

**A TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION OF THAI
TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES INTO CHINESE**

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Thesis
entitled
**A TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION OF THAI
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A TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION OF THAI
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ABSTRACT

This study draws on a framework of proper name translation and transliteration was developed by Peter Newmark and Chinese proper name translation and transliteration developed by Korsak Thamcharoenkit. The objectives of this study are: 1) to study a translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese and 2) to study a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese.

From the procedure of data collection, 980 Thai tourist attraction names and 1,072 Chinese tourist attraction names were collected. Some Thai tourist attraction names were differently translated and transliterated. The result reveals that 459 Chinese tourist attraction names were used a translation method and 613 names were used a transliteration method. A translation method can be classified to five sub-methods, that is: 1) whole translation (275 names) 2) omission (72 names) 3) expansion (4 names) 4) addition (22 names) and 5) new naming (86 names). Moreover, a transliteration method can be classified to five sub-methods, that is: 1) whole transliteration (33 names) 2) whole transliteration and translation of generic noun (424 names) 3) partial transliteration and translation of generic noun (15 names) 4) half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun (125 names) and 5) special transliteration (16 names). It was found that some Chinese names which used transliteration method were influenced from Chinese dialect such as Teochew. Furthermore, it was found that there is a variety of translation and transliteration which can be divided into three kinds: 1) names which are differently translated or transliterated (74 names) 2) names which are similarly translated or transliterated (7 names) and 3) a variety of generic noun used in translation and transliteration (38 words).

KEY WORDS: TRANSLATION/ TRANSLITERATION/ PROPER NAMES/
THAI AND CHINESE TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES

242 pages

การแปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียงชื่อสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาจีน

A TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION OF THAI TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES
TO CHINESE

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คณะกรรมการที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ : ศิริเพ็ญ อึ้งสิทธิพูนพร Ph.D. (LINGUISTICS), สมทรง บุรุษ
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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษาค้นคว้าครั้งนี้ คือ 1) เพื่อศึกษาการแปลชื่อสถานที่ท่องเที่ยว
ภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาจีน 2) เพื่อศึกษาการถ่ายถอดเสียงชื่อสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาจีน
โดยศึกษาตามแนวการแปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียงชื่อเฉพาะที่พัฒนาโดย ปีเตอร์ นิวมาร์ค และ การ
แปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียงชื่อเฉพาะภาษาจีนที่พัฒนาโดย ก่อศักดิ์ ธรรมเจริญกิจ

ผู้วิจัยเก็บรวบรวมรายชื่อสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวภาษาไทยจำนวน 980 ชื่อและ
รายชื่อสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวภาษาจีนจำนวน 1,072 ชื่อ โดยพบว่าบางชื่อมีการแปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียง
ที่แตกต่างกัน ผลการศึกษาพบว่าชื่อที่ใช้วิธีการแปลมีจำนวน 459 ชื่อ และชื่อที่ใช้วิธีการถ่ายถอด
เสียงมีจำนวน 613 ชื่อ ชื่อที่ใช้วิธีการแปลสามารถจำแนกได้เป็น 5 วิธี ได้แก่ 1) การแปลทั้งหมด
(275ชื่อ) 2) การตัดบางส่วน (72 ชื่อ) 3) การขยายความ(4 ชื่อ) 4) การเติมคำ(22 ชื่อ) และ 5)
การตั้งชื่อใหม่(86ชื่อ) นอกจากนี้ ชื่อที่ใช้วิธีการถ่ายถอดเสียงสามารถจำแนกได้ 5 วิธี ได้แก่ 1) การ
ถ่ายถอดเสียงทั้งหมด (33ชื่อ) 2) การถ่ายถอดเสียงทั้งหมดและการแปลคำหลัก(424 ชื่อ) 3) การ
ถ่ายถอดเสียงบางส่วนและการแปลคำหลัก(15 ชื่อ) 4) การถ่ายถอดเสียงและแปลร่วมกันและการ
แปลคำหลัก(125ชื่อ) และ 5) การถ่ายถอดเสียงแบบพิเศษ(16ชื่อ) โดยพบว่าชื่อภาษาจีนที่ใช้วิธีการ
ถ่ายถอดเสียงบางชื่อได้รับอิทธิพลมาจากภาษาจีนถิ่นเช่น แค้จิว นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่ามีความ
หลากหลายของการแปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียงซึ่งแบ่งได้เป็น 3 ประเด็นได้แก่ 1) ชื่อที่มีการแปลและ
การถ่ายถอดเสียงแตกต่างกัน (74ชื่อ) 2) ชื่อที่มีการแปลและการถ่ายถอดเสียงเหมือนกัน (7ชื่อ) 3)
คำหลักที่มีความหลากหลาย (38คำ)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Adj	Adjective
Asp.	Aspirated
Clf.	Classifier
N.	Noun
Num.	Number
Prop.name	Proper name
V.	Verb
Vl.	Voiceless
Vd.	Voiced
Unasp.	Unaspirated

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Significance of this study

Chinese is one of the six official world languages. It is spoken by the amount of 1.372 billion people which is more than the number of English speakers around the world (Jitsupa, 2554). Therefore, Chinese plays an important role in many fields such as business, economic, diplomacy, tourism and education. Following rapid economic growth of Chinese people now have higher incomes and better living standards that allow them to travel abroad and Thailand is a popular destination for them. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports reported that 1,127,803 Chinese people travelled to Thailand in 2011. This number is 45% more than in 2010 and it is estimated that it will be higher in the future (Pichet, 2554). As a result, Chinese translation is very important in the tourism business since it is the language used in communication with Chinese people travelling to Thailand.

A translation of tourist attraction names is an important task in tourism since these names will be introduced to tourists during trips and used in travel guide books for promoting tourist attractions in the country. Therefore, place names should be translated or transliterated uniquely since the different names may lead to misunderstandings and be difficult for tourists to recognize.

In China, the Committee of Chinese Place Naming (中国地名委员会 - A Committee of Chinese Place Name, 1983) is responsible for the translation of place names and a list of 18000 names has been collected and published in a handbook of foreign place name translation. The content of this book includes the names of countries, districts, natural places, historical sites and famous buildings' names, however, they did not cover all of the name of tourist attractions in Thailand.

Moreover, the researcher found that there are problems with a translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese. Some places are

translated and transliterated differently, though they were the names of the same place, and this may lead to misunderstanding among readers and listeners. The followings are examples of Thai place names with different Chinese names which all used a translation method.

Thai name: วัดอรุณ [wátʔàʔrūn]

	<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese IPA</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	黎明寺	Límíng Sì	límǐŋsì	dawn-temple
2	五塔寺	Wǔtǎ Sì	wùt ^h àsì	five-pagoda-temple
3	郑王寺	Zhèngwáng Sì	tʂəŋwǎŋsì	King Taksin-temple

The name “วัดอรุณ [wátʔàʔrūn]” means “temple of dawn”. It was translated into three Chinese names, each with a different meaning. For instance, the first name was translated to “黎明寺 (Límíng Sì)” which means “temple of dawn”; the translator used a translation method for this name. The second name is “五塔寺 (Wǔtǎ Sì)” which means “temple of five pagodas”; the translator used a physical feature of the temple for this name since the five pagodas are the symbol of “วัดอรุณ [wátʔàʔrūn]”. The third name is “郑王寺 (Zhèngwáng Sì)” which means “temple of King Taksin” and the translator used a historical description method for this name since King Taksin built his residence in the area of this temple and stayed for a period of time.

Moreover, the researcher found that some place names used a transliteration method, but they were differently transliterated though they were the names of the same place. The following are examples of Thai place names which were differently transliterated.

Thai name: เชียงของ [tɕ^hiā:ŋk^hǒ:ŋ]

	<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese IPA</u>
1	清空	Qīngkōng	tɕ ^h iŋk ^h ūŋ
2	长空	Chángkōng	tɕ ^h ǎŋk ^h ūŋ
3	昌孔	Chāngkǒng	tɕ ^h āŋk ^h ūŋ

The name “เสียงของ [tɕ^hiā:ŋkhǒ:ŋ]” was transliterated into three names. The first name is “清空 (Qīngkòng)”, the second is “长空 (Chángkòng)”, and the third is “昌孔 (Chāngkǒng)”. The Chinese characters and the sounds of these names are different, though they signify the same place. This may cause confusion among readers and listeners or people studying the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese.

Furthermore, the researcher found that the sounds of some Chinese names did not correspond to Thai phonology as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese IPA</u>
1	คอยตะม้อ 拉摩山	dɔ̄:jtàʔmô: Lāmó Shān	- lāmǒshān
2	คอยตุง 隆山	dɔ̄:jtūŋ Lóng Shān	- lǔŋshān

The name “คอยตะม้อ [dɔ̄:jtàʔmô:]” was transliterated into “拉摩山 (Lāmó Shān)”. The word “拉摩 (Lāmó)” was transliterated from “ตะม้อ [tàʔmô:]” and the word “山 (Shān)” means “mountain”. The name “คอยตุง [dɔ̄:jtūŋ]” was transliterated into “隆山 (Lóng Shān)”. The word “隆 (Lóng)” was transliterated from “ตุง [tūŋ]”. From the data, the sound “[t]” was transliterated to “[l]”, though there is the sound “[t]” in Chinese language.

Moreover, the researcher found that some places have more than one Chinese name which used both translation and transliteration methods, as follows:

Thai name: พระราชวังบางปะอิน [pʰráʔrâ:ttɕʰáʔwāŋbā:ŋpàʔʔɪn]

	<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese IPA</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	挽芭茵行宫	Wǎnbāyīn Xínggōng	uàn pāʔɪn ɕíŋkūŋ	prop.name-travel-palace
2	挽巴茵夏宫	Wǎnbāyīn Xiàgōng	uàn pāʔɪn ɕiàkūŋ	prop.name-summer-palace
3	五世皇行宫	Wǔshìhuáng Xínggōng	ùʂʔxuǎŋ ɕíŋkūŋ	King RammaV-travel- palace

From the data, the first two names used the same method, namely a transliteration and a translation of generic noun. However, they used different Chinese characters in the transliteration. The first name used the word “芭 (bā)” and the second name used the word “巴 (bā)” for a transliteration of “ปะ [pàʔ]”. Moreover, they used different head nouns. The first name used “行宫 (Xínggōng)” which means “palace” and the second name used “夏宫 (Xiàgōng)” which means “summer palace”. The third name used a historical description method whose meaning is different from the Thai name since the word “บางปะอิน [bā:ŋpàʔʔɪn]” is a district name of Ayuttaya province; but the word “五世皇 (Wǔshìhuáng)” in the third name means “King Rama V” who ordered the reconstruction of this palace, and the word “行宫 (Xínggōng)” means “the palace where the royal stayed during the trip”.

From the above information, there are two main methods used for tourist attraction names: 1) a translation and 2) a transliteration. However, the sub-methods should be included since some names were not directly translated or transliterated into Chinese and the translator also used other methods such as a historical description, a geographical description or a partial transliteration. This needs to be further studied.

This research will analyze the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese since the researcher found that there are some problems with these names. These problems may lead to misunderstandings among Chinese tourists, Chinese guides, Thai guides and people who are interested in Chinese. The result of the research will explain how translation and transliteration methods were used for Thai tourist attraction names and suggest methods which are appropriate for

each kind of name. The people who are interested in Thai and Chinese may use the result of this research as a guideline for translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese language.

1.2 Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this study are:

- 1) To study a translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese.
- 2) To study a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese.

1.3 Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study are:

- 1) To provide a principle or norm for a translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese.
- 2) To identify problems which frequently occurred in the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese.
- 3) To provide a database of Thai- Chinese tourist attraction names.

