

**การวิเคราะห์คําคำคุณศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในเว็บเพจสถานที่
ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย**

วิทยานิพนธ์

ของ

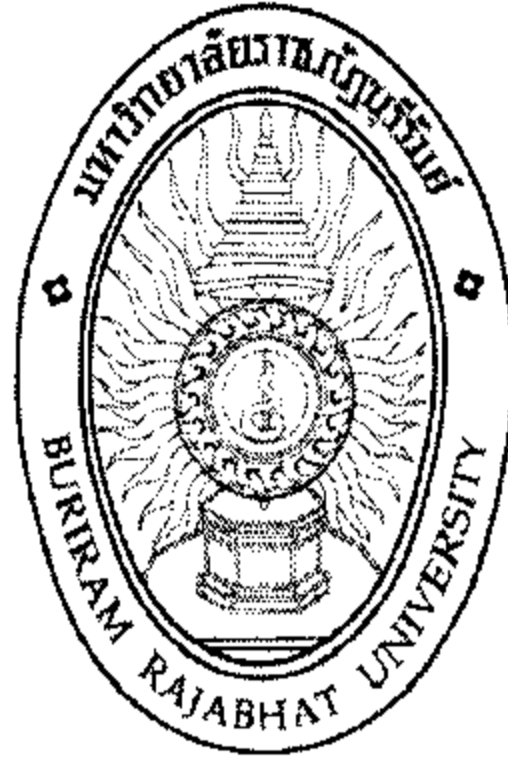
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**A CORPUS - BASED ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ADJECTIVES
IN THAI HISTORICAL SITES ON WEB-PAGES**

Phornpawitch Chanuanchai

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in English**

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ชื่อเรื่อง	การวิเคราะห์คลังคำคุณศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในเว็บเพจสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย		
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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยในครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) จำแนกความถี่ของคำคุณศัพท์ที่ปรากฏอยู่ในเว็บเพจของสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย 2) แยกประเภทของคำคุณศัพท์ และ 3) ศึกษาคำคุณศัพท์ที่นิยมใช้ กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ คือ สถานที่ประวัติศาสตร์ไทย 10 อันดับสูงสุดที่ได้รับการโหวตจากนักท่องเที่ยวชาวต่างชาติที่ชื่นชอบสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทยในอนุสารของ การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย โดยเลือกแบบเจาะจง โดยนำมาข้อมูลวิเคราะห์เนื้อหาความถี่ของคำคุณศัพท์ด้วยโปรแกรม Microsoft Excel หลังจากนั้นนำความถี่ที่ได้มาคำนวณเป็นค่าร้อยละจัดกลุ่มคำคุณศัพท์ที่เรียงจากความถี่สูงสุดไปหาน้อยสุด โดยใช้โปรแกรม WordSmith Tools Version 4 เพื่อแสดงคำคุณศัพท์ห้าอันดับแรกของแต่ละกลุ่ม ผลการศึกษา พบว่า

1. คำคุณศัพท์ที่พบมีจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 2,321 คำ โดยมีความถี่ปรากฏตั้งแต่ 1-327 ครั้ง คิดเป็นร้อยละ 10 ของจำนวนคำที่ปรากฏใน 10 อันดับสูงสุดของสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย
2. คำคุณศัพท์ห้าอันดับแรกของคำคุณศัพท์แต่ละประเภทมีดังนี้
 - 2.1 คำคุณศัพท์ที่เป็นดรกรศาสตร์ห้าอันดับแรกที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ daily, important, beautiful, popular, และ many
 - 2.2 คำคุณศัพท์ที่บอกรูปร่างลักษณะและฐานวิทยาหรือเปรียบเทียบที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ most, largest, more, best, และ great
 - 2.3 คำคุณศัพท์ที่บอเกี่ยวกับกรวางคำโครงสร้างของประโยคที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ fresh, main, inner, free, และ long
3. คำคุณศัพท์ที่นิยมใช้มากที่สุดห้าอันดับแรก ได้แก่ historical, most, royal, daily และ important

ผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้มีประโยชน์ต่อการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษการท่องเที่ยวและไทยศึกษา นอกจากนี้ยังสามารถนำไปใช้เป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาทักษะการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับครูผู้สอนภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อการอุตสาหกรรมบริการในบริบทของประเทศไทย

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์
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TITLE	A Corpus – based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web – pages		
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to 1) identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical sites on web-pages, 2) categorize the adjectives, and 3) investigate the collocation of the adjectives. The subjects of the study were the top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages, which the foreign tourists voted on Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine selected by purposive sampling technique. The adjectives were categorized by Microsoft Excel and counted for their frequencies and computed for the percentages of adjectives appeared. The adjectives were grouped and numbered from the highest to the lowest frequencies by used WordSmith Tools Version 4 program to provide the top five of each categorization of adjectives. The findings were as follows:

1. There were 2,321 adjectives appeared in the top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages. The adjectives frequencies appeared 1-327 times or 10 % of the top ten of adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages.

2. The categorization of the top five most frequencies of each type of adjectives as follows:

2.1 The top five semantic adjectives were; daily, important, beautiful, popular and many.

2.2 The top five morphological adjectives were; most, largest, more, best and great.

2.3 The top five syntactic adjectives were; fresh, main, inner, free and long.

3. The top five of collocation of the adjectives were historical, most, royal, daily and important.

The result of the study will be beneficial to teaching and learning English for Tourism and English for Thai Studies. Also, the finding will be as the guidelines to improve the English writing skills for teachers who teach English for hospitality industries in Thai contexts.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English language has been recognized as a lingua franca; in other words, it is the world language used as a means to communicate in various countries and various career fields. Nowadays, it is accepted that the English language is more powerful and increasingly significant in Thailand as well as many countries around the world (Prachanant. 2012). Thai people use English for business, technology, education, etc. We use English in many job positions, such as a tour guide, a cabin crew, a translator, a businessperson, etc. At the Present time, English plays a crucial role in Thailand as for communication international business. In 2015, Thailand has entered in the ASEAN community, so English has become one of the most important languages to communicate with other countries. Many people in the world speak English as their second language, therefore, English has been established as global language. Learning English can help learners to use the forms, meanings and functions more correctly. English is one of the important languages to develop business in the country. For example, English can promote the business on the Internet webpage.

Nowadays, quality-oriented education has become the ultimate goal of our education. The core of English learning has shifted to how to develop the ability of autonomy learning anytime and anywhere. The application of Internet technology has developed a new field for autonomy English learning which is becoming more and

more popular at home and workplace. Learning English on the Internet can create efficient and high-quality achievement personal or mass English learning. More and more people start to pay attention to it and study how to make a full use of it. Now, we could say that the Internet shrinks and bridges the distant between the people of the world in space, and make globalized communicational stage (Mohammad. 2011). The students learn and practice English language not only in the classrooms but also computer rooms using material on the Internet. The Internet and computers are increasing around the world, it seems obvious that electronic means will provide the learning environment of the future. Instant learning English through the Internet web pages has been quite popular for some time and the rate of usage around the world is increasing as more people, especially in developing countries, are able to get online. In addition, many students search the data on the web pages first before finding the other data.

Tourism in Thailand is quite advanced and famous historical tourism. Historical tourism English is important for tourism communication, totally used in tourism industry. Historical tourism also has earned more income of important activities with Thai industry. Thai historical sites have become one of the famous and most rapidly growing sectors in the global economic. Thai historical tourism web - pages are good source to promote Thai historical sites. The historical and tourism section appears on the Internet. The web – pages presented on the Internet as web site: www.thailandtourism.com is easily found on the Internet Thai tourism on the web-pages, potentially qualified sources including written works of various non-native and native writers who are selected of each web-page the internet provides historical

information in English, so that they are representative of Thai historical sited web-pages.

Adjectives are the most outstanding words for describing people or things in terms of such qualities as sizes, colors, numbers, and kinds. They can provide more detailed information on a subject (Sinclair. 1998). Web pages use adjectives to increase the creativity of their writing and create a clearer picture for the readers. The researchers used adjectives varies according to the semantic, syntactic and morphological that they want to describe. Thai historical sites on the web - pages are good sources for offering patterns of adjectives used.

This research aims to identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical web – pages, to categorize the adjectives and investigate the collocation of the adjectives. The results of this study, therefore, will contribute to the Thai historical sites of tourism web-pages, as well as, are helpful for students to learn tourism English and well-known of tourism web - pages. Furthermore, it will broaden the scope of stylistic analysis, especially stylistic analysis of tourism web - pages. The study can give insights into the use of adjectives in historical tourism web – pages and this can contribute to teaching and learning English, Writers can use the samples to help select words in their writing of historical sites on English for tourism and English for Thai Studies courses and contribute to research in the area of corpus studies.

1.2 Purposes of the Study

1.2.1 To indentify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical web - pages.

1.2.2 To categorize of the adjectives found in Thai historical web pages.

1.2.3 To investigate the collocation of the adjectives found in Thai historical web pages.

1.3 Research Questions

1.3.1 How many adjectives are appeared in Thai historical web - pages and what are their frequencies?

1.3.2 How many categorizations of the adjectives are found in Thai historical web pages and what are they?

1.3.3 In which language patterns do the adjectives appear?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Analyzing the frequent use of adjectives provides many advantages as follows:

1.4.1 The study can give insights into the use of adjectives in Thai historical tourism web – pages and this can contribute to teaching and learning English.

1.4.2 Writers can use the samples to help select words in their writing of historical sites on English for tourism and English for Thai Studies courses.

1.4.3 The findings can contribute to research in the area of corpus studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.5.1 This study focuses on analyzing adjectives in the Thai historical sites web-pages in the tourism at websites: www.tourismthailand.org.

1.5.2 The samples of this study are the top ten Thai historical sites where are the famous historical places that the foreign tourists visited most from Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine.

1.5.3 This research studies only adjective words that according to Sinclair et al. (1996: 60) give more information about the Thai historical sites on web pages.

1.5.4 The study will be collected during January 2012 – December 2014, that the researcher will be collecting many data and information to analyze.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Corpus refers to a collection of nationally occurring examples of language, ranging from a few sentences to a set of written web – pages which have been collected for linguistics study. More recently, the words have been reserved for collections of web- pages that are stored and accessed electronically.

1.6.2 Adjective refers to a word that gives more information about a noun, pronoun, or thing to understand the characteristics of these words in greater detail.

1.6.3 Collocation refers to the tendency that a word or phrase is used with another word or phrase. Some words are often found together, for example “old, beautiful.” (Sinclair et al; 199; Biber et al. 1999).

1.6.4 Thai historical sites refer to the information that shown on the web - pages of Thai historical sites, including: Wat Phra Kaew, Bangkok, Wat Phra Tat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Ayutthaya Historical Park, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Wat

Arun, Bangkok, Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Sukhothai, Sukhothai Historical Park, Sukhothai, Phra Ta Phanom, Nakhon Phanom, Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Phathom, Phimai Historical Park, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khao Wang / Phra Nakorn Kiri, Phet Buri. .

1.6.5 Web – pages refer to a text of historical sites where the famous places that many tourism come in Thailand. That refers to the historical sites in Thailand.

1.6.6 WordSmith refers to the program will be analyzing of the corpus study that shows you how words behave on the web-pages of Thai historical sites. This tool can separate the criteria of semantic grouping of adjectives are used to classify the adjectives into two main groups, qualitative adjectives and classifying adjectives.

1.6.7 Concordance refers to the tool for listing of words in context which indicates function adjectives and to consider words from their position and meaning in each sentence.

1.7 Summary of the Chapter

In Chapter one, the researcher has given a description of the background to the investigation in an attempt to put the study in context, followed by the background of the study, purposes of the study, research questions, significance of the study scope and limitations of the study, definitions of terms,. In the next chapter, Chapter two, the relevant research studies that have previously been conducted will be reviewed with a view to shedding light on the theoretical framework guiding this particular study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main focus of this research is to study English adjectives appearing in historical tourism on web - pages. Words in English, terms and characteristics of adjectives, the meaning of collocation, corpus and concordance software including in importance are described in this chapter. The research study related to grammatical structure, semantics, and lexicography of adjectives are also presented in this chapter.

2.1 A Corpus Study and Definition of a Corpus

A corpus is a collection of texts, written or spoken, which is stored on a computer. In the past the term was more associated with a body of work, for example all of the writing of one author. However, since the advent of computers large amount of texts can be stored and analyzed using analytical software. Another feature of a corpus, as Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1998) point out, is that it is a principled collection of texts available for qualitative and quantitative analysis. This definition is useful because it captures a number of important issues:

2.1.1 A corpus is a principled collection of texts

Any old collection of texts does not make a corpus. It make represent something and it merits will often be judged on how representative it is. For example, if we decided to build a corpus representing classroom discourse in the context of English Language Teaching (ELT), how do we design it so as the best represent this? Would four hours of recording from an intermediate level class in a London language school suffice? Great care is usually taken at the design stage of a corpus so as to

ensure that it is representative. If we wished to build a corpus to represent classroom discourse in ELT, we would have to create a design matrix that would ideally capture all the essential available of age, gender, location, type of school, level, teacher, years of experiences, whether native or non native speaker, class size (large group or small group), location, nationalities and so on. It is important to scrutinize how a corpus is designed when considering buying or accessing one, or when evaluating any findings based on it. The designed criteria of a corpus allow us to assess its representativeness. Crowdy (1993), Biber (1993), McEnery & Wilson (1996), McCarthy (1998), Biber, Conrad and Rappan (1998), Kennedy (1998), Meyer (2002), Thompson (2005), Wynne (2005), Adolphs (2006), and McEnery, Xiao and Tono (2006), among others, are essential reading if you are considering designing your own corpus.

2.1.2 A corpus is a collection of electronic texts usually stored on a computer

Because corpora are stored on a computer, this allows for very large amounts of text to be amassed and analyzed using specially designed software. Language corpora can be composed of written or spoken texts, or a mix of both, and nowadays the capability exists to add multimedia elements, such as video clips, to corpora of spoken language. If it is a corpus of written language, texts may be entered into a computer by scanning, typing, downloading from the internet or by using files that already exist in electronic form. For example, you may build a corpus of your students' written work over a one-year period so as to track the vocabulary acquisition and to compare this with other data. This could be done easily by asking your students

to email you their work. Corpora of spoken language, on the other hand, is much more time consuming to assemble. For instant, if you wished to build a corpus of your own classroom interactions, you would first need to record the classes and then transcribe them. One hour of recorded speech usually yields approximately between 12,000 and 15,000 words of data and it take around two days to transcribe, depending on the level of coding you decide to use in transcription (O’Keeffe & Farr. 2003). For example, a spoken corpus may be coded for different speaker turns. Not surprisingly, written corpora are much more plentiful and usually much larger than spoken ones.

2.1.3 A corpus is available for qualitative and quantitative analysis

We can look at the language feature in the corpus indifferent ways. For example, using a corpus of newspaper, we could examine how many times the words fire and blaze occurs. This will give us a quantitative result, which is number of occurrence, which we can then compare frequencies in other corpora, such as casual conversation or general written English. This might lead us to conclude that the word blaze is more frequently used in newspaper articles than general English conversation or writing, when talking about destructive outbreaks of fire. This conclusion is arrived at through quantitative means. However, another approach is to look more qualitatively at how a word or phrase is used across corpus. To do this, we need to look beyond the frequency of the words occurrence. As we will exemplify below, looking at concordance lines can help us do this and to see qualitative patterns of use beyond frequency.

2.2 How to Make a Basic Corpus

A basic language corpus can be assembled from spoken or written texts and can be used with commercially available corpus software such as WordSmith Tool (Scott, 1999) which any average home computer user can manipulate with relative ease. A spoken corpus takes considerably longer to build, as discussed above, because speech has to be transcribed and possibly coded for some of its non-verbal features. Written corpora, on the other hand, can be made very quickly using the internet as a source. The stages of building a spoken corpus are as follow:

2.2.1 Create a design rationale

Your corpus will need some design principle. When considering the design of a spoken or writing corpus, considerations of feasibility will need to be a guiding factor also. Design what it is you wish to represent and consider how best you can represent this for your purposes. This will guide your decision as to how much data you want to collect. For example, you might wish to create a corpus of news reports to use in class. You could decide to collect ten news reports or a hundred. You may wish to only record business reports or political reports and so on.

2.2.2 Record data

It is useful to keep in mind that one hour of continuous every day, informal conversation yields approximately 12,000 and 15,000 words. The mode of recording is also worth consideration. There are a number of options including analogue cassettes, digital media and audiovisual digital recorders. Traditional analogue, though they are inexpensive, have a number of drawbacks. They are cumbersome to

store and unlike digital recordings, they cannot easily be computerize and aligned with the transcription later. Using digital devices leave open the option of aligning sound with your transcription. Permission to record should be signed off authorizing the use of the recordings for research or commercial pedagogical materials, etc. it may be necessary to specify how the recording will be used when obtaining permission; for example, is the speaker singing permission just for the transcript to be used, or for their actual voice to be used in research or any publication?

2.2.3 Transcribe recording and save as text files

Spoken data needs to be manually transcribed and this is what makes corpora of spoken language such a challenge. They are best stored as 'plain text' files, as this offers the maximum flexibility of the use with different software suites. As mentioned above, every one hour of recorded speech can take approximately two working days to transcribe. In most cases, every words vocalization, truncation, hesitation, overlap, and so on, is transcribed, as opposed to a cleaned up version of what the speaker said. The level of detail of the transcription is relative to the purpose of your corpus.

2.3 Stages of Building a Writing Corpus

2.3.1 Create a design rationale

As discussed above, start with a design rationale. Decide what it is you want to represent and how many texts you need to do this, from how many sources and over what period.

2.3.1.1 Input texts

Depending on what form they are in, written texts may need to be re-typed or scan. They may already be in electronic format or may be downloadable from the internet, and may have special copyright restrictions on their use. Once they are in electronic form, they need ideally to be saved as 'plain text' files; once again, this will offer the maximum flexibility of use with different software suites.

2.3.2.2.1 Database texts

Any individual text in a corpus needs to be traceable to its source information (that is, who wrote it, where and when it was published, genre, number of words and so on, especially for purposes of subsequent use in relation to copyright). As discussed above, this can be stored at the beginning of each file as ('header information') or in a separate database.

2.4 Basic Corpus Linguistic Techniques

Here we overview some of the basic techniques that can be used on a corpus, using standard software such as *Wordsmith Tools* (Scott, 1999) and *Monoconc Pro* (2000). Applications of these techniques will be illustrated throughout the book.

2.4.1 Concordancing

Concordancing is a core tool in corpus linguistics and it simply means using corpus software to find every occurrence of a particular word or phrase. This idea is not a new one and many scholars over the years have manually concordanced the Christian Bible, for example, painstakingly finding and recording every example

of certain words. With a computer, we can now search millions of words in seconds. The search word or phrase is often referred to as the 'node' and concordance lines are usually presented with the node word/phrase in the centre of the lines with seven or eight words presented at either side. There are known as Key-Word-In-Context displays (or KWIC concordances). Concordance lines are usually scanned vertically at first glance, that is, looked at up or down the central pattern, along the line of the node word or phrase. Initially, this may be disconcerting because we are accustomed, in Western cultures, to reading from left to right. Concordance lines challenge us to read in an entirely new way, vertically, or even from the centre outwards in both directions. Here are some sample lines from a concordance of the word *way* using the Limerick Corpus of Irish English (ICIE).

2.4.2 Key word analysis

This function allows us to identify the key words in one or more texts. Key words, as detailed by Scott (1999), are those whose frequency is unusually high in comparison with some norm. Key words are not usually the most frequent words in a text (or collection of texts), rather they are the more 'unusually frequent' (ibid). Software compares two pre-existing word lists and one of these is assumed to be a large word list based on the text(s) which you want to study. The large corpus will provide background data for reference comparison. For example, we saw above that *the* is the most frequent word in the LIBEL corpus of spoken academic English (table 1); if we select one economics lecture from this corpus and generate a word list, we can also see that *the* is again the most frequent word. However, if we compare this economics lecture word list with the larger one from the LIBEL corpus using

keyword software (such as that found in *Wordsmith Tools*), it will tell us which words occur with unusual frequency, or 'keyness'. These words are then referred to as the key words.

2.4.3 How have corpora been used?

Language corpora have many applications beyond language description for its own sake. They are now the standard tool for lexicographers, who use multi-million word corpora to examine word frequency, patterning and semantics in the compilation of dictionaries. This tradition of basing dictionary entries on actual use rather than intuition is not entirely new. In the 1700s, when Samuel Johnson was compiling the first comprehensive dictionary of the English language, he manually collated a corpus of language based on samples of usage from the period 1560 to 1660. Three centuries later, the corpora that lexicographers use are vast, methodical collections of both spoken and written texts; at the time of writing, the Cambridge International Corpus (CIC) has over one billion words.

2.5 What is Morphology?

Morphology is the grammar of words and study of the smallest grammatical unit of language and of their formation into words, including inflection, derivation and composition. Broadly speaking, morphology is study of how words are formed, where their originate from, what their grammatical from, the what the functions of prefixes and suffixes in the formation of words, what basis the parts of speech of a particular language are formed, how the systems of the gender, number, plural or function and how and why the word-forms change. (Varshney. 2000-2001: 129)

There are three principal approaches to morphology and each tries to capture the distinctions above in different ways:

1. Morpheme-based morphology, which makes use of an item-and-arrangement approach.
2. Lexeme-based morphology, which normally makes use of an item-and-process approach.
3. Word-based morphology, which normally makes use of a word-and-paradigm approach.

While the associations indicated between the concepts in each item in that list are very strong, they are not absolute.

2.6 Morphemes

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language that relates sounds and meaning together. The field of study is dedicated to morphemes are called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may be not stand alone. It can not be divided into smaller units without changing or burning its meaning. A morpheme can be a word or a part of word. Ritter and Ron. (2002). For example, a morpheme is free if it can stand alone (ex: “one”, “possible”), or bound if it used exclusively alongside a free morpheme (ex: “im”, “impossible”). Its actual phonetic representation is the morph, with the different morphs (“in-”, “im-”) representing the same morpheme being grouped as its allomorphs.

Morpheme can have grammatical functions. For example, in the word 'teaches', a grammatical phoneme is '-es'. It shows that the verb is the third – person singular present tense form. The morpheme '-ed' in the words 'played', signed and kicked, shows that the verbs are in the past-tense or the past participle forms.

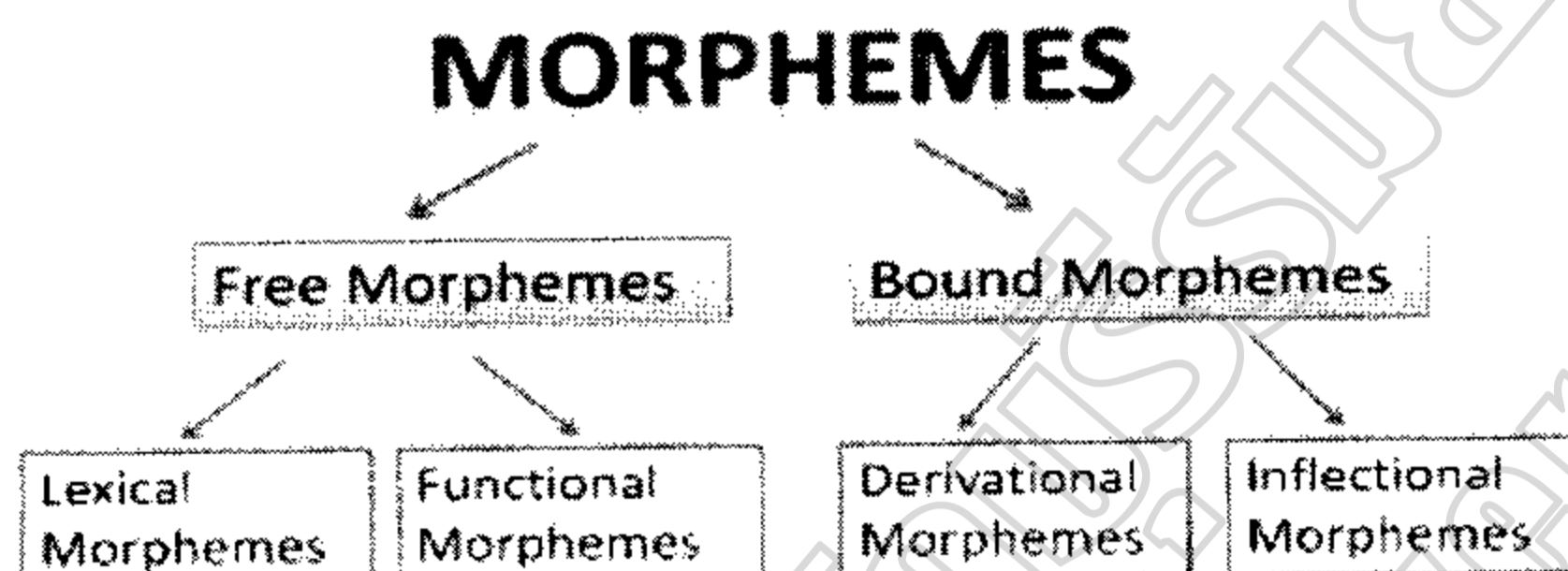
2.6.1 Characteristics of a Morpheme

From the definition above we can say the morpheme has following the characteristics (Leonard Bloomfield, 1993).

1. It can be a word or a part of a word that has meaning.
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without destroying its meaning.
3. A morpheme can occur in different environments without changing its meanings.

2.6.2 Type of Morphemes

Morphemes can be divided as follows:



Source: <http://yennyrocio013.weebly.com>

From the map above, morphemes are separate in two types they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.6.2.1 Free morpheme

Free morpheme, also call a free form, is a morpheme or form which can be used on its own. In other words, free morpheme can be used alone. It is not complete to combine with another morpheme. For example, student, boy, love, etc.

2.6.2.2 Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme, also called bound form, is a linguistic form or a morpheme which cannot be used alone. It must be used with another morpheme, an affix or combining form. For instance, the English suffix – ing cannot be used independently, but it must be used with a verb stem, such as writing, speaking, reading, flying, etc. They are called a prefix, or at the end, called a suffix, of a root morpheme.

2.7 Definition of English Words

The meaning of a word or expression; the way in which a word or expression or situation can be interpreted; "the dictionary gave several senses for the word"; "in the best sense charity is really a duty"; "the signifier is linked to the signified" (2003-2012 Princeton University). The smallest unit of a sentence is called a word. Each word in English has its functions, such as a structure of words and parts of speech (Biber et al.1999; DeCarrico. 2000). Words are categorized into word class.

2.7.1 Word Class

Word class is group of words which share several grammatical properties, such as the same kind of inflection in sentence structure; also known as part of speech (Crystal. 2006). The word class of words can be established on the basis of the understanding in English. Function is an important consideration because word in one category can often appear as a member of another category as well (DeCarry. 2000). The word classes are listed in two main groups, closed and open classes. Words are classified into four types there are simple word, complex word, compound word and compound – complex word.

2.7.1.1 Closed Classes

This group may not normally be expanded by the addition of a new item.

Preposition - of, at, in, on, without

Pronoun - she, he, they, anybody

Determiner - the, a, and, some, any

Conjunction - but, and, that, because

Modal Verb - must, can, will, should, shall

Primary Verb - have, do, be

2.7.1.2 Open Classes

For this group, new words can be added to the class as it is needed. The class of nouns, for example, is potentially infinite because it is continually extended as new scientific discoveries are made, new products are developed, and new ideas are explored.

Noun	- David, house, chair, computer
Adjective	- long, small, handsome, good
Full Verb	- grow, play, run, eat, swim, search
Adverb	- completely, really, often, steadily

2.7.2 Criteria for Word Class

The function of a word can be decided by looking at its context. In order to decide the function of words in each sentence, Nelson (1996) gives the following criteria.

The meaning of words can indicate and specify the kind of words. For example, *Peter and Bangkok refer to people and places*. They act as nouns.

The form or shape of words can be assigned to word classes. For example, many adjectives end in -able, or -ible: comfortable, miserable and responsible.

The position or environment of word can be used to determine the function of the word in the sentence. For example,

Turn on the *left* (noun)

I'm trying to *light* (verb) the fire.

I always have a *light* (adjective) lunch. (Nelson. 1996:1)

The three examples above show that each italicized word can belong to more than one word class. However, the words belong to only one word class at the time depending on how they are used.

These criteria can help indicate the function of each word in a sentence. There is a number of factor influencing the term of writing works, such as the reason of communication, the context, the people with whom we are communicating, and whether we are speaking or writing (Biber et al. 1999). A survey of lexical word classes determines the word class in varieties of texts such as conversation, fiction, newspaper language and academic prose.

