meaning of words "Using English Language for historical Tourism."

That is to say researchers have expected that when talking about tourism, language and culture must come together. Language now means English is used as the medium in tourism because English is an international language of world's society.

1.2 Objectives of the Research

1.2.1 To study the English expressions used in historical tourism in Lopburi province

1.2.2 To study the English communication skills used in historical tourism in Lopburi province

1.3 Statement of the Research Questions

1.3.1 What are the English expressions that have been used in historical tourism in Lopburi province?

1.3.2 What are the English communication skills that have been used in historical tourism in Lopburi province?

1.4 Scope of the Research

Study of English historical tourism in Lopburi province in this time has set up the scope of research as follows:

1.4.1 **Scope on content.** Study of vocabularies and English expressions related with tourism activity.

1.4.2 **Scope on population.** It consists of 2 kinds.

1. Group discussion, researcher chose the tourist groups to ask about their ideas on historical tourism in Lopburi province.

2. In-depth interviews, the researcher selected Lopburi officers of the tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province, officers' information at Wat Phra Sriratanamahatit, San Phra Kan, Phra Prang Sam Yot and Phra Narai Palace in Lopburi province.

1.4.3 **Scope of places.** The research is to be done at Lopburi province.

1.4.4 **Scope of time.** The research will begin in November, 2015 to February, 2016.

1.5 Definition of the Terms Used in the Research

Researcher will define only the word which the meaning is not clear enough that has been used in this research as follows;-

English expressions means the use of English consisting of words, phrase, sentence, idioms that have been used at historical tourist places in Lopburi province

Tourism means travel and visit to tourist places in Lopburi province.

Historical monument means the ancient places in Lopburi province and grand palace of King Na Rai.

Communication means English language that has been used for communicating with one another at the ancient places in Lopburi province.

1.6 Expected Benefits of the Research

1.6.1. To know English expressions that have been used at the tourist places in Lopburi province.

1.6.2. To know English communication skills that have been used at the tourist places in Lopburi province.

1.6.3 To know more about the way of life of Lopburi people since from the past up to the present.

Chapter II

Literature Reviews and Research Works Concerned

2.1 To study the sentence group of English used in tourism

When they think of tourism, most people think of its forms and its physical structure such as the Organization of tourism, office of local tourism, the provincial authority. Of tourism in each province in of Thailand only, But little idea is giving to the indispensable part of tourism, which is its heart. The heart of tourism, it is real meaningful content is an abstract, the structure is meaningless. To have only tourism, but we have never known what importance of it is and this is the blind point of tourism, when talking about English historical tourism in Lop Buri province, we must look deeply into its meaningful content or substance or heart not simply its structures, it will be.

Structure has their places, water without a glass or cup is very difficult to drink. Structure has to be appropriate to their intent target, such as a vessel for carrying water must be properly designed: isn't it?

If leek for previous course it is obviously unsatisfactory such as it is too much big or too much small, it is easy to fall over, at the same time it is very short or it is very aperture it will be difficult to hold the water. So we must choose the structures that fit with our objective in the best possible way.

Researcher would say here that the structure and substance of tourism must exist together. The structure of tourism in the roadmap of good management of personals in organization of tourism and substance of tourism is deficiency of good authority in organization under the following government must as justice of law, transparency, examination ability, trusty and efficiency right now.

Lopburi is one of the ancient cities which has many places of archaeological interest that attract people from many areas. It is located ninety-three miles north of Bangkok if one travels by road, and about eighty-four miles if by train.

At one time, it was an important city in the history of Thailand. Everyday many travelers come to visit this city especially local students and visitors from other countries. Lopburi has become very well known because newspapers in Thailand and abroad write much about this important city any person who wishes to visit Lopburi can either make arrangements with any travel agency or contact the conveniently located Tourism Organization of Thailand. The Thai Department of Fine Arts, which has the direct responsibility of developing the archaeological site of city, has done a good job which resulted in the many beauty spots of this city.

There are trains and buses facilities between the city of Lopburi and Bangkok. But if one can afford it, he should go by private car, taxi or van because it is a convenient way to stop at the interesting spots along the way. When those who live in near Bangkok or other provinces in Thailand and other countries for Lopburi. They see the everyday life of the farmers plow their land either by buffalo or tractor. Sometimes they may see a boy riding or sleeping on the back of buffalo, or singing a happy song on the way to work or returning home. Along the way, the tourists can see the flat rice fields, which are to put on often to protect water in the rainy season.

When one arrives in Loburi, he will pass Sra Kheo, a large pond. After one visits the pond, he should then drive directly to Phraprang Samyod, an ornamental structure composed of three lofty pinnacles erected in ancient times.

Next to see ancient spires of an Indian building located on the Northeast of King Narai's ancient palace. And then to see the "San Phragan" which is located in the Eastern side of the railroad. After visiting some found in Lopburi . This museum was originally the palace of Kishrines, one should then visit the museum of this town which contains many ancient statuarieng Narai the Great.

Other magnificent palace of interest that one should go to see are as the following; -

1. Phra Sri Rattanamahatat Temple,
2. Nakon Kosa Temple,
3. Wat Gavissaramrasvoravihar Temple,
4. Sunpauulo Temple,
5. Constantine Phaulkon's Residence,
6. Wat Manicholkhun,
7. Chubson Lake,
8. Wat Sautongthong,
9. Wat ly,
10. Wat thongphu,
11. Phra Prang Samyod,
12. Wat Nakhon Kosa,
13. San Phragan.

Out Of this one can research and study to know about community of society, cultural, tradition, and occupation of the Native villagers of Lop Buri for better and so far.

The city of Lopburi province is one of the important old cities in Thailand. The old time, it used to be the front city, used to quell invading enemies. In this presently, there many ancient buildings left which attract people from the four corners of the world.

1. Phrakhru Palad Chaiwat (Thanya Kosit). Conversation and transferring the culture Lop Buri-Ancient Capital of Thailand. Third and revised edition by Thong-In Soonsawad of the Three Periods of Phra Prang Shrines in Thailand: Phra Prang Sam-Yod, Lopburi; Phra Prang Luang, Nonthaburi; And Phra Prang Wat Arun Rajavararam a Synthesis of beliefs, Customs, and Retuals for cultural Conversation.

2.2 Concept and theory of research

Researcher has ever mentioned already in the entitle of the thesis ‘A Study of English Communication Skills for Historical Tourism in Lopburi Province’ along with its objectives: One is to study English expressions used in tourism and another is to study the English communication skills used in tourism, too. Before the researcher will the talk about such a main point of tourism. The researcher would like to describe on literature reviews; since thought, theory and research works has to concern necessarily.

Historically by speaking, far ago, most ancient people devoted their lives to do a good activity in a way of life such as to travel worshiping holy places of Hindu stant In India, worshiping holy black Kaba stone at Makka of Saudiarabia country and include Chiness people who live in continental lands, traveled worshipin ances- ter spirit in new year day of each year.¹

Furthermore Thai laborers who usually work in Bangkok Metropolitan or in provincial of the country when new year celebration of Songranth festival day

¹ Kittiphon Chaiboon, **tourism in the past**, Early Ratana Kosin, (Kerik University press, 2537), pp. 35 - 65.

coming round they have to go back homeland in order to worship their own fathers, mothers and including their great-grandfather, great-grandmother people.

Aristotle (322 – 384 B.E.) the famous ancient Greek Philosopher expressed his views about tourism that human is a social animal. They cannot live alone, its necessary to live together in community and society, so they set up their domicile and they lived together happily in their society. In order to have security and property in of their life, so the election for political leader in order to protect them in the security and property has very importance.

Naturally while they lived in society, they had to share ideas and made up many kinds of products for selling inside the country or export them to sell outside the countries on behalf international trade business. At the same time, such an idea of the business occurred over the world.

Cit Bhumsak gave some good sample of record of tourism especially, 'Distance – record' belonged to favourite tourism recorded in the time of the King Rama 5th such as Phraphaston of the King Rama 5th, Sansomdej Kromsom Phrayhadomrongracha-nubhap, distance record went to Phitsanulok and Ratchaburi provinces belonging to SomdejKrom Phranarisaranuwatthiwong and the others.

Things we could have obviously seen the difference between 2 forms of this record, that is to change from the record, that is, old from composing in verse becoming to the prose or plain literature and change from the recorder from subjects of King becoming members of Royal family, so the students may have some questions why a tourism record in verse composition is not favorite at the present, it is easy to give the answer, this kind of record is difficult to do for common people, there were a few villagers to be able to know language of high class people.

Therefore those who have to tour, except the numbers of Royal family, it is difficult to do. This is a factual condition. In this concept of ancient people, that whoever can travel to worship and respect to the foot print of the Buddha for 7 times they are regarded as to go to the heaven after the death because of his merit having done already else.

Concept of tourism had changed Royal family to attribute to common people.

And Cit Bhumsak said about Niras that, Niras is a written account while travelling to tour and see the interesting places around the world or everywhere and this kind of record will reflect to see factual conditions of perspectives during travelling in either the nature or social activities of local people of Thailand as well as possible.

In the connectivity transition of Niras Record of the tourism numbers of royal family and modern people. In the period of numbers of royal family and modern of common people. Ancient time of the people in the past when we went around the villages or small towns it is very easy to see water on the front pavilion, community, center, public rest-house; summer-house and road side pavilion including Joss house and spiritual-house, but now it is very rare to see. Why does it be? Because it is influence of the old idea of ancient people.

It was based on a way of life, they had done farms and growing plants, they did farms during the rainy-season, after that they took a rest. Every activity depended on the nature as limitation when it had moved forward to modern time like now they have new idea of tourism it has changed to scientific tourism system instead right now.

Tourism Promotion organization of Thailand was established by field marshal Sadi Thanarath, having contained tourism policy the in national economic and social development plan since volume one and later. In June 4, 1979 C.E. Tourism Promotion Organization of Thailand was developed as tourism Authority of Thailand since then Lopburi city place locates near Ayutthaya province in the central part of Thailand, in the former time, Lopburi city was named 'LAWO' which was the center of 'Davaravadi Kingdom; as the prosperity for those who came to tour in Thailand, maybe foreigners and Thai people because this Lopburi city is attractive for everyone to be interested in the natural beauty such as a lot of monkeys, rice-fields of the paddy, Sun-flowers, coconut trees, soft-chalk factory and they have along the way full all of good places.

2.3 Tourism system in the past and the present time

Thuro (1973) who had researched about this and found that every tourism world wide has got the same system, that is, there are 3 integrations just like tourism Authority of Thailand mentioned in year book of the world Tourism of UN. In 2014 C.E. This year book described on the Arabian tourism area that there were 3 levels of tourism over there.

1. Discovery by rich tourists and construction of international tourism system.
2. Development upper middle class hotels (and expansion of the tourist traffic.
3. Law of original value to new destination and arrival of middle class and mass tourists.

Natural resource of Lopburi province itself goes on such a development mentioned above finally there's the unit of work coming up to be responsible directly for this work such as tourism organization of Thailand etc; After that there was an expansion of work to receive every class of tourists from every region of the country including every region of the world also, and then tourism business of Lop Buri province has got prosperity respectively because of supporting of Thailand tourism organization.²

And it is said that tourism in the ancient time occurred in the form of religious ceremony such as when the holy days come around, Muslim people go to worship Kaba stone at Macca city in Saudiarabia state, on the 25th December of every year all Christians have got a merry Charismas in order to worship their ancestors. For Thai people also when Songrant festival has come, they have to get Songrant celebration day, the same as the other religions.

On the other hand, Hindu monks like to go for pilgrimage in the thick forest in the winter season, at the same time the Buddhist monks in Buddhism like to practice as Hindu monks do.

² Sombat Cadawong YumaungThai, **A nationalist idea become to a new one**, (Thammasat University, 1990), Pp. 25 - 55.

Later the Buddha sent 60 Noble Arahanta Monks to go to propagate Dhamma of Buddha around the world as well as we can say that the propagation of Buddha Dhamma of Buddhist monks in that time of the Buddha was known as a way of tourism also, including going to do war, is called tourism also.

Kittiphon Chiboon said, Culture of tourism and consumption usually come together, he said continuously the world 'tourism' we do not mean travelling to visit interesting places only, but it means general travelling including happiness that we get from journey, for example, the places where we passed we had seen unknown things that we have never seen before during the way in which we are travelling as happiness that we get from the natural things of the places while we go through where as we could exchange experiences with the people during the ways or enjoyment to get from having holy days that we have vocation to take a rest etc. On the other hands this kind of tourism had not limited with people at the present only in the former time the people had tourism also.³

In the past, there was travelling also but they had tourism hidden with pilgrimage to travel for communication, or to travelling to make war; such as tourism of course, is different from travelling nowadays. Tourism in order to take a rest which is the main purpose of the people at this present. That is, tourism in this time, consumption and socialism come to concern inevitably while both of them nowadays are to join by the undoubtedly, at the same time social problem will come very more or less.

It seems rather obvious that such as pollution in environment area is very disgraced. Before that ecology over there is full of fresh air, atmosphere and green forests but now it is full of dirty of rubbish, garbage and a lot of litter and dry junks pollution.

This is serious course of social problem at the present day. Which it is like that because the tourism and consumption society maid up the course of social problem, this is thinkable.

³ So. Siwalak Sangkhomsatparedat solve, **Idea and how we will find out the way to its problem**, (Dhammasat University, 2014), pp. 10 – 30

A drew sharp, personal details. Age 28, single, born in Parish Manchester, Jamaica. He learned on tourism experience, he started in tourism at the age of twelve as an assistant in a restaurant trained on the coy man island one year work experience as a chief. Other tourism jobs: hold front desk, car rental supervisor, night manager of small hotel, check in for a charter airline. Finally he became an experience on the tourism with surprisingly.⁴

2.3.1 The meaning of tourism at present

Tourism at present: Meaning of tourism is capitalism. Thus we are dispensable to definite the meaning of tourism at present again, it is obvious that in the book tourism today (1998). This book gave the definition of a meaning of modern tourism in modern time, that is, tourism which has the meaning closely with the most said description mentioned above.

Tourism is the temporary movement of people to have destination outside their normal places of work and residence. The activities undertaken during their stay in those destination and the facilities are to cater to their needs.

From these the meaning definition we could conclude to remain only 3 words which is regarded as the heart of Modern Tourism. All three words are not limited with only meaning of needs of tourists, but it may reflect to give definition about tourists themselves while coming back to limit the specific character of tourists' value in consumption of them which is the matter of general of tourists to set up; which concerns the following 3 words: exotic, facility, and experience or souvenir. All of them are very significant to practice.⁵

1. Exotic, it means to have persons to be responsible for residence of high class or high social status of man and gentle ladies who come to stay without having never well known before.