1.4 Framework

The researcher will use the framework of proper name translation of Peter Newmark (1982, p.70-81) and the framework of Chinese proper name translation of Korsak (2002, p.11-13) in this research.

1.4.1 Framework of Proper name translation of Peter Newmark

Newmark (1982, p.70-81) states that a proper name is the name aimed to identify or describe persons or things. In translating proper names, translators should consider both the aim of naming and the impact on readers of the translated names.

There are two methods used for proper names: 1) a translation and 2) a transcription or transliteration. For the latter methods, Large (as cited in Ratchaneeroj, 2552, p.231-232) has explained:

1) Transcription is the way of transcribing the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) by using writing system of the target language (TL), but the sound of the transcribed name may not be similar to the source language (SL) since it has not orthography system to transcribe one by one. This method is proper to pictograph languages such as Chinese, Japanese, Korea etc. The disadvantage of this method is that translators cannot transcribe from the target language (TL) back to the source language (SL).

2) Transliteration is the way of transliterating the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) one by one letter. This method is proper for languages using orthography system. This method will help readers to re-transliterate the target language (TL) to the source language (SL) such as a Russian name “Khrushchhoff” was transliterated to “Khrushchev”.

Newmark (1982) classifies proper names into three types as follows:

- 1) People's name
- 2) Names of objects
- 3) Geographical terms

Newmark (1982) states that people's names should not be translated but must be retained as they represent their nationalities. However, proper names in folk tales, fairy stories and children's literature are usually translated, with the exception of names of heroes if they represent national qualities. Moreover, surnames in fiction may have connotations through meaning and sound, so the translator may explain the connotation in a glossary, but still use the same name.

For the names of objects and geographical names, Newmark (1982) also suggests using transcription or transliteration, unless that name has been translated earlier and is generally accepted. Moreover, geographical names such as rivers, mountains, names of streets, squares, schools, universities, hospitals, firms, private institutions should not be translated since they relate to the source culture, and the purpose of these names is to identify rather than describe their characteristics. However, translators may add a head noun to indicate the kind of name, but if the

name already has a head noun, the translator may translate the head noun together with the transcription or transliteration such as “the town of Ratheim”, “the river Reche”.

1.4.2 Framework of Chinese proper name translation of Korsak

Korsak (2002, p.11-13) explains that a translation of Thai proper names can be classified into 4 kinds: 1) transliteration 2) transliteration with Chinese meaning 3) translation 4) a new naming. However, some Thai place names are transliterated using a Teochew accent since it was the Chinese dialect spoken by the first Chinese immigrants to Thailand. Detail of each method as follows:

1) A transliteration is the method used to transliterate Thai proper names into Chinese, however, the meaning of each Chinese character in these names does not relate to each other. Thai names have the following meanings.

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	วัดเทพศิรินทร์	wátt ^h êpsǐ?rǐn	temple-prop.name
	越贴素辇寺	Yuètiēsùnǐǎn Sì	prop.name-temple
2	ถนนบำรุงเมือง	t ^h à?nǒnbām ^r ūŋm ^w :āŋ	road-keep up-city
	挽仑曼路	Wǎnlún ^m àn Lù	prop.name-road

From the above example, the name “วัดเทพศิรินทร์ [wátt^hêpsǐ?rǐn]” was transliterated into Chinese name “越贴素辇寺 (Yuètiēsùnǐǎn Sì)”, the word “วัด [wát]” which means “temple” was translated to “寺 (Sì)”, and the proper name “วัดเทพศิรินทร์ [wátt^hêpsǐ?rǐn]” was transliterated to “越贴素辇 (Yuètiēsùnǐǎn)” or “uêg8tieb4su3ling2” in Teochew. The name “ถนนบำรุงเมือง [t^hà?nǒnbām^rūŋm^w:āŋ]” was transliterated to “挽仑曼路 (Wǎnlún^màn Lù)”, the word “ถนน [t^hà?nǒn]” which means “road” was translated to “路 (Lù)”, and the proper name “บำรุงเมือง [bām^rūŋm^w:āŋ]” was transliterated to “挽仑曼 (Wǎnlún^màn)”. These Chinese names have no meanings except head nouns “寺 (Sì)” and “路 (Lù)”.

2) A transliteration with Chinese meaning is the method used to transliterate Thai names into Chinese. The transliterated names have meanings but they are not the same meanings as in Thai, as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	วัดภูมินทร์ 普明寺	wát ^h ū:mīn Pǔmíng Sì	temple-prop.name thoroughly-bright-temple
2	ถนนเจริญกรุง 石龙军路	t ^h àʔnǒntçàʔrǝ:nkrūŋ Shílóngjūn Lù	road-civilize-city stone-dragon-army-road

The name “วัดภูมินทร์ [wát^hū:mīn]” was transliterated into the Chinese name “普明寺 (Pǔmíng Sì)”. The word “วัด [wát]” which means “temple” was translated to “寺(Sì)”, and the proper name “ภูมินทร์ [p^hū:mīn]” was transliterated to “普明(Pǔmíng)”, so the whole meaning of the Chinese name is “a temple of brightness”. The name “ถนนเจริญกรุง [t^hàʔnǒntçàʔrǝ:nkrūŋ]” was transliterated into the Chinese name “石龙军路(Shílóngjūn Lù)”. The word “ถนน [t^hàʔnǒn]” which means “road” was translated to “(路)”, and the proper name “เจริญกรุง [tçàʔrǝ:nkrūŋ]” was transliterated to “石龙军(Shílóngjūn)” or “zièh8lêng5gung1” in Teochew. Its meaning is “stone dragon army”. The meanings of these Chinese names were different from the Thai names.

3) A translation is the method used to translate Thai proper names to Chinese, and the meaning of Thai and Chinese are the same as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	วัดอรุณ 黎明寺	wátʔàʔrūn Límíng Sì	temple-dawn dawn-temple
2	ถนนวิทยุ 无线电路	t ^h àʔnǒnwít ^h áʔjúʔ Wúxiàndiàn Lù	road-wireless wireless-road

The name “วัดอรุณ [wátʔàʔrūn]” which means “temple of dawn” was translated into the Chinese name “黎明寺 (Límíng Sì)”. It has the same meaning as the Thai name. The name “ถนนวิทยุ [tʰàʔnǒnwítʰáʔjúʔ]” which means “wireless road” was translated into the Chinese name “无线电 (Wúxiàndiàn Lù)”, and has the same meaning as the Thai name.

4) A new naming is the method which is used to translate Thai place names to Chinese by giving a new name instead of the old name of the source language (SL). A new name will present the special characteristic of the place as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	วัดไตรมิตร 金佛寺	wátrājmít Jīnfó Sì	temple-three-friend gold-monk-temple
2	ถนนราชดำเนิน 五马路	tʰàʔnǒnr̥t̚ʰáʔdāmn̄:n Wǔmǎ Lù	road-royal-proceed King Rama V-horse-road

The name “วัดไตรมิตร [wátrājmít]” means “temple of three friends”. It was translated into the Chinese name “金佛寺 (Jīnfó Sì)” which means “temple of golden Buddha” since the golden Buddha image is a symbol of this temple. The name “ถนนราชดำเนิน [tʰàʔnǒnr̥t̚ʰáʔdāmn̄:n]” means “road of the royal”, and was translated into the Chinese name “五马路 (Wǔmǎ Lù)” which means “road of King Rama V” since it was built as a memorial to the king. The Thai names and the Chinese names are different since the translator used a new naming method instead of a literal translation.

1.5 Scope of research

1) This research will study only tourist attraction names in Thailand. Other kinds of proper names will be not included.

2) This research will use Pinyin and the international phonetic alphabet (IPA) as a Romanization system of Chinese characters.

3) This research will use the international phonetic alphabet (IPA) in transliterations of Thai tourist attraction names.

1.6 Definition of terms

1.6.1 Transliteration

Transliteration (as cited in Ratchaneeroj, 2552, p.231-232) is the way of transliterating the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) one by one letter. This method is proper for languages using orthography system. This method will help readers to re-transliterate the target language (TL) to the source language (SL) such as a Russian name “Khrushchov” was transliterated to “Khrushchev”.

1.6.2 Tourist attractions

Tourism Authority of Thailand (2554) classified Thailand’s tourist attractions into 5 categories as follows:

1.6.2.1 Natural tourist attraction

Natural tourist attraction means natural places such as mountains, waterfalls, caves, rivers, seas, beaches, mangrove forests, lakes, islands, geysers, hot springs, mineral springs, sanctuaries, national parks, coral reef etc.

1.6.2.2 Cultural tourist attraction

Cultural tourist attraction means places relating national or local culture and arts such as historic sites, historical parks, museums, religious places, city walls, moats, monuments, archeological sites run by the government or private organizations etc.

1.6.2.3 Recreational tourist attraction

Recreational tourist attraction means man made places aiming to entertain or educate tourists such as amusement park, Theme park etc.

1.6.2.4 Ecotourism tourist attraction

Ecotourism tourist attraction means natural places having a local identity or activities concerning the ecosystem managed by local people for awareness of natural protection and sustainable development.

1.6.2.5 Agricultural tourist attraction

Agricultural tourist attraction means places concerning agriculture such as fruit gardens, flower gardens, herb gardens, farms etc.

1.6.3 Romanization system of Chinese

1.6.3.1 Chinese Pinyin

Pinyin is a Romanization system which has been used in Chinese since 1958. It was also used in Chinese academic materials in Western countries. Pinyin consists of three parts: initials, rhymes and tones. The initial is the beginning consonant and the rhyme is the rest of the syllable. Standard Chinese has four tones. The mark for the first tone is a straight, horizontal line (¯). The second tone mark rises to the right (´). The third tone mark dips in the middle (ˇ) and the fourth tone mark falls from left to right (`). For example, the syllable “huáng”, “h” is the initial, “uang” is the rhyme and “´” is the tone (Weera, 2533, p. 4-29).

1.6.3.2 Chinese IPA

Chinese IPA is the international system showing the sound system of Chinese by comparing it with Pinyin which is the sound system used in China. This research will use IPA as a Romanization system for Chinese in a transliteration analysis. Therefore, readers who do not understand Pinyin can read Chinese characters through Chinese IPA.