2.7.3 The Survey of Lexical Word Class

The survey of lexical word classes of the Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus (the LSWE Corpus) is constructed by Biber and his colleagues in 1999. The LSWE corpus is designed to include a large collection of speaking and writing words describing the actual use of grammatical features in difference varieties of English: conversation, fiction, newspaper language and academic prose. It comprises of about five million words of the text in this kind. The main words classified most frequently in various kinds of texts are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Nouns are one of the most frequent word class followed by verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Nouns are one of the most prominent of forms in a language. In fact, quite a few texts can be made up just of nouns: for example, "London" is a noun and can stand quite meaningfully on its own on a signpost, or in answer to a question or on a train or air ticket or as the title to a book (Carter. 1997: 127). To try to make a

meaningful text, nouns cannot just single words but they from patterns with other words. One of their corpus finding states that the highest frequency of noun has the highest frequency of adjectives (Biber et al. 1999: 65). That is, adjectives have an important role in modifying nouns. Table 1 present the rank that adjectives are frequently used in kind of text.

Table 2.1

Rank of Adjective Uses in Text

Rank	Varieties of English
1	Academic prose
2	Newspaper language
3	Fiction
4	conversation

Source: (Biber et al.1999: 65)

Table 2.1 indicates that adjectives are the most common in academic prose followed by newspaper language, fiction and the least common in conversation.

Writers of all kinds of different texts regularly make creative use of nouns and modifiers (Holckens. 1998; Decarrico. 2000). The term of modifiers is preferred to be known as adjectives.

2.8 Definition of Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech which modifies a noun. As Sinclair, Bullon, Krishmauthy, Elizabeth and Todd (1996: 61) state “when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail”.

In Oxford’ Advance Learner’s Dictionary (Hornby. 1995: 15), an adjective is defined as a word that indicates a quality of the person or thing referred to by a noun, for example, big, rotten, foreign in a big house, rotten apple, foreign names, and so on. In addition, the American Heritage dictionary of the English language (Pickett. 2000) defines adjectives as any class of words used to modify a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying or specifying and distinguishing in English morphologically by one of several suffixes, such as –able, -ous, -er and –est, or syntactically by position directly preceding a noun or nominal phrase, such as “white” in a white house. In summary, an adjective is defined as a word which describes or gives more information about noun or pronoun.

In general, an adjective cannot be judged by looking at it in insulation (Quirk et al. 1985). Other word class can be used in similar way to adjectives especially nouns, adverbs and verbs. Moreover, the forms of some adjectives, such as past participles forms could be used as verbs, or comparative forms could be used as nouns. For examples:

Massive slabs of rock **balanced** on pedestals.

Meditation to develop an acute, **balanced** and focused awareness of self.

Saithip Butterfly Garden which is the largest in Asia with more than thousands of years.

Tarutao being the largest island offers a wide range of tourist attractions.

From these first two lines, the word 'balance' take the same past participle forms; however, they do different function. The word 'balanced' in the first line serves as a verb but in the second line 'balanced' is an adjective. Like the word 'largest' in the third line of the word 'largest' serves as the head of a noun phrase, but in the fourth line 'largest' serve as an adjective. Therefore, in trying to judge words as adjectives from other words in the corpus, the criteria used are consider any or all of the following: what they mean (semantics), how they form (morphology) and what their functions (syntax) are in each sentence.

2.9 Characteristics of Adjectives

Adjectives are always used in connection with a noun or pronoun to give more information about a person, thing or group. Sinclair et al.(1996 : 61). remark that the most important thing to notice about English adjectives is their structure and types of adjective. Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad and Finegan (1999 : 505) categorize the characteristics of adjectives into three types as morphology, syntactic and semantic characteristics which are presented in table are presented in table 2 on page 16.

Table 2.2

Types of Adjectives

Type	Meaning	Example
Morphological characteristics	The form of adjectives. Many adjectives are inflected to show degree of comparison	<i>Large, larger, largest</i> <i>More intelligent</i> <i>Most intelligent</i>
Syntactic characteristic	The structure of adjectives. Adjectives are used in two main structures: attributives and predicative position.	Attributive: <i>the round table</i> Predicative: <i>The painting is old.</i>
Semantic characteristic	The meaning of adjectives. Adjectives are descriptive. They can express nouns or things with adding colors, sizes, times, etc.	Color: <i>green, blue, red</i> Size: <i>big, small</i> Time: <i>new, old</i>

Source: Biber et al. (1999: 505)

2.10 Morphological Characteristics

Morphological Characteristics or formal features of adjectives can be used to distinguish them to other parts of speech (Decario. 2000: 336). Adjectives take various kinds of shapes for describing things, such as, nice, old, new, poor, good, bad, tall, dirty, red, fat, thin, etc. Many adjectives take comparative and superlative forms (Deccaaio. 2000: 37). The –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative form of one-syllable adjectives. The –er and –est with some two-syllable adjectives (Sinclair. 1999: 48; Biber et al. 1999: 522) are demonstrated in example 1.

Example 1

Safe	safer	safest
Strong	stronger	strongest

With two syllable or all longer adjectives, 'more' will be used for the comparative and 'most' will be used for the superlative as show in Example 2.

Example 2

<i>difficult</i>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>most difficult</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>most beautiful</i>

Regular comparison may be expressed by adding the ending *-er* and *-est* to the adjective or placing more and most before the adjective as shown in Example 3.

Example 3

The Browns seem a lot *happier* now that they used to.

I think she is *more intelligent* than her husband.

New adjective can be formed with derivational affixes and compounding. In addition, participial forms can be used as adjective (Biber et al. 1999: 530). The new forms and special forms of adjective are shown in Table 3.

Table 2.3

Special Formation of Adjective

Type	Special Form
Participial adjective	Adjective are ended in '-ing' and '-ed' participle forms
Derived adjective	Adjective are formed with -al, -ive, -ous, -ic, -less, -ful, able, -like, ate, -type, etc.
Adjectival compounds	Adjectival compounds are made up for two or more words, usually written with hyphens between them. They are formed in many shapes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverb + adjective - Adverb + ing-participle - Adjective + ing-participle - Noun + ed-participle - Reduplicative - Adverb + ed-participle - Adjective + ed-participle - Noun + adjective - Noun + ing-participle - Participle + adverbial participle

Source: Biber et al. (1999: 505)

As shown in Table 2.3, firstly participial adjective are formed by adding to the base form of the verb either the present participial ending -ing or, unless the verb is irregular, the past participial ending -ed. Most '-ing' adjective describe the effect that something has on the feeling of people in general, for example, '*a surprising number*' means in '*the number surprises you*'. Samples of '-ing' adjectives are:

alarming amazing annoying astonishing

boring	charming	confusing	convincing
depressing	disappointing	embarrassing	exciting
frightening	interesting	shocking	surprising
terrifying	tiring	welcoming	worrying

(Sinclair et al. 1996: 77)

Most '-ed' adjectives describe people's feelings, for example, '*a frightened person is a person who has been frightened by something*'. Examples of '-ed' adjective are

alarmed	amused	astonished	bored
delighted	depressed	disappointed	excited
frightened	interested	satisfied	shocked
surprised	tired	troubled	worried

(Sinclair et al. 1996:80)

Adjectives ending with '-ing' have the same form as the present participle. Adjective ending with '-ed' have the same form as past participle and have a passive meaning. The past participles of irregular verb do not end in '-ed', but can be used as adjectives. Both '-ed' form, '-ing' form and past participles of irregular form can be used as participial adjective as shown in example 4.

Example 4

His views on politics were rather *surprising*.

He seems quite *satisfied* with his new job.

The bird had a *broken* wing.

His shirt is *dirty* and torn.

The difference between the adjective and the participle is not always obvious. Words ending with *-ed* forms can be used as main verbs as well as adjectives. Words ending with *-ing* forms can be identified as adjective, nouns, and verbs. It is clear that

an *-ing* form is a present participle and not an adjective when a direct object is presented as in, "He was *entertaining* the guests with his stories". Similarly, the verbal force is explicit for the *-ed* form when a personal by-agent is presented as in "The man was *offended* by the policeman". But sometime a construction is found with both *very* and a *by-agent* as in "I was very irritated by the man in the blue suit".

In these 'mixed' constructions, it is not possible to determine whether the '*-ed*' form is a participle or an adjective.

Johansson and Hofland (1989:2) provide criteria to analyze the function of *-ed* form and *-ing* form as adjective. These conditions are as follows:

The forms indicate a state (often an emotional state) rather than a process such as *excited*, *surprised*, etc. This should be considered with its function in each sentence.

The subject in the sentence is human. In contrast, the subject in a Be+past participle verb construction indicates a non-human entity affected by the action of the verb. Compare: "*she is excited*" VS "*the house is already sold*"

Verb to be in a sentence can be replaced by the copula 'seem'.

For example, *she seems excited*; *she seems charming*; etc.

Modification of the adverb for both *-ed* and *-ing* participle very clearly indicates that the forms are adjectives.

For example, *she is very excited*; *he is very charming*; etc.

Adjectives take prefixes characteristic of adjective such as *unemployed*, *overcrowded*, *disabled*, *unexciting*, *unconvincing*, etc.

Coordination with clear adjectives easily indicates unclear adjectives such as *happy and surprised*; *funny and excited*; *limited and painful*; *long and boring*; *enthusiastic and stimulating*; etc.

Adjectives can be replaced by synonyms or near-synonyms which are clear adjectives, such as *tired, weary; complicated, complex; relax, calm; surprising, remarkable; charming, delightful; etc.*

The *-ed* form are followed by preposition which typically occur after adjectives such as *worried about; anxious about; pleased with; etc.*

The frequency of *-ed* form and *-ing* form in characteristically adjectival position (attributive and predicative) is very high and outstrips the occurrences of clearly verbal uses.

The *-ing* form is related to transitive verbs which require an object or other post verbal complement, but these are lacking and cannot be inserted after the *-ing* form. Compare: "*she surprises me*" VS "*she is surprising*".

BE + *-ing* cannot be replaced by simple verb form without producing an ungrammatical sentence. Compare: "*it is amazing*" VS "*it amazes*".

The *-ing* form can often form adverbs by the addition of *-ly* such as *fittingly, strikingly, startlingly, surprisingly. etc.*

Adjectives can be paraphrased with a following relative clause:

'who/which+BE+adjective' or 'who/which+verb'. Nouns can be paraphrased as: 'for/of...-ing.

Compare:

Nouns

finishingschool

livingarrangements

Adjectives

finishing touches

living animals

Secondary, adjective are derived by attaching an adjectival suffix to a base form. The adjectival suffixes and samples are:

- *al*: mechanical, comical, musical, national

- *ive*: restive, repetitive, conservative, impressive
- *ous*: treacherous, dangerous, famous, continuous
- *ic*: scientific, domestic, electric, economic
- *less*: matches, artless, fearless, endless
- *-ful* *artful, meaningful, wonderful*
- *-able* *workable, comfortable, terrible*
- *-like* *unladylike, shark like, rocklike*
- *-ate* *moderate, immediate, intimate*

(Decarrico. 2000: 36; Biber et al. 1999: 532)

Based forms are always nouns or verbs. For example, noun + suffixes ‘-less’ such as cordless (cord + -less); verb+suffix ‘-ous’ as in continuous (continue +ous); etc. some adjectives end with the suffix -ly such as, costly, deadly, friendly, lively, lonely, lovely and etc. in addition, there are adjectives derived from other adjectives by the negative prefixes un-, in-, and non-, such as, unhappy, insensitive and nonstop.

Thirdly, adjectival compounds occur from composing adjectives with nouns, verbs and adverbs. The shapes of these adjectival compounds are as presented in table

2.4;

Table 2.4

Adjectival Compounds

Shapes of adjectival compounds	Example
Adv. + Adj.	Nearly-equal, hissingly-hot, already-right
Adv.+ ed-participle	Carefully-planned, new-born, well-timed
Adv.+ ing-participle	Free-spending, harder-hitting
Adj. + color adj.	Dark-blue, light-blue, gray-white
Adj. + ed-participle	Absend-minded, accident-prone
Adj.+ ing-participle	Biggest-selling, easy-going
Noun+ Adj.	Like-long, sea-blue, smoke-free
Noun+ ed-participle	Age-old, battle-weary, home-baked
Noun + ing-participle	Eye-catching, peace-keeping, hair-raising
Adj.+ noun	Big-name, fast-food, low-class
Participle + adverbial particle	Blown-up, left-over

Source: Biber et al. (1999 : 535-536)

2.11 Syntactic Characteristics

Even though the formal forms that are considered characteristics of adjectives are not exclusive to them, they can still be useful in distinguishing adjectives, particularly when considered in combination with other characteristics common to adjectives. Especially important are syntactic functions of adjectives, the attributive and predicative functions (Decarry. 2000: 38).

2.11.1. Attributive adjectives are placed in front of a noun or pronoun when the information is not the main purpose of the statement such as “*a full moon*” (Biber et al. 1999: 510). They can also be modified in a noun group such as “*The audience given fresh jasmine garlands when buying the tickets.*” The adjective “*fresh*” and “*jasmine*” give more information on the kind of garland. Adjectives ending in *-al* are always used for contributive position: *general, industrial, local, national, and social*.

2.11.2. Predicative adjectives are placed after the copular verb or a linking verb: verb to be, study, begin, feel, seem, and run when the main purpose of a statement is to give information expressed by adjectives (Biber et al. 1999). For example: “The old woman feels good” or “The elephant seems calm and steady”. In both cases, the adjective appears in the predicate and modifies the subject. *Good* modifies the *old woman*, describing the old woman’s feelings, and *calm and steady* modifies the elephant, describing the elephant state of being the relatively motionless at that time. Adjectives beginning with the prefix *a-* are always used for predicative position such as *abed, ablaze, abreast, afraid, aghast, aglow, alike, alive, alone, askew, asleep* and *aware*. Some other adjectives are also strongly associated with

predicative position such as *easier, glad, ill, impossible, ready, sure, anxious, grateful, helpful, responsible, tired* and *worse*.

Typically, most adjectives are used as both attributives, predicative and called central adjectives (Sinclair et al. 1996; Johansson et al. 1999; Decarrio. 2003) as shown in example:

Attributive: and *old* kitchen; a *red* car

Predicative: The kitchen was *old*; the car is *red*.

However, there are some cases in which the adjective and only be used in one position. For example: The girl is afraid but not be afraid boy; “atomic explosion”, but not, “The explosion was atomic (Biber et al. 1999; Decarrio. 2003: 39).

Normally, adjectives will appear more than once to modify a noun or pronoun. There is no limit of adjective modifying nouns. The order for adjectives should begin with qualitative adjectives followed by color adjectives and classifying adjectives. When a noun group contains both an adjective and a noun modifier, the adjective is placed in front of the noun modifier. For example: *The woman is interested in little orange French oil paintings.*

In addition usefulness as distinguishing characteristics, formal features and syntactic functions often result in subtle differences in meaning.

2.12 Semantic Characteristics

Adjectives can be categorized according to the how they modify nouns, pronouns, or things. There are two main groups, qualitative and classifying adjectives (Sinclair et al. 1996; Biber et al. 1999).

2.12.1 Qualitative adjectives

Identify features or character of someone or something that is gradable. That is the person or thing referred to can have more or less of the quality mentioned. Qualitative adjectives indicate color, size, weight, chronology, age, emotion, and a wide range of other characteristics.

2.12.2 Color and brightness

Qualitative adjectives used to specify a color of something are called color adjectives. Samples of color adjectives are such as black, blue, green, brown, red, white, cream, green, orange, pink, violet, purple, grey and yellow. (Sinclair et al. 1996: 68). Color adjectives may also include a sub-modifier which indicates brightness such as light, pale, dark, deep, or bright, to place in front of a color adjective. For example, a dark blue hat; a pale pink dress; ect.

2.12.3 Size, quantity and extent

Qualitative adjectives can be used to indicate size, weight, and extent of nouns or things. Samples of adjectives indicate size, quantity and extent such as big, deep, heavy, long, large, little, small, thin, wide, low, fat, tall, high, and thick (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.4 Time

Adjectives can be used to indicate chronology, age, and frequency of nouns or things. Adjectives which indicate time such as annual, daily, early, late, new, old, and young (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.5 Evaluative and emotive

Qualitative adjectives can be used to judge or evaluate something or someone and express someone's emotion. Evaluation adjectives are such words as bad, beautiful, best, well, good, great, lovely, nice, poor, angry, confident, and happy. Adjectives can emphasize the feeling about a person or thing with such words as absolute, complete, entire, outright, perfect, positive, pure, real, total, true and utter (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.6 Miscellaneous descriptive

Qualitative adjectives can indicate the quality or description of nouns or things. Examples include appropriate, cold, complex, empty, hot, open, positive, serious, strange, sudden, and strong.

2.12.7 Classifying adjectives

Classifying adjectives are not gradable like qualitative adjectives. They identify someone or something as a member of a class such as educational, industrial, chemical, royal, historical, etc. Some classifying adjectives are formed from people's names and places such as 'Sunthonpu monument'. Therefore, classifying adjectives do not have comparatives and superlatives and are not normally used with submodifiers, such as 'very' and 'rather'. Classifying adjectives can be grouped into subclasses, including relational, facilitative, and miscellaneous topic class. (Biber et al. 1999).

2.12.8 Relational, classification and restrictive

Relational classifiers delimitate the referent of a noun, particularly in relation to other referents. Relational classifiers have little descriptive content. Relational, classification, and restrictive adjectives are such as additional, average, chief, main, maximum, original, final, general, primary, and same (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.9 Affiliative

Affinitive classifiers can be used to indicate the national or religious group of nouns or pronouns such as American, Thai, Japanese, French, England, German and Indian.

2.12.10 Topical and others

Topical classifiers can be used to give the subject area or show a relation with nouns. Topical classifiers provide descriptive content while also limiting the reference of the head noun. Samples of topical adjectives and others are such as agricultural, chemical, communist, conservative, environmental, east, educational, internal, international, male, female, urban, wooden, and mental (Biber et al. 1999: 67).

Some adjectives may be used similarly to determiners to make references more precise. They are placed in front of a noun group and after the determiner. These adjectives are called post determiners such as additional, certain, chief, first, last, next, finally, second, past, same, and usual (Biber et al. 1999: 70). Some adjectives can be both qualitative and classifying adjectives. They depend on the particular meaning in each context. In the example 'a primary school', 'primary' is a classifying adjective meaning 'a school that is first level between early childhood and elementary school'

in turn, a useful primary function. 'Primary' is a qualitative adjective meaning 'usefulness of the primary function,' not secondary (Biber et al. 1999: 68).

In conclusion, characteristics of adjectives are defined by their morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. These grammatical principles describe the forms, functions and meaning grammatical constructions of adjectives.

2.13 Adjectives of Modifiers of Nouns

The definitions of adjectives of modifies of nouns. Nouns are the head words, or key components (DeCarrico. 2000: 33). Adjectives, for example, commonly occur within the noun phrase in the slot between a determiner, such as, an article (including zero article) or demonstrative and the head noun. For example, the phrase 'a life-size naked woman' illustrates that more than one adjective may appear in a noun phrase. (Decerrico. 2000 : 34)

Determiner	Adjective	Adjective	Noun
A	life-size	naked	woman

Words that do function adjectives in this phrase are 'life-size' and 'naked' this noun phrase indicates that the number of adjectives may occur together in modifying the same noun.

Traditionally, such patterns have not been seen much in grammar texts, partly because only structural matters are considered, but partly because the necessary information is not available.

“The vocabulary and grammar that we use to communicate are influenced by a number of factors, such as the reason for the communication, the context, the people with whom we are communicating, and whether we are speaking or writing. Take together, these choices give rise to systematic pattern of use in English.” (Biber et al. 1999 : 67).

It is show that in order to succeed in communication, it is important to learn real examples of language uses as models for usage. That is, studies of structure are not enough for learners to succeed in communication. Studies of actual use are important for helping learners to understand the way that language structure occurs in different situations (Rajan. 2000). “Actual use” mean how features are used, to what extend they are used (Biber et al. 1999: 3). In order to look the way that adjectives occur in actual use, a key concept of textual which concordance fully exemplifies is collocation (O’Keefe & Farr. 2003).

2.14 Collocation

Collocation is the occurrence of two or more words within a short space of each other in Web-pages (Sinclair. 1991: 170). The study of collocation amounts to judging a word by the company it keeps to describe the adjective’s usage, style and meaning. In other word of another or recording thee words that are found in close proximity to a given word (Sinclair. 1991:170; Partington. 1998; Hunston. 2002).

Collocation may be observed informally in any sample of language, but it is more reliable to measure it statistically. Statistic can help to determine the significance of collocation information within a corpus by summarizing the

information found in concordance lines. These methods measure the tendency of two words to co-occur or of one word to attract another (Hunston, 2002).

The interest in collocation is based on the idea that meaning tends to be communicated by combinations of words within a specified distance known as the span. The span varies by language. Meaningful connections in English are likely to be found within five words on either side of the target word. Thus, to cite a trivial example, the fact that 'night' collocated very frequently at 'dark' in a given text, especially to the left of the word, suggests quite strongly that 'dark' is an object of interest

With the new up to date technology, there is a methodology which describes not only the available range of grammatical features in English but their actual uses. A corpus is one of the best methodologies in providing more useful information on sentences, words, and morphemes of authentic data.

2.15 Previous Studies Related to the Present Investigation

Over the past decade, revolutionary developments in the new technology of computer corpus linguistics, and the availability of huge collections of text in electronic form from written sources, had made new possible new insights into how words are distributed in a language.

Kennedy (1992) stated that increasingly sophisticated software of the analysis of corpora has allowed researchers to explore more deeply the nature of collections and to reconceptualize the nature of vocabulary to language description and pedagogy, and throw light on the nature of language learning. Maneekhao (2001),

for example, guided self-concordance of words used wrongly by the student by assess the Thai post graduate student's performance in using self selected concordances to correct errors. The result show that the majority of the students were able to induce simple rules and correct their mistake, although most of them showed the search results to the teacher to ask for approval and often double checked with peers before making correction.

Glehill (2000) characterized the phraseology of introductions from a corpus of 150 cancer research articles. He described the fixedness and idiosyncratic nature of scientific phraseology was dependent on discourse processes such as reformulation. The keyword computer program in WordSmith Tool was used to compare frequency list from the corpus by providing a list of frequent words that were more significantly frequent in one section than in the rest of the corpus. This enabled a principled approach to decide which grammatical words to analyze.

Flowerdew (2003) described similarities and differences between expert and novice writing in the problem solution pattern, a frequent rhetorical pattern of technical academic writing. A corpus consisting of undergraduate student and professional writing consisted of 80 and 60 recommendation reports, respectively, which was corpus totaling approximately 250,000 words. WordsSmith Tools was used to search for key words that automatically provide linguistic evidence for the problem solution pattern.

In grammatical analyses, there was a tagging program or tagger used to run words in a corpus in specific word-class. The tagger developed by Biber. (1990) uses online dictionaries, probabilistic information, and grammatical rules to analyze the

grammatical characteristics of every word in the corpus. The automatic tagging provided the basis for recognizing many core grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs and more complex features such as complement clauses. The tagger attains accuracy of 90 – 95 percents. The description of many grammatical features involves meaning distinctions. These characteristics cannot be accurately analyze using only automatic techniques and require a human analyst.

Corpus work nowadays is very much associated with the speech and scope which computers can bring to analysis. However, many pedagogically significant studies have been undertaken without computers. Many studies cannot yet be fully computerized. There is a need for a great deal of laborious hands –on work, particularly on semantic issue, to discover or identify the types of words which can then be counted by machine (Kennedy. 1992: 367). The present study is one of the examples to study the structure and frequency of adjectives. Firstly data were analyzed using WordSmith, then some of the data were manually studied for finding adjectives.

Watson (2001) also investigated the ability of learners to induce rules and pattern from self selected concordance and used induction to make self correction of their errors. First concordance lines that correctly described or illustrated the learner's induced rules or patterns were counted. The result revealed that generally, the students were able to induce valid patterns from their self collected concordances and make valid self corrections of their errors, and there was a strong correction between these two abilities.

In conducting research by using the corpus based methodology, the majority of research focuses on vocabulary knowledge within specific subjects to the learner's field the study. For example, investigated the vocabulary input of English language class materials for first and second year science students from Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University in the academic years 2001 – 2002. Her objective was to determine the English vocabulary that science students were taught at the tertiary level. The study used a total vocabulary input of 317,673 words. The results showed that words from the General Service List covered around 80 percents of all corpora and occurred most often in the teaching and learning materials. This study revealed that vocabulary input in both intensive and extensive course materials in English for Science courses at Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University emphasized high frequency words. Moreover, vocabulary taught in English courses for first year science students in both universities was used as a basis for English courses of second year science students.

Kaewphanngam, Broughton and Soranasataporn (2002) constructed a specialized corpus of psychology texts to serve undergraduate students majoring in Psychology at the Department of Psychology and Guidance, Faculty of Education, Silpakorn University. Three main fields of psychology were studied, namely Counseling Psychology, educational Psychology and Social Psychology. The content words in a general corpus and the specialist corpus were compared. The results showed a high variation in the content words in the psychology corpus and the General Service List (GSL). This data could be particularly useful for teachers and course designers because it provided effective vocabulary parameters within the field. However, it was very rare to find research that focuses on adjective used in terms of

travel in both Thailand and foreign countries. Among corpus-based studies of adjectives, Partington (1998) studied what he called 'semi-grammatical' words that are words which carry only a general meaning by themselves. His examples were intensifying adjectives such as, *sheer*, *pure*, *complete*, *utter*, and *absolute*. He pointed out that dictionaries tended to define these words in similar ways, and even give them as synonyms of each other. The Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (CCED), for example, suggested that *complete* and *pure* were synonyms of *sheer*; the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary (LDOCE) gave *pure* as a synonym of *sheer*; the earlier Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (CCELD) gave *absolute* as a superordinate of *sheer*. In spite of this apparent similarity in meaning, the typical collocates of each adjective differ to quite a considerable degree. For example, *sheer* was used with nouns of degree or magnitude (*sheer weight*, *sheer number*), often in the pattern *the sheer 'noun and noun'* *the sheer weight of noise*, *the sheer scale of the shelling*.

Hunston (2002) found a set of words or expressions that could not be easily recalled. These searches were known as 'probes.' She found how men and women were typically evaluated. The sequence '*something/nothing + adjective + about/in + him/her*' could be used to find lists of adjectives that were used to describe a male or female person. She gave the examples of adjective words in each category as follows:

The construal of age and sexuality: boyish, childlike, masculine.

The sexual attractiveness or behavior: sexy; earthy, kittenish, etc.

The person's effect on others' feelings: arresting, attractive, endearing, etc.

Adjectives indicating positive or negative moral values: candid, decent, heroic, sympathetic, etc.

The person's feeling or behavior: insubordinate, panicky, sad, etc.

Kennedy (2003) examined how adverbs of degree tend to collocate with particular words in the 100-million-words British National Corpus and considered some possible implications for English language teaching. The mutual information measure was used to show the strength of the bond between 24 selected amplifiers such as *extremely* or *greatly* and other word. Each amplifier was shown to collocate most strongly with particular words having particular grammatical and semantic characteristics. Research in cognitive science had shown the extent to which words and collocations became established as units of learning depending on the frequency with which they were experienced. He suggested that the corpus-based evidence on the nature of collocations presented in this study had a more explicit and prominent place in the language teaching curriculum.

Hunston (2002: 9) stated that corpus linguistics is leading to the development of theories about language which challenge existing orthodoxies in applied linguistics. However, there are also many questions which should be examined and debated: how big should a corpus be? Is the data from a corpus reliable? What are its applications for language teaching? *Corpora in Applied Linguistics* examines these and other questions related to this emerging field. It discusses these important issues and explores the techniques of investigating a corpus, as well as demonstrating the application of corpora in a wide variety of fields. It also outlines the impact corpus linguistics is having on how languages are taught in the classroom and how it is

informing language teaching materials and dictionaries. It makes a superb and accessible introduction to corpus linguistics and is a must read for anyone interested in corpus linguistics and its impact on applied linguistics.

Poonpon (2002) investigated the vocabulary input of English language class materials for first and second year science students from Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University in the academic years 2001 – 2002. Her objective was to determine the English vocabulary that science students were taught at the tertiary level. The study used a total vocabulary input of 317,637 words. The result showed that words from the general service list covered around 80 percent of all corpora and occurred most often in the teaching and learning materials. This study revealed that vocabulary input in both intensive and extensive course materials in English for Science course at Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University emphasized high frequency words. Moreover, vocabulary taught in English course for first year science student in both universities was used as a basis course of second year science students.