2. Facility, It is very necessary to have a facility for tourists who come to stay such as clean toilet, canteen, bathroom, coffee shop, tissue for washing, service

⁴ Robin Walker and Keith Harding, **tourism experience in Parish**, Oxford University press 2011), pp. 15 - 45.

⁵ Nithi Aiwswiwong, **How to talk in English, gave good idea on tourism of Thailand**, (Dhammasat University, 2014), pp. 88 – 89.

cars, nursing home which are ready, all of them should be ready to serve for customers.

3. Experiences or popular to name souvenir which has the meaning, the things they have never seen before, and this material made them so amazing or surprised that they have to buy the gift for to give someone at home.

This is the first word when it is translated into Thai language, it gets the word 'surprise' itself or unaccustomed to; so the meaning of exotic in this style related with idea change; It is obvious that the word 'exotic' means to go out from the accustomed place where we have never been familiar besides the 'exotic still related with searching for new knowledge also.

"Aristotle said that" if the more we can travel, we can get additional knowledge more and more'. If we travel how much we found the new experiences, such as to travel has got much more meaningful new experiences also, but more tourism has to come along with the security undoubtedly, the words 'security and facility' are to be talking about always. So the security, facility and good service are known as the necessary needs for tourists party from abroad.

Nithi Aiw Sriwong 2014 C.E. said that Artificial adventure, false freedom, bad romantic, are known as bad service to foreign tourists that Thai people in the past made to foreign tourists, that is the bad behavior consciously until now.

But the third word is 'experience' which means relation with new surprised things that they have never seen before such as amazing show, such as show elephants and Thai dancing, etc;

Things such as toys, doll, antique jars, earth pots, coconut cups, and coconut spoons including the following antique, souvenir, native products, toy, gift, playthings, etc. Souvenir should be different and amazing things from ordinary and general products:

1. It should be produced up with valuable materials (workmen ship) having delicateness and neatly.

2. Souvenir, it will be more popular more if it is made from good smell wood in locality.

3. The forms of souvenir will be popular if it is composed of the following characters:

A trend toward from the naturalism such as horn, animal bone, palatkhrick, elephant tusk, staff animals, picture made of day; etc. Modern tourism and Nation State.

From having contained tourism policy in economic and social development plan of the nation since the first volume is to display that Modern tourism or the tourism industry is very necessary matter for developing the country. So the Modern tourism is necessary to have to relate with political, economic and social condition of the country, it seems difficult to avoid. Therefore we had seen from the crisis situation of the country especially in political crisis of that society, of tourists who were going to Thailand decreased down flashing which had the impact on foreign currency that will come in our country slowly decreased. Things mentioned above made the country where it is original source of tourism has got the impact also as well as necessary to feed itself with income from tourism such as Thailand. It has to maintain political stability within the country as sustainably as possible especially governing the minority of the people who have got colorful cultures to be able to attract the mind of for the continental tourists as well. Thailand is known as no problem about this at all on particularly comparison with neighbor countries in the same area, but there have never been in political situation, It made Thai government be able to take out cultures of the minority of people to be selling point of tourism easily while it become many parts have vision that it is to destroy value of old culture in each place to disappear.

Therefore it is not surprisingly even we could go to see The Northeastern to perform Thai style dance with a rocket as well as listening to Folk songs in both Isan style and Middle part style and turning back to another side we found the nail dance, Khon or Nora etc; in the same place at the same time, it may say that not be necessary to move and see another amazing program again such as in celebration festival or general celebration, it is not surprise we found that general villagers, sometime puts on gyncs with driving motorcycle with putting on T- shirt, but there were tourists to enter in the village and the same villager changed to dress with

local cloths of own-selve, it is not because they had lost tradition culture value and old belief entirely but it is ordinary Phenomenon in the global edge that culture and tradition of each local area will turn to respond new duty of one own to society, that is an income for looking after a particular society itself. Beside it maybe one way to use to conserve old arts and culture of each society even though it may be distorted some.

An indispensable matter the researcher would like to talk about 2 systems of tourism coming to concern about this also when we think of tourism here most people understand that tourism does not mean only to go from one place to another place or to departure from one village to go in the forest but there are 2 main systems, one natural tourism and another is consumption tourism.

1. Natural tourism means how to communicate to see each other like the ancient people in the past.

2. Consumption tourism means a tourism to travel to visit in living places as well as business, consumption, industry and multiple purposes will come to concern else.⁶

So the term 'tourism' does not only general travelling but it has the meaning that the travel to get many purposes as mentioned above such as travelling to go for happiness, enjoyment. But tourism now most people go to the other places to seek for experience and new knowledge mostly. Sometime they may have good consumption such as to go for having delicious food as well as good fruits during the way.

On the other hand, this system of tourism is not limited only in the private party at the present, but in the other types of it also. Ancient people had tourism and traveling around the world for their multiple purposes in a way of lives also, and they have different forms of tourism to be behind such as travelling for pilgrimage, trades, visiting relatives or making war etc; this system of tourism, of course is differentiated from ordinary tourism for taking a rest which is the main purpose of all

⁶ Kittiphon Chaiboon, **Ancient tourism and Design for Ramanufacturing and the recy-cling**, (American industry, 1915), pp. 20 – 60.

present people. Anyhow there are something to have similarity, that is to say there may be tourism and consumption coming together. It means that an amazing matter to arise from tourism and any case it has the main purpose coming to concern tourism. They are historical cultural tourism and consumption coming together too.

In early ancient Ratanakosin period, tourism was based on the royal family tradition, it was very difficult for common; The history said.⁷

Thai people in these days had tourism, like this also,(Cit bhumSak Nirat Nhongkhai 2537) he confirmed in his Niras Writing, the word Nirat in Thai language means the departure from one place to another one. Lovely person, it means it is necessary to take a part such as departure from wife or persons whom they love. This style of poem was found in Ayutthaya period, named Nirat Poem of Sriprat in Kamsuan-Sriprat which had complaining about lovely person while he was going to leave out just like other Nirat Poem, but Nirat we are accustomed to them very

That the tourism Authority of Thailand, first of all, tourism authority should give an information on interesting place as clear possible especially vocabulary development. Look up all of the words be in an English. English in an dictionary and write meanings next to the word and then after that reading the passage below-

What is the meaning of details below, For example; those who would like to visit Lopburi province seem very easy to understand how to go to Lopburi province and how to contact at some government places where necessary opportunity occurs such as –

Oversees, headquarter, expensive, accommodation, advice, counter, reserves, booking, convenient, information.

When tourists have already read then they can help themselves by asking the people over there very friendly;

1. Where is the Headquarter of tourism in Lopburi city?
2. Tell me to go to counter a tourism officer, where is it?
3. Advise me very kindly, where the way to Lopburi airport is?
4. I would like to have accommodated, how it should be done, please?

⁷ Kanitta Utawanit, **Good idea on tourism of Thailand**, (Leiden Brill, 2537), pp.15-30.

5. Booking airplane (aero plane) Ticket, what should we done, please?

6. Do you mind if I wish going to Lopburi province resort?

7. While you are staying in Thailand, please you feel at you home.

Everything is at to your convenience, OK.

8. If you are not sure in your mind, you have to get information with a policeman, OK. 21 Concept of idea (Thong Chai 2553) similarly.

But now foreigners and Thai tourists were interested in the tourism in the past. But now inversely, foreign tourists want to tour in Thailand because of their need to have food as well as they need very much like to get entertainment, but now they would have some parties in order to respect and worship a sacred places where Thai tourism need to tour to everywhere they went they would conserve culture and sight seeing historical tourism side by side.

So we would say that Westerner's tourism changed their idea from naturalism to industrialism which is to concern directly with the consumption at the same time, Thai tourism has changed slowly from natural tourism to half cultural and industrial tourism, until at the tourism Authority of Thailand said that 'Income from Thai tourism comes first for 2015 C.E.' but before this it belonged to justmin rice expert, So government yields Thai tourism as an industrial organization of the country, since then.⁸

Tourism of the world, it is not only to conserve the natural resource or arts and culture. The direction of popularity in tourism must change to the currency of this saying also, but they said change did not mean that every tourist will to be conservative but researcher means that this conservation has changed to be the new symbol of tourism in Lopburi city. Villages remote so far since local people of Lopburi town are the same as that tourism of Thailand over the world. But now in for tourism in order to conserve mentioned above they still consume for the pleasure, since they thought that consumption is necessary to provide for tourists but tourism for such a conservation, thing which is to be needed is to let tourists

⁸ Sombat Candawong, Thai people in these days, (Thammasat University, Press, 2530), Pp.30-46.

consume the meaning of conservation also such as we will pick up anything out but except photo and not to leave anything in but except foot-print and so on. That made tourists feel that they themselves become important for conversation also, in spite of while they were travelling around the town they ate fast in food in plastic boxes and drank coke, Pepsi and cans or the other away of such a conversation.

For Modern tourism had taken conversation to use, it is not tourism for nature or to give tourism in this year as cultural year, anyhow it seems to add new colorful idea so researcher think that to campaign for conservation at present, I mean that it is a new used for tourists to consume according to edge and time at the present. It is not to change attitude of tourism who came at all.

The second literary views, researcher will describe the question that, What is the tourism? Researcher is not able to answer the meaning of the term 'The Tourism' in the short time but researcher can give the meaning of tourism: Tourism becomes the world's biggest industry; the world best jobs, that is to say those who are responsible for tourism jobs have to use both science and arts to manage and run tourism business.

2.3.2 The objective of tourism in Lopburi province

For tourism in Lopburi province, it is the second tourism of Bangkok since executive staff of tourism in Lopburi city carries on its activity liberally, but it is under government care. Decision to run duty in charge is the same as that of local tourism in other provinces.

There are 4 main purposes as follows:

1. To conserve arts and culture of locally.
2. To promote Thai tourists and foreigner tourists to understand and be interested in sight seeing fine arts and historical ancient archaic arts.
3. Visiting King Narai places where some foreign tourists are eager very much to see.
4. To see some ancient and temples which are the oldest in Lopburi province such as:
 - 4.1. To see the places where the local people made handicrafts in Lopburi district as well as the other interesting places belonging to historical

importance due to it was the places where the wife of Khunlaung Phanggau staying in the past also.

4.2. The historical foundation has shown obviously that Lavo city was the central city of cultures among Nakhonpathom, Ayutthaya and other cities in the middle part of Thailand.

4.3. Colloquial speech that is spoken by general people that Lopburi city is the monkey town because there are a lot of monkeys to live in Lopburi city as well as there are many people to go to feed food and fruits to them every day, so we may say that monkeys are to motivate tourists to visit Lopuri city continuously nonstop. So researcher would say that group of monkeys are important symbol of Lopburi city right now.

4.4. Carbonate of lime or soft chalk factory at Lopburi city can attract the tourists to visit Lopburi province also.

4.5. Although there were a lot of both Thai and foreign tourists come to visit Lopburi city, but there have never been any language problem at Lopburi city because in the former time, tourism system belonged to the naturalism one, but now old system of tourism has become a new one, that is, an industrial system of tourism has occurred instead undoubtedly.⁹

4.6. When western tourists or eastern ones came to see Lopburi- city, the problem coming together, that is the language problem, both foreign tourists and local people could not communicate with native language, but 2 parts used the international language to communicate instead right now.

In the past thirty years back natural and cultural tourism had been increasingly demanded at both national and international levels.

It has clearly become the main source for the economic development for many countries, particularly nonindustrial countries.

2.3.3 The skills of Communication in English

⁹ Kirati Booncia, **Introduction of Ethics**, (Bangkok : Thaiwatthanaphanith, 2543), pp. 30-37.

The entitle 'A study of English Communication Skills for Historical Tourism in Lopburi Province', researcher set it up in order to wake up the people to alert to learn in a way of consuming tourism coming to occupy in Lopburi city.

Things that researcher will do, are to practice of developing local people to learn English more or less about listening and speaking in order to sell small things to foreign tourists possibly.

Researcher will try to teach English for in order to Local people use polite language in learning to communicate with new comers who come to visit Lopburi - city.

Researcher has seen the atmosphere of neighbor countries where they are tourists going to visit. Before villages and towns are full of peace but now many social problems arise in the society. Lopburi society at the present day is the same. However, the negative impacts of industrial or consumed tourism are by no mean.

Thus, the industrial tourism development in sustainable way must be done together such as to give education to local population, every movement of that development is based on the proper integration of multidiscire plenary strategies ranging from partnership network creation, effective planning, and formulation of development

Indicators and tourism carrying capacity, standard isolation of construction, Local people develop economic and a way of life of themselves as well as learn to know the second language to communicate with the foreign tourists who come to visit Lopburi city as well as Local people are able to show the way and sell souvenirs and handcrafts to tourists who come to see at their locality. Whether this hope will achieve or not, that depends on the following personnel:

1. Expert researcher
2. Nearby community
3. Initiator outside area
4. Central Unit
 - 4.1 Planning
 - 4.2 Follow up

Achievement depends upon

1. Co - operation in community
 - 1.1 Tourists
 - 1.2 Villagers
 - 1.3 Initiator
 - 1.4 Researcher, Expert
 - 1.5 Local execute
2. Co-operation of various groups in society, central unit concerning development.
 - 2.1 Planning
 - 2.2 Following up
3. Tools use in historical tourism at Lopburi city
 - 3.1 To set up index in development level
 - 3.2 To set up cap
 - 3.3 To set up standard of building
 - 3.4 Development local population
 - 3.5 Proving market to sell materials

According to my observation about tourism at Lopburi province, personnel of tourism have to been ready to give service to customers who come to be receiving good service from tourism authority. The problem for local people regularly confronted is language problem, and factual condition that is to sit most villagers do not know English.

So it is difficult to communicate with one another, mostly villagers, newcomer foreigners especially they use natural or signal languages, but now it is better people in Lopburi province have step up forwards to the modernized society already, young boys and young girls became graduated at least in a high school level. The villagers nowadays are able to speak English some not more or less; it is slightly different from Lopburi society in the past. It could say that tourism jobs look after members of family amazingly.¹⁰

Therefore this entitle of the thesis ‘A Study of English Communication Skills for Historical tourism in Lopburi Province’ and concerning 2 objectives of this thesis as shown below;

¹⁰ Nuchnard Ratana Wongchai, **cultural tourism development strategies**, (volving industry in Australia, 2011), pp. 20 - 65.