1.6.4 Romanization system of Thai

Thai IPA will be used as a Romanization system of Thai tourist attraction names. The researcher used glottal stops for names which are open syllables with short vowels since the researcher wants to find out the principles used in a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese alphabetically for instance the name “วัดอรุณ” is transcribed into “[wátʔàʔrūn]”.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the researcher will review the information into three parts: 1) Chinese Language 2) translation and transliteration of proper name 3) toponym study as follows:

2.1 Chinese Language

Chinese can be considered a language of the Sino-Tibetan language family (Benedict, 1972, p.152). The Sino- part refers to the various Chinese languages which are geographically divided into the Northern and the Southern dialects. The Northern dialects are spread across the Yellow Plain and the Loess Plateau. This dialect area also spreads south to the Yangtze River and the southwest of China. The Southern dialects are confined in the southeast by the lower course of the Yangtze River and the South China Sea (Ramsy, 1987, p.19-26). The Chinese languages' classification is as follows:

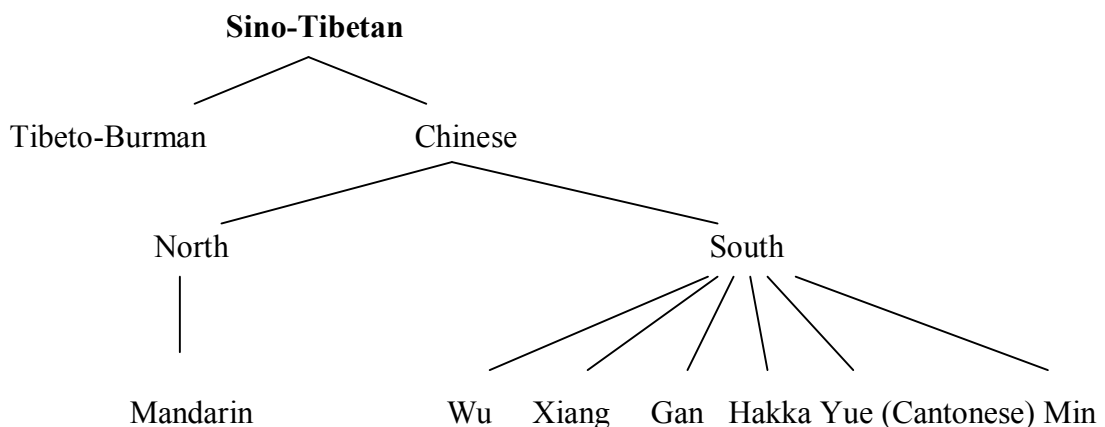


Figure 2.1 Sino-Tibetan Language family tree (adapted from Luo, 2005)

2.1.1 Chinese Dialect

Chinese is classified into seven dialects which differ in phonology, lexicon and syntax (Yan, 2006). The details of each dialect are as follows:

1) Mandarin

Mandarin is the official spoken language of China and is also called “Pǔtōnghuà” in China and “Guóyǔ” in Taiwan. Mandarin is also spoken in Singapore, Malaysia and by oversea Chinese communities all around the world (DeFrancis, 1911). It is spoken by more than two-thirds of Chinese people or more than 700 million Mandarin speakers in the world, more than the number of people who speak English as their first language (Ramsy, 1987).

2) Wu

Wu is mostly spoken in Jiangsu and Zhejiang, and includes Shanghai dialect (DeFrancis, 1911). There are around eighty million people speaking Wu. The vocabulary of Wu dialect is quite different from Mandarin. It retain a voiced initial b, d, g, while Mandarin does not have these voiced initials (Ramsy, 1987).

3) Xiang

Xiang is spoken in Hunan province, and is divided into two types: “New Xiang” and “Old Xiang”. These two types of Xiang are very different. “New Xiang” is spoken in the northwest of Hunan and is similar to Mandarin. “Old Xiang” is spoken in farming communities and mountain area. (Ramsy, 1987).

4) Gan

Gan is mostly spoken in Jiangxi province; some Gan dialects are also spoken in the eastern part of Hunan, next to Jiangxi. The Gan dialects have no voiced stops such as b, d, g and all of them become voiceless aspirated p^h, t^h, k^h (Ramsy, 1987).

5) Hakka

Hakka is spoken by people in several provinces in South China from Sichuan to Taiwan and in the hillier parts of Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian. The name “Hakka” is originally a Cantonese word which means ‘guest’ or ‘stranger’. Many linguists used to group Gan and Hakka together as Gan-Hakka, but nowadays they are classified separately (Ramsy, 1987). Many Hakka people consider themselves as refugees from northern China to the south. It has some northern features, though it is linguistically grouped in Southern Chinese (DeFrancis, 1911).

6) Yue (Cantonese)

Yue or Cantonese are spoken in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hong Kong, Macao and parts of Southeast Asia. Cantonese speakers have settled in the United States and Canada in large numbers. Around 86 percent of Chinese-Americans were from Taishan, one of ninety-eight districts of Guangdong province. Cantonese is a conservative dialect whose sound system preserves the final consonants and tonal categories of the Tang dynasty. It also resembles the initial consonants of Tai language in southern Guangdong and Guangxi (Ramsy, 1987).

7) Min

Min is mostly spoken in Fujian Province, the northeastern of Guangdong, Taiwan, and parts of Southeast Asia such as Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Min can be divided into seven groups: Min Nan (including Hokkien, Teochew, and Taiwanese), Min Dong, Min Bei, Min Zhong, Pu Xian, Qiong Wen , and Shao Jiang (DeFrancis, 1911).

2.1.2 Basic characteristics of Chinese (Mandarin)

1) The standard pronunciation

The standard pronunciation of Mandarin is Peking dialect represented by a Romanized system which is generally known as *Pīnyīn* developed by Y.R. Chao. It has been the official spelling system of Mainland China since 1958 (Ramsy, 1987).

There are 23 initials, two of them are semi-vowel consonants: 1) *w* and 2) *y* and 36 rhymes in Chinese Mandarin. The final “*e*” can be pronounced by two sounds: 1) [ɤ] and 2) [ɛ], moreover, the final “*er* [ə]” for northern tongue. The final “*e*” normally will be pronounced as “[ɤ]”, except when combined with the initial “*y*”, in which case it is pronounced as “[ɛ]” such as “*ye* [iɛ]”. Moreover, the final “*i*” can be pronounced by three sounds: 1) [i], 2) [ɪ] and 3) [ɯ]. The final “*i*” is pronounced as “[i]” if it is combined with normal consonants such as “*lí* [lǐ]”. However, it is pronounced as “[ɪ]” if it is combined with sibilant such as “*sī* [sǐ]”. The symbol “[ɯ]” always combine with 4 retroflex occurring at the alveolar ridge “*zh* [tʂ]”, “*ch* [tʂʰ]”, “*sh* [ʂ]” and “*r* [ʐ]” (Weera, 2533, p.4-16).

Standard Chinese has four tones identified by number: the 1st tone - high level, the 2nd tone - rising, the 3rd tone – falling rising, and the 4th tone falling. The tone marks used in Pinyin are iconic. The mark for the first tone is a straight, horizontal line (¯). The second tone mark rises to the right (´). The third tone mark dips in the middle (ˇ). The fourth tone mark falls from left to right (`) (Ramsy, 1987).

Chinese Mandarin has 405 basic monosyllables. Tones added to these monosyllables produce approximately 1,200 syllabic distinctions. Each of the basic monosyllables is divided into initials, rhymes and tones. The initial is the beginning consonant, the rhyme is the rest of the syllable and the tone is put above the rhyme. For example, the syllable “huáng”, “h” is the initial, “uang” is the rhyme and “ ´ ” is the tone (Ramsy, 1987).

The following is a comparison between Chinese Pinyin and Chinese IPA by Weera (2533, p.4-16) and Tsung (2006, p.53-62):

Chinese Pinyin and Chinese IPA
(Adapted from Weera, 2533 and Tsung, 2006)

Table 2.1 The Initials of Chinese

Manner of Articulation \ Place of Articulation		Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
		Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]	Pinyin [IPA]
Plosive	vl. unasp.	b [p]		d [t]				g [k]
	vl. asp.	p [p ^h]		t [t ^h]				k [k ^h]
Affricative	vl. unasp.				z [ts]	zh [tʂ]	j [tɕ]	
	vl. asp.				c [ts ^h]	ch [tʂ ^h]	q [tɕ ^h]	
Fricative	vl.		f [f]		s [s]	sh [ʃ]	x [ç]	h [x]
	vd.					r [ʐ]		
Nasal	vd.	m [m]		n [n]				
Lateral Approximant	vd.			l [l]				

Table 2.2 The Rhymes of Chinese

	Pinyin	a	e, er	o	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong
	[IPA]	[a]	[ɛ], [ɛ̃], [ɛ̄]	[o]	[ai]	[ei]	[au]	[ou]	[an]	[ən]	[aŋ]	[əŋ]	[uŋ]
group i	Pinyin [IPA]	i [i], [ĩ], [ī]	ia		ie [ie]		iao [iau]	iu [iou]	ian [ien]	in [in]	iang [iaŋ]	ing [iŋ]	iong [iuŋ]
group u	Pinyin [IPA]	u [u]	ua [ua]	uo [uo]	uai [uai]	ui [uei]			uan [uan]	un [uən]	uang [uaŋ]	ueng [uəŋ]	
group ü	Pinyin [IPA]	ü [y]			üe [yɛ]				üan [yen]	ün [yn]			

好	孩子
Hǎo	háizi
Good	child
Adj.	N.

The data of this part will help the researcher to analyze the translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese in chapter four since it presents the basic structure of Chinese language which is used in a translation. Moreover, the sound system of Chinese Mandarin will be used in an analysis of a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese in chapter five. The researcher will use the Chinese sound system shows in this part to compare with the Thai sound to determine the sounds which are used in a transliteration and the sounds which are influenced by Chinese dialect.

2.2 Translation and transliteration of proper name

The followings are the principles of translation and transliteration of place names which have been used.

2.2.1 A translation and transliteration of Thai proper names into Chinese

Prapin (2521, p.278-279) states that there are several methods to translate proper names into Chinese: 1) translation 2) partial translation 3) geographical description and 4) transliteration.

1) A translation is the method which is used to translate Thai proper names into Chinese, but the meaning of the source language (SL) may not be similar to the target language (TL) as in the following:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	Ayutthaya	大城	Dàchéng	big + city
2	Tokyo	东京	Dōngjīng	east + capital
3	Mediterranean	地中海	Dìzhōnghǎi	land + central + sea

2) A partial translation is the method which is used to translate a proper name which is a long name. Translators may add a modifier to indicate the primary characteristic of the place such as city or continent as in the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1 Australian Continent	澳洲	Àozhōu	Aus + continent
2 Philadelphia	费城	Fèichēng	Phi + city

3) A geographical description is the method which is used to translate proper names into Chinese by describing the characteristic of the place as in the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1 San Francisco	旧金山	Jiùjīnshān	old + gold + mountain
2 Atlantic	大西洋	Dàxīyáng	big + west + ocean

4) A transliteration is the method which is used to transliterate a proper name into Chinese, but the sound of the Chinese name may not be the same as the source language (SL) since each language has a different sound system as in the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>
1 Chiang Mai	清迈	Qīngmài
2 Hua Hin	华欣	Huáxīn
3 Washington	华盛顿	Huáshèngdùn

However, in researcher's opinion, a translation and a geographical description method which described by Prapin (2521, p.278-279) seems to be the same method since all the examples of Chinese names showed a geographical description.

Yongchuan (2550) has collected Thai-Chinese province names by showing two Chinese reading sound systems: Mandarin and Teochew. It was found that the Teochew accent corresponds more to Thai names than the Mandarin accent. Moreover, it is found that some province names were translated into Chinese by selecting the area's name in the province, and some were partially translated as follows:

1) Chinese names whose sounds correspond to Thai sounds as they are pronounced with a Swatow accent, as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Teochew</u>
1	Krabi	甲米	Jiāmǐ	kābî
2	Kalasin	胶拉信	Jiāolāxìn	kālāsìŋ
3	Prachin Buri	巴真武里	Bāzhēnwǔlǐ	pātçīŋbūlī

2) Chinese names which are based on area names of the provinces, not the name of a province, as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area's name</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Teochew</u>
1	Kanchana Buri	Pakpraek	北碧	Běibì	pākp ^h èk
2	Nakhon Ratchasima	Korat	科叻 呵叻	Kēfī Kěfī	k ^h ōlāk
3	Samut Prakan	Paknam	北榄	Běilán	pāklàm

3) Chinese names which are partially transliterated since they are long names, as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Teochew</u>
1	Prachuap Khiri Khan	巴蜀	Bāshǔ	pātçuāk

Furthermore, Prapin, Korsak and Patchanee (2539) have collected and translated Thai and Chinese tourist attraction names into Thai-Chinese tourism dictionary. They state that the place names in the dictionary were collected from many sources. However, for non-translated names, the translator will choose a Chinese word with a meaning and sound which corresponds to the Thai name and is appropriate in for Chinese. For the names differently translated, the translator will recheck in a Thai-Chinese dictionary edited by the foreign language institute of Guangzhou, and Chinese-Sanskrit-English-Thai Buddhism dictionary edited by the Chinese consistory of Thailand since these dictionaries note a reference for translation.