Tribble (2002) studied the needs of teachers and learners for a systematic basis for the study of news language within cultural studies and ELT have received scant consideration. This situation is likely to change as diachronically arranged (and computer readable) collections of English language newspapers (such as that provided by the email edition of the Guardian Weekly) become more widely available, and teachers have better access to tools able to deal with language corpora. In this paper, he will outline a way of using corpus analysis tools – and in particular the Keywords program in Wordsmith Tools (Scott, 1998) as a starting point for the analysis of change in the focus of news reporting in a large newspaper collection.

Coxhead (2002) studied the use of adjective and their occurrences in written works with the tourism field. This study, aimed to identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in travel article to investigated and classify the adjective according to their semantic uses and to investigate the collocation of adjectives. The use of adjectives can contribute to teaching and learning in the field of English for tourism purposes. Thus, it is worthwhile to study the use of adjectives in travel articles.

Panomtronnichakul (2007) investigated the frequency lists, classifications and language patterns of English adjectives. The study was based on corpus material comprising 150 travel articles from two newspaper (the Nation and Bangkok Post) and three magazines (Kinaree, Sawasdee and E-magazines) from 2000 – December 2004. The result of the study showed that 2,321 adjectives occurred from 899 qualitative adjectives and 1,422 classifying adjectives. The frequency of the adjectives appearing from 1- 327 times were totally 17,238 words or 10 percent of the corpus. The top five most frequent adjectives of the qualitative group were small, few, many, new and old and of the classifying group were Thai, local, other, national and another.

The study by Fursich and Robins (2002, 2004) further complicated this issue in a more meaning full way. The authors argue that developing countries are facing a dilemma when they have to present themselves to the tourism industry. This notion is based on the observation that the nations, striving to be more competitive in the globalized and capitalist-driven world, might prefer to emphasize their advancement and modernity. However, these nations must also highlight their old traditions and rural people since the majority of foreigner tourists tend to pursue the exotic side of an identity when traveling to developing countries. Most tourism web pages, especially

those sponsored by governments, involve the process of the nations' identity or telling a 'new history' to the world.

The research studies are above are small example of how corpus designed methods are used to study the used of adjectives and adverbs successfully. These studies are guidelines for doing for study, to find out adjectives in term of modifiers of nouns by collecting from tourism historical on web-pages in Thailand.

2.16 Summary of the Chapter

To sum up, this chapter describes morphology, type of morpheme, prefixes, suffixes, English words, parts of speech, adjectives, adjectival, important of adjectives, collocation, corpus study and previous study related to the present study. The next chapter will give details on research methodology.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes how research methodology is adopted for this research. The first section discusses the population and samples. The second section describes the research instruments. The third section is the data collection. The fourth section of this chapter is devoted to the data analysis. The last section is on analysis with descriptive and statistical techniques according to the data needed.

3.1 Population and Samples

The populations of the study included Thai historical sites web-pages written in the web - pages top ten in Thai historical sites. The researcher focused on the popular Thai historical sites around Thailand at the web sites www.thailandtourism.com during January 2012 – December 2014 for a total of three years.

2) The samples top ten voted by Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine.

The samples must represent convenience, purposive and certain percentage of certain population. The top ten of Thai historical sites in Thailand were as follows:

1. Wat Phra Kaew, Bangkok
2. Wat Phra Tat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai
3. Ayutthaya Historical Park, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya
4. Wat Arun, Bangkok
5. Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Sukhothai
6. Sukhothai Historical Park, Sukhothai

7. Phra Ta Phanom, Nakhon Phanom
8. Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Phathom
9. Phimai Historical Park, Nakhon Ratchasima
10. Khao Wang / Phra Nakorn Kiri, Phet Buri

3.2 Methods of Data Collection

The methods of data collection used in this study were as follows:

3.2.1 The web pages of Thai historical sites were selected by the top ten of the famous of Thai historical sites which analysis statistical by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) from January 2012- December 2014.

3.2.2 The research selected ten Thai historical sites on tourism web-pages were transcribed into computer readable from by using the concordance software called WordSmith Tools Version 4, selected for this study. This is an integrated suite of program for looking at how words behave on the web pages of Thai historical sites. It is used to learn how words employed in any kinds of the sentences. WordSmith Tools Version 4 (Scott .1996) was selected for analysis of the corpus study. The adjectives were taken by the researcher from ten web-pages of Thai historical sites by using WordSmith Tools Version 4. The adjectives were typed and saved in Microsoft Excel format into a file as adjectives-corpus.xls. There were convenient for counting and listing words in two ways; descending order of frequency and alphabetical order. The concord tool was used to create concordances (lists of words in context). After the word was keyed in program, the Concord tool displayed word lists and graphical maps showing where the word occurred in the corpus. However, the Concord tool could not indicate the lists of the word which do function only adjectives. It is

necessary to consider word from their position and meaning in each sentence.

Therefore, only the concordance in which the words function as adjectives were selected and saved in a concord file namely "concord". Occurrences of each adjective appearing in the concord file were counted and checked with the frequency of each adjective. The frequency of each adjective was checked for accurate counting. The criteria of semantic grouping of adjectives were used to classify the adjectives into two main groups, qualitative adjectives and classifying adjectives, based on the studies of Sinclair et al. (1996), and Biber et al. (1999). The last step selected the top ten most frequent adjectives appearing in each category were also studied for collocation and the tendency of adjectives.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher selected top ten Thai historical sites web-pages was appeared in www.thailandtourism.com. The historical tourism web-pages were collected during January 2012- December 2014 for a total of three years.

3.4 Data Analysis

This section explains how to analyze the data of English adjectives in Thai historical web pages.

The adjectives were selected manually to find out in the top ten of Thai historical sites. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary was chosen to investigate the meaning and function of each adjective before categorizing into each group. The adjectives were categorized by Microsoft Excel and counted for their frequencies and computed for the percentages of appearances. The adjectives were grouped and

numbered from the highest to the lowest frequencies. Finally, the WordSmith Tools Version 4 was used to provide the concordance lines of the top five most frequent into categorizing of the adjectives. The framework of the present study is illustrated in figure 3.1

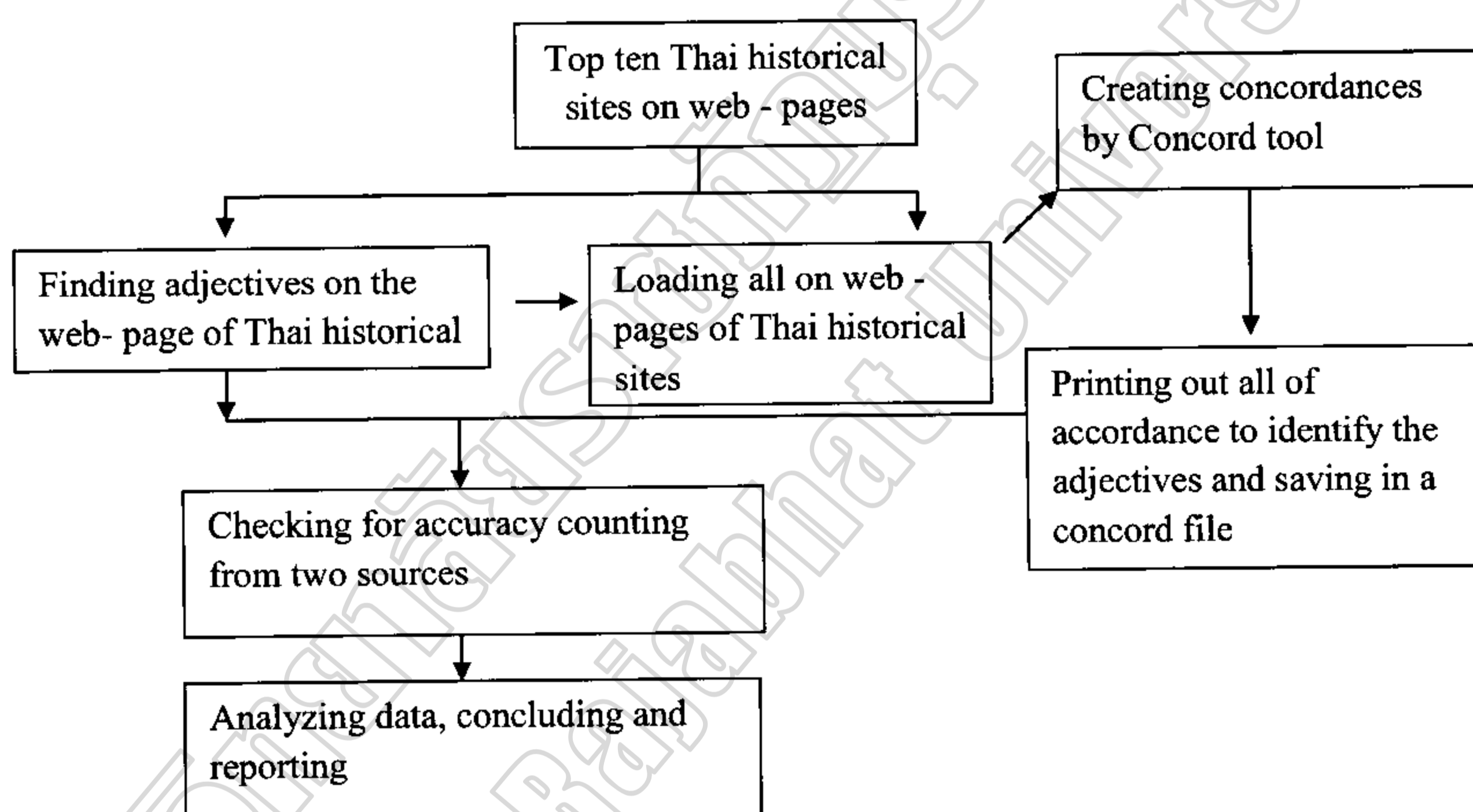


Figure 3.1 Framework of the Present Study

3.5 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter mentions the population and subjects. In addition, it includes the research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. The findings, which report the result of the study, are in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the finding and discussions derived from analyzing of data to answer three research questions of this study: 1) How many adjectives are appeared in Thai historical web-pages and what are their frequencies?, 2) How many classifications of the adjectives are found in Thai historical web-pages and what are they? And 3) In which language patterns do the adjectives appear?

4.1 Frequency of Adjectives Appearance in Thai Historical Sites on Web-pages

The corpus in this study was gathered from top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages from January 2012- December 2014. The total numbers of words were 134,389 words.

Total frequency of the adjectives found in the study of Thai historical sites on the web-pages were 2,321 words which is approximately 15 percent of the total of 134,389 words. From the analysis, it was found the adjectives were 2,321 adjectives words appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites with their frequency of appearances ranging from 1- 327 which are presented in the tables as follows:

Table 4.1

Appearance of Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-pages

The Words Frequency of Appearance	Number of Adjectives	Percentage
300-350	1	0.043
250-299	1	0.043
200-249	2	0.086
150-199	4	0.172
100-149	16	0.689
50-99	43	1.853
1-49	2,254	97.113
Total	2,321	100.00

As shown in Table 4.1, there are 2,254 adjective words occurred less than 49 times while only 24 adjectives occurred than 100 times which are equal to approximately 97 and 1 percent of total of adjectives found from top ten Thai historical sites on web-pages respectively.

Table 4.2**Most Frequent Adjective Words**

Number	Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	historical	327	1.90
2	most	275	1.60
3	royal	216	1.25
4	daily	216	1.25
5	important	208	1.21
6	ancient	169	0.98
7	fresh	166	0.96
8	beautiful	162	0.94
9	popular	145	0.84
10	largest	138	0.80
11	more	134	0.78
12	heritage	131	0.76
13	main	128	0.74
14	small	122	0.71
15	famous	118	0.68
16	best	117	0.68
17	more	114	0.66
18	modern	111	0.64
19	many	109	0.63

Table 4.2 (cont.)

Number	Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
20	inner	109	0.63
21	free	106	0.61
22	long	105	0.61
23	classic	104	0.60
24	great	101	0.59

Table 4.2 presents 24 adjectives words which occur more than one hundred times throughout the corpus. The ranking of the 24 most frequent adjectives shows that only 5 adjectives occurred more than 200 times throughout the corpus which occur more than 1 percent of the total of 134,389 words. The adjective 'historical' was found the most frequency of adjectives in top ten in Thai historical sites on web-pages, followed by 'most', 'royal', 'daily', and 'important', respectively.

4.2 Classification of Adjectives

In language adjectives, the category were not difficult to identify in some syntactic terms which were qualitative and predicative used but the difficulty was with a semantic definition. Lyons (1977) suggests that there have to be something inherent for those meaning of adjectives category. Oxford Advanced learners' Dictionary were assigned to the first sense of the adjectives category but dictionaries there are many different senses. The adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages were mainly categorized in two broad semantic groups: qualitative adjectives and

classifying adjectives based on the semantic grouping of Sinclair et al. (1996) and Biber et al. (1999) as shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Semantic Grouping of Adjectives

Semantic Grouping of Adjectives	Number of Adjectives	Total Occurrences
1. Qualitative adjective group	499	2,939
1.1 Color and Brightness	63	485
1.2 Time	54	215
1.3 Size, Quantity and Extent	115	587
1.4 Evaluative/Emotive	147	696
1.5 Miscellaneous Descriptive	120	457
2. Classifying adjective group	1,631	2,584
2.1 Relational, Classification, and Restrictive	587	1,120
2.2 Affiliative	486	689
2.3 Topical	558	775
Grand total	2,130	5,523

Table 4.3 shows the frequencies of two main groups and their sub main groups of adjectives grand total of semantic grouping of adjectives were show the number of adjectives were 2,130 words and total occurrences were 5,523 times as follow;

1. Qualitative adjectives identify qualities which someone or something has including adjective words of color and brightness were 63 words total occurrences

were 485 times, adjectives of size, quantity and extent were 115 words total occurrences were 587 times, adjectives of time were 54 words total occurrences were 215 times, adjectives of evaluation and emotion were 147 words total occurrences were 696 times, and adjectives of miscellaneous description were 120 words total occurrences were 457 times. The numbers of adjectives were 499 qualitative adjectives occurred totally 2,939 times in Thai historical sites on web-pages. In the qualitative adjective group, evaluative or emotive adjectives were found the most with 147 adjectives which in total occurred 696 times.

2. Classifying adjectives can be group into three subclasses, a relational, classification, and restrictive class were 587 words total occurrences were 1,120 times, an affiliative class were 486 words total occurrences were 689 times, and miscellaneous topical class were 558 words total occurrences were 775 times.

3. The highest of adjectives were appearing in the web pages is adjectives of a relational, classification, and restrictive show 587 words total occurrences were 1,120 times. The lowest of adjectives were appearing in the web pages is adjectives of time were 54 words total occurrences were 215 times.

The top five of frequent qualitative adjectives of each category are show in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4**Top Five Most Frequency of Qualitative Adjectives**

Rank	Qualitative Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	daily	216	1.25
2	important	208	1.21
3	beautiful	162	0.94
4	popular	145	0.84
5	small	122	0.63

Table 4.4 shows the top five most frequency word found in the highest, the adjective 'daily' was found the most with 275 times follow by 'important', 'beautiful', 'popular', and 'many'.

The top five most frequency of classifying adjectives found were also shown in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5**Top Five Most Frequent Classifying Adjectives**

Rank	Classifying Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	historical	327	1.90
2	royal	216	1.25
3	ancient	145	0.98
4	modern	111	0.64
5	classic	104	0.60

Table 4.5 shows that the top five most frequency words found in the classifying adjectives group, the highest of the adjective 'historical' was found the most with 327 times follow by 'royal', 'ancient', 'modern', and 'classic'. The top five the most frequent of morphological adjective were also selected as samples of adjectives shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Top Five Most Frequent Morphological Adjectives

Rank	Morphological Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	most	275	1.60
2	largest	138	0.80
3	more	134	0.78
4	best	117	0.68
5	great	101	0.59

Table 4.6 shows that in top five most frequency words found in morphological adjectives, the highest of the adjective 'most' was found the most with 275 times followed by 'largest', 'more', 'best', and 'great'.

Top five the most frequent of syntactic adjectives were also selected as samples of adjectives shown in table 4.7

Table 4.7**Top Five the Most Frequent of Syntactic Adjectives**

Rank	Syntactic Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	fresh	166	0.96
2	main	128	0.74
3	inner	109	0.63
4	free	106	0.61
5	long	105	0.61

Table 4.7 shows that the top five most frequency words found in syntactic adjectives group, the highest of the adjectives 'fresh' was found the most with 166 times followed by 'main', 'inner', 'free', and 'long'.

4.3 Summary of the Chapter

In conclusion, the better frequency of adjective in this corpus, especially in an attributive role was found ten adjectives which shown most in Thai historical sites on web-pages. The results also indicated that qualitative adjective can be located in both attributive and predicative position and most classifying adjectives were located in attributives position. The morphological adjectives and the syntactic adjectives were also indicated that famous adjectives uses. Additionally, this chapter described the findings the data analysis of the research. Detailed discussion of the findings and implications and for instruction are then presented in Chapter Five. Chapter Five, on the other hand, will present and interpretation of these finding, using the research questions as a framework.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter depicts conclusions and recommendation of the research. The present research is an analysis of adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages. This chapter contains the conclusions of the study which describes the purposes, research methodology and result of the study. The recommendations are provided for further study.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

There is one way to advice to the beginners are to provide the example of using words to describe persons or things. Thai historical sites on web-pages are important source in providing the language used by writers to describe the Thai historical site about things and places in Thailand. In English, the outstanding words adjectives are important to explain or guidance things and places about Thai historical sites on web-pages.

Accordingly, the research questions in this study are: how many adjective are appeared in Thai historical sites on web-pages and what are they frequencies?; how many classifications of the adjectives are found in Thai historical sites on web-pages and what are they?; in which language patterns do the adjectives appear? The top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages were analyzed to find out what and how many adjectives there are in the Thai historical sites on web-pages. Then they were classified manually

into group into their meanings. The top five of three adjective categories were further studied for the pattern of appearance.

In conducting the study, the corpus in this research was selected from top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages of www.thailandtourism.com from January 2012 - December 2014. The numbers of Thai historical sites on web-pages were 134,389 words. The top ten of Thai historical sites were checked manually for adjectives. The result of the study revealed that, there were 2,321 adjectives appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages. The researcher used WordSmith Tools Version 4 to provide the concordance lines of the top five of most frequent adjectives in qualitative and classifying group. The clarification of the concordance lines focus on adjectives and the position of them in sentences.

In conclusion, the results obtained from the corpus showed the frequently of adjectives which were the writers used easy adjective words. The frequent of adjectives of the qualitative group were daily, important, beautiful, popular, and many. The classifying adjective groups were historical, royal, ancient, modern and classic. The adjectives of syntactic adjectives groups were most, largest, more, best, great. In addition, the morphological adjective groups were fresh, main, inner, free, and long. The writers used the simple words of adjectives in the Thai historical sites on web-pages. These words are the basic to teaching and learning to writing English. For example; the frequency of words shows some ideas to teachers which adjectives are needed to teach. The concordance line could provide examples for using adjective words. In addition, the

English students who study about English for tourism and Thai studies in English can use this corpus themselves to guide their uses of adjectives word in their writing.

5.2 Discussion of the Findings

5.2.1 Adjectives Found in Thai Historical Web - pages

The findings revealed that the frequencies of adjectives appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages from January 2012 – December 2014. The total numbers of words were 134,389 words which is approximately 15 percent. The frequency of adjectives showed that 2,321 adjectives, appearing from 1-327 times were totally 17,238 words. This is because all web-pages illustrate the information about historical tourism which are needed the words to describe and explain the historical sites. Therefore, the adjectives are found most comparing with another types of words. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996 : 61) who mentioned that “when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you can use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail”. In addition, the adjective ‘historical’ was found the most frequency of adjectives. This could be explained by the fact that these web-pages present about historical sites that describe about the information or guide of Thai historical sites for the tourism who want to travel in that places; that’s why the word ‘historical’ is found most in the web-pages.

5.2.2 Classifications of Adjectives Found in Thai Historical Web-pages

The findings revealed that the research was categorized of the most frequent adjectives which are semantic adjectives, morphological adjective and syntactic adjectives. The semantic adjectives were found most comparing with morphological adjectives and syntactic adjectives. Semantic adjectives were be categorized into qualitative adjectives, color and brightness, size, quantity and extent, time, evaluative and emotive, miscellaneous descriptive, classifying adjectives, relational, classification and restrictive, afflictive and topical and others. The researcher found that 'historical' is the most frequency of adjectives. This could be explained the time and qualitative adjectives of semantic characteristics. It seems that most of web-pages are about the sites of historical. Therefore, identification of the time is the most crucial for conveying the historical story since the past to the present. Especially, the story about the history needs to focus on the time and the age. The findings are consist with Phanomthornnichakul (2007) who investigated the frequency lists, classifications and language patterns of English adjectives. The result shown the top five most frequent adjectives of the qualitative groups were small, few, many, new and old. The last of the classifying group were Thai, local, other, national and another.

5.2.3 Language Patterns of the Adjectives Found

The findings revealed that the language patterns of the adjectives found the top five
The categorization of the top five most frequencies of each type of adjectives as follows:

5.2.3.1 The top five semantic adjectives were; daily, important, beautiful, popular and many.

5.2.3.2 The top five morphological adjectives were; most, largest, more, best and great.

5.2.3 The top five syntactic adjectives were; fresh, main, inner, free and long. The findings revealed this can be explained by the fact that the top five qualitative adjective group 'daily' on the historical sites web-pages the writer have to update the data and this word must show more than other words because it can stand alone. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996: 61) who mentioned that "when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you can use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail".

In addition, the findings revealed this can be explained by the fact that the top five of classifying adjectives group the adjective 'historical' was found the most with 327 times, 'historical' was found the most with 327 times followed by 'royal', 'ancient', 'modern' and 'classic'. That adjectives word were the key word of the research, therefore, the researcher have to key these word easy to find the information. This adjectives word is qualitative adjectives used to specify something as color, size, weight and age. The findings are consistent with (Sinclair et al. 1996: 68) who mention that "qualitative adjective used to classify color, size, weight, chronology, age, emotion and a wide range of other characteristics.

The findings of top five most frequent morphological adjectives 'most' was found the most with 275 times, followed by 'largest', 'more', 'best' and 'great'. This can be explained by the fact that the top five of morphological adjectives that is the word show most in the article on web-pages. These adjectives word used most to comparison and

describing thing on the places. The findings are consistent with Deccaio. (2000: 37) who mentioned that “many” adjectives take comparative and superlative forms.

In addition, this can be explained by the fact that the top five of the most frequent of syntactic adjectives group, the adjective ‘fresh’ was found the most with 166 times followed by ‘main’, ‘inner’, ‘free’ and ‘long’. These adjectives word can put in front of noun or pronoun. These adjectives words can also modify in a noun group. Moreover, it’s can describe or tell about the historical sites on show in the web-pages. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996: 510) who mentioned that “attributive adjective (type of syntactic) are place in front of a noun or pronoun when the information is not the main purpose of the statement such as “a full moon”.

5.3 Awareness in Corpus Based Analysis

5.3.1 The numbers of adjectives words do not provide more information about pattern of adjectives.

5.3.2 The adjectives obtained from text analysis must be carefully considered their forms, functions and meanings.

5.3.3 Adjectives can be used English British and American English styles including the forms of comparatives and superlatives.

5.3.4 Grouping adjectives are some words be the nouns they can modify problematic because some adjectives different meanings when they appeared in different sentences.

5.3.5 When doing the research in any field of knowledge, the researcher find of both advantages and disadvantages of the tools and equipment they use. In this study the

analysis of word frequency was done easier by computer and concordance software, WordSmith Tools Version 4. However, using the computer as well as the software had limitations. They cannot complicate tasks. Therefore, this study is a great deal of editing, counting and selecting adjectives was done manually.

5.3.6 In this study using concordance program for the study of three types of adjectives there are; morphological, syntactic and semantic. A problem was the difficulty of searching automatically for three of adjective types functions. Even though, the concordance program was both tagged and parsed to facilitate such searches, it cannot exactly to indicate the adjectives and subdivide these adjectives into three of them categories of qualitative and classifying. The Thai historical sites on web-pages were search manually for adjectives.

5.4 Pedagogical Implications

Based on the finding of the study, the results of the study indicate the corpus based analysis of English adjectives in Thai historical sites. This study, therefore, has important to the students who learn English for Thai Studies and English for Tourism courses, especially how to choose the adjectives words in writing in the sentences and patterns which are as follows:

5.4.1 As the result of this study, the total of the adjectives found in the study of Thai historical sites on the web-pages are important to identify the time and modify the place, time, things and so on. Therefore, they are useful for writing class especially in historical class.

5.4.2 From the findings found that Thai historical sites on web-pages using adjectives writing web-pages, there should be created writing on web-pages for Thai Studies and English for Tourism courses.

5.4.3 This study is very important for both teachers and learners who involve in writing courses. In addition, the findings may useful are for helping learners to understand the way that language structure occurs in different situations.

5.4.4 Learners are able learn more about categorization of the English adjectives. Moreover, they are able to identify the categories of the English adjectives correctly.

5.5 Suggestions for the Future Study

The suggestions for further study are as follows:

5.5.1 Similar studies could be done on parts of speech, not only adjective words.

5.5.2 The studies could focus on structure and of the most frequent adjective words.

5.5.3 The studies could focus on a specific noun, such as places and things and give insight the way of adjective words are used.

5.5.4 The studies could select the data from variety sources or other web-pages because they are a lot of documents of Thai historical sites. The researchers could collect the data more than top ten on the Thai historical sites on web-pages.

In conclusion, the processing of analyzing a completed corpus is in many aspects, such as lengthy enough for particular linguistic study being undertaken and whether the sample in the corpus are balanced and representative. Nowadays, the corpus

analysis is still confronted with many problems and has to find the way to analyze the information which the researchers need to study because the researchers can collect the data in a variety of ways.

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Buriram Rajabhat University

APPENDICES



No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Dr.Kampeeraphab Intanoo,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Corpus-Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant , a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Preecha Panoram

(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

Acting Dean of Graduate School

Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School

Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 2858



No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Dr.Surachai Piyanukul,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Corpus-Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Preecha Panoram

(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

Acting Dean of Graduate School

Buriram Rajabhat University

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Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 2858



No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Assistant Professor Dr. Chookiat Jarat ,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its compliments to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled **“A Corpus–Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages.”** under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant , a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Preecha Panoram

(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

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TOP TEN THAI HISTORICAL SITES

1. Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram

Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram

Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram or the Temple of the Emerald Buddha is the official name of Wat Phra Kaew, the royal monastery situated on the northeastern northwestern corner of the Grand Palace in Bangkok. It houses the statue of Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattana Patimakon (Emerald Buddha) and is the place where significant religious ceremonies are conducted. The construction of the temple was completed in 1784 and there have been constant renovations during every reign from King Rama I to IX. The interior of the Ubosoth and the entire compound walls are decorated with mural paintings. Apart from these, other highlights within the temple include the eight stupas, Phra Si Ratana Chedi, the model of Angkor Wat, etc.

This royal monastery in the precincts of the Grand Palace was one of Thailand's first attractions introduced to the world when the tourism promotion began 50 years ago.

In addition to the importance as the home of the Emerald Buddha, the architecture of various different eras is an enchanting characteristic. One of the majestic embellishments here is the world's longest mural painting portraying the enthralling epic of Ramayana on the compound walls.

According to the Bangkok poll conducted by Bangkok University in 2010, the highest vote from tourists for their most favorite destination in Thailand went to Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram. Both local Thais and foreigners are unanimous in their opinion. The temple truly deserves 'the best of the best' tourist attraction in Thailand.

The Royal Thai Decorations and Coins Pavilion is also located within the Grand Palace compound on the right hand side before entering the palace's inner gate. This place displays a collection of coins and other monetary exchange units used in Thailand, as well as Royal regalia. The pavilion is open daily from 8.30 to 15.30 and admission is free. For further information, please contact the number 02-225-0968

The Grand Palace is open to the public every day from 8.30 to 15.30. The admission fee is THB 250 for foreigners (free for Thais) includes entrance to the Royal Thai Decorations and Coins Pavilion and Vimanmek mansion. Should you have any inquiries, please call 02-222-0094, 02-222-6889 and 02-224-3273.

2. Wat Phra That Doi Suthep

Wat Phra That Doi Suthep

Chiang Mai

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 06.00 - 17.00

Contact Details

Tambon Suthep, Amphoe Mueang, Chaing Mai Send Inquiry

Category : Temple

Attraction Details :

Perhaps the most famous and important temple in Chiang Mai every visitor must pay a visit. On top of Doi Suthep Hill, at 3,520 feet above sea level, finds the revered golden Phra That (chedi) of Wat Phra That Doi Suthep rises against the sunlight. The temple was built in 1383 to enshrine Buddha's relics. You can actually drive uphill to

the higher platform but a lot of devout Buddhists choose to pilgrim by walking 290 steps up to the hilltop. After praying the Phra That for good lucks, don not forget to proceed to the terrace to soak up panoramic views of Chiang Mai town and surrounding countrysides.