1. To study available English tourism information or to study sentence group of English used in tourism which occurred in Lopburi province.

2. To suggest and improve English communication skills for historical tourism in Lopburi province or study the system and equivocation of spoken English used in the manner of tourism in specific situation in Lopburi province right.

When talking about the historical tourism of tourism in Lopburi province according to the first number of objective of this Thesis to study available English tourism information such as sentence group of English to use in tourism especially such as;-

Researcher tried to teach English to beginners with simple English like this sentence shown below; --

There is much water in pond. An English teacher is teaching English to local villagers who wanted to be the guide to lead tourists to see interesting around of Lopburi city or remote villager so far. He drinks too much tea. It means Lopburi people usually like drinking tea. There is the flood occurring in the rainy season. The rice field farmers usually work hard in the farm, and this suitcase weight too much.¹¹

In this lesson teacher would like to distinguish in using too much with uncountable nouns such as too much water, too tea, too much food etc;

Which is differentiated from many which are used with countable nouns such as there are too many tourists in this bus, she has got many problems, too many cars are on the road. That means the traffic is being too much concentrated.

When talking about sentences group of English used in tourism, then we should mention good English pattern of tourism as well, but now researcher still has not mentioned it. Researcher will describe it in the chapter 3 and 4.

When they think of tourism, most people think of its forms and its physical structure such as tourism organization, local tourist office, personnel who work and give service for either inside tourists in Thailand or foreign tourists coming to see interesting civilized places in the country, but little idea is given to truly indispensable part of tourism, which is its heart, The heart of tourism, its real

¹¹ Ciraphon Sindunawa, **tourism on Semina**, (Chiangmai University press, 2554), pp.

substance is a substance condition. Without this substance, the structure useless. To obtain tourism, we must look deeply into its substance or heart, not seemly only its structure. It is concept and theory of this thesis. Since factual condition is true always, such a condition has shown below;

All the statements are in equivocation speech to use in tourism right now, those who know how to sell a service.

Water without a glass is difficult to drink. It is not only good structure of tourism, but is the substance must also be appropriate to their intended purpose, for example a vessel for holding water must be property designed, if it gets leakage or unsatisfactory such as too big or too small base it will easily to fall over, while a very short vessel with a wide aperture, it will be difficult to hold and ware will easily spill.

We must choose structures that best our purpose in the best way, at the same time, the importance of the structures and substance must come together on the other hand, structures without substance are meaningless. We may feel very pleases with ourselves at having tourism organization in Lopburi province, but a service for customers is very hopeless. We can say that tourism here is meaningless, just like this kind of equivocation is suitable for tourism in Lopburi province, that is to say a good service and security must come first, because tourists who come to see interesting places: arts and cultures they looked like our big boss because they did not come to take but give. For a long time they come once again, it is not every day, sometime it seems that they disturb you but really it is not, because of their unaccustom of their tradition and culture, they express out old original behavior in the public places in Thai community I think so. When talking about how to use tourism equivocation speech in tourism in Lopburi province mostly English liked to use in this travelling situation which is consisted of listening and speaking skill such as pronunciation. English conversation, Lopburi people like to greet foreigners such as:-- English for their activity in daily life:

1. Saying for greeting.

Researcher wishes that a guide and tourists will get the most benefit for this thesis. If suggestion and comment are invited in order to improve the potentiality

in using the English for tourism in both listening and speaking well as to know tendency of Asian economic, they polite .

Tell lesson, the teacher is going to teach tourism English, concerned and correctly, community also.

The principle of stress of English words. How to pronounce sound.

1. Train to pronounce stress sound in English words.

2. The teacher shows correct pronunciation.

3. Element of competency-

-Dialogue to correspond according to stress in English, pronunciation.

-English pronunciation is to correspond as the principle of pronunciation.

-Performance objectives.

3.1 Tell me the principle of stress of English words.

3.2 Read to stress in pronunciation of English words

4. Listening to stress sound of English words.

5. Dialogue English sentences according to the principle of stress sound in English words. The teacher has to teach students as a sentence better than word by word.

6. Display supposition role about sentence conversation according to stress pronunciation in English.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

This is a documentary research and qualitative research by nature.

The main objectives of the study in this thesis are to focus on English communication skills for historical tourism in Lopburi province. It is to specify the area where the Lopburi people lives. The method in this study will follow according to cultural tourism, consumption tourism, between tradition tourism and Post modern tourism. (Cit Bhumsak and Chaiyasith Saenbhum, Thammasat Univ. 2537.)

3.1. Preparation

3.1.1 Collecting data from text books, newspapers, documents, magazines, journals of tourism world from many academic institutes such as MCU. Mahidol University Library, Thammasat University Library, National Library etc;

3.1.2. Documents are considered very useful for this thesis writing.

3.1.3. Choose expert informants who usually live in the local areas.

3.1.4. Study the role of tourism organization in Lopburi province whether it has appropriate and useful activity for the local people or not.

3.2. Data Collection

3.2.1 The data for this study was collected from local texts, yearly tourist books, written by tourism authority who lives in Lopburi city.

3.2.2 Original source of Data

3.2.3 Informants who are in Amphur Muang Lopburi, Lopuri province; Mostly they know very well about Arts, local culture as well as a way of life of local people . Actually they know very well the Arts, cultures, careers, a way of life and so on.

3.2.4 Books, texts, thesis, Journals, Daily newspapers, such as Thairath, Daily news, Bangkok Post, The Nation etc; are used to refer to write this thesis .

3.2.5 Research works concerned such as Nuchard Ratana Suwongchai, (Khasetsat University 2557) confirmed that tourism world and Thai tourism will move forward until 2563 B.E. and it will be adapted to post modernized tourism system.¹

3.2.6 She had ideas about the course of tourists who are travelling to visit Lopburi province. There are both Thais and foreign tourists brought modernized cultures to see her also. So it is considered that it is because of global influence that is effected to a way of life and spiritual condition of local people until it is able to change attitude and old idea amazingly they have learnt indigenusness or authenticity of local community more and more . Foreign countries including either developed countries or developing countries, they used English historical tourism as one of the most important machinist in their countries developing process on economic, and society; as well as Lopburi community, in previous time, Primitive people seemed rather poor, mostly they worked in the farms when tourism business was imported in community researcher would say that society of grass roots has been grown up more and more, there are both foreigners and Thai tourists entering to visit Lopburi city surprisingly. The interesting places, where tourists want to see, is King Narai the great palace. Villagers who could speak English, tried to develop it more and more, his inspiration is to search for the job with foreigners who come to tour in Lopburi town and those who do not know English come to apply to learn English where there is English course opening to teach. The main purpose of learners is to be a guild to lead tourists to see interesting places in Lopburi city whereas villagers want to learn.

English in order that mostly they would like to speak English for selling small things to the foreigners coming to tour in the locality such as souvenir, gift, playthings, toys, antique etc ;

¹ John Wiley and Sons, **Introduction to landscape Design**, (Oxford University Press, 1965), Pp. 10 – 45.

3.3 Population

Target population of the study was chosen from the informants of two communities : One tourism officers who work regularly at tourism office in Lopburi province and another is local leaders such as heads of villagers and sub-heads of villagers including village scholars as well as the abbot at the temple etc;²

3.4 Qualification of the Informants

- 3.4.1. Living at the locality.
- 3.4.2. Education at least Mattayomsuksa 3.
- 3.4.3. Aged 35 years old up.
- 3.4.4. Sex, male or female.

3.5 Technical terms concerned

3.5.1 Tourism

The practice of travelling for promotion, recreation, the guidance or management of tourism.

3.5.2 Historical Tourism

It is to tour and see interesting places around Lopburi locality such as King Na-rai, the Great, etc;

3.5.3 Beautiful Temples.

It is to tour and see the historical and cultural reputation of the Lopburi province such as Wat Phrasriratanamahathat, Wat Southongthong, Wat Sanpoulo etc.

3.5.4 Lopburi's historical city.

It means that Lopburi is a historical and archeological city and has the perfected landscape as well as it is very rare to see in the world.

3.5.5 English mentioned in this thesis means listening and speaking English of Lopburi villagers either in the city or remote villages used to communicate with new comers which enter to visit Lopburi province.

² Despoina Panou, **National conference on Dynamics of Body of knowledge**, (Kasetsat University, 2554), pp. 31 - 61.

3.6 Statement of the research questions

3.6.1 What is the concept of English for historical tourism in Lopburi city according to researcher to write?

3.6.2 What is going to solve the problem when confronting the problem of tourists at Lopburi province?

3.6.3 What lesson will be discussed and analyzed about English for historical tourism in Lopburi province?

1. The fundamental components of population in society, it will concern the following factors: economic social, historical condition, religion, tradition, variety of cultures until it maybe has the question whether this Lopburi city will have potentiality to develop specifically on education of historical tourism or not. It is because Lopburi city should be the conserved city of arts and cultures in many directions of the province.

2. In fact, the reality is that Lopburi city should provide education program of tourism of the nation, because it is the antique city of tourism since the past and up to now. Researcher would say that historical imagination is hopeful or not, or it is only the dream in the day.

3. It must have supporting factors in positive direction; It should get rid of all obstacles, if there is any more as thought.

4. Population in the town and different areas around Lopburi province, how they'll play the role, if there will be developing conservative education system. All atmospheres of Lopburi city will get better, here maybe more tourists and more in each year.

The outstanding point of education is that when talking about conservative tourism in Lopburi city, it'll have the word 'consumption tourism' coming to concern indispensably, It means the material tourism system coming to concern immediately more or less including travelling and trading come together.

Consumption society like western culture come to join with also, that is, consuming and enjoyment came together as well as tourism business occurred in particular society. The word tourism in seeking for the profit from each other will

When western tourism system comes to interfere the native nature of local people, old ideas of them have undergone changed slowly and slowly, so we could not see primitive people, but there is only new generation we have seen at the present.

The question is how you are thinking when you are consuming, what are you thinking of before? The answer from 'all of you' may have plurality such as you may think of the price, number, forms and quality; it is whether popular or not etc; It means security of consumption in each menu. At the present time we live in capitalist society, the people in this community hold price or value as criterion which comes from mechanism of the product exchange nobody cares where these products come from.

We had ever produced for consumers by themselves because we have to consume things the other did also. However under such a capitalist society both producers and consumers differentiated realizing that individual parts will play the role of one own such as you produce products I buy, I and you buy products that nobody knows who made. So the word 'Modern Tourism' or tourism today comes to concern. The original source of Thai tourism was going on according to such as development, after opening to receive tourists from every region of the globe, 'Tourism promotion' organization was established in the world by Field Marshall Sadit Thamarat, so we could not forget tourism today which means May 4, 2522, the word 'tourism authority of Thailand' appeared in Thai Dictionary until now so the word 'Tourism and Consumption' come to Thailand side by side.³

So modern tourism in the book 'tourism today' which has the meaning nearest similar to explained information above such as tourism authority of Thailand tourism in destination remained and the facility to cater according to their needs.

Thai tourism and National states should come together, If Arts and culture of Thailand are not conserved, hopelessness will knock the door, western tourists come to tour in Thailand with science, they are not accustomed to eastern cultures

³ Koster, Emmlyn H, **Science Culture and Cultural Tourism**, (The Center for Travel and tourism and business Education Press, 2011), pp. 227-238.

as well as Thailand's culture is so weak that it will be destroyed down easily, Most Thai people usually believe in ghost, gods, guardian-spirit, but westerners do not etc;

In this thesis researcher will write about two skills of English: Listening and speaking English with target population is Lop Bury villagers and the thesis type is Qualitative research consisting of only six steps to successful test supposing your job as a travel agency sales consultant is to help you.

Tourists come to buy ticket, at the company in order to book air - way ticket, railway ticket, bus ticket or sometimes they want to get reservation of hotel room, etc;

Teacher should teach and has to advice students to know how to practice as possible.

Stage 1

To begin any sales process, it is important to raise your customers, awareness of the materials your agency offers. Adverts in the agency window, for example, customers pay or attention and may bring them to see tourism office again possibly.

Stage 2

This is possibly the most important stage in a service. Many people may be nervous about speaking English with foreigners because they think that the seller should get only money enough but do not let him/ her speak English also. Do you know from every first movement with a new client, you need to convince them that you are really interested in helping them find the right way to support students to success with their function much as much possible, of course people go into a travel office just to browse to the brochures. Advertising is very sweet, but service is very hopeless right now.⁴

Notice is to see:

1. Raising awareness.
2. Establishing report.
3. Investigation needs.

⁴ Saleen, N, **The destination Capacity index**, (Seaton. Ed. Tourism: The state of the Art, 1994), pp. 144-151.

4. Presenting kind of four.

5. Closing.

It is impossible for customers to know what authority means.

Stage 3

When customers ask for the help or information, we have to respond to stage, the customer's needs, This is also the important activity of tourism at Lop Buri province task; It is only when you have a clear idea about where a client want to go, when they want to travel; anyone comes to contact with you yourself could select better appropriate activity for them.

Stage 4

When you have already selected the most suitable activities and then you should present them in terms of –

Features: These are various what a good chance to have the facility, it is very easy to transfer customers from Suwanabhumi Airport very conveniently etc; first of all you should know where they want to go.

Advantages: There are how to make the good chance better than waiting for a hope coming to sit. It is the fact that the price of good chance is very rare to find one time in a year including all the excursions or all year bar costs, for example it would be an advantage.

Benefits: Why a particular feature is good for the tourists, you are talking to at that moment.

At this point in this process there were many customers usually coming to let them think. The best thing to do is to get to contact details and invite them to take the brochures home and browse through them. If you have done a good job it is said that it is normal activity.

Stage 5

When customers return to your office you should think that my trust boss has come back here because of your service you have today. Once again correct research methodology. You might that god stood behind you already.³⁹ everything will concern the following data as shown below

A study forms of the Entitle English for historical tourism in Lopburi province especially the teaching of listening and speaking English concerning the local villagers at Lopburi City; as well as according to the teaching conception is based on the role exchange and technique in encouraging potentiality consisting of the 3 stages as follow-⁵

Stage 1 (Method to teach English for beginners)

1.1 The study of fundamental data on English for historical tourism of the learning beginners of English at Lopburi province.