2.2.2 A transliteration of Chinese proper names to Thai

Weera (2533, p.4-29) has shown a transliteration of Chinese to Thai through four kinds of Chinese Romanization systems: 1) Pinyin System 2) Yale

System 3) Wade and Giles System 4) Zhuyin Fuhao System. All of them are composed of three parts: initials, rhymes and tones, as follows:

1) Pinyin System

Pinyin is a Romanization system which has been used to transliterate Chinese since 1958. It is used in Western countries for Chinese academic matters.

2) Yale System

Yale System is a Romanization system used in “Chinese teaching for American program” during World War II. Roman letters used in this system are similar to American English and was popular among students studying Chinese.

3) Wade and Giles System

Wade is a Romanization system created by Giles and used in a Chinese-English dictionary in 1920. This system gathered sound characteristics of Chinese dialects. In 1932, the Chinese government declared the “Peiping” dialect as an official language, and set a new system for Chinese.

4) Zhuyin Fuhao System

Zhuyin Fuhao System is a phonetic script developed from Chinese characters for people learning Chinese. It was created between 1912 to 1913 in China. It was used both in China and Taiwan but it was superseded in China by Pinyin in 1949. It remains in use in Taiwan.

Some examples of each kind of transliteration are as follows:

1) Initials

<u>Pinyin System</u>	<u>Wade and Giles System</u>	<u>Yale System</u>	<u>Zhuyin Fuhao System</u>	<u>Thai System</u>
b	p	b	ㄅ	ป
d	t	d	ㄉ	ต
h	h	h	ㄏ	ห, ฮ

2) Rhymes

<u>Pinyin System</u>	<u>Wade and Giles System</u>	<u>Yale System</u>	<u>Zhuyin Fuhao System</u>	<u>Thai System</u>
ao	ao	au	ㄠ	เ อา, อาว
ang	ang	ang	ㄤ	ัง, เอ็ง
er	erh	er	ㄝ	เ อร์

3) Tones

<u>Pinyin System</u>	<u>Wade and Giles System</u>	<u>Yale System</u>	<u>Zhuyin Fuhao System</u>	<u>Thai System</u>
-	1	-	-	∅
ˊ	2	ˊ	ˊ	๑
ˇ	3	ˇ	ˇ	๒
ˋ	4	ˋ	ˋ	๓

However, in Thailand, Chinese proper names are transliterated into Thai according to the standards set by the Prime Minister's office and the Royal Institute of Thailand (2550, p.1-9).

2.2.3 A principle of translation and transliteration of foreign names into Chinese

Each Chinese character has its own meaning and pronunciation, therefore, it is difficult to transliterate foreign name to Chinese with the same sound as the source language (SL), and it is difficult to specify which characters should be used for each sound. However, there are some principles which can be used in translation and transliteration (The Chinese Place-Name Committee, 2009) as follows:

1) Before beginning the translation process, the translator should check the name in a handbook of foreign names translated by the China Place-Name Committee since they are the standardized names.

2) The place name should be transliterated by considering the pronunciation of the source language (SL). For instance, the capital city of Italy "Rome", should be transliterated from "Roma" which is the Italian pronunciation, therefore, this name should be "罗马 (Luómǎ)".

3) For those countries having two official languages, the translator should consider the language used in each area of the country. For instance, La Chaux de Fonds (French) and Mendrisio (Italian), the first name should be transliterated from French pronunciation and the latter should be transliterated from Italian pronunciation.

4) For places having many names, the translator should firstly consider the official name and if it is necessary, another name can be used. In the case of dialect

name, and the name used by outsiders, the translator should firstly consider the dialect name, the latter being subordinate.

5) For names pronounced differently such as the river “Odra (Czech and Polish)” and “Oder (German)”, it should be translated uniquely as “奥得河 (Oder River)”

6) Although most proper names use the transliteration method, some are translated as in the following:

6.1) Names consisting of number such as “one hundred and two river”-translated to “一〇二河 (102 River) ”.

6.2) Names consisting of an adjective such as big, small, new, old, color or directions, such as “Great Nicobar Island” - translated to “大尼科巴岛 (Big Nicobar Island)”.

6.3) Names which are normally translated in many countries will also be translated to Chinese, such as “Great Bear Lake” - translated to “大熊湖 (Big Bear lake)”

6.4) Names reflecting their characteristic, such as “Grand Canyon” - translated to “大峡谷 (Big canyon)”

7) Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese use Chinese characters in their language, therefore, the translator should retain the Chinese characters used in these languages, such as “Tokyo” - translated to “东京 (Dōngjīng)” which is still used in Japanese.

8) For names referred to overseas Chinese, the translator can follow the old names. However, if Mandarin Chinese and the old name are very different in pronunciation, the translator can change the old name to a new name which is pronounced similar to Mandarin Chinese.

9) For place names consisting of person names, folk names or religious names, the translator should use the names which are normally used in Chinese. For example, the name “John” for Chinese people is “约翰 (Yuēhàn)”, therefore, the name “John River” should be translated as “约翰河 (Yuēhàn river)”. The word “John” should not be transliterated to other characters.

2.3 A toponym study

Sutjaritlak (2543, p.51-76) states that toponym is a part of onomastics and is a study of place names which aims to study the history and the importance of places, or to draw attract attention to the environment, way of life and culture of local people. Moreover, Boas (as cited in Sutjaritlak, 2543, 51) says that geographical names are specified by linguistic features of each language. Place names may not only identify the geographical feature but also a remarkable feature of a location. However, Lynch (as cited in Nancy,1980) argues that people of different cultures may have differences in categorizing environmental features and people utilizing the same environment in different ways may have different experiences, so they will give names to some but not to others according to its important and unimportant features.

2.3.1 A study of Thai and Chinese place name in Thailand

Reungdej (2538, p.20-37) notes that the study of place names is useful for studying human history since place names relate to the culture, sociology and anthropology of the local area. From research, it was found that foreigners living in Thailand, except Chinese, normally refer to places as Thai people do but using their own languages' accents, and although their accents may vary from Thai language but it can be interpreted successfully by listeners. For example, the capital city of Thailand "Bangkok", is known as "บารกอก [bā:ŋkɔ̀:k]", while foreigners call "bæ:ŋk^hɔk". Chinese people living in Thailand pronoun Thai place names with Swatow accent such as the name "บารกอก [bā:ŋkɔ̀:k]" is pronounced "ŋàŋkók", "Màngǔ" in Mandarin accent. However, both Mandarin and Swatow use the same writing system.

In this research, approximately one hundred place names were collected from many sources such as Chinese conversation books, provincial reports, and interviews with Swatow people living in Thailand. Reungdej (2538, p.20-37) found that Thai people used four methods for naming places as following:

1) Naming from the history of the place

Most provinces in Thailand were named according to history or legend such as “สุโขทัย [sùk^hǒt^hāj]”, was the capital city during the Sukhothai period. “อยุธยา [ʔājút^hājā:]”, was the capital city during the Ayutthaya period.

2) Naming from an important feature of the province

Each province has its own important feature such as “นครนายก [nāk^hō:nnā:jók]”. The word “นา [nā:]” means “rice field”, “สมุทรสงคราม [sāmùtsǒŋkrā:m]”, the word “สมุทร [sāmùt]” means “sea”, “ปัตตานี [pātā:nī:]”, the word “ปัตตานี [pātā:nī:]” is the name of river and “พังงา [p^hāŋŋā:]” province and the word “พังงา [p^hāŋŋā:]” is the name of mountain.

3) Naming from local language

Each province has its own dialect, therefore, some place names are based on dialect such as “แม่ฮ่องสอน [mê:hō:ŋsǒ:n]” which is from Northern Thai dialect, “สตูล [sātū:n]” is from Malaysian language, “ละโว้ [lɔːwɔː]” is from Khmer language.

4) New naming

New names can be divided into two kinds: 1) a name having a similar sound to the old name such as “นครราชสีมา [nāk^hō:nrâ:ttɕ^hāsī:mā:]” which is from the original name “คอนราชสีมา [k^hō:nrâ:ttɕ^hāsī:mā:]”, “ปราจีนบุรี [prā:ttɕ^hī:nbūrī:]” is from the original name “เมืองประจิม [mū:āŋprattɕ^him]” 2) a name with an auspicious meaning such as “สุราษฎร์ธานี [sùrâ:tt^hā:nī:]” which means a city of good men, “ปทุมธานี [pāt^hūmt^hā:nī:]” means a city of lotus.

However, the researcher found that Chinese people used three methods for calling Thai place names as follows:

1) Naming according to the old generation

Chinese people named Thai place according to the old generation but it is normally pronounced with Swatow accent. Because of the different sound systems of

the two languages, Chinese and Thai names were pronounced differently such as a Thai name ending with the final [-n] would be transliterated to a name ending with the final [-ŋ] since there is no final [-n] in Swatow as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/ Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Teochew</u>
1	ลำพูน	lāmp ^h ū:n	-
	南奔	Nánbēn	lāmp ^h ūŋ
2	แม่ฮ่องสอน	mê:hô:ŋsô:n	-
	夜风松	Yèfēngsōng	mê:hôŋsô:ŋ

2) Naming to Chinese language

Some places were named in Chinese language with a meaning the same as the Thai name as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/ Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	วัดพระแก้ว	wátph ^h rákê:w	temple-Buddha-emerald
	玉佛寺	yùfóshì	Emerald-Buddha-temple

The name “วัดพระแก้ว[wátph^hrákê:w]” means “the emerald temple”, the Chinese name has the same meaning as the Thai name.

3) Naming according to Chinese ancestor

The first Chinese immigrants called Thailand's place names according to Thai ancestors, however, currently some names have been changed but Chinese people continue to use the old name that their ancestors used such as the capital city of Thailand “บางกอก [bā:ŋkò:k]” which Thai people changed to “กรุงเทพฯ [krūŋt^hêp]” but Swatow people still call by its the old name “曼谷 [màŋkók]” which is derived from “บางกอก [bā:ŋkò:k]”. Swatow people called “นครราชสีมา [nāk^hᵛ:nrâ:ttɕ^hāsī:mā:]” as “k^hᵛ:lâ” which is derived from “โคราช [k^hᵛ:râ:t]” which is an informal name for “นครราชสีมา [nāk^hᵛ:nrâ:ttɕ^hāsī:mā:]”.

2.3.2 Place Naming of the Thais and the Zhuangs

Promsuthirak (2002, p.38-49) participated in a research comparing Thai and Zhuang cultures from 1992-2002. The purpose of the research was to discover relationship between of Zhuang cultures. The researcher collected Thai place names from records of the Provincial Department composed of village and district names in 73 provinces and Zhuang place names from Chinese studies by researchers and a study by Pranee Kullavanijaya. It was found that both Thais and Zhuangs use the same methods in place naming as follows:

2.3.2.1 The principles of place naming of Thais and Zhuangs

1) Naming places by using geographical words such as mountain, cave, valley, canal, forest as follows:

1.1) Names beginning with the words “mountain” or “hill”.

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
khau ²⁴	nɔ:j ⁵⁵	do:i ²⁴	lau ⁴²
mountain	small	mountain	big
phu: ³³	kra ³³ dɛŋ ³³	pla ²⁴	bun ³¹
mountain	bell	mountain	slope

1.2) Names beginning with the words relating to mountain or hill such as cave, valley.