Chiang Mai

Window to Chiang Mai Wiriya House

Guest-house in the main tourist area

Classic Home Cooking

Best cooking school in Chiang Mai

Tours & Trekking

Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep

See location at Google Maps: [Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep](#)

(km. 14.Srivichai Road)

Polite dress is required for the inner sanctuary. Loose clothing is available at the entrance free of charge. The inner sanctuary is open to visitors 08:00 - 17:00. Mini-buses to Doi Suthep wait on the west corner of the Chang Phuak Gate and on Maninopharat Road and outside the main gate of Chiang Mai University.

See location at Google Maps: [Minibus to Doi Suthep \(CMU\)](#) [Minibus to Doi Suthep \(Chang Puak\)](#)

Wat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand according to legend, the temple site was chosen by an elephant carrying a holy relic. Originally the relic was to be enshrined at Wat Suan Dok in 1371, but it split in two. The second piece was placed on the back of an elephant which proceeded to climb Doi Suthep, stopping twice.

After three days the elephant finally reached a level piece of ground, circled three times, knelt down and then died. A hole was dug at the site for the relic, which was then covered with a chedi over seven meters in height.

Naga Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand until the road was built in 1935, pilgrims had to walk up the mountain and then up more than 200 steps on the long naga stairway to reach the temple. This stairway was originally constructed in the mid-16th century in the reign of Phra Mekuti. Like the rest of the temple, the stairway has since been renovated several times.

Small tiles inscribed with the names of donors and the amounts given have been built into the walls just above each step.

The inner walled sanctuary is surrounded by a lower terrace. From this level there is an excellent view over Chiang Mai and valley. The faithful like to ring the bells and gongs round the base of the sanctuary. A statue of the elephant commemorates the founding of the temple.

WatPhra That DoiSuthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand. The inner sanctuary is one of the classic sights of Chiang Mai. A gold plated chedi lies in the middle of a square marble tiled courtyard. The chedi reached its present height of over 16 meters in 1525 in the reign of King MuangKaew. A railing surrounding the square base of the chedi encloses a walkway for devotional rounds of the chedi (women may not enter this). Parasols, symbols of royal regalia, have been placed at the four corners of the chedi.

The courtyard took its present shape under Chao Kawila in 1805. It is lined by a cloister which contains Buddha images and murals depicting the life of the Buddha.

In the middle of the east and west sides of the cloister are two ornate viharn. The inside walls of both are covered with murals. The murals of the eastern viharn show the legend of the elephant and the relic, while those of the western hall show the Vessantara Jataka. Devotees go to the western viharn to receive blessings and lustral water from monks sitting on a dais.

On the south and northern sides of the cloister, smaller shrines are the subject of much veneration. Thais prostrate themselves and then shake a holder with 28 sticks to see which one falls to the ground first. A fortune reading for each of the numbers may be found in a cabinet nearby.

The power of the chedi and the sanctuary attract many visitors who are invited to make merit. The sanctuary contains numerous boxes for donations to worthy causes, such as the education of the needy.

3. Ayutthaya Historical Park

Ayutthaya Historical Park

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 08.30 - 16.30

Contact Details: Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Tel.

0 3524 6076-7 Send Inquiry Visit Website

Category: Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details : Rest on the island framed by three significant rivers: Chao Phraya, Lopburi and Pasak, the historic temples, palaces and remaining architectures of the ancient kingdom of Ayutthaya are one of Thailand's most precious historical sites. The 715-acre area has been listed the UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991 as it portrays the heydays of one of the most largest kingdoms in IndoChina history. The large area means you probably need the whole to walk, or cycling (bike rental is available), around to visit the legendary architectures to learn the history of Ayutthaya.

Highlights include Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Wat Mongkhon Bophit, Wat Na Phra Meru, Wat Thammikarat, Wat Ratburana and Wat Phra Mahathat temples, all of which can be easily visited on foot. In the south of Wat Phra Si San Phet finds Viharn Phra Mongkol Bophit where Thailand's largest bronze Buddha image is enshrined.

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

Once considered the most spectacular city on Earth, the ruins of the capital of the Kingdom Ayutthaya are now a major tourist attraction easily accessible from Bangkok by car, train, or boat as either a daytrip or overnight excursion.

Ayutthaya is one of Thailand's historical and majestic highlights. The capital of Thailand, then known as the Kingdom of Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya was a glorified as one of the biggest cities in Southeast Asia and a regional power for 417 years. The Kingdom of Ayutthaya reached its apex in terms of sovereignty, military might, wealth, culture, and international commerce in the 16th century, when the Kingdom's territory extended into and beyond present-day Laos, Cambodia, and

Myanmar. Ayutthaya had diplomatic relations with Louis XIV of France and was courted by Dutch, Portuguese, English, Chinese and Japanese merchants. During the 17th century, most foreign visitors to Ayutthaya, traders and diplomats alike, claimed Ayutthaya to be the most illustrious and glittering city that they had ever visited. The map of Ayutthaya published in 1691 by Simon de la Loubere in *Du Royaume De Siam* is proof of such recognition. Visitors can explore and appreciate Thai history in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, which is only 86 kilometers north of Bangkok. Visitors to Ayutthaya can marvel at its grandeur reflected through numerous magnificent temples and ruins concentrated in and around the city, which is located upon an “island” surrounded by the Chao Phraya, Pa Sak and Lopburi Rivers. Although there are numerous attractions, the Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park in the heart of Ayutthaya city, is a UNESCO’s World Heritage site and a wonder to behold. Once the capital of the Thai Empire, Ayutthaya was a truly impressive city; with three palaces and over 400 temples, located on an island threaded by canals, it attracted traders and diplomats from both Europe and Asia. In 1767, 417 years after it was founded and 15 months after the siege began, the Kingdom of Ayutthaya was conquered and the city’s magnificent structures were almost completely destroyed by Burmese invaders. When King Taksin the Great finally liberated the Kingdom, a new dynasty was established and the capital was moved to Thonburi, across the river from modern-day Bangkok. The ruins that now remain, many of which have been painstakingly restored, have been granted World Heritage status by UNESCO. The architecture of Ayutthaya is a fascinating mix of Khmer and early Sukhothai styles. Some cactus-shaped obelisks, called prangs, denote Khmer influence and look

something like the famous towers of Angkor Wat. The more pointed stupas are ascribed to the Sukhothai influence. Ayutthaya is only located about 90 kilometers from Bangkok and can be visited on a daytrip; however, if you appreciate history and religious and historical monuments, an overnight stay will allow for two full days of sightseeing, including a dinner cruise on the Chao Phraya, past the illuminated PhraNakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park, and a visit to only of the city's many other attractions, including the nearby Bang Sai Folk Arts and Craft Center.

Key Tips

Visit the Ayutthaya Historical Study Center to learn more about the history of the city.

4. Wat Arun (Temple of Dawn)

Bangkok

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 07.30 - 17.30

Contact Details

This famous Chao Phraya riverbank landmark diagonally opposite the Grand Palace

Tel. 0 2465 5640

[Send Inquiry](#)

[Visit Website](#)

Category : Temple, Landmarks and Memorials

Attraction Details :

The statuesque pagoda of Wat Arun, or The Temple of Dawn, on the bank of Chao Phraya has always been the most remembered scene of Bangkok's skyline for ages. It

is believed that Wat Arun was built during Ayutthaya era and is better known from its other name: Wat Chaeng, which means the Temple of Dawn.

The temple was redecorated for the first time when King Taksin relocated the capital city from Ayutthaya to Thonburi in 1767, and built a palace near where the temple is. Wat Chaen or Wat Makok was officially renamed in the reign of King Rama II as Wat Arun Ratchatharam (means Temple of Dawn) but the grand pagoda wasn't completed until the reign of King Rama III. During the reign of King Rama IV, he ordered to move the royal ash of King Rama II to store here, as well as refurbished and redecorated several structures of the temple. When the renovation completed he renamed the temple Wat Arun Ratchawararam (also means Temple of Dawn), which is the temple current official name.

The main highlight of Wat Arun is undoubtedly the grand pagoda, or pranginThai. Influenced by Khmer-style pagoda, the 67-meter-tall pagoda is made of cement covered by million pieces of Chinaporcelains. It is surrounded by four smaller pagodas.

Wat Arun is also involved in the Royal Barge Procession as the temple is where the king would travel by river to deliver new robes to the monks at the end of the Buddhist Lent period.

Opening hours: Daily, 8.30 am. to 5.30 pm.

Admission: 20 Baht

Contact: Arun Amarin Rd., Tel : 0 2465 5640, website : www.watarun.org

Getting there: Bus routes 19, 57, 83. Wat Arun pier

5. Si Satchanalai Historical Park is located approximately 55 kilometers north of Sukhothai town. Tourists are able to take Sukhothai – Chiang Rai bus (leaving at 6.40, 9.00, 10.30 and 11.30 am.) The bus takes 1 hour and tourists are suggested to rent a bicycle to explore the ancient cities.

Sri Satchanalai. Sri Satchanalai, or at that time called Chalieng, was the major town on the Yom river basin before. There is evidence of settlement of the Thai people here. Those are the human skeletons, bronze ware, polished stone, pottery and so on. After Sukhothai became the Thai capital, Si Satchanalai became the major town under Sukhothai. Especially it was located in the strategic location, such as on the river bank. In the middle there were mountains – Suwankhiri and Phanompleang Hills. So enemy could be seen far away. Due to its significant, key royal family members were sent from Sukhothai to rule Si Satchanalai. Even under Ayutthaya kingdom, Si Satchanalai was important to both Ayutthaya and Lanna (the northern kingdom, which is now the upper North of Thailand). So there were several battles between both kingdoms to occupied Si Satchanalai. In Si Satchanalai, therefore the combination of Sukhothai, Ayutthaya and Lanna arts and architecture are evidenced. Apart from that, it was the place to make pottery ware that unique for Sukhothai, called Sangkaloke. This area was once the major place to make pottery, both for use domestically and export to overseas, especially China.

The below itinerary lists the places where you can visit in order from the bus stop (where you have to come back and take the bus back to Sukhothai). From the bus stop, there is bicycle shop where you rent the bike, then across the suspension bridge. From the other side of the river, you can start your journey.

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat – an immense laterite prang on a square base and the stucco of the Walking Buddha image, regarded as the most beautiful Buddha image. Archaeological excavation site – observing 15 human skeletons dating back to the late pre-historic age.

Temples in Si Satchanalai Historical Parks – there are 7 temples in this main park, but below are some significant ones worth visiting.

Wat Chang Lom – beautiful main stupa or Chedi in Sri Lankan style, surrounding by elephants at the base. Try to count the number of elephants!!

Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo- ‘the temple of 7 rows of chedi’

Wat Nang Phaya- beautiful vihara decorated by with highly elaborate stucco, in the art of the early Ayutthaya period.

Wat Khao Phanom Phloeng and Wat Suwankiri – the temples are located on two connected hills overlooking Si Satchanalai Historical Park.

If you still have energy left, take a bicycle ride about 6.5 kilometers north of Si Satchanalai Historical Park to Baan Koh Noi to observe the original Sangkhalok kilns at Sangkhalok Kiln Site Study and Conservation Center.

6. Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City

Sukhothai

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 06.00 - 21.00

Contact Details

Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City

Send Inquiry

Category : Educational museums, Archaeological, Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

A visit to Sukhothai wouldn't complete without a visit to the historical site of the ancient Sukhothai City, to discover the history of the former capital city of Siam. The 70-square-meter park houses remaining structures of what used to be palaces, temples and homes. If you don't have the whole day to explore the area, don't miss to gaze the beauty of main attractions such as Wat Mahathat and Wat Si Chum and imagine to its glory days.

Opening hours: Daily 6am-9pm

Admission: 150 baht

Getting there:

By Bus: From Sukhothai's municipality, take the local mini-bus or Song Thaeo (leaves every 20 min) near the police booth in Mueang Kao area.

By Other: Get on the Charotwithithong Road and then the Sukhothai-Tak Route (Highway No. 12).

Add to Travel Planner

How to get there: By Bus

From the provincial city of Sukhothai, take the local mini-bus or Song Thaeo near the police box, within Mueang Kao area. Get off at the park's entrance. The bus leaves every 20 minutes.

By Other

6. Sukhothai Historical Park is located 12 kilometers from the provincial city, on Charotwithithong Road, along the Sukhothai - Tak route (Highway No. 12).

Source of national heritage, the Thai alphabet, the best Loy Krathong celebration, firm foundation of Buddhism, fine Teen Jok cloth, ancient chinaware, holy Pho Khun (Ramkhamhaeng's mother), dawn of happiness.

Founded in the 13th century, Sukhothai, which literally means "Dawn of Happiness", was the first truly independent Thai Kingdom and enjoyed a golden age under King Ramkhamhaeng, who is credited with creating the Thai alphabet. The superb temples and monuments of this great city have been lovingly restored, and Sukhothai Historical Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a must-see for all travelers. Sukhothai became an independent kingdom when two princes-Pho KhunPhaMuang and Pho Khun Bang KlangHao combined their forces and drove the Khmers out of Sukhothai, then a major frontier post of the Angkor Empire. One of Thailand's finest warriors, King Ramkhamhaeng, second son of Pho Khun Bang KlangHaok, made Sukhothai a powerful and extensive kingdom that even established direct political relations with China. Returning from the funeral of Emperor Kublai Khan, King Ramkhamhaeng brought back Chinese artisans who taught the art of pottery to the Thais. While visitors are eager to pick up today's Sangkhalok Pottery, antique examples of such are eagerly sought by collectors. King Ramkhamhaeng also promoted religion and culture, and through his efforts Buddhism flourished among the population. Inspirational faith gave birth to classic forms of Thai religious arts; images of the Lord Buddha sculptured during the Sukhothai Era are cultural treasures that impart a feeling of peace and serenity. A total of eight kings ruled Sukhothai but

the gradual decline of Sukhothai occurred during the reigns of the last two kings. The end of this first Thai kingdom occurred in 1365 when it became a vassal state of Ayutthaya, a rising power to the south.

Sukhothai, which literally means “Dawn of Happiness”, may be the most romantic of all former Thai capital cities. The superb temples and monuments of this great city have been lovingly restored, and Sukhothai Historical Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a must-see for all travelers, particularly in the evening when the graceful Buddha images are illuminated by lights, while exploring the grassy, tree lined park via bicycle, or most spectacularly, during the Loy Krathong festival, when hundreds of candle-powered, floating lanterns are released into the sky. King Ramkhamhaeng, who reigned over Sukhothai’s golden age promoted religion and culture, and brought Chinese artisans back to the city to teach his people the art of pottery. Visitors can visit villages still engaged in the production of Sangkhalok Pottery as well as Hat Siao cloth, named for the village in Si Satchanalai district, just north of Sukhothai town. This famous hand-woven cloth is produced not far from Si Satchanalai Historical Park, where the ruins of another important historical city can be explored.

Key Tips

The Sukhothai Historical Park is open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. though there are occasional nights the park is open and illuminated by floodlights.

7. Phra That Phanom

NakhonPhanom

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 08.00 - 18.00

Contact Details

Amphoe That Phanom, NakhonPhanom

Tel. +66 4251 3490-1

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Other religious & spiritual sites, Temple, Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

The most important Buddhist site in the province, Phra That Phanom features a 53-meter-tall, square-shaped pagoda, which is a Laotian-influenced shape of numerous pagodas found around the area. It is believed that Phra That Phanom was originally built before the 12th Buddhist century, but it entirely collapsed on August 11, 1975 after several days of rainstorm. The current pagoda was later build according to the former design by local donations. Shine underneath the sun atop the pagoda is a 110-kilogram solid gold spire.

Reviews Nearby

How to get there : By Car

It is located 50 kilometers from NakhonPhanom town on Highway No. 212.

By Bus

Air-conditioned coaches and buses regularly leave the provincial bus terminal for the stupa.

NakhonPhanom

The City of the Revered Phrathat Phanom, Cultural Diversity, Beautiful Phu Thai Ladies, Brilliant Illuminated Boat Procession, and Picturesque Mekong River. Nakhon Phanom, once the center of the ancient Sri Kotrabun Kingdom, lies along the western bank of the majestic Mekong River, although over the centuries it has moved back and forth across the river. The lovely setting of Nakhon Phanom town is enhanced by the rugged beauty of the jungle covered mountains that lie beyond the town of Thakaek on the Laotian side of the river. King Rama I chose the name Nakhon Phanom, city of mountains, because of the remarkable mountains found in the province. Partly a result of its long history, Nakhon Phanom is a melting pot of diverse ethnic cultures and traditions, particularly represented by the Lao, who have lent a strong influence to the architecture, customs, and cuisine of Nakhon Phanom, including the Bai-Sri-Su-Kwan welcoming ceremony. Covered with both high hills and low lying, forest covered plains, Nakhon Phanom is the site of Phra That Phanom, the most ancient and sacred religious monument in Northeastern Thailand. Thais and Laotians are both common pilgrims to this highly venerated Buddhist shrine where they come to ask for blessings.

Throughout the history of Nakhon Phanom, Laotians and people from smaller ethnic minority groups migrated across the Mekong River giving modern Nakhon Phanom a distinctive cultural fusion that is apparent in the local language, customs, and cuisine. Visitors can appreciate this culture during the Bai-Sri-Su-Kwan ceremony or by witnessing one of the region's folk dances, such as the Sri Kotrabun, FonPhu Thai, Sek-Ten-Sak, and So Tung Bung, some of which are only performed on special occasions. In addition to its rich culture, Nakhon Phanom, which literally means "city of hills" is an area with great natural beauty and which features a number of opportunities for visitors to participate in outdoor activities, including trekking in the national park or shooting a round of golf.

8. PhraPathomChedi

NakhonPathom

Operating day: Sunday - Saturday

Operating time: 08.00 - 17.00

Contact Details

Phra Pathom Chedi Phra Pathom Chedi

Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Pathom

Tel. 0 3424 2143

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Temple

Attraction Details :

The first-class royal monastery, the temple houses Phra Pathom Chedi, the largest pagoda in Thailand and the official provincial symbol of Nakhon Pathom.

The present Phra Pathom Chedi was built during the reign of King Rama IV in 1853, under his royal command, the new Chedi was constructed to cover the former Chedi of which the shape was of an upside down bell with a Prang top. It is assumed that the former Chedi was dated back to 539 AD as the upside-down-bell-shaped Chedi has a similar style to the Sanchi Chedi in India, built in the reign of King Asoka. The construction of the new huge Chedi was completed in the reign of King Rama V in 1870 AD. In total, it took 17 years to build.

The completed Chedi became a circular one that covers an upside-down, Lankan style, bell-shaped Chedi. The height from bottom to a top crown is about 120.45 metres, and 233.50 metres diameter at the base.

During the reign of King Rama VI, Wat Phra Pathom Chedi was renovated and later became the royal temple of the King. Within the monastery compound, the sacred Chedi houses Lord Buddha's relics. There are various interesting historical items, including the Phra Ruang Rodjanarith, an image of Buddha bestowing pardon, is enshrined in a vihara located in the North and in front of Phra Pathom Chedi

The casting of this Buddha image was done during the reign of King Rama VI at Wat Phra Chettuphon in 1913: the image's head, hand, and feet were brought from Muang Srisatchanalai, Sukhothai. Under royal command, a wax sculpture of the Buddha image was moulded. Later, the Buddha image was enshrined in the vihara, located on the north at the top of a huge staircase. The King granted this Buddha image the name "Phra Rung Rodjanarith Sri-intharathit Thammamopas

Mahavachiravuth Rachpuchaniyabopitr". The relics of King Rama VI are housed at its base.

Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Museum is located in the East of the church, housing artefacts and historical remains which were discovered during the excavations in Nakhon Pathom including the coffin and funeral ritual set that were used in Ya-Lei's cremation ceremony. Ya-Lei is a dog very dear to King Rama VI but was shot and died. The King was much saddened and commanded to building of a monument for Ya-Lei as a token of his grief.

Another visit-worthy is the National Museum of Phra Pathom Chedi which located in the South of Pathom Chedi compound. A two-storey modern Thai building houses artefacts and historical remains, most of which dates back to Dvaravati period and were found during excavations in Nakhon Pathom.

9. Phimai Historical Park

Nakhon Ratchasima

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 07.30 - 18.00

Contact Details

Amphoe Phi Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima

Tel. +66 4447 1167

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

Within the Park is the Phimai Sanctuary, the largest and one of the most important Khmer historical sites in Thailand. The word Phimai appears in an inscription on a stone slab at the front doorway of the building as well as in many other structures. It is believed that the word Phimai referred to a religious figure or site.

The Phimai Sanctuary is rectangular in shape and is 565 meters wide and 1,030 meters long. It consists of ornately carved sandstone and laterite structures. The most special characteristic of the sanctuary is that it is the only one that faces south while the others usually face east. This is probably because it was built to face the route that the Khmers traveled from the capital of the empire, to the south of Phimai. From stone inscriptions and the architectural style, the Phimai Sanctuary was most likely built at the end of the 11th century during the reign of King Suriyaworaman I. The architectural style is that of the Baphuon style that prospered at the time. However, some characteristics are similar to that of Angkor Wat, which became popular at a later period. Some additions were made to the site in the early 18th Buddhist century during the reign of King Chaiworaman VII when Phimai had close relations with the Khmer Empire. The sanctuary was always a religious site of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism because King Suriyaworaman I and King Chaiworaman VII were followers of the sect.

Important Structures in Phimai Sanctuary:

- The Naga Bridge is the first part you pass when visiting the site. The bridge and lion figures stand in front of the Gopura (porch) south of the main pagoda. The

intention may have been to build a link between earth and heaven according to both Hindu and Buddhist beliefs concerning the universe.

- The Gopura was adapted as the wall around the sanctuary and the four entering porches. There is a large corridor connecting the outer and inner areas of the main sanctuary. Above each porch is a lintel of various designs.

- The Main Prang or pagoda is on an open area in a curved walkway. It is the centre of the site and is made entirely of white sandstone and is different from the porches and walls that are made primarily of red sandstone. This is because white sandstone is more durable than red sandstone. The pagoda is 28 meters high, has a square base, a portico and stairways and doors in all 4 directions.

- The pagoda consists of a base, outer walls, columns, and porches with beautiful designs. Of vital importance are the lintels that mostly recount the tale of Ramayana from Hinduism and tales of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. The lintels above the 4 doorways of the main pagoda's inner chamber, the most important room of the pagoda, are all about Buddhism reflecting the Buddhist influence that eventually surpassed that of Hinduism. The carvings are of the Baphoun style and the Angkor Wat style leading to the belief that the main pagoda was built at the end of the 12th century.

- There are other pagodas, which are Prang Brahmadat in front of the main pagoda, Prang Hin Daeng and Ho Phram (Brahma Hall) to the right.

Historical Sites Outside Phimai Sanctuary:

· The Phimai City Gate and City Walls were built during the reign of King Chaiworaman VII. Of the 4 gates, the south gate is the most important because the road from the ancient Khmer capital to Phimai runs through it. The sanctuary can be seen when looking straight through the gate.

· The Men Brahmadat is southeast of the walls and is made entirely of bricks. Its present form is a huge and round earth hill that is about 30 meters high. The site is believed to have been the place where a king was cremated. However, the style of construction suggests it was built in the late Ayutthaya period.

Other sites to the south are Tha Nang SaPhom, KutiRusi and Arokhayasan.

· Phimai National Museum—The museum houses collections of archaeological artifacts especially those found in the lower part of the region and has exhibits on the past cultural prosperity of the Northeast. There are several sections as follows:

· Local Northeastern culture—Daily utensils like mortars, cotton chests, carts and monk items lintels from sanctuaries in Nakhon Ratchasima and the Northeast prehistoric artifacts such as ancient pottery, skeletons, tools, and bronze and stone ornaments.

· The history of Phimai—Early history that includes Dvaravati-style temple boundary markers and Khmer-style items like columns and parts of buildings, as well as sculptures like Buddha images, god figures and a figure of King Chaiworaman VII made of sandstone found at Phrommathat Pagoda in Phimai sanctuary.

· The second floor is devoted to the past cultural glory of the Northeast, early Northeastern communities and Khmer cultural influence.

· The Museum is located at the base of Tha Songkran Bridge just before Phimai Sanctuary. From Nakhon Ratchasima, take Highway No. 2 for 50 kilometers, then turn on Highway No. 206 and proceed for 10 kilometers. If taking a bus from Nakhon Ratchasima, visitors can take a bus from Bus Terminal 2 in the city. The museum is open from Wednesday - Sunday during 9 a.m.-4 p.m. The entry fee is 30 baht. For information, call 0 4447 1167.

· SaiNgam-SaiNgam is on the bank of the Mun River near Phimai Dam. Cross Tha Songkran Bridge into the town and take a branch road to the dam for 2 kilometers. The place is named because of the abundance of banyan trees here, all originating from a single tree, which is about 350 years now. The tree gave birth to many smaller ones covering the entire area. Nearby are souvenir shops and several restaurants. The most popular dish for tourists is Phimai noodles.

· Thung Samrit Memorial—This wide field was a battleground between Khorat people and Lao soldiers during the reign of King Rama III. A shrine was constructed by villagers in 1988 to pay homage to the fighters. The memorial is located at Moo 1, Ban Samrit Tawan Ok, Tambon Samrit, 46 kilometers from the city. Take Highway No. 2 (Nakhon Ratchasima-Khon Kaen) to the 43-44 kilometer markers (opposite the entrance to Ban Prasat), turn right and proceed for about 3 kilometers.

Reviews Nearby

How to get there: By Car

From Nakhon Ratchasima, take Highway No. 2 for 50 kilometers, then turn on Highway No. 206 and proceed for 10 kilometers.

By Bus

Taking a bus from Nakhon Ratchasima, visitors can take a bus from Bus Terminal 2 in the city.

10. Khao Wong Cave

Khao Wong Cave

Khao Wong Cave, the amazing maze in a limestone forest of Klaeng District (Rayong Province)

Khao Wong Cave is in a limestone mountain. A steep cliff and rocks covered with forest are the signature of Khao Wong. There are various exotic plants here such as *Dracaena loureiri* and Malayan spurge trees. Tourists can also see limestone eroded by rain. Inside Khao Wong, there are more than 80 limestone caves. In most of the caves, stalagmites and stalactites are still developing naturally. Some caves have streams running through them.

Some parts of Khao Chamao-Khao Wong National Park allows visitors. The national park provides a travel route which takes about three to four. Tourist will be able to experience Singto Yai Cave (stunning stalactites) and Sam Mit Cave (wave-shape wall). There is another travel route which is quite extreme. Tourists have to take almost a whole day to follow the course. The most well-known caves are, Phet Cave, Chang Cave, Rong Bon Cave (the spectacular room of stalagmites and stalactites), and Than Lot Cave (a waterfall in the cave).

When you arrive at Khao Wong Cave, you should visit a beautiful seven-layer waterfall called Khao Chamao. Here, the headwater is from the rainforest of Rayong.

Another attraction of Rayong province is the local food. The most popular dish is fish dumplings, which is made from fresh fish and has a fantastic taste. The big dumpling is a bit chewy. Fresh fish is also used to make fish balls and fish ribbons. Both are the ingredients of noodles in red sauce. You can buy dried seafood such as shrimp, squid and mussel, salted fish, and so on. All dishes are fresh and made from local ingredients.