1.2 To provide the forms of the instruction

1.3 To provide the teaching documents composition the instruction

1.4 To check quality of the form of the instruction what her the form of documents is appropriate or not.

1.5 Experimentation in using instruction forms in order to possibility.

1.6 To correct and improve the forms of instruction and the compositing documents.

Stage 2 (Development of tools in research)

2.1 Tools in collecting qualitative data by using learning model.

2.2. Tools used to test the ability in listening and speaking English.

Stage 3 (To test in using more developing model)

3.1 Determination of target population

3.2 To carry on to test

3.3 Data Analysis

The procedure in carrying on such a research mentioned above, it follows data as well as your preparation.

A chart of research stage for the form developing of the instruction.

Stage 1

Developing the forms of the instruction of English of local villagers of Lopburi city, teachers to prepare lessons very well.

-The study of fundamental data

- Provision of instruction forms

⁵ UNESCO, **Culture and Sustainable**, (London: Aslib, Press 18 May, 2011), pp. 1 – 3

- Provision of documents compositing the forms.
- Check the form quality and compositing documents.
- Test using to study the possibility.
- Correcting and improving the forms and compositing documents.

Stage 2

An improving tool in using to collect datas. 1. Tools used in 1 Stage in collecting data developing tool. Tools used in collecting data.

Researcher used qualitative method that is using the measurement of the ability in listening and speaking English of learners.

Researcher used a learning record forms of learners such as computer, note book, tape record, line etc; To record their sound and behavior while there are learning and teaching.

Stage in developing tools

1. To study documents, text and research concerned.
2. To set up the main point of tools.
3. Operation to build up data
4. Check up quality of the tool by experts
5. Test using the tools
6. Bring the tools to collect data

Stage 3

To take the instruction forms of having developed up to use for test.

1. Set up target population.
2. Choose sampling group.
3. Test before using the forms and measuring the ability in listening and speaking English for understanding.
4. Carry on instruction of English with the forms which have already developed up.

By the way of average grade of the ability in listening and speaking English according to concept of instruction going on for correspondence of two parties both teacher and learners. This way of learning and teaching is to encourage exchanging

the role and technique including addition of potentiality of learner, most they are grass root population of Lopburi city.

English learning beginners of Lopburi villagers. They learned it in order to develop their experience and earning money a living in daily life such as selling souvenirs, forest things, dry foods and so on.

1. To study fundamental data of instruction of English in order to be guild to lead tourism to see interesting places around Lopburi city as well as local villagers want to learn English for selling small things such as gift, artificial things, souvenir, playing toys, antique etc ;

2. To study fundamental data of learning and teaching English at the present by studying documents, books and research reports concerned as given below;-

Data deal with the present events, the problem concerning learning and teaching English in the ability level of listening and speaking. If learning and teaching English in the countryside such as contemporary course of English at Lopburi villages as mentioned above it seems difficult to provide because it has the lack of English teachers, English- books and any other such as audio- visual aids etc;-

Data on learning substance of foreign language as the curriculum used as core which was designed that instruction of English course must agree with the regulation of Minister of Education 255 which can conclude as follows; -⁶

1. The highest good of provision of learning substance is to develop the learners to have knowledge, skill, process and virtue including the morality, value as the purpose of curriculum.

2. To determinate the substance of learning for being the frame of content or scope of the body of knowledge all of them have 4 kinds of substance as follows; -

2.1. Substance 1 for communication.

2.2. Substance 2 for culture

2.3. Substance 3 for relationship with other.

⁶ Richaeds Greg, **Issue in Cultural Tourism Studies**, (Thammasat University Press 2007), pp. 15 – 30.

2.4. Substance 4 for learning substance group.

3. Learning standard, that is the determinate point with the expected thing that students must know how to do in 3 factors: knowledge skill, process and virtue, ethic and value which are set up according to the needed characteristic in the target of curriculum. Learning standard is the index to point out various knowledge and efficiency which students are to do in each substance or content in which its learning standard of each class period is to indicate learn in which is expected to have in learners when after completion of education in each span of class.

4. Provision of learning unit, those who learn foreign language in the communication level, main point in the topic oneself, family, school, environment surrounding one own, food and drinks, personal relationships, leisure and recreation, health and educational welfare and occupation, trade, weather, travelling service, places, languages science including technology.

5. The way in measurement and evaluation of learning which has to cover all knowledge, skill, process, development of learners and virtue.

Measurement and evaluation as fundamental education curriculum language evaluation and the way on test of listening and speaking.

Data concerning the issue of learners in listening and speaking English or foreign language, researcher found that the most issues coming from the following causes:-

1. Learners in the second language or foreign language get the back of fundamental knowledge on language such as knowledge of vocabulary, language So it causes the learner that is not be able to understand listening to language in communication level of the speaker. Besides the tourists on behalf newcomers were not accustomed to with social and cultural contents in listening and speaking English where they have different social and cultural context.

2. Second Language learners as the foreigners did not have accumulation accustom to with indicator of English which is not able to advice about the symbol of pronunciation language structure of grammar as well as the meaning of English. A few English scholars devoted free time to teach them, it was not the same as that of learning and teaching English in Bangkok right now.

3. Second language learners or foreign language learners were not able to remember the meaning of vocabulary of the second language much more enough to communicate with foreigners; it is because of being English vocabulary poor itself.

4. Second language learners as the foreign language just like to have mother tongue interference while speaking or reading English which is based on similarity and desirability between mother tongue and English, so it causes the learners to interpret the meaning of data rather slowly. It seems more difficult than speaking and reading mother tongue surprisingly.

Fundamental data in provision of instruction in listening and speaking the second language such as English etc;

Fundamental data for provision of instruction of English which gets collecting from the follow data:-

Interview the teachers who teach listening and speaking English in general levels especially those who had ever taught short course to the students who learnt English to be the guild for leading tourists to see the interesting places around Lopburi city as well as local people who want to learn English to sell small things to foreigners who come to see Lopburi. By interview from 5 students who were interviewed about learning and teaching activity program, measurement and evaluation of learning, the problem condition in the provision of learning and teaching and suggestion on the instruction provision.

Effectiveness of interview from a teacher who teach listening and speaking English in short course school was found that; -

1. Students were poor at English foundation and poor at the meaning of vocabulary, idiom, structure of complex sentences, it will not satisfy the teacher.

2. Most students had for the lack of skills in listening and speaking and interpretation of English.

3. Most students were never known or experienced about listening and speaking before. This is rather difficult to train English, the second language.

4. The content in listening and speaking English does not relate with the interest of students.

5. Students do not have concentration in listening and speaking at all.

6. Students are not interested in and loved in listening and speaking English as well as possible.

Suggestions on learning and teaching English

1. Learning and teaching English should motivate students to see significance of listening and speaking English as well as set up good volition with media of communication such as listening, speaking, reading and writing daily news on radio, television, and other medias.⁷

2. Should let students get activity in training in listening from tape record, radio English program on TV program of teaching.

3. Should train reading from various kinds of printing magazines that they have seen.

4. Should speak topic for everybody can access very easily such as comely story or talking of the town but it should agree with real life in society.

5. Should choose interesting topic agree with the interest of students also, the difficulty or easiness of speaking program is based on learners' age and maturity.

3.7 Data

Data from the survey from information of the interest in the topic of listening and speaking English. The cause of understanding in listening and speaking English or the cause of, may or may not understand the topic which they are listening and speaking, that depends on the story that they are listening and their behavior itself. The other does not concern.

Interest in the topic in listening and speaking English by arranging level from much interest to small one such as tour, pleases, langue, education and occupation, science and technology, leisure, and creation, service, family, school, personal relationship, self and environment surrounding one own, food and drinks, trade, weather, health and welfare.

The factor that causes an ineffective communication skill is as given below

⁷ Pederson Artur, *Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites*, (Thammasat Unniversity, 2002), pp. 10 – 40

1. Lack of skills in listening and speaking as well as interpretation.
2. Do not understand culture of native speaker.
3. Do not have experience and native language concerning the top he was listening and speaking.
4. No concentration in listening and speaking.
5. Topic which he was listening and speaking is interesting also.
6. Limitation while he was listening and speaking.

Factors or causes made listeners and speakers to understand content that they were listening and speaking as shown below;⁸

1. To understand the meaning of vocabulary, idiom, sentence structure as well as interesting story.
2. To have experience and old knowledge about the topic, that means he is listening and speaking as well.
3. To have knowledge of language and grammar very well.
4. Content while he was listening and speaking is interesting.
5. To have skills in listening and speaking as well as to take the main point and interpreting easily.
6. To have concentration in listening and speaking.
7. To understand culture of native speaker.
8. Content has no vocabulary too difficult to understand.
9. To have much time for preparation before working.

Listening and speaking that students lie to have the follow characters by arrangements from small level to more level given below;-

1. Training reading as a small group.
2. Training to read all in the class.
3. Training to read one by one.

Survey to behave reading English in order to understand having 4 practical levels shown by arrangement as the number such as;--

1. Regular listening and speaking.

⁸ Stankey, *The limits of Acceptable Change*, (USDA forest Service Press, 1985), pp.

2. Often practice.
3. More long time to practice.
4. And practice all over.

Before listening and speaking. Behavior in listening English that students practice often, that is;

1. Expecting or predicting the story they will listen and speaking.
2. Survey structures the content they will listen to and speak.
3. Expecting doubt the meaning of vocabulary from context.

Behavior of listening and speaking English that students practice more long time

1. To denote thing students should know about content they are listening and speaking
2. To determine requirement of knowledge in the story they are listening and speaking.
3. Choosing stratagem to use in listening and speaking.
4. To set up objectives in listening and speaking during listening and speaking.

Behavior of listening and speaking English, Students practice often: -

1. If students do not understand teacher's teaching must let them to repeat again and again.
2. Using old knowledge and old experience to help in listening and speaking.

Behavior of listening and speaking English that students practice very often:

1. To estimate, expect the story they are listening and speaking.
2. To search for the important substance and arrange sequence.
3. To set up question about content in listening and speaking English Sequence the story they are listening and speaking.
4. Consequence of the story that they are listening and speaking and linking relation of the story that they are thinking about.

After listening and speaking:

Behavior in listening and speaking that students practice for a long time:

1. To search for the answers from the story they listened and spoken.
2. Begging for the help from the other students in listening and speaking.
3. Estimation of understanding in listening and speaking on one own

while.

There are listening and speaking.

1. Seeking for added knowledge beyond content they have read.
2. Discussion and expression ideas about the story they have already read.
3. To tell about the story concerning listened and spoken for every

friend.

Listen and speak English.

To study concept and theory concerned to lead the development of forms of learning and teaching of listening and speaking in the style of exchange the role and encouraging potentiality.

Table 2 the preparation and in order to, concept

Preparation of learning and teaching documents:

To prepare learning and teaching documents are to make various documents take in using to explain forms of learning and teaching which have been made up, because both a teacher and students will be able to use such a book as handbook or referent book for learning and teaching on next occasion.

1. Handbook in using the forms of learning and teaching is the documents made up to tell the details and guild. The way in bringing the forms of learning and teaching for the teacher to use. At the same time hand book can advise how to teach listening and speaking as well as possible. And this handbook will advise the way to study including how to practice and prepare many activities and various experiences and these details can be the part to tell more and more knowledge which as beyond up mentioned in previous lesson.

So handbook in using forms of learning and teaching as documents prepared up to use learning and teaching which can be taken to use very

conveniently in learning and teaching as Miss Phananoi Rodchu 2553 had demonstrated below:⁹ ----

1.1 To take the teaching way in the teaching method of role exchange between teacher and students in order to encourage potentiality of them as well as creating the ability in listening and speaking English for understanding.

1.2. Suggestion in taking the forms of learning and teaching about listening and speaking according to the teaching way of role exchange and technology in the potential development in order to promote the ability in listening and speaking English for knowledge as well as understanding English very well.

1.2.1. To point out in taking the forms in exchange of the role and technology in promotion of potentiality in order to encourage the ability in listening and speaking English for understand and upper.

1.2.2. Things we should emphasize. A taking the forms of learning and teaching to apply seems very necessarily that is regarded as the role exchange and technology in potential encouragement in order to create the ability in listening and speaking English as well as for understanding and application.

1.2.3. The way of the prevision of learning and teaching activity in each gradation of the forms of learning and teaching according to the teaching way of role exchange forms and potential encouragement in order to create the ability in listening and speaking English and understanding very well.

1.2.4. Teacher's role.

1.2.5. Students' role.

According to the number 1.2.4, A teacher's role means before the teacher is going to teach listening and speaking English, he has to know who are will learn listening and speaking English whether children, students at school, college or university, when teachers have known situation very well than teacher has to prepare English lesson as ready as possible, that is to say English lesson should prepare English lesson for students as suitable as possible.

⁹ Peleggi Marizio, **National Heritage and Global Tourism in Thailand**, (Annals of Tourism Research Press, 1996), pp. 432- 448.

In accordance with student's role, a teacher should know very well that the purpose of students the decided to study this subject. The teacher should know the background of their inspiration as well such as after completion of the course they will be English teacher or a businessman. So English study course should be provided into 3 stages:

Stage 1

A teacher preparation, it means to set up name of learning activity in learning and teaching:

1. A teacher chooses lesson of listening and speaking English.
2. A teacher set up the plan in learning and teaching in the class for the second period.
3. Period of teaching (hour), it means preparation and planning before opening semester.

Pre-test, it is the second period of the day:

1. Provision of learning and teaching in the class including preparation in listening and speaking English as well as motivate students to be enthusiastic to learn. In education activity provision the teacher has to do evaluation before learning, this means Pre-test should be done but post-test must be done after.

1.1 Students must show their potentiality of English speaking until examiners have agreed with.

Students are usually trained to listen to and speak English scanning by the way that leaders have been demonstrating and analyzing the component of listening and speaking English in order that whether something students knew or might know at all.

And how teachers could know the best way to know new lesson. Furthermore teachers come to be interested in the stage 3 some. Because in this stage, it is the stage to exchange on the role of the listening and speaking English. Teachers should find out good days concerning special days of students themselves such as birthday, happy new year, Songkrant festival day finished education etc; Teachers demonstrate how to speak English unhappy. The teacher has to let them coming out to speak one by one. Teachers should say that everyone don't be shy,

English is not our language, we made a mistake in speaking English today, but tomorrow we will speak again. We made a mistake in speaking English today is better than we do not know what English is tomorrow. So researcher has 4 strategies to encourage students to let them speak English one by one in order to know whether each one new the English activity or not.

According to the teacher had demonstrated gradation of listening and speaking English then whether students' works could satisfy the teacher or not. If they had the failure in the listening and speaking activity that has shown that English teacher is to speak English fluently;

1. To be craver in predicting even correctly in the future.
2. To be able to make clearness in skepticism like open air.
3. Good at setting up question in the class.