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
Tham ⁴¹	maŋ ³³ kɔ:n ³³	ka:m ³⁵	va:u ³¹
cave	dragon	cave	bat
hup ²²	phaŋ ²²	lu:ŋ ²⁴	ja:ŋ ²⁴
valley	bamboo	valley	Zhuang

1.3) Names beginning with words relating to water resources such as canal, marsh.

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
khɿɔ ¹ ŋ ³³	luan ²⁴	ta ³⁵	la:ŋ ³¹
canal	big	river	parched
nɔ:ŋ ²⁴	pha ²²	lu:ŋ ³¹	heu ²⁴
marsh	bamboo	lake	green

1.4) Names beginning with the words relating to woods or forests.

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
doŋ ³³	pha ³³ yaŋ ³³	doŋ ²⁴	he:ŋ ²⁴
forest	Dalbergia cochinchinensis	forest	chopping block

2) Naming places by using the nationality of landowners or characteristics of the places as in the following:

2.1) Names using the words relating to the nationality of landowners as in the following:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
ba:n ⁴¹	yuan ³³	lu:ŋ ²⁴	ja:ŋ ²⁴
village	Vietnamese	valley	Zhuang
ba:n ⁴¹	khɛ:k ²²	lu:ŋ ²⁴	ja:u ³¹
village	Indian valley	valley	Yao

2.2) Names using words relating to the characteristics of the regions as in the following:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
na: ³³	nɔ:j ⁵⁵	na: ³¹	va:ŋ ²⁴
field	small	field	wide
ta ³³ la:t ²²	bon ³³	heu ²⁴	pe:k ³³
market	upper	market	vegetable

3) Naming places by using the names of animals commonly found in the regions such as tiger, bee as in the following:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
phu. ³³	sɿa ²⁴	pla ²⁴	ku:k ³³
mountain	tiger	mountain	tiger
suan ²⁴	phɿŋ ⁴¹	lu:k ³³	ŋu. ³¹
garden	bee	valley	snake

4) Naming places by using personal names from local legends or folktales and beliefs of people as in the following:

4.1) Names using person names from local legends or folktales:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
dɔ:n ³³	ya:j ³³ hɔ:m ²⁴	po ³³	ŋa ²⁴
hill	grandma Hom	father	Ngai

4.2) Names using the words relating to beliefs of people:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>	
the: ³³	pha: ³³ rak ⁵⁵	ka:m ³⁵	ai ²⁴
deities	protect	cave	deities

2.3.2.1 The structure of place names

The researcher found that most Thai and Zhuang place names are composed of one to five lexical items, the structure of which can be divided into two sections, the first being the main word and the second being the description. Moreover, it was found that Zhuangs use directional words as the first section of the word whereas Thai does not have this characteristic, as follows:

kja:ŋ²⁴ ba:n³¹ means middle-village
 la⁵⁵ mo³⁵ means lower – spring

2.3.2.2 The language used in place names

1) It was found that both Thai and Zhuang used their own languages in naming place, and also foreign languages. The Pali, Sanskrit and Cambodian languages were used in Thai place names while Chinese was used in Zhuang place names, as in the following:

<u>Thai</u>		<u>Zhuang</u>		
bɪŋ ²⁴	ka:n ³³	ba:n ³¹	moe ³³	chun ³³
pond	black	village	Maple	village
Thai	Pali	Zhuang	Zhuang	Chinese

2) It was found that there are some words used in both Thai and Zhuang place names, as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Zhuang</u>
Field	na: ³³	na ³¹
Pond	bɔ: ²²	bo ³⁵
Village	ba:n ⁴¹	ba:n ³¹

Moreover, it was found that some Zhuang place names were widely used in the north of Thailand, as in the following:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Zhuang</u>
Mountain	dɔ:j ³³	do:i ²⁴
River	na:m ⁵⁵	nam ^{24,,}

3) It was found that Thai place names have a wider range of vocabulary such as for words relating to “water way”, Thai has ten words whereas Zhuang has four words, as follows:

<u>Thai</u>	<u>Zhuang</u>
khlo:ŋ ³³ - canal	ri ³⁵ - stream
khɔ:n ³³ - canal	hui ³⁵ - brook
daj ³³ - small canal	ta ³⁵ - river
rɔŋ ⁴¹ - small canal	nam ²⁴ - river
tha:n ³³ - stream	
huaj ⁴¹ - brook	
na:m ⁵¹ - river	
mɛ: ⁴¹ - river	
mɛ: ⁴¹ na:m ⁵⁵ - river	

From the result of this research, Promsuthirak believes that the Thais and the Zhuangs once lived near each other, and their main occupation was rice since the word “na:³³/na:³¹” is widely used in both Thai and Zhuang. Moreover, it is thought that Thai and Zhuang people lived in small settlements called “ba:n⁴¹/ ba:n³¹” which were near to ponds called “bo:²²/ bo³⁵” in order to sustain themselves. However, the Thais may have been separate from the Zhuangs for a long period of time since Thai language has a wider range of vocabulary for place names than Zhuang.

This research has studied Chinese language including its basic characteristics and its dialects, and this data will help the researcher to analyze the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attractions into Chinese. Moreover, the researcher has reviewed the translation and transliteration of Thai proper names into Chinese and the transliteration of Chinese proper names into Thai, which reveals the basic methods used in translation and transliteration. From the data, the researcher found that the transliteration of Thai proper names into Chinese and the transliteration of Chinese proper names into Thai are different since Chinese and Thai have different characteristics. Each Chinese character has its own meaning and sound, therefore, the sound of a Chinese word may not be wholly similar to the Thai name. Moreover, the Chinese character used in a transliteration may not be the same character though it may transliterate the same sound. It depends on the translator and a whole meaning of the name. However, there is the principle of transliteration of Chinese names into Thai which declared by the Royal Institute of Thailand in 2010.

Moreover, principles of a translation and transliteration of foreign names to Chinese determine how foreign names are translated and transliterated to Chinese, so the researcher can apply these principles to an analysis for this research. Furthermore, the researcher found that studies have been conducted on Thai and Chinese place naming, and Thai and Zhuang place naming. One such study of Thai and Chinese place naming reveals the methods used for denoting Thai places and the method used by overseas Chinese people to refer to Thai places. The data shows that some names were pronounced with Swatow accent which is different from a Mandarin accent. The study of Thai and Zhuang place naming showed the principles used in naming and from the data, the researcher found that Thai and Zhuang had the same and different methods of naming. Moreover, it is found that Thai has a wider range of

vocabulary than Zhuang and this can help the researcher in an analysis of the variety of head nouns used in translation and transliteration in chapter six.

In conclusion, there are many studies into the a translation and transliteration of foreign place-names to Chinese, however, there are no studies of translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese, especially the study of sound system and Chinese characters used in a transliteration. The researcher will analyze the data into three chapters: 1) translation 2) transliteration and 3) variety of translation and transliteration. The reader can use the result of this research as a guideline in the translation and transliteration of new Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The procedure of this research can be divided into three parts: 1) preparation 2) data collection and 3) data analysis. The details of each part are as follows:

3.1 Preparation

3.1.1 The researcher reviewed the information and tourist attraction names used for the research from many resources such as dictionaries, tourism books, brochures, internet .

3.1.2 The interview is necessary for the research since in chapter five, it concentrates to the influence of Chinese dialect on Chinese tourist attraction names. The information used in this part is from the informant who can speak both Mandarin and Swatow.

3.1.3 The researcher contacted two informants, one is an overseas Chinese living in Thailand and the other Chinese mainlander. The researcher selected two Chinese informants born in two places: China and Thailand since they may have different points of view about the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. Moreover, the overseas Chinese living in Thailand had knowledge of Swatow.

3.1.4 The questions and a list of Chinese attraction names were prepared for the interview as shown in the appendix A.

3.2 Data Collection

The researcher collected the data from five sources: 1) dictionaries 2) tourism books 3) brochures 4) internet and 5) the interview as follows:

3.2.1 Three dictionaries were used in the procedure of data collection:

- 1) Thai-Chinese Tourism Dictionary by Prapin, Korsak and Patchanee (2539)
- 2) Chinese-Thai Dictionary by Tienchai Iamworamet (2541)
- 3) Thai-Chinese Dictionary by Nanmee Books and Hong Kong Business Printing Press (2529)

3.2.2 Five tourism books were used in the data collection, four of them written by Thais and used as text books in Chinese class and one was written by a Chinese:

- 1) Chinese for Thailand Tourism 1 by Prapin Manomaipiboon (2531)
- 2) Chinese for Guides by the Ministry of Tourism and Sports (2547)
- 3) Chinese for Guides and Tourism 1: Bangkok-Pattaya-Chonburi by Tourism Authority of Thailand (2551)
- 4) A handbook of Chinese-Thai translation by Yongchuan Mitaree (2550)
- 5) Thailand Guide and Map by Tourism Education (旅游教育出版社, 2010)

3.2.3 The researcher has collected data from brochures which are used as a guide for each place such as brochures of King Power, and a brochure of Prasart Satchatham.

3.2.4 The researcher collected data from Thai and Chinese websites to get more information about Thai-Chinese tourist attraction names.

3.2.5 The researcher interviewed two informants, one overseas Chinese living in Thailand with the knowledge of Mandarin, Swatow and Thai. The other was a Chinese mainlander who could speak Mandarin and Thai.

3.3 Data Analysis

From the procedure of data collection, the researcher collected 980 Thai tourist attraction names and 1,072 Chinese tourist attraction names. Some Thai tourist attraction names had more than one Chinese name since the researcher collected the data from different resources. For example, the name “เกาะรอก [kàʔrā:tɕ^hā:]” was

translated to two names “帝王島 (Dìwáng Dǎo)” and “皇帝島 (Huángdì Dǎo)”. Therefore, the number of Thai and Chinese names were different. Then, the researcher did the following:

3.3.1 Added Thai tourist attraction names and Thai IPA, Chinese tourist attraction names and Pinyin to the Excel Program. The researcher used Pinyin as a Romanization system of Chinese since it is the system used in dictionaries and books according to the declaration of Chinese government to help readers understand the pronunciation of Chinese.

3.3.2 According to Newmark (1982), there are two methods used for proper names, that is, translation and transliteration. Therefore, the researcher analyzed and classified the data into two parts: 1) names which used a translation method and 2) names which used a transliteration method.

3.3.3 The names which used a translation method were translated into English, as follows:

<u>Thai/Chinese</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1. เขาเต่า	k ^h ǎwtàw	mountain-turtle
龟山	Guī Shān	turtle-mountain

3.3.4 The researcher found that sub-methods were used in translation. According to Korsak (2002), a new naming is another method used in the translation of Chinese proper names. Therefore, the researcher analyzed and classified the data considering this point, as well as other sub-methods may be found in translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. The result of this part will be shown and explained in chapter four of the research.

3.3.5 Analyzing and classifying the names which used the transliteration method and a phonology system which used transliteration. The result of this part will be shown and explained in chapter five of the research. Moreover, in an analysis of the phonology system used in transliteration, the researcher did the following:

1) The researcher alphabetically listed Thai words and Chinese words from all of tourist attraction names to determine the phonology system used in transliteration. Moreover, Thai IPA, Chinese Pinyin and Chinese IPA were added to help readers to understand Thai and Chinese sounds as follows:

	Thai	Th IPA	Chinese	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
1	กณ	kōn	功	gōng	kūŋ
2	กล่อง	klò:ŋ	拱	gōng	kūŋ
3	กล้า	klâ	高	gāo	kāu
4	กิตต์	kĭt	吉	jí	tǎi
5	กิม	kĭm	金	jīn	tǎin

2) Analyzing the Chinese sounds used in transliteration such as the Thai sound “ก [k]” which was transliterated into Chinese sound “g [k]” and “j [tǎi]”.