CURRUCULUM VITAE

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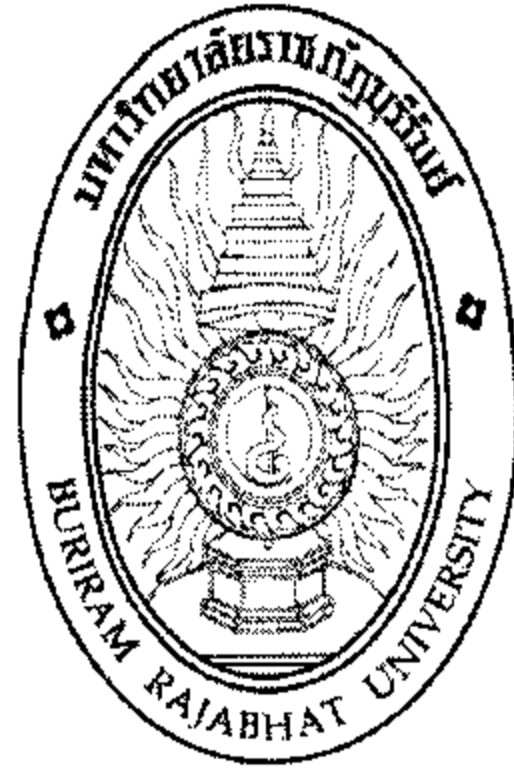
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**การวิเคราะห์คําคำคุณศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในเว็บเพจสถานที่
ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย**

วิทยานิพนธ์

ของ

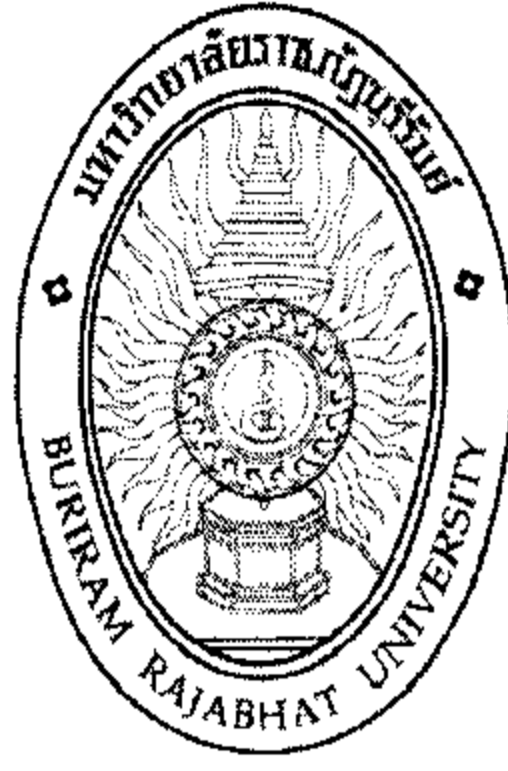
พรภวิษย์ ชะนวนชัย

เสนอต่อมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์ เพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษา

ตามหลักสูตรศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

พฤษภาคม 2559

ลิขสิทธิ์เป็นของมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์



**A CORPUS - BASED ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ADJECTIVES
IN THAI HISTORICAL SITES ON WEB-PAGES**

Phornpawitch Chanuanchai

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in English**

May 2016

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The members of the committee have approved the thesis of
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of Master of Arts Program in English, Buriram Rajabhat University.

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(Assistant Professor Dr. Narumon Somkuna)

Approval Date: 26 W.A. 2559

ชื่อเรื่อง	การวิเคราะห์คลังคำคุณศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในเว็บเพจสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย		
ผู้วิจัย	พรภวิชัย ชะนวนชัย		
ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์	ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.นวมินทร์ ประชานันท์	ที่ปรึกษาหลัก	
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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยในครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ 1) จำแนกความถี่ของคำคุณศัพท์ที่ปรากฏอยู่ในเว็บเพจของสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย 2) แยกประเภทของคำคุณศัพท์ และ 3) ศึกษาคำคุณศัพท์ที่นิยมใช้ กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ คือ สถานที่ประวัติศาสตร์ไทย 10 อันดับสูงสุดที่ได้รับการโหวตจากนักท่องเที่ยวชาวต่างชาติที่ชื่นชอบสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทยในอนุสารของ การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย โดยเลือกแบบเจาะจง โดยนำมาข้อมูลวิเคราะห์เนื้อหาความถี่ของคำคุณศัพท์ด้วยโปรแกรม Microsoft Excel หลังจากนั้นนำความถี่ที่ได้มาคำนวณเป็นค่าร้อยละจัดกลุ่มคำคุณศัพท์ที่เรียงจากความถี่สูงสุดไปหาน้อยสุด โดยใช้โปรแกรม WordSmith Tools Version 4 เพื่อแสดงคำคุณศัพท์ห้าอันดับแรกของแต่ละกลุ่ม ผลการศึกษา พบว่า

1. คำคุณศัพท์ที่พบมีจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 2,321 คำ โดยมีความถี่ปรากฏตั้งแต่ 1-327 ครั้ง คิดเป็นร้อยละ 10 ของจำนวนคำที่ปรากฏใน 10 อันดับสูงสุดของสถานที่ทางประวัติศาสตร์ไทย
2. คำคุณศัพท์ห้าอันดับแรกของคำคุณศัพท์แต่ละประเภทมีดังนี้
 - 2.1 คำคุณศัพท์ที่เป็นดรกรศาสตร์ห้าอันดับแรกที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ daily, important, beautiful, popular, และ many
 - 2.2 คำคุณศัพท์ที่บอกรูปร่างลักษณะและฐานวิทยาหรือเปรียบเทียบที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ most, largest, more, best, และ great
 - 2.3 คำคุณศัพท์ที่บอเกี่ยวกับกรวางคำโครงสร้างของประโยคที่มีความถี่สูงสุด ได้แก่ fresh, main, inner, free, และ long
3. คำคุณศัพท์ที่นิยมใช้มากที่สุดห้าอันดับแรก ได้แก่ historical, most, royal, daily และ important

ผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้มีประโยชน์ต่อการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษการท่องเที่ยวและไทยศึกษา นอกจากนี้ยังสามารถนำไปใช้เป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาทักษะการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับครูผู้สอนภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อการอุตสาหกรรมบริการในบริบทของประเทศไทย

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์
Buriram Rajabhat University

TITLE	A Corpus – based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web – pages		
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to 1) identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical sites on web-pages, 2) categorize the adjectives, and 3) investigate the collocation of the adjectives. The subjects of the study were the top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages, which the foreign tourists voted on Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine selected by purposive sampling technique. The adjectives were categorized by Microsoft Excel and counted for their frequencies and computed for the percentages of adjectives appeared. The adjectives were grouped and numbered from the highest to the lowest frequencies by used WordSmith Tools Version 4 program to provide the top five of each categorization of adjectives. The findings were as follows:

1. There were 2,321 adjectives appeared in the top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages. The adjectives frequencies appeared 1-327 times or 10 % of the top ten of adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages.

2. The categorization of the top five most frequencies of each type of adjectives as follows:

2.1 The top five semantic adjectives were; daily, important, beautiful, popular and many.

2.2 The top five morphological adjectives were; most, largest, more, best and great.

2.3 The top five syntactic adjectives were; fresh, main, inner, free and long.

3. The top five of collocation of the adjectives were historical, most, royal, daily and important.

The result of the study will be beneficial to teaching and learning English for Tourism and English for Thai Studies. Also, the finding will be as the guidelines to improve the English writing skills for teachers who teach English for hospitality industries in Thai contexts.

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Phornpawitch Chanuanchai

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English language has been recognized as a lingua franca; in other words, it is the world language used as a means to communicate in various countries and various career fields. Nowadays, it is accepted that the English language is more powerful and increasingly significant in Thailand as well as many countries around the world (Prachanant. 2012). Thai people use English for business, technology, education, etc. We use English in many job positions, such as a tour guide, a cabin crew, a translator, a businessperson, etc. At the Present time, English plays a crucial role in Thailand as for communication international business. In 2015, Thailand has entered in the ASEAN community, so English has become one of the most important languages to communicate with other countries. Many people in the world speak English as their second language, therefore, English has been established as global language. Learning English can help learners to use the forms, meanings and functions more correctly. English is one of the important languages to develop business in the country. For example, English can promote the business on the Internet webpage.

Nowadays, quality-oriented education has become the ultimate goal of our education. The core of English learning has shifted to how to develop the ability of autonomy learning anytime and anywhere. The application of Internet technology has developed a new field for autonomy English learning which is becoming more and

more popular at home and workplace. Learning English on the Internet can create efficient and high-quality achievement personal or mass English learning. More and more people start to pay attention to it and study how to make a full use of it. Now, we could say that the Internet shrinks and bridges the distant between the people of the world in space, and make globalized communicational stage (Mohammad. 2011). The students learn and practice English language not only in the classrooms but also computer rooms using material on the Internet. The Internet and computers are increasing around the world, it seems obvious that electronic means will provide the learning environment of the future. Instant learning English through the Internet web pages has been quite popular for some time and the rate of usage around the world is increasing as more people, especially in developing countries, are able to get online. In addition, many students search the data on the web pages first before finding the other data.

Tourism in Thailand is quite advanced and famous historical tourism. Historical tourism English is important for tourism communication, totally used in tourism industry. Historical tourism also has earned more income of important activities with Thai industry. Thai historical sites have become one of the famous and most rapidly growing sectors in the global economic. Thai historical tourism web - pages are good source to promote Thai historical sites. The historical and tourism section appears on the Internet. The web – pages presented on the Internet as web site: www.thailandtourism.com is easily found on the Internet Thai tourism on the web-pages, potentially qualified sources including written works of various non-native and native writers who are selected of each web-page the internet provides historical

information in English, so that they are representative of Thai historical sited web-pages.

Adjectives are the most outstanding words for describing people or things in terms of such qualities as sizes, colors, numbers, and kinds. They can provide more detailed information on a subject (Sinclair. 1998). Web pages use adjectives to increase the creativity of their writing and create a clearer picture for the readers. The researchers used adjectives varies according to the semantic, syntactic and morphological that they want to describe. Thai historical sites on the web - pages are good sources for offering patterns of adjectives used.

This research aims to identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical web – pages, to categorize the adjectives and investigate the collocation of the adjectives. The results of this study, therefore, will contribute to the Thai historical sites of tourism web-pages, as well as, are helpful for students to learn tourism English and well-known of tourism web - pages. Furthermore, it will broaden the scope of stylistic analysis, especially stylistic analysis of tourism web - pages. The study can give insights into the use of adjectives in historical tourism web – pages and this can contribute to teaching and learning English, Writers can use the samples to help select words in their writing of historical sites on English for tourism and English for Thai Studies courses and contribute to research in the area of corpus studies.

1.2 Purposes of the Study

1.2.1 To indentify the frequency of adjectives appearing in Thai historical web - pages.

1.2.2 To categorize of the adjectives found in Thai historical web pages.

1.2.3 To investigate the collocation of the adjectives found in Thai historical web pages.

1.3 Research Questions

1.3.1 How many adjectives are appeared in Thai historical web - pages and what are their frequencies?

1.3.2 How many categorizations of the adjectives are found in Thai historical web pages and what are they?

1.3.3 In which language patterns do the adjectives appear?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Analyzing the frequent use of adjectives provides many advantages as follows:

1.4.1 The study can give insights into the use of adjectives in Thai historical tourism web – pages and this can contribute to teaching and learning English.

1.4.2 Writers can use the samples to help select words in their writing of historical sites on English for tourism and English for Thai Studies courses.

1.4.3 The findings can contribute to research in the area of corpus studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.5.1 This study focuses on analyzing adjectives in the Thai historical sites web-pages in the tourism at websites: www.tourismthailand.org.

1.5.2 The samples of this study are the top ten Thai historical sites where are the famous historical places that the foreign tourists visited most from Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine.

1.5.3 This research studies only adjective words that according to Sinclair et al. (1996: 60) give more information about the Thai historical sites on web pages.

1.5.4 The study will be collected during January 2012 – December 2014, that the researcher will be collecting many data and information to analyze.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Corpus refers to a collection of nationally occurring examples of language, ranging from a few sentences to a set of written web – pages which have been collected for linguistics study. More recently, the words have been reserved for collections of web- pages that are stored and accessed electronically.

1.6.2 Adjective refers to a word that gives more information about a noun, pronoun, or thing to understand the characteristics of these words in greater detail.

1.6.3 Collocation refers to the tendency that a word or phrase is used with another word or phrase. Some words are often found together, for example “old, beautiful.” (Sinclair et al; 199; Biber et al. 1999).

1.6.4 Thai historical sites refer to the information that shown on the web - pages of Thai historical sites, including: Wat Phra Kaew, Bangkok, Wat Phra Tat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Ayutthaya Historical Park, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Wat

Arun, Bangkok, Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Sukhothai, Sukhothai Historical Park, Sukhothai, Phra Ta Phanom, Nakhon Phanom, Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Phathom, Phimai Historical Park, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khao Wang / Phra Nakorn Kiri, Phet Buri. .

1.6.5 Web – pages refer to a text of historical sites where the famous places that many tourism come in Thailand. That refers to the historical sites in Thailand.

1.6.6 WordSmith refers to the program will be analyzing of the corpus study that shows you how words behave on the web-pages of Thai historical sites. This tool can separate the criteria of semantic grouping of adjectives are used to classify the adjectives into two main groups, qualitative adjectives and classifying adjectives.

1.6.7 Concordance refers to the tool for listing of words in context which indicates function adjectives and to consider words from their position and meaning in each sentence.

1.7 Summary of the Chapter

In Chapter one, the researcher has given a description of the background to the investigation in an attempt to put the study in context, followed by the background of the study, purposes of the study, research questions, significance of the study scope and limitations of the study, definitions of terms,. In the next chapter, Chapter two, the relevant research studies that have previously been conducted will be reviewed with a view to shedding light on the theoretical framework guiding this particular study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main focus of this research is to study English adjectives appearing in historical tourism on web - pages. Words in English, terms and characteristics of adjectives, the meaning of collocation, corpus and concordance software including in importance are described in this chapter. The research study related to grammatical structure, semantics, and lexicography of adjectives are also presented in this chapter.

2.1 A Corpus Study and Definition of a Corpus

A corpus is a collection of texts, written or spoken, which is stored on a computer. In the past the term was more associated with a body of work, for example all of the writing of one author. However, since the advent of computers large amount of texts can be stored and analyzed using analytical software. Another feature of a corpus, as Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1998) point out, is that it is a principled collection of texts available for qualitative and quantitative analysis. This definition is useful because it captures a number of important issues:

2.1.1 A corpus is a principled collection of texts

Any old collection of texts does not make a corpus. It make represent something and it merits will often be judged on how representative it is. For example, if we decided to build a corpus representing classroom discourse in the context of English Language Teaching (ELT), how do we design it so as the best represent this? Would four hours of recording from an intermediate level class in a London language school suffice? Great care is usually taken at the design stage of a corpus so as to

ensure that it is representative. If we wished to build a corpus to represent classroom discourse in ELT, we would have to create a design matrix that would ideally capture all the essential available of age, gender, location, type of school, level, teacher, years of experiences, whether native or non native speaker, class size (large group or small group), location, nationalities and so on. It is important to scrutinize how a corpus is designed when considering buying or accessing one, or when evaluating any findings based on it. The designed criteria of a corpus allow us to assess its representativeness. Crowdy (1993), Biber (1993), McEnery & Wilson (1996), McCarthy (1998), Biber, Conrad and Rappan (1998), Kennedy (1998), Meyer (2002), Thompson (2005), Wynne (2005), Adolphs (2006), and McEnery, Xiao and Tono (2006), among others, are essential reading if you are considering designing your own corpus.

2.1.2 A corpus is a collection of electronic texts usually stored on a computer

Because corpora are stored on a computer, this allows for very large amounts of text to be amassed and analyzed using specially designed software. Language corpora can be composed of written or spoken texts, or a mix of both, and nowadays the capability exists to add multimedia elements, such as video clips, to corpora of spoken language. If it is a corpus of written language, texts may be entered into a computer by scanning, typing, downloading from the internet or by using files that already exist in electronic form. For example, you may build a corpus of your students' written work over a one-year period so as to track the vocabulary acquisition and to compare this with other data. This could be done easily by asking your students

to email you their work. Corpora of spoken language, on the other hand, is much more time consuming to assemble. For instant, if you wished to build a corpus of your own classroom interactions, you would first need to record the classes and then transcribe them. One hour of recorded speech usually yields approximately between 12,000 and 15,000 words of data and it take around two days to transcribe, depending on the level of coding you decide to use in transcription (O’Keeffe & Farr. 2003). For example, a spoken corpus may be coded for different speaker turns. Not surprisingly, written corpora are much more plentiful and usually much larger than spoken ones.

2.1.3 A corpus is available for qualitative and quantitative analysis

We can look at the language feature in the corpus indifferent ways. For example, using a corpus of newspaper, we could examine how many times the words fire and blaze occurs. This will give us a quantitative result, which is number of occurrence, which we can then compare frequencies in other corpora, such as casual conversation or general written English. This might lead us to conclude that the word blaze is more frequently used in newspaper articles than general English conversation or writing, when talking about destructive outbreaks of fire. This conclusion is arrived at through quantitative means. However, another approach is to look more qualitatively at how a word or phrase is used across corpus. To do this, we need to look beyond the frequency of the words occurrence. As we will exemplify below, looking at concordance lines can help us do this and to see qualitative patterns of use beyond frequency.

2.2 How to Make a Basic Corpus

A basic language corpus can be assembled from spoken or written texts and can be used with commercially available corpus software such as WordSmith Tool (Scott, 1999) which any average home computer user can manipulate with relative ease. A spoken corpus takes considerably longer to build, as discussed above, because speech has to be transcribed and possibly coded for some of its non-verbal features. Written corpora, on the other hand, can be made very quickly using the internet as a source. The stages of building a spoken corpus are as follow:

2.2.1 Create a design rationale

Your corpus will need some design principle. When considering the design of a spoken or writing corpus, considerations of feasibility will need to be a guiding factor also. Design what it is you wish to represent and consider how best you can represent this for your purposes. This will guide your decision as to how much data you want to collect. For example, you might wish to create a corpus of news reports to use in class. You could decide to collect ten news reports or a hundred. You may wish to only record business reports or political reports and so on.

2.2.2 Record data

It is useful to keep in mind that one hour of continuous every day, informal conversation yields approximately 12,000 and 15,000 words. The mode of recording is also worth consideration. There are a number of options including analogue cassettes, digital media and audiovisual digital recorders. Traditional analogue, though they are inexpensive, have a number of drawbacks. They are cumbersome to

store and unlike digital recordings, they cannot easily be computerize and aligned with the transcription later. Using digital devices leave open the option of aligning sound with your transcription. Permission to record should be signed off authorizing the use of the recordings for research or commercial pedagogical materials, etc. it may be necessary to specify how the recording will be used when obtaining permission; for example, is the speaker singing permission just for the transcript to be used, or for their actual voice to be used in research or any publication?

2.2.3 Transcribe recording and save as text files

Spoken data needs to be manually transcribed and this is what makes corpora of spoken language such a challenge. They are best stored as 'plain text' files, as this offers the maximum flexibility of the use with different software suites. As mentioned above, every one hour of recorded speech can take approximately two working days to transcribe. In most cases, every words vocalization, truncation, hesitation, overlap, and so on, is transcribed, as opposed to a cleaned up version of what the speaker said. The level of detail of the transcription is relative to the purpose of your corpus.

2.3 Stages of Building a Writing Corpus

2.3.1 Create a design rationale

As discussed above, start with a design rationale. Decide what it is you want to represent and how many texts you need to do this, from how many sources and over what period.

2.3.1.1 Input texts

Depending on what form they are in, written texts may need to be re-typed or scan. They may already be in electronic format or may be downloadable from the internet, and may have special copyright restrictions on their use. Once they are in electronic form, they need ideally to be saved as 'plain text' files; once again, this will offer the maximum flexibility of use with different software suites.

2.3.2.2.1 Database texts

Any individual text in a corpus needs to be traceable to its source information (that is, who wrote it, where and when it was published, genre, number of words and so on, especially for purposes of subsequent use in relation to copyright). As discussed above, this can be stored at the beginning of each file as ('header information') or in a separate database.

2.4 Basic Corpus Linguistic Techniques

Here we overview some of the basic techniques that can be used on a corpus, using standard software such as *Wordsmith Tools* (Scott, 1999) and *Monoconc Pro* (2000). Applications of these techniques will be illustrated throughout the book.

2.4.1 Concordancing

Concordancing is a core tool in corpus linguistics and it simply means using corpus software to find every occurrence of a particular word or phrase. This idea is not a new one and many scholars over the years have manually concordanced the Christian Bible, for example, painstakingly finding and recording every example

of certain words. With a computer, we can now search millions of words in seconds. The search word or phrase is often referred to as the 'node' and concordance lines are usually presented with the node word/phrase in the centre of the lines with seven or eight words presented at either side. There are known as Key-Word-In-Context displays (or KWIC concordances). Concordance lines are usually scanned vertically at first glance, that is, looked at up or down the central pattern, along the line of the node word or phrase. Initially, this may be disconcerting because we are accustomed, in Western cultures, to reading from left to right. Concordance lines challenge us to read in an entirely new way, vertically, or even from the centre outwards in both directions. Here are some sample lines from a concordance of the word *way* using the Limerick Corpus of Irish English (ICIE).

2.4.2 Key word analysis

This function allows us to identify the key words in one or more texts. Key words, as detailed by Scott (1999), are those whose frequency is unusually high in comparison with some norm. Key words are not usually the most frequent words in a text (or collection of texts), rather they are the more 'unusually frequent' (ibid). Software compares two pre-existing word lists and one of these is assumed to be a large word list based on the text(s) which you want to study. The large corpus will provide background data for reference comparison. For example, we saw above that *the* is the most frequent word in the LIBEL corpus of spoken academic English (table 1); if we select one economics lecture from this corpus and generate a word list, we can also see that *the* is again the most frequent word. However, if we compare this economics lecture word list with the larger one from the LIBEL corpus using

keyword software (such as that found in *Wordsmith Tools*), it will tell us which words occur with unusual frequency, or 'keyness'. These words are then referred to as the key words.

2.4.3 How have corpora been used?

Language corpora have many applications beyond language description for its own sake. They are now the standard tool for lexicographers, who use multi-million word corpora to examine word frequency, patterning and semantics in the compilation of dictionaries. This tradition of basing dictionary entries on actual use rather than intuition is not entirely new. In the 1700s, when Samuel Johnson was compiling the first comprehensive dictionary of the English language, he manually collated a corpus of language based on samples of usage from the period 1560 to 1660. Three centuries later, the corpora that lexicographers use are vast, methodical collections of both spoken and written texts; at the time of writing, the Cambridge International Corpus (CIC) has over one billion words.

2.5 What is Morphology?

Morphology is the grammar of words and study of the smallest grammatical unit of language and of their formation into words, including inflection, derivation and composition. Broadly speaking, morphology is study of how words are formed, where they originate from, what their grammatical form, the what the functions of prefixes and suffixes in the formation of words, what basis the parts of speech of a particular language are formed, how the systems of the gender, number, plural or function and how and why the word-forms change. (Varshney. 2000-2001: 129)

There are three principal approaches to morphology and each tries to capture the distinctions above in different ways:

1. Morpheme-based morphology, which makes use of an item-and-arrangement approach.
2. Lexeme-based morphology, which normally makes use of an item-and-process approach.
3. Word-based morphology, which normally makes use of a word-and-paradigm approach.

While the associations indicated between the concepts in each item in that list are very strong, they are not absolute.

2.6 Morphemes

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language that relates sounds and meaning together. The field of study is dedicated to morphemes are called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may be not stand alone. It can not be divided into smaller units without changing or burning its meaning. A morpheme can be a word or a part of word. Ritter and Ron. (2002). For example, a morpheme is free if it can stand alone (ex: "one", "possible"), or bound if it used exclusively alongside a free morpheme (ex: "im", "impossible"). Its actual phonetic representation is the morph, with the different morphs ("in-", "im-") representing the same morpheme being grouped as its allomorphs.

Morpheme can have grammatical functions. For example, in the word 'teaches', a grammatical phoneme is '-es'. It shows that the verb is the third – person singular present tense form. The morpheme '-ed' in the words 'played', signed and kicked, shows that the verbs are in the past-tense or the past participle forms.

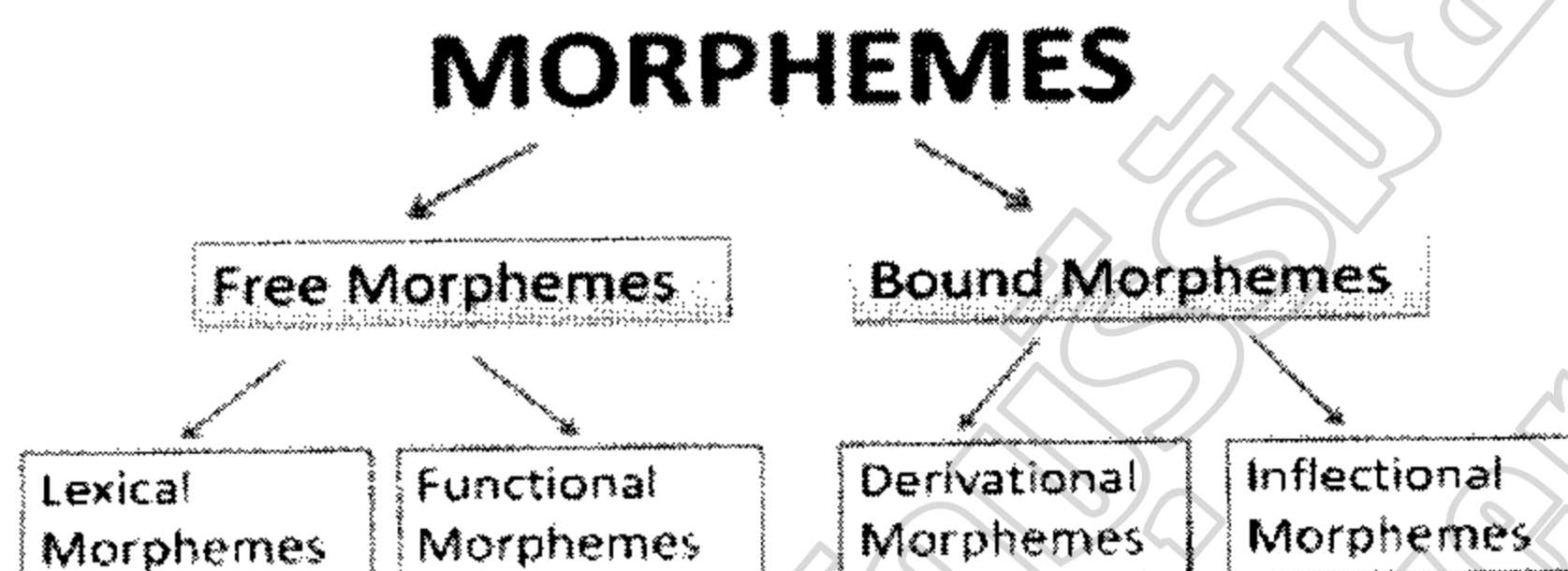
2.6.1 Characteristics of a Morpheme

From the definition above we can say the morpheme has following the characteristics (Leonard Bloomfield, 1993).

1. It can be a word or a part of a word that has meaning.
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without destroying its meaning.
3. A morpheme can occur in different environments without changing its meanings.

2.6.2 Type of Morphemes

Morphemes can be divided as follows:



Source: <http://yennyrocio013.weebly.com>

From the map above, morphemes are separate in two types they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

2.6.2.1 Free morpheme

Free morpheme, also call a free form, is a morpheme or form which can be used on its own. In other words, free morpheme can be used alone. It is not complete to combine with another morpheme. For example, student, boy, love, etc.

2.6.2.2 Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme, also called bound form, is a linguistic form or a morpheme which cannot be used alone. It must be used with another morpheme, an affix or combining form. For instance, the English suffix – ing cannot be used independently, but it must be used with a verb stem, such as writing, speaking, reading, flying, etc. They are called a prefix, or at the end, called a suffix, of a root morpheme.

2.7 Definition of English Words

The meaning of a word or expression; the way in which a word or expression or situation can be interpreted; "the dictionary gave several senses for the word"; "in the best sense charity is really a duty"; "the signifier is linked to the signified" (2003-2012 Princeton University). The smallest unit of a sentence is called a word. Each word in English has its functions, such as a structure of words and parts of speech (Biber et al.1999; DeCarrico. 2000). Words are categorized into word class.

2.7.1 Word Class

Word class is group of words which share several grammatical properties, such as the same kind of inflection in sentence structure; also known as part of speech (Crystal. 2006). The words class of words can be established on the basis of the understanding in English. Function is an important consideration because word in one category can often appear as a member of another category as well (DeCarry. 2000). The words classes are listed in two main groups, closed and open classes. Words are classified into four types there are simple word, complex word, compound word and compound – complex word.

2.7.1.1 Closed Classes

This group may not normally be expanded by the addition of a new item.

Preposition - of, at, in, on, without

Pronoun - she, he, they, anybody

Determine - the, a, and, some, any

Conjunction - but, and, that, because

Modal Verb - must, can, will, should, shall

Primary Verb - have, do, be

2.7.1.2 Open Classes

For this group, new words can be added to the class as it is needed. The class of nouns, for example, is potentially infinite because it is continually extended as new scientific discoveries are made, new products are developed, and new ideas are explored.

Noun	- David, house, chair, computer
Adjective	- long, small, handsome, good
Full Verb	- grow, play, run, eat, swim, search
Adverb	- completely, really, often, steadily

2.7.2 Criteria for Word Class

The function of a word can be decided by looking at its context. In order to decide the function of words in each sentence, Nelson (1996) gives the following criteria.

The meaning of words can indicate and specify the kind of words. For example, *Peter and Bangkok refer to people and places*. They act as nouns.

The form or shape of words can be assigned to word classes. For example, many adjectives end in -able, or -ible: comfortable, miserable and responsible.