4. Brief conclusion in order that students can understand the topic that teacher speaks or the student-president reports. Student provides 5-6 ones as one group and then, for this chapter researcher described on search methodology, it has talked about the way of doing thesis such as Chapter III.

3.8 Research of method.¹⁰

Study of English for historical tourism in this time it is the qualitative and documentary research by having the following such as the objectives; to study the sentences groups, words and idioms of English dealing with arts and culture as well as historical interesting places of Lopburi province only, but does not use translation method.

3.7.1 Preparation of instruments to search for data.

3.7.2 Collecting data, from documents, texts, books, newspapers.

3.7.3 Population target, Lopburi tourism office as well as Lopburi villagers.

3.7.4 Teaching English for historical tourism at Lopburi community and nearby. [Qualification of the informants]

3.7.5 Definition and explanation of technical terms

¹⁰ Timothy, Dallen J. and Stephenson, **Heritage Tourism**, (New York: Prentice Press, 1 June 2011), pp. 225- 245

1. Tourism,
2. Historical tourism,
3. Beautiful Temples,
4. Lopburi is the historical city, etc;

Lopburi tourism office has closely relation with tourism center of Thailand in Bangkok.

In this chapter, to teach listening, speaking English is very useful for Lopburi population who required English to guild foreigners to see the interesting places in Lopburi province, but someone wants to know English to sell things to foreigners.

Chapter IV

Results and Data Analysis

4.1 The effectiveness of the English speaking and listening achievement scores

In accordance with the thesis entitled 'A study of English Communication Skills for Historical Tourism in Lopburi Province' as in the objectives: to study the English expressions used in Tourism and to study the English communication skills used in Tourism.

For the first objective, to study the English expressions used in Tourism is often used in spoken English when Lopburi guild in locality shows the interesting places to tourists who want to see Lopburi landscape and buy native products including on-sale good; present, souvenir, precious things etc; English sentence group, research had ever described many time in previous chapter 2 and chapter 3.

For this chapter it concerns exactly the words system and English expressions related with tourism activity directly.

The readers may be suspicious what the words system and English expressions in this chapter mean when the analysis was carefully done then it means that researcher would like to show some words system and some English expressions as given below

Words or vocabularies system for example in the metaphor words of Chinese language in Thai / mu nai juoy/ a pig in the basket, it means everything is very easy, nothing else is so difficult that human cannot do. Researcher found another vocabulary in English such as, Tom said that yesterday I went to visit Mary at Lopburi, I found that she sat on the seashore. She usually sells the shell on the seashore.

In fact the meaning of this word is not difficult at all, inversely the idiom ‘I saw Kongsin’s egg pants yesterday’ and this statement has to effect immediately in language communication in Britain society, But in Thai society it may have a little bit or there is nothing at all I think so.

When speaking some words such as selling shell or cooking bamboo soup before Thai lady, it may make her shy. It is possible; she thinks that this man is pretending me. A guide who has responsibility to show interesting places for tourists he has to be very attentive for this matter with foreign tourists because they are not yet accustomed to Thai culture.

Since some Thai cultures are not available in Western countries, such as to touch the head is strictly prohibited. When asked why they think that because they said that without head we cannot be alive. Philosopher of France said ‘I think so I am’ for example because I think, I have security of life, I have food to eat etc; but the westerners, they are careful of their feet because they think that without feet they are hopeless when tiger comes they die only. If they have feet so they can run away as well as they can earn for living. But without feet, it maybe thinkable; a way of life comes show down respectively. For Middle East people, touching the bottom is prohibited. Why? Because they think that mostly they are pure, they have never been prostituted.

Maybe they have someone to behave like that such as touching the buttock, it shows that bad emotion of two parts may occur immediately etc; because they think that it is to look down voluntarily and this is human’s ideal culture I think. However 3 incidences mentioned above are good samples of variety of cultures of humans in the world. English expressions to use in tourism culture; ---

4.1.1 General expressions

It is to express about opinion, suggestion, and advice. See some examples about opinions at a restaurant.

A: What would you like to order?

B: No really, I cannot decide. Do you have any suggestions?

A: What about seafood? For today special, we have fresh fish.

B: I am not really fond of seafood. What else can you suggest?

4.1.2 See some examples about suggestions of travelling about Lopburi province. It means talking about Lopburi city itself.

A: Do you like Lopburi?

B: Well, I like something but I don't like others.

A: What about local food?

B: It seems little spicy, but really I like It, especially I like eating dry chicken.

A: How do you like the shops and the Lopburi Monkeys?

B: Oh, of course. I love the shops, and I enjoy with Lopburi monkeys, I fed them with fruits. They make me laugh. I enjoy very much.

See some examples about advices at home.

A: Oh. I am getting fat. I'd better go on a diet. (going to lose weight)

B: Yes, so should I. You really shouldn't eat so much.

A: We always have such big meals. We should have much rice or bread.

B: And I think we should eat more fruits and vegetables and get some more exercises.

All the statements concerning the events which occurred in 3 places:

At a restaurant, talking about Lopburi city and event at home, the researcher would like to test the understanding of readers whether they understand or not. Such as give a tick mark (/) only one choice

1. Where is A?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. He is at a restaurant. | b. He is at Lopburi. |
| c. He is at home. | d. He is at the temple. |

2. How about local food as B talking about?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. ----- it is good. | b. ----- it is very salty. |
| c. ----- it is little spicy. | d. ----- it is not good. |

When talking about Lopburi city we have to talk about a way of life of the people such as how to live in society, how to earn for a living. We will show the table of content given below;

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Asking for help. | 2. Let's go shopping. |
| 3. Reservation. | 4. What is your favorite? |
| 5. The weather | 6. Travel |
| 7. Job interview | |

Researcher gives a few of a nice English sentence as the examples shown below

1. Asking for help.

1.1 Could you + infinitive (v. 1)

Example;

Could you move a little, please? A little please?

1.2 Would you mind + v.ing + noun.

Example;

Would you mind opening the door please?

1.3 Do you mind if + Subject + v. 1 + infinitive .

Example;

Do you mind if I use your telephone?

1.4 Would you please + infinitive + v. 1 + object.

Example; --

1. Would you mind turning off an air condition?

2. Could you do me a favor, please?

3. Could I ask you a favor?

According to Data mentioned above.¹

Example;

1. Could you bring me the sample files?

O.K. / All right.

2. Would you mind taking me home?

Yes, sure. / Sorry but,

3. Do you mind if I use your telephone?

Certainly. / I really can't.

¹ Cinda phiwyaka, **English conversation**, (Ministry of Education Press, 2011), pp.10 –

4. Would you mind turning off air conditioner?

2. In a shop

A. is a shop assistant and B is a customer.

B. wants to buy a pair of shoes.

A: What about this one?

B: Thank you.

A: The fitting room is over there.

B: Thank you.

A: These pair suits you, please.

B: They are too small. Let me have a bigger pair, please.

A: All right. Here you are.

B: How much do they cost?

A: They are 500 baht.

B: That is too expensive. How about for 400 baht.

A: This is not price. The price is fixed.

Notice; How to ask the price of goods?

We can build up other type of sentences such as;

How much are they?

How much are these shirts?

How much do they cost?

How much do these papayas cost?

You should have a bargained price as given below;

That's too expensive. Can you lower the price, please?

That's very expensive. Can you reduce the price, please?

That's rather expensive. Can you make it lower, please?

That's too expensive. How about Baht?

That's very expensive. Will you take baht?

In case the seller cannot reduce the price to the buyer.

I'm sorry that's the fixed price.

I'm sorry the price here is fixed.

I'm sorry that is the cheapest price I can give you.

I'm sorry that is too low. How about Baht?

The seller asks the type or kind that customer wants or likes to buy.

1. What do you want?

2. What do you like?

Data color do you want?

Price, brand, style, length, type, width, sort/kind of.

You can speak what size do you like?

The buyer can reply that it is size 'S' = small size, it is size 'M' = middle size, it is size 'L' = a large size, but nobody says giant size or fruit fly at all.

3. Reservation

At a restaurant

A: How many people do you have in your party?

B: We have a party of two.

A: Do you have a reservation?

B: Yes, we reserved a table for five.

A: How about this table, sir?

B: This is just fine. Thank you.

A: How do you feel the test?

B: It is delicious. Who cook. I complement her/him. Booking ticket.

A: Good morning.

B: Can I help you.

A: I wish to enquire about the flight to London.

B: When will you get the flight?

A: Have you the flight on Monday?

B: Yes, but the flight time is 7 a.m. On Monday.

A: Well I would like to make a reservation on this Monday to London.

B: One moment, please. Oh! Yes we spare available for you. Is this around trip or one way, sir?

A: One way, please. How much does it cost?

B: The cost is 20,000 baht.

Department of immigration²Passport control.

A: Your passport, please.

B: Here my passport.

A: Where are you from?

B: I'm from Myanmar.

A: This man, are you together?

B: Yes, I'm travelling with my friend.

A: How long are you staying here?

B: One week, sir.

A: What is your purpose to visit?

B: Oh! For business.

Favorite things

A: How do you feel about Lopburi food?

B: It is not bad. It is delicious, especially I like Tomyam Kung;

And Jasmine rice.

A: How about the weather in Lopburi city?

B: Yes, it is quite good. I come to visit Lopburi in winter.

There is no problem for me about the weather.

A: Have you ever seen a group of Lopburi monkeys in the market?

B: Oh! My friends who come to see Lopburi said that we should not miss to see the monkeys in the market. Let them come back again so I had fed fruits to them very happily.

A: I would say that Lopburi is the monkeys city itself.

4.2 Local people, town students' Attitude Responses in the Questionnaires

Talking about short English course provided for villagers. In this chapter, it concerns directly an analysis of English expression. Before researcher is going to discuss about teaching English the villagers who wanted to learn for running small local business such as selling antique, souvenir, forest things, dry fish, play toys,

² Accoso Sohna, **English for traveler**, (B. K.K. Thailand Press, 2015), pp. 15 -45.

local dolls etc; . Before beginning to teach them the first work I have to do, that is to pretest in order that I would like to know whether most they are good at basic English or not, if yes, how much does it be? In this case researcher was able to know by doing pretest. While researcher had to survey sampling group of population who come to apply to learn short course of English. Most they were adult, average age below 50 years old. The population who were interested in really learning English were youth, they needed to work with foreigner tourists to earn for a living. English language in this short course is taken from English curriculum of ministry of education (Cinda Phiwyaka Proved vol. 2546), Taken some information for preparing as a contemporary manual in this study. It will begin:

Content

1. Introduction
2. English language
3. Greeting and introduction
4. Dialogue and necessary idiom
5. Language in communication
6. Various activities
7. At home stay
8. Direction
9. Health & Emergency
10. Family
11. Things which have seen
12. Eatable food
13. Menu
14. Days and time
15. Number

Short introduction

Even though communication with the language sometimes will deal with the people, but we try to communicate with one another, because it is the nature of human being to search for experience from another part. It is said that to

communicate with gestures is able to make us to understand with each other very well.

The beginners who want to learn English language successfully, pronunciation must come first. Besides the learners try to remember vocabulary, structure of word, phrase and sentence respectively. Students have to learn grammar rule according to part of speech and make it understand much as much possible. And try to make pronunciation very well. Students must listen and speak it very often.

Using polite words is the good policy.

In using words to say with foreigners, should use the words such as Excuse me or hello, it is not polite at all, I saw someone to call foreigner 'you' it is not a gentle word at all.

For using the said words, foreigners will use the word 'please' (กรุณา) instead of Yes, sir. Or Yes, Miss. Or Yes, Madam. Yes, Master. By using these words mentioned above regularly, because it is the conventional culture of western people.

Greeting and introduction

In greeting when the newcomer greets us we should reply him/her, if we do not do, It seems impolite at all when we meet each other, we should have always the greeting, so shaking hand shows a very good manner with each other, which stands for giving sincerity with other part, such as to respect etc; words should be used in this event as given below:

English and Thai and meaning

Hello	ฮัลโล	สวัสดี
How are you?	ฮาวอาร์ยู	สบายดีหรือ
I am fine, thanks	ไอแอมไฟน์แท็งส์	ผมสบายดี ขอขอบคุณ
I am not so good	ไอแอมน็อต โซกู๊ด	ผมไม่ค่อยสบาย
Good bye	กู๊ดบาย	ลาก่อน
Good luck	กู๊ดลักค์	โชคดี
Excuse me.	เอ็กซคิวสมี้	ขอโทษ
Nice to meet you.	ไนซ์ทูมีตยู	ยินดีที่รู้จัก

Good night	กู๊ดไนท์	ราตรีสวัสดิ์
What is your name?	ว็อทอิสยัวเนม	คุณชื่ออะไร
My name is.....	มายเนมอิส.....	ผมชื่อ.....
What is your nick name	ว็อทอิสยัวนิคเนม	ชื่อเล่นคุณคืออะไร
Where are you from?	แวร์อายุฟรอม	คุณมาจากไหน
Where are you going?	แวร์อาร์ยูโก้อิง	คุณจะไปไหน
I am going home.	ไอแอมโก้อิงโฮม	ฉันจะกลับบ้าน
Have you eaten?	แฮ็ฟยูอิทเท็น	คุณทานข้าวหรือยัง
I have eaten already, thank you.		
ไอแฮ็ฟอิทเท็นอลเร็ดดีแท็งคิว		ผมทานแล้วขอบคุณ

Dialogue & necessary expressions

In dialogue or conversation, to inquire about age is the asking not polite for western people because it is regarded as personal matter.