3) It was found that some Chinese names had different sounds from Thai names. According to Korsak (2002), some Chinese names were interfered with Swatow. To find out the cause of the difference, the researcher checked the different sounds with Swatow. Also Hakka since it is the dialect mostly spoken in the south of Thailand. The researcher considered Hakka as the dialect having the strongest influence on Chinese tourist attraction names. Therefore, Swatow and Hakka were studied in this research. Then, the data was catalogued for example:

	Thai	Thai IPA	Chinese	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA	Swatow	Hakka
1	กิตต์	kĭt	吉	jí	tǎi	gig4	git5
2	กิม	kĭm	金	jīn	tǎin	gim1	gim1

4) Analyzing the names which were influenced by dialect. The researcher compared the sound of Chinese names having uncorrespondent sounds with Thai by comparing with Swatow and Hakka. The dialect which gives the most similar sound to Thai name will be considered as the dialect which influences on Chinese tourist attraction names in Thailand. The result will be shown in chapter five.

3.3.6 Selecting the names variously translated or transliterated and added to the Excel program. Then, analyzing the data, the result will be shown and explained in chapter six of the research for example:

<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
เกาะลันตา	kòʔlāntā:	island-prop.name
兰达岛	Lándá Dǎo	prop.name-island
兰塔岛	Lántǎ Dǎo	prop.name-island

All of the data was analyzed and shown in three chapters: 1) a translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese 2) a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese and 3) a variety of translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

A TRANSLATION OF THAI TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES INTO CHINESE

The researcher found that there are five main methods used in translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese: 1) whole translation 2) omission 3) expansion 4) addition and 5) new naming. Each method of translation can be analyzed as follows:

4.1 Whole translation

A whole translation is the method which is used to translate Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. In this method, all of the words in Thai names are translated to Chinese, but the word orders are different. The word order of Thai is: Head Noun + Modifier, and the word order of Chinese is: Modifier + Head noun.

It was found that there were 275 Thai tourist attraction names used this method. These names have different translation structures since they consist of different kinds of words such as a noun, an adjective, a verb, a numeral classifier. From the data, the researcher found that there are 22 translation structures as follows:

Table 4.1 Structure of translation of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese

	<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>	
	Head noun	Modifier	Modifier	Head noun
1	n.	n.	n.	n.
2	n.	n. + n.	n. + n.	n.
3	n.	n. + n. + n.	n. + n. + n.	n.
4	n.	adj.	adj.	n.
5	n.	n. + adj.	adj. + n.	n.

Table 4.1 Structure of translation of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese

(cont.)

	<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>	
	Head noun	Modifier	Modifier	Head noun
6	n.	n. + adj.	n. + adj.	n.
7	n.	n. + n. + adj.	adj. + n. + n.	n.
8	n.	n. + n. +n. +adj.	adj. + n. + n. + n.	n.
9	n.	adj. + adj.	adj. + adj.	n.
10	n.	adj. + v.	adj. + v.	n.
11	n.	v.	v.	n.
12	n.	v. + n.	v. + n.	n.
13	n.	n. + v.	v. + n.	n.
14	n.	n.+ v.	n.+ v.	n.
15	n.	n. + n. + v.	v. + n. + n.	n.
16	n.	n. + n. +v.	n. + v. + n.	n.
17	n.	v. + n. + n.	n. + n. + v.	n.
18	n.	num. + class.	num. + class.	n.
19	n.	n. + num. + class.	num. + class. + n.	n.
20	n.	num. + n.	num. + n.	n.
21	n.	n. + num.	num. + n.	n.
22	n.	num. + adj.+ n.	num. + adj.+ n.	n.

From the data, it was found that there are three structures of Thai names which were translated differently into Chinese. The first structure is Thai names consisting of a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by a noun and an adjective (No.5-6), which were translated into two structures: 1) a modifier position filled by an adjective and a noun, and a head noun position filled by a noun 2) a modifier position filled by a noun and an adjective, and a head noun position filled by a noun. The second structure is Thai names consisting of a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by a noun and a verb (No.13-14), these were translated into two structures: 1) a modifier position filled by a verb and a noun,

and a head noun position filled by a noun 2) a modifier position filled by a noun and a verb, and a head noun position filled by a noun. Thirdly, Thai names consisting of a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by two nouns and a verb (No.15-16) which were translated into two structures: 1) a modifier position filled by a verb and two nouns, and a head noun position filled by a noun 2) a modifier filled by a noun, a verb and a noun, and a head noun position filled by a noun, as follows:

Table 4.2 Different structures in the translation of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese

		<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>	
		Head Noun	Modifier	Modifier	Head Noun
1	No.5	n.	n. + adj.	adj. + n.	n.
	No.6	n.	n. + adj.	n. + adj.	n.
2	No.13	n.	n. + v.	v. + n.	n.
	No.14	n.	n. + v.	n.+ v.	n.
3	No.15	n.	n. + n. + v.	v. + n. + n.	n.
	No.16	n.	n. + n. +v.	n. + v. + n.	n.

From the data, there are three kinds of Thai names with different word orders as translated into Chinese. The first structure includes Thai names with a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by a noun and an adjective (No.5-6). They were translated using two structures of Chinese as follows:

- 1) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: adj. + n. + Head noun: n.
- 2) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: n. + adj. + Head noun: n.

There were 22 names translated using the first structure and 1 name translated using the second structure. The following are examples:

	<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>
1	เกาะแก้วพิสดาร [kòʔkê:wp ^h itsàʔdā:n]	→	奇珠島 (Qízhū Dǎo)
	island-jewel-odd		odd-jewel-island
	n. + n. + adj.		adj. + n. + n.

<u>Thai Name</u>	<u>Chinese Name</u>
2 วัดธรรมมงคล [wát ^h âmmá?mōŋk ^h ōn] →	达磨吉祥寺 (Dámó Jíxiáng Sì)
temple-dharma-auspicious	dharma-auspicious-temple
n. + n. + adj.	n. + adj. + n.

From the data, the name “เกาะแก้วพิสดาร [kò?kê:wp^hítsà?dā:n]” was translated to the Chinese name “奇珠岛(Qízhū Dǎo)”, the word “奇珠(Qízhū)” is a modifier and the word “岛 (Dǎo)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of two words: 1) “奇 (qí)” means “odd” and 2) “珠 (zhū)” means “jewel”.

The name “วัดธรรมมงคล [wát^hâmmá?mōŋk^hōn]” was translated to “达磨吉祥寺 (Dámó Jíxiáng Sì)”; the word “达磨吉祥 (Dámó Jíxiáng)” is a modifier, and the word “寺 (Sì)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of two words: 1) “达磨 (Dámó)” means “dharma” and 2) “吉祥 (Jíxiáng)” means “auspicious”.

From the data, most of the names used the first structure of translation, that is, a modifier position filled by an adjective and a noun, and a head noun position filled by a noun. The second structure was rarely used, therefore, the first structure of translation should be considered more correct than the second structure. However, according to Chinese grammar, the modifier of a head noun also can be n. + adj. since they are considered as a phrase which can modify a noun.

Secondly, Thai names having a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by a noun and a verb (No.13-14), were translated using two structures of Chinese as in the following:

- 1) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: v. + n. + Head noun: n.
- 2) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: n. + v. + Head noun: n.

There were 9 names translated using the first structure and 1 name translated using the second structure. The following are examples:

	<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>
1	ถ้ำเขาบิน [t ^h âmk ^h ăwbîn]		飞山洞 (Fēishān Dòng)
	cave-mountain-fly	→	fly-mountain-cave
	n. + n. + v.		v. + n. + n.
2	ถ้ำโครำ [t ^h âmk ^h ō:rām]		牛舞洞 (Niúwǔ Dòng)
	cave-cow-dance	→	cow-dance-cave
	n. + n. + v.		n. + v. + n.

The name “ถ้ำเขาบิน [t^hâmk^hăwbîn]” was translated to Chinese name “飞山洞 (Fēishān Dòng); the word “飞山 (Fēishān)” is a modifier, and the word “洞 (Dòng)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of two words: 1) “飞 (fēi)” means “fly” and 2) “山 (shān)” means “mountain”.

The name “ถ้ำโครำ [t^hâmk^hō:rām]” was translated into Chinese name “牛舞洞 (Niúwǔ Dòng); the word “牛舞 (Niúwǔ)” is a modifier, and the word “洞 (Dòng)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of two words: 1) “牛 (niú)” means “cow” and 2) “舞 (wǔ)” means “dance”.

Although Thai names having the same structure can be variously translated to Chinese, the translator should consider which structure is more correct for each name. However, the researcher may recommend the first structure of translation since there were a number of names which used this method. Furthermore, according to Chinese grammar, the modifier of a head noun also can be n.+ v. since they are considered as a phrase which can modify a noun.

Thirdly, there were 2 names consisting of a head noun position filled by a noun and a modifier position filled by two nouns and a verb; they were translated to two structures of Chinese as follows:

- 1) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: v. + n. + n. + Head noun: n.
- 2) Chinese tourist attraction name: Modifier: n. + v. + n. + Head noun: n.

There was 1 name translated by the first structure and 1 name translated by the second structure. The following are examples:

<u>Thai Name</u>		<u>Chinese Name</u>
1 น้ำตกคลองน้ำไหล [námtòkk ^h lɔ̃:ŋnámlǎj]	→	流水溪瀑布 (Liúshuǐxī Pùbù)
waterfall-canal-water-flow		flow-water-canal-waterfall
n. + n. + n. + v.		v. + n. + n. + n.
2 ถ้ำผานางคอย [t ^h âmp ^h ǎ:nā:ŋkōj]	→	娘望岩洞 (Niángwàngyán Dòng)
cave-cliff-woman-wait		woman-wait-cliff-cave
n. + n. + n. + v.		n. + v. + n. + n.

The name “น้ำตกคลองน้ำไหล [námtòkk^hlɔ̃:ŋnámlǎj]” was translated to Chinese name “流水溪瀑布 (Liúshuǐxī Pùbù)”; the word “流水溪 (Liúshuǐxī)” is a modifier, the word “瀑布 (Pùbù)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of three words: 1) “流 (liú)” means “flow” 2) “水 (shuǐ)” means “water” and 3) “溪 (xī)” means “brook”. The word “流 (liú)” and “水 (shuǐ)” are modifiers of “溪 (xī)”, and the word “流 (liú)” also is a modifier of “水 (shuǐ)”.

The name “ถ้ำผานางคอย [t^hâmp^hǎ:nā:ŋkōj]” was translated to Chinese name “娘望岩洞 (Niángwàngyán Dòng); the word “娘望岩 (Niángwàngyán)” is a modifier, and the word “洞 (Dòng)” is a head noun. The modifier consists of three words: 1) “娘 (niáng)” 2) “望 (wàng)” means “wait” and 3) “岩 (yán)” means “cliff”. The word “娘 (niáng)” and “望 (wàng)” also are modifier of “岩 (yán)”, and a structure of “娘 (niáng)” and “望 (wàng)” are a subject and a predicate.

The structure of the first name “流水溪瀑布 (Liúshuǐxī Pùbù)” is different from the second name “娘望岩洞 (Niángwàngyán Dòng)”, though they consist of the same kind of words. Because of the sample size limitation, it is difficult to identify which form is more correct. However, according to Chinese grammar, the structure of

both names is normally used. To get the most appropriate names, the researcher suggests the translator check with Chinese specialist or Chinese speakers.

4.2 Omission

From the data, the researcher found that 72 Thai tourist attraction names were partially translated to Chinese. Some words in Chinese names were omitted. There are 2 kinds of omission: 1) omission of repetitive word 2) omission of general word

4.2.1 Omission of repetitive word

Some Thai place names consist of repetition words such as an official word, a dialect or a word which signifies the status of the place. The translator translated these words to one word. However, the meaning of the name remains the same as the Thai name.