The position or environment of word can be used to determine the function of the word in the sentence. For example,

Turn on the *left* (noun)

I'm trying to *light* (verb) the fire.

I always have a *light* (adjective) lunch. (Nelson. 1996:1)

The three examples above show that each italicized word can belong to more than one word class. However, the words belong to only one word class at the time depending on how they are used.

These criteria can help indicate the function of each word in a sentence. There is a number of factor influencing the term of writing works, such as the reason of communication, the context, the people with whom we are communicating, and whether we are speaking or writing (Biber et al. 1999). A survey of lexical word classes determines the word class in varieties of texts such as conversation, fiction, newspaper language and academic prose.

2.7.3 The Survey of Lexical Word Class

The survey of lexical word classes of the Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus (the LSWE Corpus) is constructed by Biber and his colleagues in 1999. The LSWE corpus is designed to include a large collection of speaking and writing words describing the actual use of grammatical features in difference varieties of English: conversation, fiction, newspaper language and academic prose. It comprises of about five million words of the text in this kind. The main words classified most frequently in various kinds of texts are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Nouns are one of the most frequent word class followed by verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Nouns are one of the most prominent of forms in a language. In fact, quite a few texts can be made up just of nouns: for example, "London" is a noun and can stand quite meaningfully on its own on a signpost, or in answer to a question or on a train or air ticket or as the title to a book (Carter. 1997: 127). To try to make a

meaningful text, nouns cannot just single words but they from patterns with other words. One of their corpus finding states that the highest frequency of noun has the highest frequency of adjectives (Biber et al. 1999: 65). That is, adjectives have an important role in modifying nouns. Table 1 present the rank that adjectives are frequently used in kind of text.

Table 2.1

Rank of Adjective Uses in Text

Rank	Varieties of English
1	Academic prose
2	Newspaper language
3	Fiction
4	conversation

Source: (Biber et al.1999: 65)

Table 2.1 indicates that adjectives are the most common in academic prose followed by newspaper language, fiction and the least common in conversation.

Writers of all kinds of different texts regularly make creative use of nouns and modifiers (Holckens. 1998; Decarrico. 2000). The term of modifiers is preferred to be known as adjectives.

2.8 Definition of Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech which modifies a noun. As Sinclair, Bullon, Krishmauthy, Elizabeth and Todd (1996: 61) state “when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail”.

In Oxford’ Advance Learner’s Dictionary (Hornby. 1995: 15), an adjective is defined as a word that indicates a quality of the person or thing referred to by a noun, for example, big, rotten, foreign in a big house, rotten apple, foreign names, and so on. In addition, the American Heritage dictionary of the English language (Pickett. 2000) defines adjectives as any class of words used to modify a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying or specifying and distinguishing in English morphologically by one of several suffixes, such as –able, -ous, -er and –est, or syntactically by position directly preceding a noun or nominal phrase, such as “white” in a white house. In summary, an adjective is defined as a word which describes or gives more information about noun or pronoun.

In general, an adjective cannot be judged by looking at it in insulation (Quirk et al. 1985). Other word class can be used in similar way to adjectives especially nouns, adverbs and verbs. Moreover, the forms of some adjectives, such as past participles forms could be used as verbs, or comparative forms could be used as nouns. For examples:

Massive slabs of rock **balanced** on pedestals.

Meditation to develop an acute, **balanced** and focused awareness of self.

Saithip Butterfly Garden which is the largest in Asia with more than thousands of years.

Tarutao being the largest island offers a wide range of tourist attractions.

From these first two lines, the word 'balance' take the same past participle forms; however, they do different function. The word 'balanced' in the first line serves as a verb but in the second line 'balanced' is an adjective. Like the word 'largest' in the third line of the word 'largest' serves as the head of a noun phrase, but in the fourth line 'largest' serve as an adjective. Therefore, in trying to judge words as adjectives from other words in the corpus, the criteria used are consider any or all of the following: what they mean (semantics), how they form (morphology) and what their functions (syntax) are in each sentence.

2.9 Characteristics of Adjectives

Adjectives are always used in connection with a noun or pronoun to give more information about a person, thing or group. Sinclair et al.(1996 : 61). remark that the most important thing to notice about English adjectives is their structure and types of adjective. Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad and Finegan (1999 : 505) categorize the characteristics of adjectives into three types as morphology, syntactic and semantic characteristics which are presented in table are presented in table 2 on page 16.

Table 2.2

Types of Adjectives

Type	Meaning	Example
Morphological characteristics	The form of adjectives. Many adjectives are inflected to show degree of comparison	<i>Large, larger, largest</i> <i>More intelligent</i> <i>Most intelligent</i>
Syntactic characteristic	The structure of adjectives. Adjectives are used in two main structures: attributives and predicative position.	Attributive: <i>the round table</i> Predicative: <i>The painting is old.</i>
Semantic characteristic	The meaning of adjectives. Adjectives are descriptive. They can express nouns or things with adding colors, sizes, times, etc.	Color: <i>green, blue, red</i> Size: <i>big, small</i> Time: <i>new, old</i>

Source: Biber et al. (1999: 505)

2.10 Morphological Characteristics

Morphological Characteristics or formal features of adjectives can be used to distinguish them to other parts of speech (Decario. 2000: 336). Adjectives take various kinds of shapes for describing things, such as, nice, old, new, poor, good, bad, tall, dirty, red, fat, thin, etc. Many adjectives take comparative and superlative forms (Deccaaio. 2000: 37). The –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative form of one-syllable adjectives. The –er and –est with some two-syllable adjectives (Sinclair. 1999: 48; Biber et al. 1999: 522) are demonstrated in example 1.

Example 1

Safe	safer	safest
Strong	stronger	strongest

With two syllable or all longer adjectives, 'more' will be used for the comparative and 'most' will be used for the superlative as show in Example 2.

Example 2

<i>difficult</i>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>most difficult</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>most beautiful</i>

Regular comparison may be expressed by adding the ending *-er* and *-est* to the adjective or placing more and most before the adjective as shown in Example 3.

Example 3

The Browns seem a lot *happier* now that they used to.

I think she is *more intelligent* than her husband.

New adjective can be formed with derivational affixes and compounding. In addition, participial forms can be used as adjective (Biber et al. 1999: 530). The new forms and special forms of adjective are shown in Table 3.

Table 2.3

Special Formation of Adjective

Type	Special Form
Participial adjective	Adjective are ended in '-ing' and '-ed' participle forms
Derived adjective	Adjective are formed with -al, -ive, -ous, -ic, -less, -ful, able, -like, ate, -type, etc.
Adjectival compounds	Adjectival compounds are made up for two or more words, usually written with hyphens between them. They are formed in many shapes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverb + adjective - Adverb + ing-participle - Adjective + ing-participle - Noun + ed-participle - Reduplicative - Adverb + ed-participle - Adjective + ed-participle - Noun + adjective - Noun + ing-participle - Participle + adverbial participle

Source: Biber et al. (1999: 505)

As shown in Table 2.3, firstly participial adjective are formed by adding to the base form of the verb either the present participial ending -ing or, unless the verb is irregular, the past participial ending -ed. Most '-ing' adjective describe the effect that something has on the feeling of people in general, for example, '*a surprising number*' means in '*the number surprises you*'. Samples of '-ing' adjectives are:

alarming amazing annoying astonishing

boring	charming	confusing	convincing
depressing	disappointing	embarrassing	exciting
frightening	interesting	shocking	surprising
terrifying	tiring	welcoming	worrying

(Sinclair et al. 1996: 77)

Most '-ed' adjectives describe people's feelings, for example, '*a frightened person is a person who has been frightened by something*'. Examples of '-ed' adjective are

alarmed	amused	astonished	bored
delighted	depressed	disappointed	excited
frightened	interested	satisfied	shocked
surprised	tired	troubled	worried

(Sinclair et al. 1996:80)

Adjectives ending with '-ing' have the same form as the present participle. Adjective ending with '-ed' have the same form as past participle and have a passive meaning. The past participles of irregular verb do not end in '-ed', but can be used as adjectives. Both '-ed' form, '-ing' form and past participles of irregular form can be used as participial adjective as shown in example 4.

Example 4

His views on politics were rather *surprising*.

He seems quite *satisfied* with his new job.

The bird had a *broken* wing.

His shirt is *dirty* and torn.

The difference between the adjective and the participle is not always obvious. Words ending with *-ed* forms can be used as main verbs as well as adjectives. Words ending with *-ing* forms can be identified as adjective, nouns, and verbs. It is clear that

an *-ing* form is a present participle and not an adjective when a direct object is presented as in, "He was *entertaining* the guests with his stories". Similarly, the verbal force is explicit for the *-ed* form when a personal by-agent is presented as in "The man was *offended* by the policeman". But sometime a construction is found with both *very* and a *by-agent* as in "I was very irritated by the man in the blue suit".

In these 'mixed' constructions, it is not possible to determine whether the '*-ed*' form is a participle or an adjective.

Johansson and Hofland (1989:2) provide criteria to analyze the function of *-ed* form and *-ing* form as adjective. These conditions are as follows:

The forms indicate a state (often an emotional state) rather than a process such as *excited*, *surprised*, etc. This should be considered with its function in each sentence.

The subject in the sentence is human. In contrast, the subject in a Be+past participle verb construction indicates a non-human entity affected by the action of the verb. Compare: "*she is excited*" VS "*the house is already sold*"

Verb to be in a sentence can be replaced by the copula 'seem'.

For example, *she seems excited*; *she seems charming*; etc.

Modification of the adverb for both *-ed* and *-ing* participle very clearly indicates that the forms are adjectives.

For example, *she is very excited*; *he is very charming*; etc.

Adjectives take prefixes characteristic of adjective such as *unemployed*, *overcrowded*, *disabled*, *unexciting*, *unconvincing*, etc.

Coordination with clear adjectives easily indicates unclear adjectives such as *happy and surprised*; *funny and excited*; *limited and painful*; *long and boring*; *enthusiastic and stimulating*; etc.

Adjectives can be replaced by synonyms or near-synonyms which are clear adjectives, such as *tired, weary; complicated, complex; relax, calm; surprising, remarkable; charming, delightful; etc.*

The *-ed* form are followed by preposition which typically occur after adjectives such as *worried about; anxious about; pleased with; etc.*

The frequency of *-ed* form and *-ing* form in characteristically adjectival position (attributive and predicative) is very high and outstrips the occurrences of clearly verbal uses.

The *-ing* form is related to transitive verbs which require an object or other post verbal complement, but these are lacking and cannot be inserted after the *-ing* form. Compare: "*she surprises me*" VS "*she is surprising*".

BE + *-ing* cannot be replaced by simple verb form without producing an ungrammatical sentence. Compare: "*it is amazing*" VS "*it amazes*".

The *-ing* form can often form adverbs by the addition of *-ly* such as *fittingly, strikingly, startlingly, surprisingly. etc.*

Adjectives can be paraphrased with a following relative clause:

'who/which+BE+adjective' or 'who/which+verb'. Nouns can be paraphrased as: 'for/of...-ing.

Compare:

Nouns

finishingschool

livingarrangements

Adjectives

finishing touches

living animals

Secondary, adjective are derived by attaching an adjectival suffix to a base form. The adjectival suffixes and samples are:

- *al*: mechanical, comical, musical, national

- *ive*: restive, repetitive, conservative, impressive
- *ous*: treacherous, dangerous, famous, continuous
- *ic*: scientific, domestic, electric, economic
- *less*: matches, artless, fearless, endless
- *-ful* *artful, meaningful, wonderful*
- *-able* *workable, comfortable, terrible*
- *-like* *unladylike, shark like, rocklike*
- *-ate* *moderate, immediate, intimate*

(Decarrico. 2000: 36; Biber et al. 1999: 532)

Based forms are always nouns or verbs. For example, noun + suffixes ‘-less’ such as cordless (cord + -less); verb+suffix ‘-ous’ as in continuous (continue +ous); etc. some adjectives end with the suffix -ly such as, costly, deadly, friendly, lively, lonely, lovely and etc. in addition, there are adjectives derived from other adjectives by the negative prefixes un-, in-, and non-, such as, unhappy, insensitive and nonstop.

Thirdly, adjectival compounds occur from composing adjectives with nouns, verbs and adverbs. The shapes of these adjectival compounds are as presented in table

2.4;

Table 2.4

Adjectival Compounds

Shapes of adjectival compounds	Example
Adv. + Adj.	Nearly-equal, hissing-hot, already-right
Adv.+ ed-participle	Carefully-planned, new-born, well-timed
Adv.+ ing-participle	Free-spending, harder-hitting
Adj. + color adj.	Dark-blue, light-blue, gray-white
Adj. + ed-participle	Absend-minded, accident-prone
Adj.+ ing-participle	Biggest-selling, easy-going
Noun+ Adj.	Like-long, sea-blue, smoke-free
Noun+ ed-participle	Age-old, battle-weary, home-baked
Noun + ing-participle	Eye-catching, peace-keeping, hair-raising
Adj.+ noun	Big-name, fast-food, low-class
Participle + adverbial particle	Blown-up, left-over

Source: Biber et al. (1999 : 535-536)

2.11 Syntactic Characteristics

Even though the formal forms that are considered characteristics of adjectives are not exclusive to them, they can still be useful in distinguishing adjectives, particularly when considered in combination with other characteristics common to adjectives. Especially important are syntactic functions of adjectives, the attributive and predicative functions (Decarry. 2000: 38).

2.11.1. Attributive adjectives are placed in front of a noun or pronoun when the information is not the main purpose of the statement such as “*a full moon*” (Biber et al. 1999: 510). They can also be modified in a noun group such as “*The audience given fresh jasmine garlands when buying the tickets.*” The adjective “*fresh*” and “*jasmine*” give more information on the kind of garland. Adjectives ending in *-al* are always used for contributive position: *general, industrial, local, national, and social*.

2.11.2. Predicative adjectives are placed after the copular verb or a linking verb: verb to be, study, begin, feel, seem, and run when the main purpose of a statement is to give information expressed by adjectives (Biber et al. 1999). For example: “The old woman feels good” or “The elephant seems calm and steady”. In both cases, the adjective appears in the predicate and modifies the subject. *Good* modifies the *old woman*, describing the old woman’s feelings, and *calm and steady* modifies the elephant, describing the elephant state of being the relatively motionless at that time. Adjectives beginning with the prefix *a-* are always used for predicative position such as *abed, ablaze, abreast, afraid, aghast, aglow, alike, alive, alone, askew, asleep* and *aware*. Some other adjectives are also strongly associated with

predicative position such as *easier, glad, ill, impossible, ready, sure, anxious, grateful, helpful, responsible, tired* and *worse*.

Typically, most adjectives are used as both attributives, predicative and called central adjectives (Sinclair et al. 1996; Johansson et al. 1999; Decarrio. 2003) as shown in example:

Attributive: and *old* kitchen; a *red* car

Predicative: The kitchen was *old*; the car is *red*.

However, there are some cases in which the adjective and only be used in one position. For example: The girl is afraid but not be afraid boy; “atomic explosion”, but not, “The explosion was atomic (Biber et al. 1999; Decarrio. 2003: 39).

Normally, adjectives will appear more than once to modify a noun or pronoun. There is no limit of adjective modifying nouns. The order for adjectives should begin with qualitative adjectives followed by color adjectives and classifying adjectives. When a noun group contains both an adjective and a noun modifier, the adjective is placed in front of the noun modifier. For example: *The woman is interested in little orange French oil paintings.*

In addition usefulness as distinguishing characteristics, formal features and syntactic functions often result in subtle differences in meaning.

2.12 Semantic Characteristics

Adjectives can be categorized according to the how they modify nouns, pronouns, or things. There are two main groups, qualitative and classifying adjectives (Sinclair et al. 1996; Biber et al. 1999).

2.12.1 Qualitative adjectives

Identify features or character of someone or something that is gradable. That is the person or thing referred to can have more or less of the quality mentioned. Qualitative adjectives indicate color, size, weight, chronology, age, emotion, and a wide range of other characteristics.

2.12.2 Color and brightness

Qualitative adjectives used to specify a color of something are called color adjectives. Samples of color adjectives are such as black, blue, green, brown, red, white, cream, green, orange, pink, violet, purple, grey and yellow. (Sinclair et al. 1996: 68). Color adjectives may also include a sub-modifier which indicates brightness such as light, pale, dark, deep, or bright, to place in front of a color adjective. For example, a dark blue hat; a pale pink dress; ect.

2.12.3 Size, quantity and extent

Qualitative adjectives can be used to indicate size, weight, and extent of nouns or things. Samples of adjectives indicate size, quantity and extent such as big, deep, heavy, long, large, little, small, thin, wide, low, fat, tall, high, and thick (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.4 Time

Adjectives can be used to indicate chronology, age, and frequency of nouns or things. Adjectives which indicate time such as annual, daily, early, late, new, old, and young (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.5 Evaluative and emotive

Qualitative adjectives can be used to judge or evaluate something or someone and express someone's emotion. Evaluation adjectives are such words as bad, beautiful, best, well, good, great, lovely, nice, poor, angry, confident, and happy. Adjectives can emphasize the feeling about a person or thing with such words as absolute, complete, entire, outright, perfect, positive, pure, real, total, true and utter (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.6 Miscellaneous descriptive

Qualitative adjectives can indicate the quality or description of nouns or things. Examples include appropriate, cold, complex, empty, hot, open, positive, serious, strange, sudden, and strong.

2.12.7 Classifying adjectives

Classifying adjectives are not gradable like qualitative adjectives. They identify someone or something as a member of a class such as educational, industrial, chemical, royal, historical, etc. Some classifying adjectives are formed from people's names and places such as 'Sunthonpu monument'. Therefore, classifying adjectives do not have comparatives and superlatives and are not normally used with submodifiers, such as 'very' and 'rather'. Classifying adjectives can be grouped into subclasses, including relational, facilitative, and miscellaneous topic class. (Biber et al. 1999).

2.12.8 Relational, classification and restrictive

Relational classifiers delimitate the referent of a noun, particularly in relation to other referents. Relational classifiers have little descriptive content. Relational, classification, and restrictive adjectives are such as additional, average, chief, main, maximum, original, final, general, primary, and same (Biber et al. 1999: 509).

2.12.9 Affiliative

Affinitive classifiers can be used to indicate the national or religious group of nouns or pronouns such as American, Thai, Japanese, French, England, German and Indian.

2.12.10 Topical and others

Topical classifiers can be used to give the subject area or show a relation with nouns. Topical classifiers provide descriptive content while also limiting the reference of the head noun. Samples of topical adjectives and others are such as agricultural, chemical, communist, conservative, environmental, east, educational, internal, international, male, female, urban, wooden, and mental (Biber et al. 1999: 67).

Some adjectives may be used similarly to determiners to make references more precise. They are placed in front of a noun group and after the determiner. These adjectives are called post determiners such as additional, certain, chief, first, last, next, finally, second, past, same, and usual (Biber et al. 1999: 70). Some adjectives can be both qualitative and classifying adjectives. They depend on the particular meaning in each context. In the example 'a primary school', 'primary' is a classifying adjective meaning 'a school that is first level between early childhood and elementary school'

in turn, a useful primary function. 'Primary' is a qualitative adjective meaning 'usefulness of the primary function,' not secondary (Biber et al. 1999: 68).

In conclusion, characteristics of adjectives are defined by their morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. These grammatical principles describe the forms, functions and meaning grammatical constructions of adjectives.

2.13 Adjectives of Modifiers of Nouns

The definitions of adjectives of modifies of nouns. Nouns are the head words, or key components (DeCarrico. 2000: 33). Adjectives, for example, commonly occur within the noun phrase in the slot between a determiner, such as, an article (including zero article) or demonstrative and the head noun. For example, the phrase 'a life-size naked woman' illustrates that more than one adjective may appear in a noun phrase. (Decerrico. 2000 : 34)

Determiner	Adjective	Adjective	Noun
A	life-size	naked	woman

Words that do function adjectives in this phrase are 'life-size' and 'naked' this noun phrase indicates that the number of adjectives may occur together in modifying the same noun.

Traditionally, such patterns have not been seen much in grammar texts, partly because only structural matters are considered, but partly because the necessary information is not available.

“The vocabulary and grammar that we use to communicate are influenced by a number of factors, such as the reason for the communication, the context, the people with whom we are communicating, and whether we are speaking or writing. Take together, these choices give rise to systematic pattern of use in English.” (Biber et al. 1999 : 67).

It is show that in order to succeed in communication, it is important to learn real examples of language uses as models for usage. That is, studies of structure are not enough for learners to succeed in communication. Studies of actual use are important for helping learners to understand the way that language structure occurs in different situations (Rajan. 2000). “Actual use” mean how features are used, to what extend they are used (Biber et al. 1999: 3). In order to look the way that adjectives occur in actual use, a key concept of textual which concordance fully exemplifies is collocation (O’Keefe & Farr. 2003).

2.14 Collocation

Collocation is the occurrence of two or more words within a short space of each other in Web-pages (Sinclair. 1991: 170). The study of collocation amounts to judging a word by the company it keeps to describe the adjective’s usage, style and meaning. In other word of another or recording thee words that are found in close proximity to a given word (Sinclair. 1991:170; Partington. 1998; Hunston. 2002).

Collocation may be observed informally in any sample of language, but it is more reliable to measure it statistically. Statistic can help to determine the significance of collocation information within a corpus by summarizing the

information found in concordance lines. These methods measure the tendency of two words to co-occur or of one word to attract another (Hunston, 2002).

The interest in collocation is based on the idea that meaning tends to be communicated by combinations of words within a specified distance known as the span. The span varies by language. Meaningful connections in English are likely to be found within five words on either side of the target word. Thus, to cite a trivial example, the fact that 'night' collocated very frequently at 'dark' in a given text, especially to the left of the word, suggests quite strongly that 'dark' is an object of interest

With the new up to date technology, there is a methodology which describes not only the available range of grammatical features in English but their actual uses. A corpus is one of the best methodologies in providing more useful information on sentences, words, and morphemes of authentic data.

2.15 Previous Studies Related to the Present Investigation

Over the past decade, revolutionary developments in the new technology of computer corpus linguistics, and the availability of huge collections of text in electronic form from written sources, had made new possible new insights into how words are distributed in a language.

Kennedy (1992) stated that increasingly sophisticated software of the analysis of corpora has allowed researchers to explore more deeply the nature of collections and to reconceptualize the nature of vocabulary to language description and pedagogy, and throw light on the nature of language learning. Maneekhao (2001),

for example, guided self-concordance of words used wrongly by the student by assess the Thai post graduate student's performance in using self selected concordances to correct errors. The result show that the majority of the students were able to induce simple rules and correct their mistake, although most of them showed the search results to the teacher to ask for approval and often double checked with peers before making correction.

Glehill (2000) characterized the phraseology of introductions from a corpus of 150 cancer research articles. He described the fixedness and idiosyncratic nature of scientific phraseology was dependent on discourse processes such as reformulation. The keyword computer program in WordSmith Tool was used to compare frequency list from the corpus by providing a list of frequent words that were more significantly frequent in one section than in the rest of the corpus. This enabled a principled approach to decide which grammatical words to analyze.

Flowerdew (2003) described similarities and differences between expert and novice writing in the problem solution pattern, a frequent rhetorical pattern of technical academic writing. A corpus consisting of undergraduate student and professional writing consisted of 80 and 60 recommendation reports, respectively, which was corpus totaling approximately 250,000 words. WordsSmith Tools was used to search for key words that automatically provide linguistic evidence for the problem solution pattern.

In grammatical analyses, there was a tagging program or tagger used to run words in a corpus in specific word-class. The tagger developed by Biber. (1990) uses online dictionaries, probabilistic information, and grammatical rules to analyze the

grammatical characteristics of every word in the corpus. The automatic tagging provided the basis for recognizing many core grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs and more complex features such as complement clauses. The tagger attains accuracy of 90 – 95 percents. The description of many grammatical features involves meaning distinctions. These characteristics cannot be accurately analyze using only automatic techniques and require a human analyst.

Corpus work nowadays is very much associated with the speech and scope which computers can bring to analysis. However, many pedagogically significant studies have been undertaken without computers. Many studies cannot yet be fully computerized. There is a need for a great deal of laborious hands –on work, particularly on semantic issue, to discover or identify the types of words which can then be counted by machine (Kennedy. 1992: 367). The present study is one of the examples to study the structure and frequency of adjectives. Firstly data were analyzed using WordSmith, then some of the data were manually studied for finding adjectives.

Watson (2001) also investigated the ability of learners to induce rules and pattern from self selected concordance and used induction to make self correction of their errors. First concordance lines that correctly described or illustrated the learner's induced rules or patterns were counted. The result revealed that generally, the students were able to induce valid patterns from their self collected concordances and make valid self corrections of their errors, and there was a strong correction between these two abilities.

In conducting research by using the corpus based methodology, the majority of research focuses on vocabulary knowledge within specific subjects to the learner's field the study. For example, investigated the vocabulary input of English language class materials for first and second year science students from Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University in the academic years 2001 – 2002. Her objective was to determine the English vocabulary that science students were taught at the tertiary level. The study used a total vocabulary input of 317,673 words. The results showed that words from the General Service List covered around 80 percents of all corpora and occurred most often in the teaching and learning materials. This study revealed that vocabulary input in both intensive and extensive course materials in English for Science courses at Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University emphasized high frequency words. Moreover, vocabulary taught in English courses for first year science students in both universities was used as a basis for English courses of second year science students.

Kaewphanngam, Broughton and Soranasataporn (2002) constructed a specialized corpus of psychology texts to serve undergraduate students majoring in Psychology at the Department of Psychology and Guidance, Faculty of Education, Silpakorn University. Three main fields of psychology were studied, namely Counseling Psychology, educational Psychology and Social Psychology. The content words in a general corpus and the specialist corpus were compared. The results showed a high variation in the content words in the psychology corpus and the General Service List (GSL). This data could be particularly useful for teachers and course designers because it provided effective vocabulary parameters within the field. However, it was very rare to find research that focuses on adjective used in terms of

travel in both Thailand and foreign countries. Among corpus-based studies of adjectives, Partington (1998) studied what he called 'semi-grammatical' words that are words which carry only a general meaning by themselves. His examples were intensifying adjectives such as, *sheer*, *pure*, *complete*, *utter*, and *absolute*. He pointed out that dictionaries tended to define these words in similar ways, and even give them as synonyms of each other. The Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (CCED), for example, suggested that *complete* and *pure* were synonyms of *sheer*; the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary (LDOCE) gave *pure* as a synonym of *sheer*; the earlier Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (CCELD) gave *absolute* as a superordinate of *sheer*. In spite of this apparent similarity in meaning, the typical collocates of each adjective differ to quite a considerable degree. For example, *sheer* was used with nouns of degree or magnitude (*sheer weight*, *sheer number*), often in the pattern *the sheer 'noun and noun'* *the sheer weight of noise*, *the sheer scale of the shelling*.

Hunston (2002) found a set of words or expressions that could not be easily recalled. These searches were known as 'probes.' She found how men and women were typically evaluated. The sequence '*something/nothing + adjective + about/in + him/her*' could be used to find lists of adjectives that were used to describe a male or female person. She gave the examples of adjective words in each category as follows:

The construal of age and sexuality: boyish, childlike, masculine.

The sexual attractiveness or behavior: sexy; earthy, kittenish, etc.

The person's effect on others' feelings: arresting, attractive, endearing, etc.

Adjectives indicating positive or negative moral values: candid, decent, heroic, sympathetic, etc.

The person's feeling or behavior: insubordinate, panicky, sad, etc.

Kennedy (2003) examined how adverbs of degree tend to collocate with particular words in the 100-million-words British National Corpus and considered some possible implications for English language teaching. The mutual information measure was used to show the strength of the bond between 24 selected amplifiers such as *extremely* or *greatly* and other word. Each amplifier was shown to collocate most strongly with particular words having particular grammatical and semantic characteristics. Research in cognitive science had shown the extend to which words and collocations became established as units of learning depending on the frequency with which they were experienced. He suggested that the corpus-based evidence on the nature of collocations presented in this study had a more explicit and prominent place in the language teaching curriculum.

Hunston (2002: 9) stated that corpus linguistics is leading to the development of theories about language which challenge existing orthodoxies in applied linguistics. However, there are also many questions which should be examined and debated: how big should a corpus be? Is the data from a corpus reliable? What are its applications for language teaching? *Corpora in Applied Linguistics* exams these and other questions related to this emerging field. It discusses these important issues and explores the techniques of investigating a corpus, as well as demonstrating the application of corpora in a wide variety of fields. It also outlines the impact corpus linguistics is having on how languages are taught in the classroom and how it is

informing language teaching materials and dictionaries. It makes a superb and accessible introduction to corpus linguistics and is a must read for anyone interested in corpus linguistics and its impact on applied linguistics.