English and Thai and meaning

Thank you very much.	แท็งคิวเวรีมัช	ขอบคุณมากครับ
Yes	เยส	ใช่
No	โน	ไม่
Please	พลีส	กรุณา, ขอได้โปรด
Sorry	ซอร์รี่	เสียใจ
Pardon	พาร์ด้อน	ขอโทษ
Do you like it?	ดูยูไลค์อิ๊ด	คุณชอบมันไหม
Do you like here?	ดูยูไลค์เฮีย	คุณชอบที่นี่ไหม
I love it, here	ไอเลิฟอิ๊ดเฮีย	ผมชอบมันที่นี่
I don't like it, here.	ไอด้อนไลค์อิ๊ดเฮีย	ผมไม่ชอบมันที่นี่
Just Joking.	จัสท์โจ๊กกิ้ง	พูดเล่น, ดีมาก
Just a minute.	จัสท์อะมินิท	แป๊บเดียว
It is OK.	อิ๊ดอิสโอเค	ตกลง
That is fine.	เด็ดอิสไฟน์	ดีเยี่ยม
Never mind.	นิเวอร์ไมนด์	ไม่เป็นไร
Can you take a photo?	แคนยูเท็คอะโฟ๊โต	คุณถ่ายรูปได้ไหม
How old are you?	ฮาวโอลอาร์ยู	คุณอายุเท่าไร

I amyears old.	ไอแอมเยียร์โอด	ผม/ฉัน อายุ....ปี
Do you have a boy friend?	คฺยูแฮ็ฟอะบอยเฟรนด์	คุณมีเพื่อนผู้ชายไหม
Yes, I do	เยส, ไอดู๊	มี จ๊ะ
Do you like?	คฺยูไลค์	คุณชอบไหม
I don't like.	ไอด็อนไลค์	ฉันไม่ชอบ
What do you do in your spare time?		
ว็อทคฺยูด็อนยัวสะแพร์ไทม์		เวลาว่างคุณทำอะไร
Do you have?	คฺยูแฮ็ฟ	คุณมีไหม
Do this	คฺดูตีส	ทำสิ่งนี้
Try this	ไทรคฺดูตีส	ทำสิ่งนี้
Are you having fun?	อาร์ยูแฮ็ฟวิงฟั้น	สนุกไหม
Yes, I am having fun.	เยส, ไอแอม แฮ็ฟวิงฟั้น	ครับ/คะ สนุกมาก
Can I help you?	แคน ไอ แฮ็ลพ์ ยู	ให้ผม/ฉัน ช่วยไหม
Great!	แกร็ท!	ยอด, ยอดเยี่ยม
Fun!	ฟั้น!	สนุก
What's she/ he doing?	ว็อทซ์ ซี/ฮี คฺดูอิ้ง	หล่อน/เขา ทำอะไร
Speak, Listen	สปีก, ลิสเทน	พูด, ฟัง
See.	ซี	เห็น
Touch	ทัช	สัมผัส
Smell	สเม็ล	กลิ่น
Where are we?	แวร์อาร์ วี	เราอยู่ที่ไหน
This is a.....	คฺดิสอิส อะ.....	นี่คือ.....
Where have you been?	แวร์แฮ็ฟยูบีน	คุณไปไหน
Weather	วีทเทอร	สภาพอากาศ
It is nice.	อิทอิสไนซ์	มันดี
It is hot.	อิทอิส ฮ็อท	มันร้อน
It is cold.	อิทอิสค็อล	มันเย็น
It is rainy.	อิทอิสเรนนี่	มันฝนตก
Feeling	ฟีลลิ่ง	ความรู้สึก
Happy	แฮ็ฟปี	ความสุข
Sad	แซ็ด	เศร้าใจ

Tired	ไทร่เอ็ด	เหนื่อย
Hungry	ฮังกรี้	หิว
Thirsty	เทิร์สที	กระหายน้ำ
Hot	ฮ็อต	ร้อน
Cold	โคลด์	เย็น
Sick	ซีกค์	ป่วย
Shopping	ช้อปปิ้ง	การซื้อของ
How much does it cost?	ฮาวมึชดาสอิทคอสท์	ราคาเท่าไร
Expensive	เอ็กซ์เพนซิฟ	แพง
Cheap	ชีฟ	ถูก
Can you reduce the price?	แคนยูรีดิวเดอะไพร	ลดราคาได้ไหม
I would like to buy	ไอวูดไล้ ทูบาย	ผมอยากซื้อ

Language in communication

Can you speak Thai?	แคน ยู สปีคไทย	คุณพูดไทยได้ไหม
Do you understand?	ดู ยู อันเดอ สแต้น	คุณเข้าใจไหม
Yes, I do.	เย้ส, ไอ ดู	ผมเข้าใจ
No I don't understand.	โนไอดันท์อันเดอสแต้น	ผมไม่เข้าใจ
I can speak English a little.	ไอแคน สปีคอิงลิช อะลิตเทิล	ผมพูดได้นิดๆ

Various Activities

Village tour	วิลเลจ ทัวร์	ทัวร์ หมู่บ้าน
Mangrove exploration	แมนโกร์ฟ เอ็กซ์พลอเรชั่น	,สำรวจป่าโกงกาง
Thai cooking lessons	ไทยคูกักัง เลสสันส์	เรียนทำอาหารไทย
Sunami handicraft -	สุนามิ แอนดิคราฟต์	ค้อออฟเปอร์เรทีฟ,
Cooperative tour	-	หัตถกรรมสินาม
Hiking	ไฮกิง	เดินป่า
Snorkeling	สนอร์เกิลลี้	ดำน้ำ
Rubber tapping	รับเบอร์ ท้าบพิง	กรีดยาง
Cashew peeling	แค้สชีว ฟิ้ลลิ่ง	แกะเม็ดกา
หยาRelaxing	รีแล็กซิง	พักผ่อน
Bicycle ride	ไบซิเคิ้ล ไรด์	ขี่รถ จักรยาน

Fishing	ฟิชซิง	ตกปลา
Soap group demonstration	โซฟกรุ๊ป ดิมอนสเตรชัน	สาธิตกลุ่มสบู่
Swimming	สวีมมิง	ว่ายน้ำ
It is safe to swim here	อิทอิสเซฟทูสวีมเฮีย	ว่ายน้ำที่นี่ปลอดภัย
Sunset	ซันเซ็ต	พระอาทิตย์ตก
Beach	บีช	ชายหาด
Waterfall	วอเตอร์ฟอลล์	น้ำตก
Boat trip	โบ้ททริพ	เที่ยวทางเรือ
Sun cream	ซันครีม	ยาทากันแดด
Torch	ทอร์ช	ไฟฉาย
Towel	ท้าวเฮิ้ล	ผ้าเช็ดหน้า
Camera	คาเมร่า	กล้องถ่ายรูป
Mosquito repellent	มอสควิโต รีเฟลลันท์	ขับไล่ยุงที่นำรังเกียจ
Hat	แฮ็ท	หมวก
Water	วอเตอร์	น้ำ
Safe	เซ็ฟ	ปลอดภัย
Welcome home	เวลล์คัม โฮม	ยินดีต้อนรับ
Feel yourself at home	ฟีลยัวร์เซลฟ์ เอ็ดโฮม	ตามสบายนะ
Have some water	แฮ็ฟ ซัม วอเตอร์	ดื่มน้ำเถอะ
Where is the toilet?	แวร์ อิส เดอะ ทอยเล็ท	ห้องน้ำอยู่ที่ไหน
Toilet	ทอย เล็ท	ห้องน้ำ
Garbage bin	การ์เบจบิน	ถังขยะ
Kitchen	คิทเช่น	ห้องครัว
Garden	การ์เด้น	สวน
Tissue paper	ทิชซู เปเปอร์	กระดาษทิชชู
Your house is very nice	ยัวร์ เฮ้าส อิส เวิร์ ไนซ์	บ้านคุณน่ายุ่มา
You can sleep here	ยูแคนสลีฟเฮียร์	คุณนอนที่นี่ได้
You can sit here	ยูแคนซิทเฮียร์	คุณนั่งที่นี่ได้
Would you like to have.....?		คุณต้องการ
อะไร?		
Mosquito net	มอสควิโต	มุ้ง

A mosquito coil	อะ มอสควิโต คอยล์	ยากันยุง
An extra blanket	แอน เอ็กซ์สตราแบลงเก็ต	ผ้าห่มพิเศษ
Some water	ซัม ว้อเทอร์	น้ำ
A mattress	อะ แมทเทรียส์	ที่นอน
Towel	ท้าวอิล	ผ้าเช็ดตัว
Soap	โซ้พ	สบู่
Shower	โชว์เออร์	ฝักบัว
Fan	แฟน	พัด, พัดลม
Bed room	เบ้ท รูม	ห้องนอน
Pillow	พิลโล	หมอน
Glass	กล๊าส	แก้วน้ำ
Sit down	ซี้ท ดาว	นั่งลง
Beautiful	บิวตี้ฟูล	สวย
Handsome	แฮ็นซั่ม	รูปหล่อ
Headscarf	แฮ็ดสคาร์ฟ	ผ้าคลุมศีรษะ
Directions	ไดเร็คชั่น	คำแนะนำ
Where is	แวร์อิส	ที่ไหน
The beach	เดอะ บีช	ชายหาด
The mountain	เดอะ เม้าเท็น	ภูเขา
The school	เดอะ สคูล	โรงเรียน
The pier	เดอะ เพียร์เออร์	ท่าเรือ
The home stay	เดอะ โฮม สเตย์	บ้านพัก
Go straight	โกเสตริท	ตรงไป
Go ahead	โก อะเฮ็ด	ตรงไป
Turn left	เทิร์น เลฟท์	เลี้ยวซ้าย
Turn right	เทิร์นไรท์	เลี้ยวขวา
It is	อิท อิส	มันคือ
Behind	บีไฮด์	ข้างหลัง
In front of	อิน ฟร็อนท์ ออฟ	ข้างหน้า
Near	เนียร์	ใกล้ๆ
Next to	เน็กซ์ทึ ทู	ข้าง ๆ

On the corner	ออน เดอะ คอ์นเนอร์	ตรงหัวมุม
How far is it?	ฮาวฟาร์ อิสอิท	ไกลเท่าไร
By.....	บาย	โดย
Bus	บัส	รถประจำทาง
On foot	ออน ฟุต	เดินไป, ทางเท้า
Taxi	แท็กซี่	แท็กซี่
Van	แวน	รถตู้
The plane	เดอะ เพลน	เครื่องบิน
Health and Emergency	เฮลป์แอนอิมเมจันซี	สุขภาพ/เหตุฉุกเฉิน
Help!	เฮลป์	ช่วยด้วย
Fire!	ไฟร์	ไฟ
Watch out!	ว๊อช เอ้าท์	ระวัง
I am ill	ไอ แอม อิลล์	ผม/ฉันป่วย
Do you need		คุณต้องการ..?
Doctor	ด็อกเตอร์	หมอ
Dentist	เด็นทิสต์	หมอฟัน
I am		ฉันเป็น.....
Asthmatic	แอสมาติก	เป็นหอบ
Diabetic	ไดอะเบติก	เป็นเบาหวาน
Epileptic	อีพิเลปติก	เป็นโรคลมบ้าหมู
I am allergic to ...	ไอแอม อะลเลอร์จิกทู่.....	ผม / ฉันแพ้
Antibiotic	แอนตี้ไบโอติก	ยาปฏิชีวนะ
Aspirin	แอสไพริน	ยาแอสไพริน
Paracetamol	พาราเซตามอล	ยาพาราเซตามอล
Penicillin	เพนนิซิลิน	ยาเพนนิซิลิน
Bees	บีส์	ผึ้ง
Peanuts	พีนัตส์	ถั่วลิสงค้
It hurts here	อิท เฮิร์ตส์ เฮียร์	เจ็บตรงนี้

Family:

Words for calling relatives in English do not separate the relation about the part of father and mother, it is because, we are to call both parts equally but it

does not separate it precisely. In telling, it is denoted precisely that, how many brothers and sisters you have? Because in English, it denotes sex.

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

ฮาว เมนี่ บราเทอร์ส แอนซิสเตอร์สดูยูแอ็ฟ		คุณ มี พี่ น้อง กี่ คน ?
Younger sister	ยังเกอร์ซิสเตอร์	น้องสาว
Elder sister	เอลเดอร์ซิสเตอร์	พี่สาว
Younger brother	ยังเกอร์บราเทอร์	น้องชาย
Elder brother	เอลเดอร์บราเทอร์	พี่ชาย
Mother	มาเทอร์	แม่
Father	ฟาร์เทอร์	พ่อ
Son	ซัน	ลูกชาย
Daughter	ดอเทอร์	ลูกสาว
Grandmother	แกรนด์มาเทอร์	ย่า, ยาย
Grandfather	แกรนด์ฟาร์เทอร์	ปู่, ตา
Cousin	คัสซิน	ญาติ
Grandchild	แกรนด์ชายด์	หลาน ๆ
Husband	ฮัสแบนด์	สามี
Wife	ไวฟ์	ภรรยา
Partner	พาร์ทเนอร์	แฟน, เพื่อนร่วมงาน
Boyfriend	บอยเฟรนด์	เพื่อน, แฟน (ชาย)
Girlfriend	เกิร์ลเฟรนด์	เพื่อน, แฟน (หญิง)
Do you have any children? ดู ยู แฮ็ฟ แอนนี่ ซิลเดร์นด		คุณมีลูกกี่คน
have.....daughters	ไอแฮ็ฟ....ดอเทอร์ส	ผม/ฉัน มีลูกสาว..คน
I havesons	ไอแฮ็ฟ....ซันส์	ผม/ฉัน มีลูกชาย..คน
Not yet	น้อต เย็ท	ยังไม่มี
Things, we have seen	ริงส์ วี แฮ็ฟ วีน	สิ่งที่พวกเราได้เห็น
Monkey	มังคี่	ลิง
Coconut	โคโคนัท	มะพร้าว
Orchid	ออร์คิต	กล้วยไม้
Snake	สเน็ค	งู
Mangroves	แมนโกร์ฟ	ป่าโกงกาง

Turtle	เทอร์เทิล	เต่า
Sand flies	แซนไพลส์	รึ้น
Mosquitoes	มอสควิโตส์	ยุง
Palm tree	ปาล์มทรี	ต้นไม้พวกปาล์ม
Cashew	แคชชีว	กาหยู / กาหยี
Mango	แมงโก้	มะม่วง
What.....is that?	วือท อิช เด็ท	นั่นอะไร
Bamboo	แบมบู	ไม้ไผ่
Animal	แอนนิมีอล	สัตว์
Flower	ฟลาวเวอร์	ดอกไม้
Plant	แพล้นต์	พืช / ต้นไม้ (เล็ก)
Tree	ทรี	ต้นไม้ (ใหญ่)
It is	อิทอิส	มันคือ
Common	คอมมอน	หาง่าย
Dangerous	แดนเจอร์ส	อันตราย
Endangered	เอ็นแดนเจอร์	ใกล้จะสูญพันธุ์
Protected	โพรเทกท์	เป็นการป้องกัน
Rare	แรร์	หายาก
About Menu	อะเบ้า เมนู	เกี่ยวกับเมนู
Have you eaten yet?	แฮ็ฟ ยู อีตเทิน เย็ต	คุณทานหรือยัง
I have already eaten	ไอ แฮ็ฟ ออลเรดดี อีตเทิน	ผม/ฉัน กินแล้ว
I have not eaten	ไอ แฮ็ฟ น็อท อีตเทิน	ผม/ฉัน ยังไม่ได้กิน
Eat	อีท	กิน / รับประทาน
Drink	ดริงค์	ดื่ม
Just a little	จัสต์ อะ ลิตเติ้ล	นิดหน่อย
Is it delicious?	อิส อิท ดิลิเชียส?	อร่อยไหม
It is delicious	อิท อิส ดิลิเชินส	อร่อยครับ
I like	ไอไลค์ อิท	ผม / ฉัน ชอบ
It smells nice	อิท สเมลล์ ไนซ์ไลค์ อิท	หอมดี, หอมจัง
Spicy	สไปซี่	เผ็ด
Too spicy	ทู้ สไปซี่	เผ็ดมาก