4.2.1.1 Names consisting of northern Thai dialect

It was found that some names consist of repetition words such as official Thai and northern Thai dialect. The translator translated them into one word as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	น้ำตกโดนไพร 榕树瀑布	námtòktō:nsāj Róngshù Pùbù	waterfall- <i>waterfall</i> -banyan tree banyan tree-waterfall
2	น้ำตกโดนงาช้าง 象牙瀑布	námtòktō:nṅā:tɕ ^h á:ŋ Xiàngyá Pùbù	waterfall- <i>waterfall</i> -ivory ivory-waterfall

From the data, there were two names consisting of words with the same meaning. For instance, in the name “น้ำตกโดนไพร [námtòktō:nsāj]”, the word “น้ำตก [námtòk]” is an official word and the word “โดน [tō:n]” is northern dialect. Both of them mean “waterfall”, and the word “ไพร [sāj]” means “banyan tree”. It was translated into Chinese name “榕树瀑布 (Róngshù Pùbù)”; the word “榕树

(róngshù)”means “banyan tree”, and the word “瀑布(pùbù)” means “waterfall”. The whole meaning of the name is “Banyan tree waterfall”. The translator translated the word “น้ำตก [nám̀tòk]” and “โตน[tō:n]” to one word, however, the meaning of the Chinese name was not different from Thai name.

In the name “น้ำตกโตนงาช้าง [nám̀tòktō:nŋā:tɕʰá:ŋ]”, the word “น้ำตก [nám̀tòk]” and the word “โตน [tō:n]” mean “waterfall”, and the word “งาช้าง [ŋā:tɕʰá:ŋ]” means “ivory”. It was translated to the Chinese name “象牙瀑布 (Xiàngyá Pùbù)”; the word “象牙 (Xiàngyá)” means “ivory” and the word “瀑布 (Pùbù)” means “waterfall”. The whole meaning of the name is “Ivory waterfall”. Although the translator translated the word “น้ำตก [nám̀tòk]” and the word “โตน [tō:n]” to one word, the meaning of name remains the same as the Thai name.

4.2.1.2 Names consisting of words which signify the status of the place

According to Thai language characteristics, some names may add a word which signifies the status of the place. However, this kind of word was not translated since it has a similar meaning as the head noun as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระตำหนักทักษิณ ราชนิเวศน์	p ^h ráʔtāmnàk ^h áksǐn râ:ttɕʰáʔníwê:t	palace-south-royal resident
	南方行宮	Nánfāng Xínggōng	south-palace
2	วัดเพชรสมุทรวรวิหาร 海珠寺	wát ^h étsàʔmùtwō:ráʔwíʔhǎ:n Hǎizhū Sì	temple-jewel-ocean-temple ocean-jewel-temple

In the name “พระตำหนักทักษิณราชนิเวศน์ [p^hráʔtāmnàk^háksǐnrâ:tɕʰáʔníwê:t]”; the word “พระตำหนัก [p^hráʔtāmnàk]” means “palace”, the word “ทักษิณ [t^háksǐn]” means “the south” and the word “ราชนิเวศน์ [râ:ttɕʰáʔníwê:t]” means “royal

residence”. It was translated to the Chinese name “南方行宮 (Nánfāng Xíngōng)”; the word “南方(nánfāng)” means “south” and the word “行宮 (xíngōng)” means “the palace where the royal stayed during the trip”. The whole meaning of the name is “southern palace”. The word “พระตำหนัก[p^hrâ:tâk^há?níwê:t]” and “ราชนิเวศน์ [râ:ttç^há?níwê:t]” have a similar meaning. Therefore, the translator translated these words into one word “行宮(xíngōng)”.

In the name “วัดเพชรสมุทรวรวิหาร [wát^hp^hétsà?mùtwō:râ?wí?hă:n]”; the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “เพชร [p^hét]” means “diamond” and the word “สมุท[râ?mùt]” means “ocean”. The word “วรวิหาร [wō:râ?wí?hă:n]” is added to show the status of the temple since Thai temple can be divided into three grades: the first grade, the second grade and the third grade (<http://www.dhammathai.org/watthai/royalwat.php>). It was translated to the Chinese name “海珠寺 (Hǎizhū Sì)”; the word “海 (hǎi)” means “ocean”, the word “珠 (zhū)” means “diamond”, and the word “寺 (sì)” means “temple”. The translator did not translate the word “วรวิหาร [wō:râ?wí?hă:n]” which signifies the status of the temple.

4.2.2 Omission of general word

Some names were partially translated, general words were omitted such as a pronoun, a classifier, a verb, and a noun. However, the Chinese names can present the characteristics of the places and the main meanings of the names. The following are examples of general words which are omitted as in the following:

4.2.2.1 Proper name

Proper names such as person name, place name were omitted since this kind of name is difficult to translate or has no meaning. However, the translated name can depict the geographical characteristics or an important feature of the name as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	วัดป่าเลไลย์ 森林寺	wátpà:lē:lāj Sēnlín Sì	temple-forest- <i>prop.name</i> forest-temple
2	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาพิชัย ดาบหัก 断剑将军纪念像	ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:p ^h rájā: p ^h íʔtɕhāj̀dà:p̀hàk Duànjiàn Jiàngjūn Jiniànxiàng	monument-general- <i>prop.name</i> -sword-break break-sword-general- monument

In the name “วัดป่าเลไลย์ [wátpà:lē:lāj]”; the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “ป่า [pà:]” means “forest”, and the word “เลไลย์ [lē:lāj]” is a proper name. It was translated to the Chinese name “森林寺 (Sēnlín Sì)”; the word “森林 (sēnlín)” means “forest” and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”. The whole meaning of the name is “a forest temple”. The translator did not translate the word “เลไลย์ [lē:lāj]” since it is a proper name, however, the rest of the name was translated.

In the name “อนุสาวรีย์พระยาพิชัยดาบหัก [ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:p^hrájā:p^híʔtɕhāj̀dà:p̀hàk]”; the word “อนุสาวรีย์ [ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:]” means “monument”, the word “พระยา [p^hrájā:]” means “general”, the word “พิชัย [p^híʔtɕhāj̀]” is a proper name, and the word “ดาบหัก [dà:p̀hàk]” means “broken sword”. It was translated to the Chinese name “断剑将军纪念像 (Duànjiàn Jiàngjūn Jiniànxiàng)”; the word “断剑 (Duànjiàn)” means “broken sword”, the word “将军 (Jiàngjūn)” means “general”, and the word “纪念像 (Jiniànxiàng)” means “monument”. The whole meaning of the name is “a monument of general broken sword”. The translator did not translate the name of general “พิชัย [p^híʔtɕhāj̀]”, but the rest of the name was translated.

4.2.2.2 Pronoun

This method is used for the names consisting of a pronoun and other kinds of words. However, a pronoun was omitted, while the rest of the name was translated as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	อนุสาวรีย์เราสู้	ʔānúsǎwwāri:rāwsû:	monument- <i>we</i> -fight
	斗士纪念碑	Dòushì Jìniànbēi	fighter-monument

In the name “อนุสาวรีย์เราสู้ [ʔānúsǎwwāri:rāwsû:]”; the word “อนุสาวรีย์[ʔānúsǎwwāri:]” means “monument”, the word “เรา [rāw]” means “we”, and the word “สู้ [sû:]” means “fight”. It was translated to the Chinese name “斗士纪念碑 (Dòushì Jìniànbēi)”; the word “斗士 (dòushì)” means “fighter” and the word “纪念碑 (jìniànbēi)” means “monument”. The whole meaning of the name is “a monument of fighter”. The translator translated the word “สู้ (sû:)” which means “fight” to “斗士 (dòushì) which means “fighter”, while a pronoun “เรา [rāw]” was omitted. However, it can present the meaning of person in the Chinese name.

4.2.2.3 Numeral classifier

In some names, numeral classifiers were omitted, while the rest of the name was translated as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	ด่านเจดีย์สามองค์	dà:ntɕē:dī:sǎ:mʔōŋ	barrier-pagoda-three- <i>clf.</i>
	三塔关	Sāntǎ Guān	three-pagoda-barrier

In the name “ด่านเจดีย์สามองค์ [dà:ntɕē:dī:sǎ:mʔōŋ]”; the word “ด่าน [dà:n]” means “barrier”, the word “เจดีย์ [tɕē:dī:]” means “pagoda”, the word “สาม [sǎ:m]” means “three”, and the word “องค์ [ʔōŋ]” is a numeral classifier of pagoda. It was translated to the Chinese name “三塔关 (Sāntǎ Guān)”; the word “三 (sān)”

means “three”, the word “塔 (tǎ)” means “pagoda” and the word “关 (guān)” means “barrier”. The whole meaning of the name is “the barrier of three pagodas. The numeral classifier “องค์ [ŋōŋ]” was not translated to Chinese.

4.2.2.4 Noun

Some names consisting of nouns and other kinds of words. However, some nouns were omitted, while the rest of the name was translated to Chinese as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระธาตุศรีสองรัก	phrát ^h â:t̃sǐ:sǎ:ŋrák	Buddha's relics-auspicious- two- <i>love</i>
	两利舍利塔	Liǎnglì Shèlìtǎ	two-auspicious-Buddha's relics

In the name “พระธาตุศรีสองรัก [p^hrát^hâ:t̃sǐ:sǎ:ŋrák]”; the word “พระธาตุ[p^hrát^hâ:t̃]” means “Buddha's relics”, the word “ศรี [sǐ:]” means “auspicious”, the word “สอง [sǎ:ŋ]” means “two”, and the word “รัก [rák]” means “love”. It was translated to the Chinese name “两利舍利塔 (Liǎnglì Shèlìtǎ)”; the word “两 (liǎng)” means “two”, the word “利 (lì)” means “auspicious”, and the word “舍利塔 (shèlìtǎ)” means “Buddha's relics”. The whole meaning of the name is “two auspicious Buddha's relics”. The word “รัก [rák]” which means “love” was not translated.

4.3 Expansion

The researcher found that 4 Thai tourist attraction names were translated by providing an expanding meaning. However, the meanings of Chinese names are similar to the Thai name as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระพุทธบาทตากผ้า 晾袈裟佛足	p ^h ráʔp ^h útt ^h áʔbà:ttā:kp ^h â: Liángjiàshā Fózú	Buddha's foot print-dry-cloth dry-yellow robe- Buddha's foot print
2	วัดป่านานาชาติ 国际山林寺	wátpà:nā:nā:tɕ ^h â:t Guójì Shānlín Sì	temple-forest-international international-mountain forest- temple
3	วัดพืชอุดม 农盛寺	wátphū:tʔùʔdōm Nóngshèng Sì	temple-plant-abundant agriculture-abundant-temple
4	ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมแห่งชาติ 泰国文化中心	sū:nwát ^h áʔnáʔt ^h ām hè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t Tàiguó Wénhuà Zhōngxīn	center-culture-nation Thailand-culture-center

In the first name “พระพุทธบาทตากผ้า [p^hráʔp^hútt^háʔbà:ttā:kp^hâ:]”; the word “พระพุทธบาท [p^hraʔp^hútt^háʔbà:t]” means “Buddha's foot print”, the word “ตาก [tā:k]” means “to dry”, the word “ผ้า [p^hâ:]” means “cloth”. It was translated to the Chinese name “晾袈裟佛足 (Liángjiàshā Fózú)”; the word “晾 (liáng)” means “to dry”, the word “袈裟 (jiàshā)” means “yellow robe” and the word “佛足 (fózú)” means “Buddha's foot print”. The translator changed the word “ผ้า [p^hâ:]” which means “cloth” to the word “袈裟 (jiàshā)” which means “yellow robe” to inform that it is the cloth of monk.