Poonpon (2002) investigated the vocabulary input of English language class materials for first and second year science students from Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University in the academic years 2001 – 2002. Her objective was to determine the English vocabulary that science students were taught at the tertiary level. The study used a total vocabulary input of 317,637 words. The result showed that words from the general service list covered around 80 percent of all corpora and occurred most often in the teaching and learning materials. This study revealed that vocabulary input in both intensive and extensive course materials in English for Science course at Mahidol University and Khon Kaen University emphasized high frequency words. Moreover, vocabulary taught in English course for first year science student in both universities was used as a basis course of second year science students.

Tribble (2002) studied the needs of teachers and learners for a systematic basis for the study of news language within cultural studies and ELT have received scant consideration. This situation is likely to change as diachronically arranged (and computer readable) collections of English language newspapers (such as that provided by the email edition of the Guardian Weekly) become more widely available, and teachers have better access to tools able to deal with language corpora. In this paper, he will outline a way of using corpus analysis tools – and in particular the Keywords program in Wordsmith Tools (Scott, 1998) as a starting point for the analysis of change in the focus of news reporting in a large newspaper collection.

Coxhead (2002) studied the use of adjective and their occurrences in written works with the tourism field. This study, aimed to identify the frequency of adjectives appearing in travel article to investigated and classify the adjective according to their semantic uses and to investigate the collocation of adjectives. The use of adjectives can contribute to teaching and learning in the field of English for tourism purposes. Thus, it is worthwhile to study the use of adjectives in travel articles.

Panomtronnichakul (2007) investigated the frequency lists, classifications and language patterns of English adjectives. The study was based on corpus material comprising 150 travel articles from two newspaper (the Nation and Bangkok Post) and three magazines (Kinaree, Sawasdee and E-magazines) from 2000 – December 2004. The result of the study showed that 2,321 adjectives occurred from 899 qualitative adjectives and 1,422 classifying adjectives. The frequency of the adjectives appearing from 1- 327 times were totally 17,238 words or 10 percent of the corpus. The top five most frequent adjectives of the qualitative group were small, few, many, new and old and of the classifying group were Thai, local, other, national and another.

The study by Fursich and Robins (2002, 2004) further complicated this issue in a more meaning full way. The authors argue that developing countries are facing a dilemma when they have to present themselves to the tourism industry. This notion is based on the observation that the nations, striving to be more competitive in the globalized and capitalist-driven world, might prefer to emphasize their advancement and modernity. However, these nations must also highlight their old traditions and rural people since the majority of foreigner tourists tend to pursue the exotic side of an identity when traveling to developing countries. Most tourism web pages, especially

those sponsored by governments, involve the process of the nations' identity or telling a 'new history' to the world.

The research studies are above are small example of how corpus designed methods are used to study the used of adjectives and adverbs successfully. These studies are guidelines for doing for study, to find out adjectives in term of modifiers of nouns by collecting from tourism historical on web-pages in Thailand.

2.16 Summary of the Chapter

To sum up, this chapter describes morphology, type of morpheme, prefixes, suffixes, English words, parts of speech, adjectives, adjectival, important of adjectives, collocation, corpus study and previous study related to the present study. The next chapter will give details on research methodology.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes how research methodology is adopted for this research. The first section discusses the population and samples. The second section describes the research instruments. The third section is the data collection. The fourth section of this chapter is devoted to the data analysis. The last section is on analysis with descriptive and statistical techniques according to the data needed.

3.1 Population and Samples

The populations of the study included Thai historical sites web-pages written in the web - pages top ten in Thai historical sites. The researcher focused on the popular Thai historical sites around Thailand at the web sites www.thailandtourism.com during January 2012 – December 2014 for a total of three years.

2) The samples top ten voted by Tourism Authority of Thailand magazine.

The samples must represent convenience, purposive and certain percentage of certain population. The top ten of Thai historical sites in Thailand were as follows:

1. Wat Phra Kaew, Bangkok
2. Wat Phra Tat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai
3. Ayutthaya Historical Park, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya
4. Wat Arun, Bangkok
5. Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Sukhothai
6. Sukhothai Historical Park, Sukhothai

7. Phra Ta Phanom, Nakhon Phanom
8. Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Phathom
9. Phimai Historical Park, Nakhon Ratchasima
10. Khao Wang / Phra Nakorn Kiri, Phet Buri

3.2 Methods of Data Collection

The methods of data collection used in this study were as follows:

3.2.1 The web pages of Thai historical sites were selected by the top ten of the famous of Thai historical sites which analysis statistical by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) from January 2012- December 2014.

3.2.2 The research selected ten Thai historical sites on tourism web-pages were transcribed into computer readable from by using the concordance software called WordSmith Tools Version 4, selected for this study. This is an integrated suite of program for looking at how words behave on the web pages of Thai historical sites. It is used to learn how words employed in any kinds of the sentences. WordSmith Tools Version 4 (Scott .1996) was selected for analysis of the corpus study. The adjectives were taken by the researcher from ten web-pages of Thai historical sites by using WordSmith Tools Version 4. The adjectives were typed and saved in Microsoft Excel format into a file as adjectives-corpus.xls. There were convenient for counting and listing words in two ways; descending order of frequency and alphabetical order. The concord tool was used to create concordances (lists of words in context). After the word was keyed in program, the Concord tool displayed word lists and graphical maps showing where the word occurred in the corpus. However, the Concord tool could not indicate the lists of the word which do function only adjectives. It is

necessary to consider word from their position and meaning in each sentence.

Therefore, only the concordance in which the words function as adjectives were selected and saved in a concord file namely "concord". Occurrences of each adjective appearing in the concord file were counted and checked with the frequency of each adjective. The frequency of each adjective was checked for accurate counting. The criteria of semantic grouping of adjectives were used to classify the adjectives into two main groups, qualitative adjectives and classifying adjectives, based on the studies of Sinclair et al. (1996), and Biber et al. (1999). The last step selected the top ten most frequent adjectives appearing in each category were also studied for collocation and the tendency of adjectives.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher selected top ten Thai historical sites web-pages was appeared in www.thailandtourism.com. The historical tourism web-pages were collected during January 2012- December 2014 for a total of three years.

3.4 Data Analysis

This section explains how to analyze the data of English adjectives in Thai historical web pages.

The adjectives were selected manually to find out in the top ten of Thai historical sites. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary was chosen to investigate the meaning and function of each adjective before categorizing into each group. The adjectives were categorized by Microsoft Excel and counted for their frequencies and computed for the percentages of appearances. The adjectives were grouped and

numbered from the highest to the lowest frequencies. Finally, the WordSmith Tools Version 4 was used to provide the concordance lines of the top five most frequent into categorizing of the adjectives. The framework of the present study is illustrated in figure 3.1

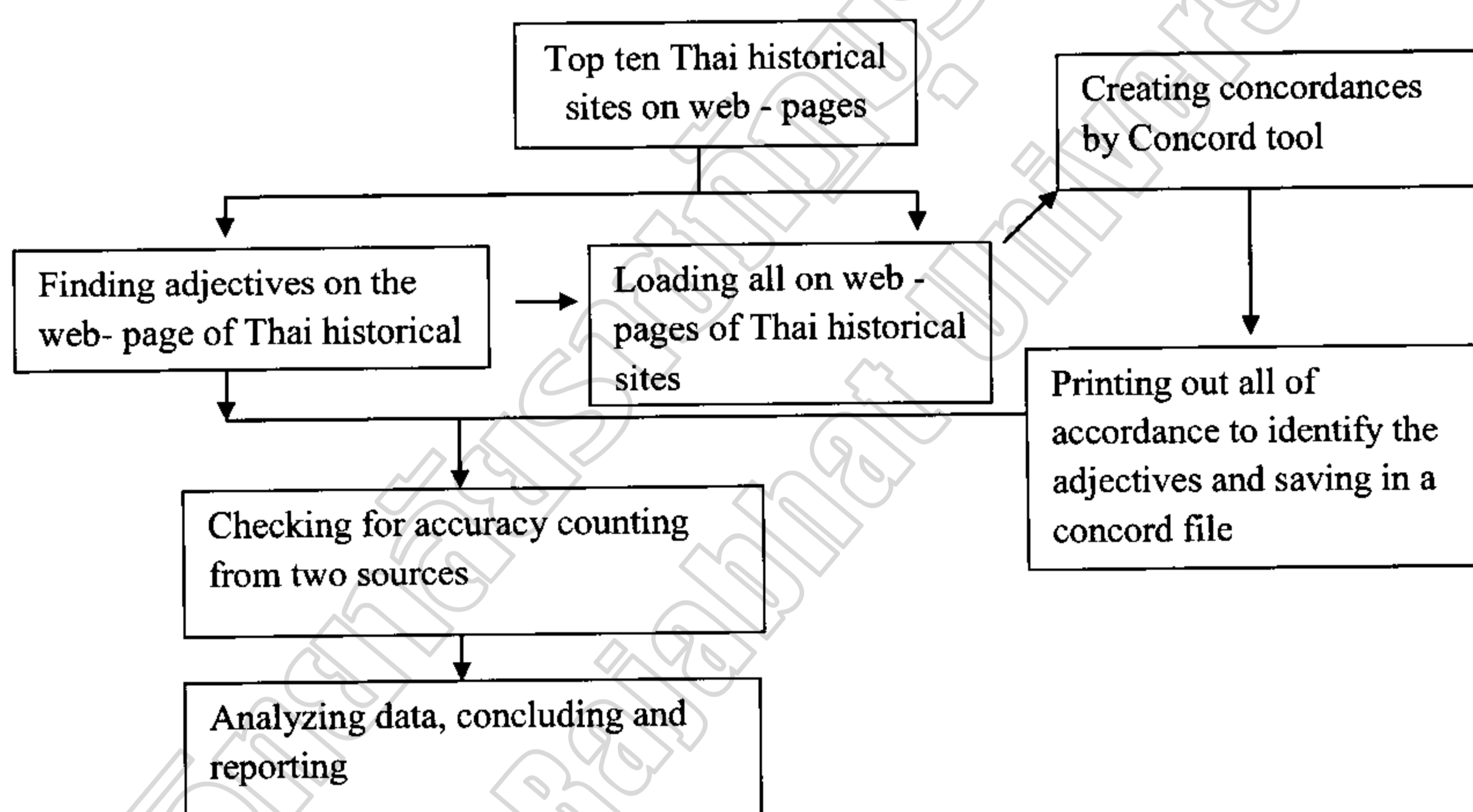


Figure 3.1 Framework of the Present Study

3.5 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter mentions the population and subjects. In addition, it includes the research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. The findings, which report the result of the study, are in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the finding and discussions derived from analyzing of data to answer three research questions of this study: 1) How many adjectives are appeared in Thai historical web-pages and what are their frequencies?, 2) How many classifications of the adjectives are found in Thai historical web-pages and what are they? And 3) In which language patterns do the adjectives appear?

4.1 Frequency of Adjectives Appearance in Thai Historical Sites on Web-pages

The corpus in this study was gathered from top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages from January 2012- December 2014. The total numbers of words were 134,389 words.

Total frequency of the adjectives found in the study of Thai historical sites on the web-pages were 2,321 words which is approximately 15 percent of the total of 134,389 words. From the analysis, it was found the adjectives were 2,321 adjectives words appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites with their frequency of appearances ranging from 1- 327 which are presented in the tables as follows:

Table 4.1

Appearance of Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-pages

The Words Frequency of Appearance	Number of Adjectives	Percentage
300-350	1	0.043
250-299	1	0.043
200-249	2	0.086
150-199	4	0.172
100-149	16	0.689
50-99	43	1.853
1-49	2,254	97.113
Total	2,321	100.00

As shown in Table 4.1, there are 2,254 adjective words occurred less than 49 times while only 24 adjectives occurred than 100 times which are equal to approximately 97 and 1 percent of total of adjectives found from top ten Thai historical sites on web-pages respectively.

Table 4.2**Most Frequent Adjective Words**

Number	Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	historical	327	1.90
2	most	275	1.60
3	royal	216	1.25
4	daily	216	1.25
5	important	208	1.21
6	ancient	169	0.98
7	fresh	166	0.96
8	beautiful	162	0.94
9	popular	145	0.84
10	largest	138	0.80
11	more	134	0.78
12	heritage	131	0.76
13	main	128	0.74
14	small	122	0.71
15	famous	118	0.68
16	best	117	0.68
17	more	114	0.66
18	modern	111	0.64
19	many	109	0.63

Table 4.2 (cont.)

Number	Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
20	inner	109	0.63
21	free	106	0.61
22	long	105	0.61
23	classic	104	0.60
24	great	101	0.59

Table 4.2 presents 24 adjectives words which occur more than one hundred times throughout the corpus. The ranking of the 24 most frequent adjectives shows that only 5 adjectives occurred more than 200 times throughout the corpus which occur more than 1 percent of the total of 134,389 words. The adjective 'historical' was found the most frequency of adjectives in top ten in Thai historical sites on web-pages, followed by 'most', 'royal', 'daily', and 'important', respectively.

4.2 Classification of Adjectives

In language adjectives, the category were not difficult to identify in some syntactic terms which were qualitative and predicative used but the difficulty was with a semantic definition. Lyons (1977) suggests that there have to be something inherent for those meaning of adjectives category. Oxford Advanced learners' Dictionary were assigned to the first sense of the adjectives category but dictionaries there are many different senses. The adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages were mainly categorized in two broad semantic groups: qualitative adjectives and

classifying adjectives based on the semantic grouping of Sinclair et al. (1996) and Biber et al. (1999) as shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Semantic Grouping of Adjectives

Semantic Grouping of Adjectives	Number of Adjectives	Total Occurrences
1. Qualitative adjective group	499	2,939
1.1 Color and Brightness	63	485
1.2 Time	54	215
1.3 Size, Quantity and Extent	115	587
1.4 Evaluative/Emotive	147	696
1.5 Miscellaneous Descriptive	120	457
2. Classifying adjective group	1,631	2,584
2.1 Relational, Classification, and Restrictive	587	1,120
2.2 Affiliative	486	689
2.3 Topical	558	775
Grand total	2,130	5,523

Table 4.3 shows the frequencies of two main groups and their sub main groups of adjectives grand total of semantic grouping of adjectives were show the number of adjectives were 2,130 words and total occurrences were 5,523 times as follow;

1. Qualitative adjectives identify qualities which someone or something has including adjective words of color and brightness were 63 words total occurrences

were 485 times, adjectives of size, quantity and extent were 115 words total occurrences were 587 times, adjectives of time were 54 words total occurrences were 215 times, adjectives of evaluation and emotion were 147 words total occurrences were 696 times, and adjectives of miscellaneous description were 120 words total occurrences were 457 times. The numbers of adjectives were 499 qualitative adjectives occurred totally 2,939 times in Thai historical sites on web-pages. In the qualitative adjective group, evaluative or emotive adjectives were found the most with 147 adjectives which in total occurred 696 times.

2. Classifying adjectives can be group into three subclasses, a relational, classification, and restrictive class were 587 words total occurrences were 1,120 times, an affiliative class were 486 words total occurrences were 689 times, and miscellaneous topical class were 558 words total occurrences were 775 times.

3. The highest of adjectives were appearing in the web pages is adjectives of a relational, classification, and restrictive show 587 words total occurrences were 1,120 times. The lowest of adjectives were appearing in the web pages is adjectives of time were 54 words total occurrences were 215 times.

The top five of frequent qualitative adjectives of each category are show in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4**Top Five Most Frequency of Qualitative Adjectives**

Rank	Qualitative Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	daily	216	1.25
2	important	208	1.21
3	beautiful	162	0.94
4	popular	145	0.84
5	small	122	0.63

Table 4.4 shows the top five most frequency word found in the highest, the adjective 'daily' was found the most with 275 times follow by 'important', 'beautiful', 'popular', and 'many'.

The top five most frequency of classifying adjectives found were also shown in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5**Top Five Most Frequent Classifying Adjectives**

Rank	Classifying Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	historical	327	1.90
2	royal	216	1.25
3	ancient	145	0.98
4	modern	111	0.64
5	classic	104	0.60

Table 4.5 shows that the top five most frequency words found in the classifying adjectives group, the highest of the adjective 'historical' was found the most with 327 times follow by 'royal', 'ancient', 'modern', and 'classic'. The top five the most frequent of morphological adjective were also selected as samples of adjectives shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Top Five Most Frequent Morphological Adjectives

Rank	Morphological Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	most	275	1.60
2	largest	138	0.80
3	more	134	0.78
4	best	117	0.68
5	great	101	0.59

Table 4.6 shows that in top five most frequency words found in morphological adjectives, the highest of the adjective 'most' was found the most with 275 times followed by 'largest', 'more', 'best', and 'great'.

Top five the most frequent of syntactic adjectives were also selected as samples of adjectives shown in table 4.7

Table 4.7**Top Five the Most Frequent of Syntactic Adjectives**

Rank	Syntactic Adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	fresh	166	0.96
2	main	128	0.74
3	inner	109	0.63
4	free	106	0.61
5	long	105	0.61

Table 4.7 shows that the top five most frequency words found in syntactic adjectives group, the highest of the adjectives 'fresh' was found the most with 166 times followed by 'main', 'inner', 'free', and 'long'.

4.3 Summary of the Chapter

In conclusion, the better frequency of adjective in this corpus, especially in an attributive role was found ten adjectives which shown most in Thai historical sites on web-pages. The results also indicated that qualitative adjective can be located in both attributive and predicative position and most classifying adjectives were located in attributives position. The morphological adjectives and the syntactic adjectives were also indicated that famous adjectives uses. Additionally, this chapter described the findings the data analysis of the research. Detailed discussion of the findings and implications and for instruction are then presented in Chapter Five. Chapter Five, on the other hand, will present and interpretation of these finding, using the research questions as a framework.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter depicts conclusions and recommendation of the research. The present research is an analysis of adjectives in Thai historical sites on web-pages. This chapter contains the conclusions of the study which describes the purposes, research methodology and result of the study. The recommendations are provided for further study.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

There is one way to advice to the beginners are to provide the example of using words to describe persons or things. Thai historical sites on web-pages are important source in providing the language used by writers to describe the Thai historical site about things and places in Thailand. In English, the outstanding words adjectives are important to explain or guidance things and places about Thai historical sites on web-pages.

Accordingly, the research questions in this study are: how many adjective are appeared in Thai historical sites on web-pages and what are they frequencies?; how many classifications of the adjectives are found in Thai historical sites on web-pages and what are they?; in which language patterns do the adjectives appear? The top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages were analyzed to find out what and how many adjectives there are in the Thai historical sites on web-pages. Then they were classified manually

into group into their meanings. The top five of three adjective categories were further studied for the pattern of appearance.

In conducting the study, the corpus in this research was selected from top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages of www.thailandtourism.com from January 2012 - December 2014. The numbers of Thai historical sites on web-pages were 134,389 words. The top ten of Thai historical sites were checked manually for adjectives. The result of the study revealed that, there were 2,321 adjectives appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages. The researcher used WordSmith Tools Version 4 to provide the concordance lines of the top five of most frequent adjectives in qualitative and classifying group. The clarification of the concordance lines focus on adjectives and the position of them in sentences.

In conclusion, the results obtained from the corpus showed the frequently of adjectives which were the writers used easy adjective words. The frequent of adjectives of the qualitative group were daily, important, beautiful, popular, and many. The classifying adjective groups were historical, royal, ancient, modern and classic. The adjectives of syntactic adjectives groups were most, largest, more, best, great. In addition, the morphological adjective groups were fresh, main, inner, free, and long. The writers used the simple words of adjectives in the Thai historical sites on web-pages. These words are the basic to teaching and learning to writing English. For example; the frequency of words shows some ideas to teachers which adjectives are needed to teach. The concordance line could provide examples for using adjective words. In addition, the

English students who study about English for tourism and Thai studies in English can use this corpus themselves to guide their uses of adjectives word in their writing.

5.2 Discussion of the Findings

5.2.1 Adjectives Found in Thai Historical Web - pages

The findings revealed that the frequencies of adjectives appearing in top ten of Thai historical sites on web-pages from January 2012 – December 2014. The total numbers of words were 134,389 words which is approximately 15 percent. The frequency of adjectives showed that 2,321 adjectives, appearing from 1-327 times were totally 17,238 words. This is because all web-pages illustrate the information about historical tourism which are needed the words to describe and explain the historical sites. Therefore, the adjectives are found most comparing with another types of words. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996 : 61) who mentioned that “when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you can use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail”. In addition, the adjective ‘historical’ was found the most frequency of adjectives. This could be explained by the fact that these web-pages present about historical sites that describe about the information or guide of Thai historical sites for the tourism who want to travel in that places; that’s why the word ‘historical’ is found most in the web-pages.

5.2.2 Classifications of Adjectives Found in Thai Historical Web-pages

The findings revealed that the research was categorized of the most frequent adjectives which are semantic adjectives, morphological adjective and syntactic adjectives. The semantic adjectives were found most comparing with morphological adjectives and syntactic adjectives. Semantic adjectives were be categorized into qualitative adjectives, color and brightness, size, quantity and extent, time, evaluative and emotive, miscellaneous descriptive, classifying adjectives, relational, classification and restrictive, afflictive and topical and others. The researcher found that 'historical' is the most frequency of adjectives. This could be explained the time and qualitative adjectives of semantic characteristics. It seems that most of web-pages are about the sites of historical. Therefore, identification of the time is the most crucial for conveying the historical story since the past to the present. Especially, the story about the history needs to focus on the time and the age. The findings are consist with Phanomthornnichakul (2007) who investigated the frequency lists, classifications and language patterns of English adjectives. The result shown the top five most frequent adjectives of the qualitative groups were small, few, many, new and old. The last of the classifying group were Thai, local, other, national and another.

5.2.3 Language Patterns of the Adjectives Found

The findings revealed that the language patterns of the adjectives found the top five The categorization of the top five most frequencies of each type of adjectives as follows:

5.2.3.1 The top five semantic adjectives were; daily, important, beautiful, popular and many.

5.2.3.2 The top five morphological adjectives were; most, largest, more, best and great.

5.2.3 The top five syntactic adjectives were; fresh, main, inner, free and long. The findings revealed this can be explained by the fact that the top five qualitative adjective group 'daily' on the historical sites web-pages the writer have to update the data and this word must show more than other words because it can stand alone. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996: 61) who mentioned that "when you want to give more information about something than you can give by using a noun alone, you can use an adjective to identify it or describe it in more detail".

In addition, the findings revealed this can be explained by the fact that the top five of classifying adjectives group the adjective 'historical' was found the most with 327 times, 'historical' was found the most with 327 times followed by 'royal', 'ancient', 'modern' and 'classic'. That adjectives word were the key word of the research, therefore, the researcher have to key these word easy to find the information. This adjectives word is qualitative adjectives used to specify something as color, size, weight and age. The findings are consistent with (Sinclair et al. 1996: 68) who mention that "qualitative adjective used to classify color, size, weight, chronology, age, emotion and a wide range of other characteristics.

The findings of top five most frequent morphological adjectives 'most' was found the most with 275 times, followed by 'largest', 'more', 'best' and 'great'. This can be explained by the fact that the top five of morphological adjectives that is the word show most in the article on web-pages. These adjectives word used most to comparison and

describing thing on the places. The findings are consistent with Deccaio. (2000: 37) who mentioned that “many” adjectives take comparative and superlative forms.

In addition, this can be explained by the fact that the top five of the most frequent of syntactic adjectives group, the adjective ‘fresh’ was found the most with 166 times followed by ‘main’, ‘inner’, ‘free’ and ‘long’. These adjectives word can put in front of noun or pronoun. These adjectives words can also modify in a noun group. Moreover, it’s can describe or tell about the historical sites on show in the web-pages. The findings are consistent with Biber et al. (1996: 510) who mentioned that “attributive adjective (type of syntactic) are place in front of a noun or pronoun when the information is not the main purpose of the statement such as “a full moon”.

5.3 Awareness in Corpus Based Analysis

5.3.1 The numbers of adjectives words do not provide more information about pattern of adjectives.

5.3.2 The adjectives obtained from text analysis must be carefully considered their forms, functions and meanings.

5.3.3 Adjectives can be used English British and American English styles including the forms of comparatives and superlatives.

5.3.4 Grouping adjectives are some words be the nouns they can modify problematic because some adjectives different meanings when they appeared in different sentences.

5.3.5 When doing the research in any field of knowledge, the researcher find of both advantages and disadvantages of the tools and equipment they use. In this study the

analysis of word frequency was done easier by computer and concordance software, WordSmith Tools Version 4. However, using the computer as well as the software had limitations. They cannot complicate tasks. Therefore, this study is a great deal of editing, counting and selecting adjectives was done manually.

5.3.6 In this study using concordance program for the study of three types of adjectives there are; morphological, syntactic and semantic. A problem was the difficulty of searching automatically for three of adjective types functions. Even though, the concordance program was both tagged and parsed to facilitate such searches, it cannot exactly to indicate the adjectives and subdivide these adjectives into three of them categories of qualitative and classifying. The Thai historical sites on web-pages were search manually for adjectives.

5.4 Pedagogical Implications

Based on the finding of the study, the results of the study indicate the corpus based analysis of English adjectives in Thai historical sites. This study, therefore, has important to the students who learn English for Thai Studies and English for Tourism courses, especially how to choose the adjectives words in writing in the sentences and patterns which are as follows:

5.4.1 As the result of this study, the total of the adjectives found in the study of Thai historical sites on the web-pages are important to identify the time and modify the place, time, things and so on. Therefore, they are useful for writing class especially in historical class.

5.4.2 From the findings found that Thai historical sites on web-pages using adjectives writing web-pages, there should be created writing on web-pages for Thai Studies and English for Tourism courses.

5.4.3 This study is very important for both teachers and learners who involve in writing courses. In addition, the findings may useful are for helping learners to understand the way that language structure occurs in different situations.

5.4.4 Learners are able learn more about categorization of the English adjectives. Moreover, they are able to identify the categories of the English adjectives correctly.

5.5 Suggestions for the Future Study

The suggestions for further study are as follows:

5.5.1 Similar studies could be done on parts of speech, not only adjective words.

5.5.2 The studies could focus on structure and of the most frequent adjective words.

5.5.3 The studies could focus on a specific noun, such as places and things and give insight the way of adjective words are used.

5.5.4 The studies could select the data from variety sources or other web-pages because they are a lot of documents of Thai historical sites. The researchers could collect the data more than top ten on the Thai historical sites on web-pages.

In conclusion, the processing of analyzing a completed corpus is in many aspects, such as lengthy enough for particular linguistic study being undertaken and whether the sample in the corpus are balanced and representative. Nowadays, the corpus

analysis is still confronted with many problems and has to find the way to analyze the information which the researchers need to study because the researchers can collect the data in a variety of ways.

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี
Buriram Rajabhat University

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APPENDICES



No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Dr.Kampeeraphab Intanoo,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Corpus-Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant , a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Preecha Panoram

(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

Acting Dean of Graduate School

Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School

Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 2858



No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Dr.Surachai Piyanukul,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Corpus-Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Preecha Panoram

(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

Acting Dean of Graduate School

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Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

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No. 0545.11/C1015

Buriram Rajabhat University
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

April 4, 2016

Dear Assistant Professor Dr. Chookiat Jarat ,

Subject: Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its compliments to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mr. Phornpawitch Chanuanchai, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled **“A Corpus-Based Analysis of English Adjectives in Thai Historical Sites on Web-Pages.”** under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant , a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

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(Assistant Professor Dr.Preecha Panoram)

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TOP TEN THAI HISTORICAL SITES

1. Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram

Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram

Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram or the Temple of the Emerald Buddha is the official name of Wat Phra Kaew, the royal monastery situated on the northeastern northwestern corner of the Grand Palace in Bangkok. It houses the statue of Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattana Patimakon (Emerald Buddha) and is the place where significant religious ceremonies are conducted. The construction of the temple was completed in 1784 and there have been constant renovations during every reign from King Rama I to IX. The interior of the Ubosoth and the entire compound walls are decorated with mural paintings. Apart from these, other highlights within the temple include the eight stupas, Phra Si Ratana Chedi, the model of Angkor Wat, etc.

This royal monastery in the precincts of the Grand Palace was one of Thailand's first attractions introduced to the world when the tourism promotion began 50 years ago.

In addition to the importance as the home of the Emerald Buddha, the architecture of various different eras is an enchanting characteristic. One of the majestic embellishments here is the world's longest mural painting portraying the enthralling epic of Ramayana on the compound walls.

According to the Bangkok poll conducted by Bangkok University in 2010, the highest vote from tourists for their most favorite destination in Thailand went to Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram. Both local Thais and foreigners are unanimous in their opinion. The temple truly deserves 'the best of the best' tourist attraction in Thailand.