I don't want spicy	ไอด้อน ว้อนท์ สไปซี	ฉันไม่ต้องการเผ็ด
I am hungry	ไอแอม ฮังกรี้	ผม / ฉัน หิว
I am full	ไอ แอม ฟูล	ผม / ฉัน อิ่ม
Sorry, I can't eat this	ซอร์รี่ ไอ แคนท์ อีท ดิส	เสียดใจ,ฉันไม่ทาน
This dish called	ดิส ดิส คอลด์	จานนี้เรียก
Rice	ไรซ์	ข้าว
Water	วอเตอร์	น้ำ
Ice	ไอซ์	น้ำแข็ง
Fish	ฟิช	ปลา
Chicken	ชิคเค้น	ไก่
Pork	พอร์ค	เนื้อหมู
Coffee	คอฟฟี่	กาแฟ
Tea	ที	ชา
Toothpick	ทูตพิค	ไม้จิ้มฟัน
Do you eat		
Are you allergic to		
Chili	ชิลี	พริก
Dairy produce	แดรี่รี่ โปรดิวซ์	อาหารจำพวกนม
Eggs	เอ็กส์	ไข่
Gelatin	เจลาติน	ไขมันช็อกกระดุก
Gluten	กลูเทน	แป้ง
Honey	ฮันนี่	น้ำผึ้ง
MSG.	เอ็มเอสจี	ผงชูรส
Nuts	นัตส์	ถั่ว
Seafood	ซีฟู้ด	อาหารทะเล
Shellfish	เชลล์ฟิช	หอย
Garlic	การ์ลิก	กระเทียม
Are you a.....?		
Vegetarian	เว็จเจ็ทเทเรียน	ทานอาหารเจ
Vegan	วีกัน	ไม่กินเนื้อสัตว์
Do you want?	ดู ยู ว้อนท์	คุณต้องการ

Chili sauce	ชิลี ซอส	ซอสพริก
Fish sauce	พืซซอส	น้ำปลา
Pepper	เป็ปเปอร์	พริกไทย
Salt	ซอลท์	เกลือ
Ketchup	เค็ซซัซ	ซอสมะเขือเทศ
Fork	ฟอร์ค	ส้อมซ้อน
Spoon	สปูน	ช้อน
Glass	กล๊าส	แก้วน้ำ
Plate	เพล็ท	จาน
Shrimp paste	ซรั้ม แพ็สท์	กะปิ
Lemon grass	เลมอน กร๊าส	ตะไคร้
Turmeric	ทูเมอร์ริก	ขมิ้น
Ginger	จิงเจอร์	ขิง
Papaya	ปาพายา	,มะละกอ

Vocabularies in the kitchen

(ศัพท์ในห้องครัว)

Fold	โฟล์ด	ห่อ
Fan palm leaves	แฟน ปาล์ม ลีฟ	ใบกะพ้อ
Sticky rice	สติกกี้ ไรซ์	ข้าวเหนียว
Sugar	ซูก้า	น้ำตาล
Coconut milk	โคโคนัท มึลค์	กะทิมะพร้าว
Do like this	ดู ไลค์ ดีส	ทำแบบนี้
Be careful	บี แครร์ฟูล	ระวัง
Cut	คัท	ตัด
Wash hands	วอช แฮ็นด์	ล้างมือ
Cook	คู้ก	ทำ/ปรุงอาหาร
Spicy	สไปซี่	เผ็ด
Smell	สเม็ลล์	กลิ่น
Sweet	สวีท	หวาน
Vegetables	เว็จเจ็ทเทเบิ้ลส์	ผัก
Banana	บานานา	กล้วย
Meat	มีท	เนื้อสัตว์

Roll	โรลล์	ม้วน
Food	ฟู้ด	อาหาร

The following is details of menu we always like to do.

Green curry	กรีน เคอร์รี่	แกงเขียวหวาน
Fried mixed vegetables	ไฟรด์ มิกซ์ เวจเจ็ทเทเบิลส์	ผัดผักรวม
Sweet and sour seafood	สวีทแอนด์ซาวเออร์ซีฟู้ด	เปรี้ยวหวานทะเล
Fried fish	ไฟรด์ ฟิช	ปลาทอด
Roti	โรตี	โรตี
Squid with garlic	สควิดวิทการ์ลิก	ปลาหมึกทอดกระเทียม
Tom yum gung soup	ต้ม ยำ กุ้ง ซุป	ต้มยำกุ้ง
Fish soup	ฟิชซูป	แกงปลา
Southern yellow curry	ซาเทอร์น เยลโล เคอร์รี่	แกงส้ม
Dried squid	ไดร์ด สควิด	ทอดปลาหมึกกรอบ
Fried prawns	ไฟรด์ พร็อนส์	กุ้งทอด

Telling the time in English mostly it is to denote that, it is during the morning or in the afternoon, in order to telling the clock and number repeatedly.

What time is it?	ว้อท ไทม์ อีส อิท?	กี่โมงแล้ว
Midnight	มิดไนท์	เที่ยงคืน
1. o'clock in the morning	วัน โอ คล็อก อินเดอะ มอร์นิง	ตีหนึ่ง
2. o'clock in the morning	ทู โอ คล็อก อิน เดอะ มอร์นิง	ตีสอง
3. o'clock in the morning	ทรี โอ คล็อก อินเดอะ มอร์นิง	ตีสาม
4. o'clock in the morning	โฟร์ โอ คล็อกอินเดอะ มอร์นิง	ตีสี่
5. o'clock in the morning	ไฟว์ โอ คล็อกอินเดอะ มอร์นิง	ตีห้า
6. o'clock in the morning	ซิกส์ โอ คล็อกอินเดอะ มอร์นิง	หกโมงเช้า
7. o'clock in the morning	เซเว่น โอคล็อกอินเดอะมอร์นิง	เจ็ด โมง เช้า
8. o'clock in the morning	เอIGHT โอคล็อกอินเดอะ มอร์นิง	แปด โมง เช้า
9o'clock in the morning	ไนน์ โอคล็อก อินเดอะ มอร์นิง	เก้า โมง เช้า
10.o'clock in the morning	เท็น โอ คล็อกอินเดอะ มอร์นิง	สิบ โมงเช้า
11.o'clock in the morning	อีเลเว่นโอคล็อกอินเดอะมอร์นิง	สิบเอ็ด โมง
Noon	นูน	เที่ยง

1 o'clock in the afternoon	วัน โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	บ่ายโมง	
2 o'clock in the afternoon	ทู โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์ นูน	บ่ายสอง	3
o'clock in the afternoon	ทรี โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	บ่ายสาม	
4 o'clock in the afternoon	โฟร์ โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	บ่ายสี่	
5 o'clock in the afternoon	ไฟว์ โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	ห้าโมงเย็น	
6 o'clock in the afternoon	ซิกส์โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	หกโมงเย็น	
7 o'clock in the afternoon	เซเว่นโอคlockอินติอาฟเตอร์นูน	หนึ่งทุ่ม	
8 o'clock in the afternoon	เอ็ดโอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	สองทุ่ม	
9 o'clock in the afternoon	ไนน์โอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	สามทุ่ม	
10 o'clock in the afternoon	เท็นโอคlock อินติ อาฟเตอร์นูน	สี่ทุ่ม	
11 o'clock in the afternoon	อีเลเว่นโอคlockอินติอาฟเตอร์นูน	ห้าทุ่ม	
Day	เดย์	วัน	
Month	มันท์	เดือน	
Year	เยียร์	ปี	
Week	วีค	สัปดาห์	
When?	เว็น?	เมื่อไหร่	
Today	ทูเดย์	วันนี้	
Tomorrow	ทูมอร์โรว์	พรุ่งนี้	
Yesterday	เยส เตอร์ เดย์	เมื่อวาน	
Sunday	ซันเดย์	วันอาทิตย์	
Monday	มันเดย์	วัน	
Tuesday	ทิวส์เดย์	วันอังคาร	
Wednesday	เว็นส์เดย์	วันพุธ	
Thursday	เทอร์สเดย์	วันพฤหัสบดี	
Friday	ไฟรเดย์	วันศุกร์	
Saturday	แซทเทอร์เดย์	วันเสาร์	
January	แจนยูอารี	มกราคม	
February	เฟ็บรูอารี	กุมภาพันธ์	
March	มาร์ช	มีนาคม	
April	เอ็พริล	เมษายน	
May	เมย์	พฤษภาคม	

June	จุน	มิถุนายน
July	จูลาย	กรกฎาคม
August	อ็อกัสต์	สิงหาคม
September	เซปเทมเบอร์	กันยายน
October	อ็อกโทเบอร์	ตุลาคม
November	โนเว็มเบอร์	พฤศจิกายน
December	ดีเซมเบอร์	ธันวาคม
Dry season	ไทรย์ ซีซั่น	หน้าแล้ง
Rainy season	เรนนี่ ซีซั่น	หน้าฝน
Morning	มอร์นิง	เช้า
Afternoon	อาฟเตอร์นูน	บ่าย
Evening	อีฟนิง	ตอนเย็น
How long?	ฮาว ลอง?	ใช้เวลานานไหม?
Hours	ฮาวเออร์ส	ชั่วโมง
Minutes	มินิตส์	นาที
When do we leave?	เว็นดู วี ลีฟ?	เราจะไปเมื่อไหร่?
We leave at	วี ลีฟ เอ็ท	เราจะไป
When do we get back?	เว็น ดู วี เก็ต แบ็ค?	เราจะกลับเมื่อไหร่?
We get back at	วี เก็ต แบ็ค เอ็ท	เราจะกลับ
Numbers³		
Zero	ซีโร	0
One	วัน	1
Two	ทู	2
Three	ทรี	3
Four	โฟร์	4
Five	ไฟว์	5
Six	ซิกส์	6
Seven	เซเว็น	7
Eight	เอ็ท	8

³ Long live the King, Thai ways Guide to Thailand. Vol.34 no.1, (Vocabularies English and Thai and meaning) www.thaiwaysmagazecom (Complimentary copy)

Nine	ไนน์	9
Ten	เท็น	10

4.3 Lopburi officers, The Tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi office

The 5 Lopburi officers at the tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi office who have participated in an interview are divided into two groups. The first group consists of six officers who are the staff of Tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi office. The second group has 4 officers from, Phra Narai Ratchaniwet officer, Phra Kan Shrine officer, Wat PraSrirutThana Mahatat officer, Phra Prang Sam Yot or Sam Yot Shrine.

4.4 The officers Background

Gender		Age		Education		Experience	
	Number		Number		Number		Number
Male	3	20-25	3	M.6	2	5-10 Years	3
Female	6	26-35	3	B.A	5	11-15 Years	2
		36-40	1	M.A	2	16-20 Years	2
		41-55	2			21-30 Years	2
Total	9		9		9		9

All officers are working at the Tourism of Thailand, Lopburi office, Phra Narai Ratchaniwet officers, Phra Kan Shrine or San Phra Kan officer, Wat Phra Sratthana Mahatat officer, Phra Prang Sam Yot or Sam Yot Shrine.

According to information which has been shown above, the age of officers is between twenty- fifty years old. Three of them are 20-25 years old. Three of them are 26-35 years old. One of them is 36-40 years old. Two of them are 41-55 years old.

All officers who give information for this research are 3 males and 6 females. Two of officers are the holders of Matthayomsuksa 6, Five of officers are the holders of Bachelor's Degree, and only one is a holder of Master's Degree.

4.5 Interview with officers

Mr. Artthapol Vannakit who is a director of the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi office said that the tourists like to come to visit Lopburi province

During the time of months in November- December, in January-February, in March- May. All of them are from Asia such as Japan, Korea, and America.⁴

Mrs. Nongnuch Suvannaruk, Assistant of Director of Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province said that the popular places are Phra Prang Sam Yot, Phra an Shrine, Wat PhraSri Ratthana Mahatat PhraNarai Ratchaniwet Palace, Pa Sak Jolasid Dam and the sunflower Field at Amphoe Phatthana Nikhom⁵.

Miss. Pimkan Pipittananan, Assistant of Director of Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province said that they like to come to visit here by group' tours and with their families but once tourists have a little group. If they came here by a group's tour; they don't want to get local guide. If they came here with their family; the offers of place must be a guide for them⁶.

Mrs. Ary Rurksapab, a staff of tourist marketing 6 said that the levels of English to communicate with the tourists are general English and academic English. The problem on services for Lopburi officers at the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi office is concerned with the lack of vehicles to give services to the tourists when they come here to visit around Lopburi province.⁷

Miss. Vimolruadee Fugmanee, a staff of tourists marketing 6 said that at here are the first safety, a lot of hotels to service, the great of restaurants, clean and calm place.⁸

⁴ Interview with ,Mr. Artthapol Vannakit ,who is a director of the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Lopburi,17,February,2017.

⁵ Interview with, Mrs. Nongnuch Suvannaruk Assistant of Director of Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi,17,February,2017.

⁶ Interview with, Miss. **Pimkan Pipittananan** Assistant of Director of Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi, 17,February,2017.

⁷ Interview with,Mrs. **Ary Rurksapab** a staff of tourist marketing 6, 17,February,2017.

⁸ Interview with, **Miss. Vimolruadee Fugmanee** a staff of tourist marketing 6, 17,February,2017.

Mrs. Nipa Sungkanakin who is a director of the Phra Narai Nation Museum said that the tourists like to visit here in February on Phra Narai's Sacrifice in every years. Most of them are from Asia such as Japan, china, and some from England, America. They will use the guide from the center of this museum.⁹

Miss. Arrun Kalaisawat the officer of the Museum said that Thai tourists who like to visit here such as the group of Thai students, Housewives, local people. They like to come here on their holyday times. Don't have the any problem happen on tour's activity.¹⁰

Mr. Chaluem Suntaya who is a staff of Phra Kan Shrine officer, Phra Prang Sam Yot said that the tourists like to visit here to see and feed the monkey during on February. The tourists are from England, china. Most of them come here by using group's tour. Don't have any problem of the safety.¹¹

Mr. Veerayut Mingkavan who is a staff of Wat PraSrirutThana Mahatat said that this temple is very old. In the first time there were many monks lived but the present time there are no many monks lived. At this time, Thai government is repairing it. The occasion of sacrificing in this year is not organized. Most of tourists are from many part of the world, they like to be here in support of seeing and feeding monkeys. They liked to buy local products such as salted egg, sunflower seeds.¹²

⁹ Interview with, Mrs. Nipa Sungkanakin who is a director of the Phra Narai Nation Museum, 17, February, 2017.

¹⁰ Interview with, Miss. Arrun Kalaisawat the officer of the Museum, 17, February, 2017.

¹¹ Interview with, Mr. Chaluem Suntaya who is a staff of Phra Kan Shrine officer, 17, February, 2017.

¹² Interview with Mr. veerayut Mingkavan who is a staff of Wat PraSrirutThana Mahatat, 17, February, 2017.

Chapter V

Conclusion, Discussion and Suggestion

When talking about the historical tourism in Lopburi province, most of people think of its forms and its physical structure, such as some kinds of animals for example; a lot of monkeys that they come in the town to seek for food from the people in the market, the antique places and old pagodas left and remained broken bricks and cements over there, but the thinking is given to the truly inseparable parts of a really Lopburi city.

The second Davaravadi city, her name was “Lavo city”, Lavo was the ancient kingdom of old Davaravadi city. It is said that she had many good things to show the tourists who come from outside and inside countries.

In the former time, Sri Ayutthaya city was a lovely sister of Lopburi, everybody knew her very well that the first queen of king KhunLaung Phrangau, the father of King Ramadibodi, the First, lived there. This is its real substance of this thesis. Without the substance, its structure is meaningless.

To study English expressions and study the English communication skills used in historical tourism which this chapter can be divided into 3 main points, these are;

5.1 Concussion

5.2 Discussion

5.3 Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis is entitled “A Study of English Communication Skills for Historical Tourism in Lopburi Province” which is of the objectives; 1) to study the English expressions used in Tourism, and 2) to study the English communication skills used in Tourism of the tourists group and the Lopburi officers of the Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province.

This thesis is concerned with documentary research and qualitative research. The study is divided into 2 parts as to the order of the research objectives. The data is gathered by in-depth interviews and an informal focus group, individual discussions and observations of the officers on-duty. The samples of this research are 9 Lopburi officers of the Tourism Authority of Thailand in Lopburi province.

5.2 Discussion

The study of ancient places in Lopburi province is valuable for the history of Thailand. The ancient places show a variety of cultures because many cities were built in many eras. This research is to study the historical places in Lopburi province and study how English language plays an important role for the persons concerned.

In overall, English communication skills, and English expressions are used at the historical tourism. As for the English expressions used in the circle of tourism, researcher has studied from many kinds of books that are related to tourism such as theses concerned, journals and documentations. The researcher has used some English expressions with foreign tourists to know whether these expressions are workable or not. The English expressions that have been mostly found and used in the scope of tourism are in the form of vocabularies i.e. nouns, adjectives, adverbs, phrases, sentences, and idioms.

According to the interviews with the officer on-duty, they gave an interesting information about services, the most popular attractions, safety, food, shelters, and tourist guides.

As for the problems that have been faced by the officers are the lack of vehicles to service visitors, lack of officers, short of money to support, English speaking difficulty for officers.

5.3 Suggestion

The ancient tourist places in Lopburi province should have enough money to support the services to provide the convenience for visitors both of Thai visitors and foreign visitors. There should have more vehicles to take tourists to many ancient places. The officers should have more opportunity to increase their education in a higher level, and they should have been trained for their English proficiency.

The suggestions for those who are interested in studying thesis in this field.

Researcher should know more about English used in tourism, if possible, the knowledge has to cover all the field of education, pretending as a tourist guide is very important so that researcher can use English language in daily life in order to know how his/her English is good enough. The general knowledge on tourism is a must, when asked by tourists or native speakers the researcher can answer. The tools used for doing research are also important such as computer notebook, dictionary to check whether the language used is correct or the pronunciation like English native speakers or not.

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Interview with Mr. veerayut Mingkavan who is a staff of Wat PraSrirutThana Mahatat, 17, February, 2017.

4. Online

Long live the King, Thai ways Guide to Thailand. Vol.34 no.1, (Vocabularies English and Thai and meaning) www.thaiwaysmagazecom (Complimentary copy)

APPENDIX

Nouns

word	meaning	example sentence
activities	things to do	There are lots of activities that the whole family will enjoy.
architecture	design of a building	The architecture of this building is typical of the Renaissance age.
art gallery	place to look at professional paintings and drawings	We are going to visit the art gallery where local painters exhibit their art.
attractions	places for tourists to see	The water park is our most recent attraction .
bearings	feeling for understanding one's location/ surroundings in an unknown area	If you're having trouble getting your bearings just remember that the mountains are west.
business district	area in a city that has many offices	Keep in mind that this is the business district so that grocery store may be expensive.
castle	a building for royalty	No one has lived in this castle since the last king died twenty years ago.
church	a place to worship God	The church is the central meeting place in this town.
conveniences	things that make life easier	There you will find all of your conveniences , from suntan lotion to shampoo.
custom	something people of a region do often	It's a custom to hang beads in the windows at this time of year.
en route	on the way	While we are en route to the hotel I will point out the beach and the golf course.

entertainment district	a place where there are theatres and concert halls	If you want to catch a movie while you're here, the entertainment district is off to your left.
exception	something/ someone that does not follow the usual rules or expectations	With the exception of Johnson Street , it is safe to walk around here at night.
exhibition	objects (i.e. art) displayed for a short time for the public to view	It may be tough to find parking with the car exhibition on this week.
grocery store/ supermarket	place to buy food to take home	Since you have a kitchenette at your hotel you will need to know where the grocery store is.
highlight	the best part	People often say that the highlight of their trip is the botanical gardens.
legend	a person or story known for a long time	According to an old legend , a sea monster lives in this lake.
lobby	front entrance	We will meet in the lobby at 8 am sharp.
locals	people who live in an area	The locals are usually happy to show tourists around.
location	place where something can be found	This location is the best because you don't need to bother renting a car.
map	shows roads and directions to places	I'll give you each a map so you can follow along as we walk.
market	place to buy fresh food and homemade items	Every Sunday there is a farmer's market on Wade Street.
monument	a statue/ structure that honours an event or person	This monument honours the men and women who died during the war.
museum	a place where historical	The museum charges a small fee for

	items are displayed	adults, but children are free.
necessities	things that people need for every day living	We recommend that you only carry necessities in your purse and leave everything else at the hotel.
original state	the way something appeared from the beginning	Except for the roof, this home has been left in its original state .
photograph	picture taken with a camera	You may not take photographs here, but you can purchase a postcard.
postcard	a card with a picture on one side(usually an object or place that tourists see) that can be mailed without an envelope	The gift shop has many great souvenirs, such as postcards of the beautiful waterfalls.
questions or concerns	things that tourists may want to say or ask	The plane almost missed the runway because it was such a bad storm.
request	something that has been asked for politely	The driver has made a request that you throw all of your garbage in the bin at the front on your way out.
restaurant district	part of a town/ city with many places to eat	You will see there are many more eateries to choose from when we head to the restaurant district .
ritual	tradition, custom, action (religious or cultural) that people do often	It is an old native ritual to dance during the sunrise.
scenery	natural beauty to look at	It is impossible to capture the beauty of this scenery in pictures.
settlers	people who first made a home in an area	The original settlers relied on oxen to carry their wares.
shopping	area of town where there	You may want to save some spending

district	are many stores	money because we'll be visiting the shopping district this afternoon.
site	place, location	This is the site of a very famous battle.
stairway/ stairwell	steps going up or down	The stairwell is very steep, so please watch your step.
street people	people who live on the street, often begging for money	You may be surprised how many street people ask you for money.
surroundings	things that you see around you	I hope you enjoy the castle and its surroundings , including the secret garden.
voice	the sound you make when speaking	I apologize for my voice today as I have a bit of a cold.
voucher	a piece of paper that shows you have paid	Don't forget to bring your voucher for a free coffee in the hotel lobby.
waterfront	piece of land next to an ocean, lake, or river	There will be plenty of live entertainment down at the waterfront .
window	glass that you look out	We can peer in the window but I think they are probably closed for the day.

Verbs

word	meaning	example sentence
arrive	reach a destination	I am glad to see you all arrived safely.
close	to finish	We will close the tour with a view of the city at sunset.
continue on	keep going	If you're all finished looking here, we will continue on with the tour.
depart	leave	The last ferry departs at 4pm, so

		make sure you don't miss it.
enjoy	have a good experience	I have enjoyed meeting all of you today.
expect	think that something will be/ happen a certain way	You probably weren't expecting to see snow.
permit	allow	You are permitted to have a beverage on the bus, but please do not eat any food.
proceed	go forward	Please proceed all the way to the back of the bus.
raise (a hand)	lift	If you have any questions during the tour, please raise your hand.
enjoy	have a good experience	I have enjoyed meeting all of you today.
speak up	talk louder	If you need me to speak up or slow down, please let me know.

Adjectives

word	meaning	example sentence
ancient	very old	The ancient village has been left untouched.
beautiful/ gorgeous	very nice looking	You will find beautiful homemade jewellery in that shop.
brehtaking	when a view is very impressive	Under the starlight the waterfall is simply brehtaking .
customary	traditional	It is customary to shake hands and bow as you enter.
dangerous	not safe	It is dangerous to accept a ride from

		a local.
devastating	very sad, unfortunate	The tsunami was devastating for local hotels.
elegant	attractive, yet simple	There is an elegant dining room for guests to eat in.
enormous	very large	This enormous sculpture stands one-hundred feet high.
exciting	makes one feel very happy/ energetic	It's so exciting to see new places, isn't it?
extensive	covers a lot	This house has an extensive history, and you can read more in the brochures.
fascinating	very interesting to learn about/ see	It is fascinating to know how people lived back then.
haunted	believed to have ghosts living there	The house is said to be haunted and no one has lived in it for fifty years or more.
heritage	of historical importance	The government named this school as a heritage site last year.
international	around the world	Every year it is an international celebration, with people coming from as far away as Africa.
lovely	very nice (appearance or personality)	This is a lovely place to sit and watch the local birds.
fascinating	very interesting to learn about/ see	It is fascinating to know how people lived back then.

haunted	believed to have ghosts living there	The house is said to be haunted and no one has lived in it for fifty years or more.
magnificent	amazing	This part of town is known for its magnificent wall murals.
popular	liked by many	June is the most popular time for tourists to come here.
prevalent	very noticeable	Crime is prevalent in the old parts of town.
reconstructed	built again	The village was reconstructed after the major fire in 1910.
restored	returned to its original state	All of the antique furniture has been professionally restored .
magnificent	amazing	This part of town is known for its magnificent wall murals.
popular	liked by many	June is the most popular time for tourists to come here.
safe	not dangerous	The water is safe to drink here.
scenic	nice to look at (nature)	We will go up to the balcony for a scenic view of the grounds.
superb	very good (i.e. service, food, entertainment)	The children put on a superb concert at Christmas time.
thrilling	exciting	Cliff jumping is a thrilling experience for those of you who aren't afraid of heights.
unbelievable	too amazing/ strange to	It is unbelievable what some of these

	seem true	street entertainers can do.
visible	able to be seen	The top of the tower may not be visible because of the fog.
safe	not dangerous	The water is safe to drink here.

Answering Questions - English for Tourism

As a tour guide you will face new challenges every day. One of the hardest parts of the job may be answering questions. Unlike a speech that you can memorize, you won't always know what questions people will ask. However, you can anticipate certain types of questions and certain ways that questions will be asked. You should also learn how to use variety when you answer questions or respond to comments. You may lose interest in your job if you say the same thing each time. Finally, it is important to know how to politely explain that you don't understand a question.

Tour Guide

- Do you have a question, Sir?
- Yes? (if you see a hand raised)
- Is there something I can help you with?
- I'll try my best to answer your questions.
- I'm afraid I don't have the answer to that.
- That's an interesting question.
- I wish I knew the answer.
- That's a tough (difficult) question.
- I'll have to look into that further.
- I'll have to ask someone about that.
- I've never been asked that before.
- Pardon for my English; I don't quite understand your question.
- I'm not sure, but I can find out for you.

Tourist

- Where is the _____ from here?
- How long has _____ been here?
- Where are we headed (going) now?
- What time does _____ stay open until?
- What else is there to do here?
- Which _____ do you recommend?
- Are we allowed to take pictures?
- What's that over there? (tourist points)
- Where's the best place to buy _____?
- My son wants to know if _____? (parent asking a question for shy child)
- Do you know where the nearest washroom is?
- Could you tell us where the nearest bank is?
- You don't happen to have a first-aid kit, do you?

Sample Conversation

Guide: -If you have any questions while we're going along, please

Don't hesitate to ask.

Man: I have a question actually.

Guide: Sure, what's that?

Man: Where's the best place to have dinner around here?

Guide: Well, that's a tough question. There are so many good restaurants. My personal favourite is Spaghetti Alley.

Man: How do we get there?

Guide: I'll point it out when we pass it. It's going to come up on your right in a few minutes.

Woman: My daughter want to passing any castles today?

Guide: Castles. No I'm afraid all of the castles are further into the city. We're going to be staying near the coast today. I can give you a map of the city, though. It shows where all of the castles are.

Man: Sorry, I have another question.

Guide: No problem. That's what I'm here for.

Man: Are we allowed to take pictures once we getting side the museum?

Guide: Oh, I'm glad you asked that. I forgot to mention that taking photographs inside the art gallery and the museum is prohibited. However, you can take pictures of the grounds and the outside of the buildings. The architecture is beautiful.

Woman: Oh, and what time will we be stopping for lunch?

Guide: We'll break around noon and meet back at the bus at 12:45¹

¹ <https://www.englishclub.com/english-for-work/tour-guide-sample-speech.htm>

Biography of Researcher

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Hobbies : Running, Fishing, Reading, talking, Swimming, playing-Football, Vallayball, Bingbong, Trainer some sports And some time Meditation.