The Royal Thai Decorations and Coins Pavilion is also located within the Grand Palace compound on the right hand side before entering the palace's inner gate. This place displays a collection of coins and other monetary exchange units used in Thailand, as well as Royal regalia. The pavilion is open daily from 8.30 to 15.30 and admission is free. For further information, please contact the number 02-225-0968

The Grand Palace is open to the public every day from 8.30 to 15.30. The admission fee is THB 250 for foreigners (free for Thais) includes entrance to the Royal Thai Decorations and Coins Pavilion and Vimanmek mansion. Should you have any inquiries, please call 02-222-0094, 02-222-6889 and 02-224-3273.

2. Wat Phra That Doi Suthep

Wat Phra That Doi Suthep

Chiang Mai

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 06.00 - 17.00

Contact Details

Tambon Suthep, Amphoe Mueang, Chaing Mai Send Inquiry

Category : Temple

Attraction Details :

Perhaps the most famous and important temple in Chiang Mai every visitor must pay a visit. On top of Doi Suthep Hill, at 3,520 feet above sea level, finds the revered golden Phra That (chedi) of Wat Phra That Doi Suthep rises against the sunlight. The temple was built in 1383 to enshrine Buddha's relics. You can actually drive uphill to

the higher platform but a lot of devout Buddhists choose to pilgrim by walking 290 steps up to the hilltop. After praying the Phra That for good lucks, don not forget to proceed to the terrace to soak up panoramic views of Chiang Mai town and surrounding countrysides.

Chiang Mai

Window to Chiang Mai Wiriya House

Guest-house in the main tourist area

Classic Home Cooking

Best cooking school in Chiang Mai

Tours & Trekking

Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep

See location at Google Maps: [Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep](#)

(km. 14.Srivichai Road)

Polite dress is required for the inner sanctuary. Loose clothing is available at the entrance free of charge. The inner sanctuary is open to visitors 08:00 - 17:00. Mini-buses to Doi Suthep wait on the west corner of the Chang Phuak Gate and on Maninopharat Road and outside the main gate of Chiang Mai University.

See location at Google Maps: [Minibus to Doi Suthep \(CMU\)](#) [Minibus to Doi Suthep \(Chang Puak\)](#)

Wat Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand according to legend, the temple site was chosen by an elephant carrying a holy relic. Originally the relic was to be enshrined at Wat Suan Dok in 1371, but it split in two. The second piece was placed on the back of an elephant which proceeded to climb Doi Suthep, stopping twice.

After three days the elephant finally reached a level piece of ground, circled three times, knelt down and then died. A hole was dug at the site for the relic, which was then covered with a chedi over seven meters in height.

Naga Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand until the road was built in 1935, pilgrims had to walk up the mountain and then up more than 200 steps on the long naga stairway to reach the temple. This stairway was originally constructed in the mid-16th century in the reign of Phra Mekuti. Like the rest of the temple, the stairway has since been renovated several times.

Small tiles inscribed with the names of donors and the amounts given have been built into the walls just above each step.

The inner walled sanctuary is surrounded by a lower terrace. From this level there is an excellent view over Chiang Mai and valley. The faithful like to ring the bells and gongs round the base of the sanctuary. A statue of the elephant commemorates the founding of the temple.

Wat Phra That Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand. The inner sanctuary is one of the classic sights of Chiang Mai. A gold plated chedi lies in the middle of a square marble tiled courtyard. The chedi reached its present height of over 16 meters in 1525 in the reign of King Muang Kaew. A railing surrounding the square base of the chedi encloses a walkway for devotional rounds of the chedi (women may not enter this). Parasols, symbols of royal regalia, have been placed at the four corners of the chedi.

The courtyard took its present shape under Chao Kawila in 1805. It is lined by a cloister which contains Buddha images and murals depicting the life of the Buddha.

In the middle of the east and west sides of the cloister are two ornate viharn. The inside walls of both are covered with murals. The murals of the eastern viharn show the legend of the elephant and the relic, while those of the western hall show the Vessantara Jataka. Devotees go to the western viharn to receive blessings and lustral water from monks sitting on a dais.

On the south and northern sides of the cloister, smaller shrines are the subject of much veneration. Thais prostrate themselves and then shake a holder with 28 sticks to see which one falls to the ground first. A fortune reading for each of the numbers may be found in a cabinet nearby.

The power of the chedi and the sanctuary attract many visitors who are invited to make merit. The sanctuary contains numerous boxes for donations to worthy causes, such as the education of the needy.

3. Ayutthaya Historical Park

Ayutthaya Historical Park

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 08.30 - 16.30

Contact Details: Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Tel.

0 3524 6076-7 Send Inquiry Visit Website

Category: Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details : Rest on the island framed by three significant rivers: Chao Phraya, Lopburi and Pasak, the historic temples, palaces and remaining architectures of the ancient kingdom of Ayutthaya are one of Thailand's most precious historical sites. The 715-acre area has been listed the UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991 as it portrays the heydays of one of the most largest kingdoms in IndoChina history. The large area means you probably need the whole to walk, or cycling (bike rental is available), around to visit the legendary architectures to learn the history of Ayutthaya.

Highlights include Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Wat Mongkhon Bophit, Wat Na Phra Meru, Wat Thammikarat, Wat Ratburana and Wat Phra Mahathat temples, all of which can be easily visited on foot. In the south of Wat Phra Si San Phet finds Viharn Phra Mongkol Bophit where Thailand's largest bronze Buddha image is enshrined.

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

Once considered the most spectacular city on Earth, the ruins of the capital of the Kingdom Ayutthaya are now a major tourist attraction easily accessible from Bangkok by car, train, or boat as either a daytrip or overnight excursion.

Ayutthaya is one of Thailand's historical and majestic highlights. The capital of Thailand, then known as the Kingdom of Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya was a glorified as one of the biggest cities in Southeast Asia and a regional power for 417 years. The Kingdom of Ayutthaya reached its apex in terms of sovereignty, military might, wealth, culture, and international commerce in the 16th century, when the Kingdom's territory extended into and beyond present-day Laos, Cambodia, and

Myanmar. Ayutthaya had diplomatic relations with Louis XIV of France and was courted by Dutch, Portuguese, English, Chinese and Japanese merchants. During the 17th century, most foreign visitors to Ayutthaya, traders and diplomats alike, claimed Ayutthaya to be the most illustrious and glittering city that they had ever visited. The map of Ayutthaya published in 1691 by Simon de la Loubere in *Du Royaume De Siam* is proof of such recognition. Visitors can explore and appreciate Thai history in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, which is only 86 kilometers north of Bangkok. Visitors to Ayutthaya can marvel at its grandeur reflected through numerous magnificent temples and ruins concentrated in and around the city, which is located upon an “island” surrounded by the Chao Phraya, Pa Sak and Lopburi Rivers. Although there are numerous attractions, the Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park in the heart of Ayutthaya city, is a UNESCO’s World Heritage site and a wonder to behold. Once the capital of the Thai Empire, Ayutthaya was a truly impressive city; with three palaces and over 400 temples, located on an island threaded by canals, it attracted traders and diplomats from both Europe and Asia. In 1767, 417 years after it was founded and 15 months after the siege began, the Kingdom of Ayutthaya was conquered and the city’s magnificent structures were almost completely destroyed by Burmese invaders. When King Taksin the Great finally liberated the Kingdom, a new dynasty was established and the capital was moved to Thonburi, across the river from modern-day Bangkok. The ruins that now remain, many of which have been painstakingly restored, have been granted World Heritage status by UNESCO. The architecture of Ayutthaya is a fascinating mix of Khmer and early Sukhothai styles. Some cactus-shaped obelisks, called prangs, denote Khmer influence and look

something like the famous towers of Angkor Wat. The more pointed stupas are ascribed to the Sukhothai influence. Ayutthaya is only located about 90 kilometers from Bangkok and can be visited on a daytrip; however, if you appreciate history and religious and historical monuments, an overnight stay will allow for two full days of sightseeing, including a dinner cruise on the Chao Phraya, past the illuminated PhraNakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park, and a visit to only of the city's many other attractions, including the nearby Bang Sai Folk Arts and Craft Center.

Key Tips

Visit the Ayutthaya Historical Study Center to learn more about the history of the city.

4. Wat Arun (Temple of Dawn)

Bangkok

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 07.30 - 17.30

Contact Details

This famous Chao Phraya riverbank landmark diagonally opposite the Grand Palace

Tel. 0 2465 5640

[Send Inquiry](#)

[Visit Website](#)

Category : Temple, Landmarks and Memorials

Attraction Details :

The statuesque pagoda of Wat Arun, or The Temple of Dawn, on the bank of Chao Phraya has always been the most remembered scene of Bangkok's skyline for ages. It

is believed that Wat Arun was built during Ayutthaya era and is better known from its other name: Wat Chaeng, which means the Temple of Dawn.

The temple was redecorated for the first time when King Taksin relocated the capital city from Ayutthaya to Thonburi in 1767, and built a palace near where the temple is. Wat Chaen or Wat Makok was officially renamed in the reign of King Rama II as Wat Arun Ratchatharam (means Temple of Dawn) but the grand pagoda wasn't completed until the reign of King Rama III. During the reign of King Rama IV, he ordered to move the royal ash of King Rama II to store here, as well as refurbished and redecorated several structures of the temple. When the renovation completed he renamed the temple Wat Arun Ratchawararam (also means Temple of Dawn), which is the temple current official name.

The main highlight of Wat Arun is undoubtedly the grand pagoda, or pranginThai. Influenced by Khmer-style pagoda, the 67-meter-tall pagoda is made of cement covered by million pieces of Chinaporcelains. It is surrounded by four smaller pagodas.

Wat Arun is also involved in the Royal Barge Procession as the temple is where the king would travel by river to deliver new robes to the monks at the end of the Buddhist Lent period.

Opening hours: Daily, 8.30 am. to 5.30 pm.

Admission: 20 Baht

Contact: Arun Amarin Rd., Tel : 0 2465 5640, website : www.watarun.org

Getting there: Bus routes 19, 57, 83. Wat Arun pier

5. Si Satchanalai Historical Park is located approximately 55 kilometers north of Sukhothai town. Tourists are able to take Sukhothai – Chiang Rai bus (leaving at 6.40, 9.00, 10.30 and 11.30 am.) The bus takes 1 hour and tourists are suggested to rent a bicycle to explore the ancient cities.

Sri Satchanalai. Sri Satchanalai, or at that time called Chalieng, was the major town on the Yom river basin before. There is evidence of settlement of the Thai people here. Those are the human skeletons, bronze ware, polished stone, pottery and so on. After Sukhothai became the Thai capital, Si Satchanalai became the major town under Sukhothai. Especially it was located in the strategic location, such as on the river bank. In the middle there were mountains – Suwankhiri and Phanompleang Hills. So enemy could be seen far away. Due to its significant, key royal family members were sent from Sukhothai to rule Si Satchanalai. Even under Ayutthaya kingdom, Si Satchanalai was important to both Ayutthaya and Lanna (the northern kingdom, which is now the upper North of Thailand). So there were several battles between both kingdoms to occupied Si Satchanalai. In Si Satchanalai, therefore the combination of Sukhothai, Ayutthaya and Lanna arts and architecture are evidenced. Apart from that, it was the place to make pottery ware that unique for Sukhothai, called Sangkaloke. This area was once the major place to make pottery, both for use domestically and export to overseas, especially China.

The below itinerary lists the places where you can visit in order from the bus stop (where you have to come back and take the bus back to Sukhothai). From the bus stop, there is bicycle shop where you rent the bike, then across the suspension bridge. From the other side of the river, you can start your journey.

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat – an immense laterite prang on a square base and the stucco of the Walking Buddha image, regarded as the most beautiful Buddha image. Archaeological excavation site – observing 15 human skeletons dating back to the late pre-historic age.

Temples in Si Satchanalai Historical Parks – there are 7 temples in this main park, but below are some significant ones worth visiting.

Wat Chang Lom – beautiful main stupa or Chedi in Sri Lankan style, surrounding by elephants at the base. Try to count the number of elephants!!

Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo- ‘the temple of 7 rows of chedi’

Wat Nang Phaya- beautiful vihara decorated by with highly elaborate stucco, in the art of the early Ayutthaya period.

Wat Khao Phanom Phloeng and Wat Suwankiri – the temples are located on two connected hills overlooking Si Satchanalai Historical Park.

If you still have energy left, take a bicycle ride about 6.5 kilometers north of Si Satchanalai Historical Park to Baan Koh Noi to observe the original Sangkhalok kilns at Sangkhalok Kiln Site Study and Conservation Center.

6. Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City

Sukhothai

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 06.00 - 21.00

Contact Details

Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City

Send Inquiry

Category : Educational museums, Archaeological, Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

A visit to Sukhothai wouldn't complete without a visit to the historical site of the ancient Sukhothai City, to discover the history of the former capital city of Siam. The 70-square-meter park houses remaining structures of what used to be palaces, temples and homes. If you don't have the whole day to explore the area, don't miss to gaze the beauty of main attractions such as Wat Mahathat and Wat Si Chum and imagine to its glory days.

Opening hours: Daily 6am-9pm

Admission: 150 baht

Getting there:

By Bus: From Sukhothai's municipality, take the local mini-bus or Song Thaeo (leaves every 20 min) near the police booth in Mueang Kao area.

By Other: Get on the Charotwithithong Road and then the Sukhothai-Tak Route (Highway No. 12).

Add to Travel Planner

How to get there: By Bus

From the provincial city of Sukhothai, take the local mini-bus or Song Thaeo near the police box, within Mueang Kao area. Get off at the park's entrance. The bus leaves every 20 minutes.

By Other

6. Sukhothai Historical Park is located 12 kilometers from the provincial city, on Charotwithithong Road, along the Sukhothai - Tak route (Highway No. 12).

Source of national heritage, the Thai alphabet, the best Loy Krathong celebration, firm foundation of Buddhism, fine Teen Jok cloth, ancient chinaware, holy Pho Khun (Ramkhamhaeng's mother), dawn of happiness.

Founded in the 13th century, Sukhothai, which literally means "Dawn of Happiness", was the first truly independent Thai Kingdom and enjoyed a golden age under King Ramkhamhaeng, who is credited with creating the Thai alphabet. The superb temples and monuments of this great city have been lovingly restored, and Sukhothai Historical Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a must-see for all travelers. Sukhothai became an independent kingdom when two princes-Pho KhunPhaMuang and Pho Khun Bang KlangHao combined their forces and drove the Khmers out of Sukhothai, then a major frontier post of the Angkor Empire. One of Thailand's finest warriors, King Ramkhamhaeng, second son of Pho Khun Bang KlangHaok, made Sukhothai a powerful and extensive kingdom that even established direct political relations with China. Returning from the funeral of Emperor Kublai Khan, King Ramkhamhaeng brought back Chinese artisans who taught the art of pottery to the Thais. While visitors are eager to pick up today's Sangkhalok Pottery, antique examples of such are eagerly sought by collectors. King Ramkhamhaeng also promoted religion and culture, and through his efforts Buddhism flourished among the population. Inspirational faith gave birth to classic forms of Thai religious arts; images of the Lord Buddha sculptured during the Sukhothai Era are cultural treasures that impart a feeling of peace and serenity. A total of eight kings ruled Sukhothai but

the gradual decline of Sukhothai occurred during the reigns of the last two kings. The end of this first Thai kingdom occurred in 1365 when it became a vassal state of Ayutthaya, a rising power to the south.

Sukhothai, which literally means “Dawn of Happiness”, may be the most romantic of all former Thai capital cities. The superb temples and monuments of this great city have been lovingly restored, and Sukhothai Historical Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a must-see for all travelers, particularly in the evening when the graceful Buddha images are illuminated by lights, while exploring the grassy, tree lined park via bicycle, or most spectacularly, during the Loy Krathong festival, when hundreds of candle-powered, floating lanterns are released into the sky. King Ramkhamhaeng, who reigned over Sukhothai’s golden age promoted religion and culture, and brought Chinese artisans back to the city to teach his people the art of pottery. Visitors can visit villages still engaged in the production of Sangkhalok Pottery as well as Hat Siao cloth, named for the village in Si Satchanalai district, just north of Sukhothai town. This famous hand-woven cloth is produced not far from Si Satchanalai Historical Park, where the ruins of another important historical city can be explored.

Key Tips

The Sukhothai Historical Park is open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. though there are occasional nights the park is open and illuminated by floodlights.

7. Phra That Phanom

NakhonPhanom

Operating day: Daily

Operating time: 08.00 - 18.00

Contact Details

Amphoe That Phanom, NakhonPhanom

Tel. +66 4251 3490-1

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Other religious & spiritual sites, Temple, Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

The most important Buddhist site in the province, Phra That Phanom features a 53-meter-tall, square-shaped pagoda, which is a Laotian-influenced shape of numerous pagodas found around the area. It is believed that Phra That Phanom was originally built before the 12th Buddhist century, but it entirely collapsed on August 11, 1975 after several days of rainstorm. The current pagoda was later build according to the former design by local donations. Shine underneath the sun atop the pagoda is a 110-kilogram solid gold spire.

Reviews Nearby

How to get there : By Car

It is located 50 kilometers from NakhonPhanom town on Highway No. 212.

By Bus

Air-conditioned coaches and buses regularly leave the provincial bus terminal for the stupa.

NakhonPhanom

The City of the Revered Phrathat Phanom, Cultural Diversity, Beautiful Phu Thai Ladies, Brilliant Illuminated Boat Procession, and Picturesque Mekong River. Nakhon Phanom, once the center of the ancient Sri Kotrabun Kingdom, lies along the western bank of the majestic Mekong River, although over the centuries it has moved back and forth across the river. The lovely setting of Nakhon Phanom town is enhanced by the rugged beauty of the jungle covered mountains that lie beyond the town of Thakaek on the Laotian side of the river. King Rama I chose the name Nakhon Phanom, city of mountains, because of the remarkable mountains found in the province. Partly a result of its long history, Nakhon Phanom is a melting pot of diverse ethnic cultures and traditions, particularly represented by the Lao, who have lent a strong influence to the architecture, customs, and cuisine of Nakhon Phanom, including the Bai-Sri-Su-Kwan welcoming ceremony. Covered with both high hills and low lying, forest covered plains, Nakhon Phanom is the site of Phra That Phanom, the most ancient and sacred religious monument in Northeastern Thailand. Thais and Laotians are both common pilgrims to this highly venerated Buddhist shrine where they come to ask for blessings.

Throughout the history of Nakhon Phanom, Laotians and people from smaller ethnic minority groups migrated across the Mekong River giving modern Nakhon Phanom a distinctive cultural fusion that is apparent in the local language, customs, and cuisine. Visitors can appreciate this culture during the Bai-Sri-Su-Kwan ceremony or by witnessing one of the region's folk dances, such as the Sri Kotrabun, FonPhu Thai, Sek-Ten-Sak, and So Tung Bung, some of which are only performed on special occasions. In addition to its rich culture, Nakhon Phanom, which literally means "city of hills" is an area with great natural beauty and which features a number of opportunities for visitors to participate in outdoor activities, including trekking in the national park or shooting a round of golf.

8. PhraPathomChedi

NakhonPathom

Operating day: Sunday - Saturday

Operating time: 08.00 - 17.00

Contact Details

Phra Pathom Chedi Phra Pathom Chedi

Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Pathom

Tel. 0 3424 2143

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Temple

Attraction Details :

The first-class royal monastery, the temple houses Phra Pathom Chedi, the largest pagoda in Thailand and the official provincial symbol of Nakhon Pathom.

The present Phra Pathom Chedi was built during the reign of King Rama IV in 1853, under his royal command, the new Chedi was constructed to cover the former Chedi of which the shape was of an upside down bell with a Prang top. It is assumed that the former Chedi was dated back to 539 AD as the upside-down-bell-shaped Chedi has a similar style to the Sanchi Chedi in India, built in the reign of King Asoka. The construction of the new huge Chedi was completed in the reign of King Rama V in 1870 AD. In total, it took 17 years to build.

The completed Chedi became a circular one that covers an upside-down, Lankan style, bell-shaped Chedi. The height from bottom to a top crown is about 120.45 metres, and 233.50 metres diameter at the base.

During the reign of King Rama VI, Wat Phra Pathom Chedi was renovated and later became the royal temple of the King. Within the monastery compound, the sacred Chedi houses Lord Buddha's relics. There are various interesting historical items, including the Phra Ruang Rodjanarith, an image of Buddha bestowing pardon, is enshrined in a vihara located in the North and in front of Phra Pathom Chedi

The casting of this Buddha image was done during the reign of King Rama VI at Wat Phra Chettuphon in 1913: the image's head, hand, and feet were brought from Muang Srisatchanalai, Sukhothai. Under royal command, a wax sculpture of the Buddha image was moulded. Later, the Buddha image was enshrined in the vihara, located on the north at the top of a huge staircase. The King granted this Buddha image the name "Phra Rung Rodjanarith Sri-intharathit Thammamopas

Mahavachiravuth Rachpuchaniyabopitr". The relics of King Rama VI are housed at its base.

Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Museum is located in the East of the church, housing artefacts and historical remains which were discovered during the excavations in Nakhon Pathom including the coffin and funeral ritual set that were used in Ya-Lei's cremation ceremony. Ya-Lei is a dog very dear to King Rama VI but was shot and died. The King was much saddened and commanded to building of a monument for Ya-Lei as a token of his grief.

Another visit-worthy is the National Museum of Phra Pathom Chedi which located in the South of Pathom Chedi compound. A two-storey modern Thai building houses artefacts and historical remains, most of which dates back to Dvaravati period and were found during excavations in Nakhon Pathom.

9. Phimai Historical Park

Nakhon Ratchasima

Operating day:

Daily

Operating time: 07.30 - 18.00

Contact Details

Amphoe Phi Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima

Tel. +66 4447 1167

[Send Inquiry](#)

Category : Historical Sites & Monuments

Attraction Details :

Within the Park is the Phimai Sanctuary, the largest and one of the most important Khmer historical sites in Thailand. The word Phimai appears in an inscription on a stone slab at the front doorway of the building as well as in many other structures. It is believed that the word Phimai referred to a religious figure or site.

The Phimai Sanctuary is rectangular in shape and is 565 meters wide and 1,030 meters long. It consists of ornately carved sandstone and laterite structures. The most special characteristic of the sanctuary is that it is the only one that faces south while the others usually face east. This is probably because it was built to face the route that the Khmers traveled from the capital of the empire, to the south of Phimai. From stone inscriptions and the architectural style, the Phimai Sanctuary was most likely built at the end of the 11th century during the reign of King Suriyaworaman I. The architectural style is that of the Baphuon style that prospered at the time. However, some characteristics are similar to that of Angkor Wat, which became popular at a later period. Some additions were made to the site in the early 18th Buddhist century during the reign of King Chaiworaman VII when Phimai had close relations with the Khmer Empire. The sanctuary was always a religious site of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism because King Suriyaworaman I and King Chaiworaman VII were followers of the sect.

Important Structures in Phimai Sanctuary:

- The Naga Bridge is the first part you pass when visiting the site. The bridge and lion figures stand in front of the Gopura (porch) south of the main pagoda. The

intention may have been to build a link between earth and heaven according to both Hindu and Buddhist beliefs concerning the universe.

- The Gopura was adapted as the wall around the sanctuary and the four entering porches. There is a large corridor connecting the outer and inner areas of the main sanctuary. Above each porch is a lintel of various designs.

- The Main Prang or pagoda is on an open area in a curved walkway. It is the centre of the site and is made entirely of white sandstone and is different from the porches and walls that are made primarily of red sandstone. This is because white sandstone is more durable than red sandstone. The pagoda is 28 meters high, has a square base, a portico and stairways and doors in all 4 directions.

- The pagoda consists of a base, outer walls, columns, and porches with beautiful designs. Of vital importance are the lintels that mostly recount the tale of Ramayana from Hinduism and tales of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. The lintels above the 4 doorways of the main pagoda's inner chamber, the most important room of the pagoda, are all about Buddhism reflecting the Buddhist influence that eventually surpassed that of Hinduism. The carvings are of the Baphoun style and the Angkor Wat style leading to the belief that the main pagoda was built at the end of the 12th century.

- There are other pagodas, which are Prang Brahmadat in front of the main pagoda, Prang Hin Daeng and Ho Phram (Brahma Hall) to the right.

Historical Sites Outside Phimai Sanctuary:

· The Phimai City Gate and City Walls were built during the reign of King Chaiworaman VII. Of the 4 gates, the south gate is the most important because the road from the ancient Khmer capital to Phimai runs through it. The sanctuary can be seen when looking straight through the gate.

· The Men Brahmadat is southeast of the walls and is made entirely of bricks. Its present form is a huge and round earth hill that is about 30 meters high. The site is believed to have been the place where a king was cremated. However, the style of construction suggests it was built in the late Ayutthaya period.

Other sites to the south are Tha Nang SaPhom, KutiRusi and Arokhayasan.

· **Phimai National Museum**—The museum houses collections of archaeological artifacts especially those found in the lower part of the region and has exhibits on the past cultural prosperity of the Northeast. There are several sections as follows:

· **Local Northeastern culture**—Daily utensils like mortars, cotton chests, carts and monk items lintels from sanctuaries in Nakhon Ratchasima and the Northeast prehistoric artifacts such as ancient pottery, skeletons, tools, and bronze and stone ornaments.

· **The history of Phimai**—Early history that includes Dvaravati-style temple boundary markers and Khmer-style items like columns and parts of buildings, as well as sculptures like Buddha images, god figures and a figure of King Chaiworaman VII made of sandstone found at Phrommathat Pagoda in Phimai sanctuary.

- The second floor is devoted to the past cultural glory of the Northeast, early Northeastern communities and Khmer cultural influence.

- The Museum is located at the base of Tha Songkran Bridge just before Phimai Sanctuary. From Nakhon Ratchasima, take Highway No. 2 for 50 kilometers, then turn on Highway No. 206 and proceed for 10 kilometers. If taking a bus from Nakhon Ratchasima, visitors can take a bus from Bus Terminal 2 in the city. The museum is open from Wednesday - Sunday during 9 a.m.-4 p.m. The entry fee is 30 baht. For information, call 0 4447 1167.

- SaiNgam-SaiNgam is on the bank of the Mun River near Phimai Dam. Cross Tha Songkran Bridge into the town and take a branch road to the dam for 2 kilometers. The place is named because of the abundance of banyan trees here, all originating from a single tree, which is about 350 years now. The tree gave birth to many smaller ones covering the entire area. Nearby are souvenir shops and several restaurants. The most popular dish for tourists is Phimai noodles.

- Thung Samrit Memorial—This wide field was a battleground between Khorat people and Lao soldiers during the reign of King Rama III. A shrine was constructed by villagers in 1988 to pay homage to the fighters. The memorial is located at Moo 1, Ban Samrit Tawan Ok, Tambon Samrit, 46 kilometers from the city. Take Highway No. 2 (Nakhon Ratchasima-Khon Kaen) to the 43-44 kilometer markers (opposite the entrance to Ban Prasat), turn right and proceed for about 3 kilometers.

Reviews Nearby

How to get there: By Car

From Nakhon Ratchasima, take Highway No. 2 for 50 kilometers, then turn on Highway No. 206 and proceed for 10 kilometers.

By Bus

Taking a bus from Nakhon Ratchasima, visitors can take a bus from Bus Terminal 2 in the city.

10. Khao Wong Cave

Khao Wong Cave

Khao Wong Cave, the amazing maze in a limestone forest of Klaeng District (Rayong Province)

Khao Wong Cave is in a limestone mountain. A steep cliff and rocks covered with forest are the signature of Khao Wong. There are various exotic plants here such as *Dracaena loureiri* and Malayan spurge trees. Tourists can also see limestone eroded by rain. Inside Khao Wong, there are more than 80 limestone caves. In most of the caves, stalagmites and stalactites are still developing naturally. Some caves have streams running through them.

Some parts of Khao Chamao-Khao Wong National Park allows visitors. The national park provides a travel route which takes about three to four. Tourist will be able to experience Singto Yai Cave (stunning stalactites) and Sam Mit Cave (wave-shape wall). There is another travel route which is quite extreme. Tourists have to take almost a whole day to follow the course. The most well-known caves are, Phet Cave, Chang Cave, Rong Bon Cave (the spectacular room of stalagmites and stalactites), and Than Lot Cave (a waterfall in the cave).

When you arrive at Khao Wong Cave, you should visit a beautiful seven-layer waterfall called Khao Chamao. Here, the headwater is from the rainforest of Rayong.

Another attraction of Rayong province is the local food. The most popular dish is fish dumplings, which is made from fresh fish and has a fantastic taste. The big dumpling is a bit chewy. Fresh fish is also used to make fish balls and fish ribbons. Both are the ingredients of noodles in red sauce. You can buy dried seafood such as shrimp, squid and mussel, salted fish, and so on. All dishes are fresh and made from local ingredients.

CURRUCULUM VITAE

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