In the second name “วัดป่านานาชาติ [wátpà:nā:nā:tɕ^hâ:t]”; the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “ป่า [pà:]” means “forest”, and the word “นานาชาติ [nā:nā:tɕ^hâ:t]” means “international”. It was translated to the Chinese name “国际山

林寺(Guójiè Shānlín Sì)”; the word “国际 (guójiè)” means “international”, the word “山林(shānlín)” means “mountain forest”, and the word “寺 (sì)” means “temple”. The translator changed the word “ป่า [pà:]” which means “forest” to “山林 (shānlín)” which means “mountain forest” since this temple was located in a mountain area.

In the third name “วัดพืชอุดม [wátphū:t?ù?dōm]”; the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “พืช [phū:t]” means “plant”, the word “อุดม [?ù?dōm]” means “abundant”. It was translated to the Chinese name “农盛寺 (Nóngshèng Sì)”; the word “农 (nóng)” means “agriculture”, the word “盛 (shèng)” means “abundant”, and the word “寺 (sì)” means “temple”. The translator changed the word “พืช [phū:t]” which means “plant” to “农 (nóng)” which means “agriculture”, the meaning of “农 (nóng)” is broader than the word “พืช [phū:t]”.

The last name is “ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมแห่งชาติ [sŭ:nwátthá?ná?t?hāmhè:ŋtɕhâ:t]”; the word “ศูนย์ [sŭ:n]” means “center”, the word “วัฒนธรรม [wátthá?ná?t?hām]” means “culture” and the word “แห่งชาติ [hè:ŋtɕhâ:t]” means “national”. It was translated to the Chinese name “泰国文化中心 (Tàiguó Wénhuà Zhōngxīn)”; the word “泰国 (Tàiguó)” means “Thailand”, the word “文化 (Wénhuà)” means “culture”, and the word “中心 (Zhōngxīn)” means “center”. The translator changed the word “แห่งชาติ [hè:ŋtɕhâ:t]” which means “national” to “泰国 (Tàiguó)” which means “Thailand” to give a specific information since this place is in Thailand.

4.4 Addition

The researcher found that 22 Thai tourist attraction names were translated by adding words to Chinese names in order to provide more details about the place and to make it easier for the readers and listeners to understand. The added words inform

what kind of place it was such as shopping center, market. The additions can be divided into two kinds: 1) generic noun addition and 2) detail addition.

4.4.1 Generic noun addition

Some place names are proper names or spoken language used among Thai people. Therefore, the translator added a generic noun to inform what kind of place it was or the importance of the place so that the listener could understand what it was from the Chinese name as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	คิงส์พาวเวอร์	k ^h ɪŋp ^h ā:wǎ:	king-power
	皇权免费	Huángquán Miǎnfèi	king-power-tax free
	购物中心	Gòuwù Zhōngxīn	shopping center
	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
2	ประตูน้ำ	prà?dū:nám	water gate
	水门市场	Shuǐmén Shìchǎng	water gate -market

The name “คิงส์พาวเวอร์ [k^hɪŋp^hā:wǎ:]” is an English name which means “king’s power”. It was translated to the Chinese name “皇权免费购物中心 (Huángquán Miǎnfèi Gòuwù Zhōngxīn)”; the word “皇权 (huángquán)” means “king’s power”, and the word “免费购物中心 (Miǎnfèi Gòuwù Zhōngxīn)” means “tax free shopping center”. This word was added to inform what kind of place this is.

The name “ประตูน้ำ [prà?dū:nám]” means “water gate”. It was translated to the Chinese name is “水门市场 (Shuǐmén Shìchǎng)”; the word “水门 (Shuǐmén)” means “water gate”, and the word “市场 (Shìchǎng)” means “market”. This word was added to inform that this place is a market since the word “ประตูน้ำ [prà?dū:nám]”

cannot inform the kind of place, and its meaning, “water gate”, does not suggest a market.

4.4.2 Detail addition

Some place names added words to give more information about the place and to make it easier to understand since Thai and Chinese may have different ways of describing a place as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระบรมรูปทรงม้า	phráʔbō:rōmrû:psōŋmá:	monument-ride-horse
	五世皇骑马	Wǔshìhuáng Qímǎ	<i>King Rama V-ride-horse-</i>
	纪念像	Jìniànxiàng	monument
2	เมืองโบราณ	mu:āŋbō:rā:n	city-ancient
	文化古城	Wénhuà Gǔchéng	<i>culture-ancient city</i>
	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
3	หอฝิ่น	hǒ:fin	hall-opium
	鴉片文史馆	Yāpiàn Wénshǐguǎn	opium- <i>history</i> -hall

In the first name, “พระบรมรูปทรงม้า [phráʔbō:rōmrû:psōŋmá:]”, the word “พระบรมรูป [phráʔbō:rōmrû:p]” means “monument”. The word “ทรงม้า [sōŋmá:]” means “to ride a horse” which was only used by member of the royal family. This name was translated to the Chinese name “五世皇骑马纪念像 (Wǔshìhuáng Qímǎ Jìniànxiàng)”; the word “五世皇 (wǔshìhuáng)” means “King Rama V”, the word “骑马 (Qímǎ)” means “to ride a horse”, and the word “纪念像 (Jìniànxiàng)” means “monument”. The word “五世皇 (wǔshìhuáng)” which means “King Rama V” was added to inform that it is a monument of King Rama V. The Thai name does not reference to the name of the king.

The second name is “เมืองโบราณ [mɯːaŋbōːrāːn]” which means “ancient city”. It was translated to Chinese name “文化古城 (Wénhuà Gǔchéng)”; the word “文化(wénhuà)” means “culture” and the word “古城 (gǔchéng)” means “ancient city”. The word “文化 (wénhuà)” which means “culture”, was added to inform that this place is both a cultural and ancient city of Thailand.

Lastly, in the name “หอฝิ่น [hǒːfɯːn]”, the word “หอ [hǒː]” means “hall”, the word “ฝิ่น [fɯːn]” means “opium”. It was translated to the Chinese name “鸦片文史馆 (Yápiàn Wénshǐguǎn)”; the word “鸦片 (yápiàn)” means “opium”, the word “文史 (wénshǐ)” means “history” and the word “馆 (guǎn)” means “hall”. The word “文史 (wénshǐ)” was added to inform that this place is significant for its opium history.

4.5 New naming

It was found that 86 tourist attraction names were differently translated from Thai names by using a new naming method since some names are long names or proper nouns. The meanings of new names are not similar to the source names but they can present their features. New naming occurred through two processes: 1) description and 2) short name. The detail of each process is shown as follows:

4.5.1 Description

Description is the method used for Thai tourist attraction names. It can be classified into three kinds: 1) historical description 2) geographical description and 3) dominant feature description as in the following:

4.5.1.1 Historical description

Some place names were not directly translated. The translator used historical information in the translation. The translator who uses this method should have a good knowledge about the place and also proficiency in Chinese as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระที่นั่งไพศาลทักษิณ 护国神殿	p ^h ráʔt ^h ĩ:nâŋp ^h ājsǎ:nt ^h áksǐn Hùguó Shéndiàn	throne hall-vast-south protect-country-palace
2	วัดมหาธาตุยุวราช รังสฤษฎ์ 曼谷舍利寺	wátmáʔhǎ:thâ:tjúʔwáʔrâ:t rāŋsàʔlīt Màngǔ Shèlìsì	temple-Buddha's relics- prop.name Bangkok-Buddha's relics- temple
3	อนุสรณ์ดอนเจดีย์ 胜利纪念塔	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:ndǔ:ntɕē:dī: Shènglì Jìniàntǎ	remembrance-highland- pagoda victory-memorial-pagoda

In the first name “พระที่นั่งไพศาลทักษิณ [p^hráʔt^hĩ:nâŋphājsǎ:n t^háksǐn]”, the word “พระที่นั่ง [p^hraʔt^hĩnâŋ]” means “throne hall”, the word “ไพศาล [p^hājsǎ:n]” means “vast”, and the word “ทักษิณ [t^háksǐn]” means “south”. It was translated to the Chinese name “护国神殿 (Hùguó Shéndiàn)”; the word “护国 (hùguó)” means “to protect country”, and the word “神殿 (Shéndiàn)” means “palace”. The translator used the word “护国 (hùguó)” which means “to protect country” instead of the word “ไพศาลทักษิณ [p^hājsǎ:nt^háksǐn]” to inform that this place was built to protect the country from attack.

In the second name “วัดมหาธาตุยุวราชรังสฤษฎ์ [wátmáʔhǎ:thâ:tjúʔwáʔrâ:trāŋsàʔlīt]”, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “มหาธาตุ [máʔhǎ:thâ:t]” means “Buddha's relics”, and the word “ยุวราชรังสฤษฎ์ [júʔwáʔrâ:trāŋsàʔlīt]” is a proper name. It was translated to the Chinese name “曼谷舍利寺 (Màngǔ Shèlìsì)”; the word “曼谷 (Màngǔ)” means “Bangkok”, and the

word “舍利 (Shèlì)” means “palace”. The whole meaning of the name is “Bangkok Buddha’s relics temple”.

In the third name “อนุสรณ์ดอนเจดีย์ [ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:ndō:ntɕē:dī:]”, the word “อนุสรณ์ [ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:n]” means “remembrance”, the word “ดอน [dō:n]” means “highland”, and the word “เจดีย์ [tɕē:dī:]” means “pagoda”. It was translated to the Chinese name “胜利纪念塔 (Shènglì Jìniàntǎ)”; the word “胜利 (Shènglì)” means “victory”, and the word “纪念塔 (Jìniàntǎ)” means “memorial pagoda”. The whole meaning of the name is “memorial pagoda of victory”.

4.5.1.2 Geographical description

Some place names were translated from Thai by using a geographical description method. This method can present the geographical characteristic of places in the names. The listener can appreciate special features of place from this kind of name as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	เกาะเสม็ด 百千层岛	kǎʔsǎʔmèt Bǎiqiāncéng Dǎo	island-prop.name million-layer-island
2	วัดเบญจมบพิตร 云石寺	wátbēntɕàʔmáʔbō:p ^h ɪt Yúnshí Sì	temple-five-king marble-temple
	<u>Thai/Chinese Name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
3	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขื่อน แก่งกระจาน 三百峰国家公园	ʔùtt ^h aʔjā:nhè:ntɕ ^h â:tk ^h u:àɴ kè:ŋkràʔtɕā:n Sānbǎifēng Guójiā Gōngyuán	national park-dam-islet- prop.name three-hundred-peak- national park

In the first name “เกาะเสม็ด [kǎʔsǎʔmèt]”, the word “เกาะ [kǎʔ]” means “island”, and the word “เสม็ด [sǎʔmèt]” is a proper name. It was translated to Chinese name “百千层岛 (Bǎiqiāncéng Dǎo)”. The word “百千 (bǎiqiān)” means

“hundred thousand”, the word “层 (céng)” means “layer”, and the word “岛 (dǎo)” means “island”. The whole meaning of the name is “a hundred thousand-layer island”.

In the second name “วัดเบญจมบพิตร [wátbēntɕàʔmáʔbō:pʰít]”, the word “วัด[wát]” means “temple”, the word “เบญจ [bēntɕàʔ]” means “five”, and the word “บพิตร[máʔbō:pʰít]” is from “มหาบพิตร [máʔhǎ:bō:pʰít]” which means “king”. It was translated to Chinese name “云石寺 (Yúnshí Sì)”; the word “云石 (yúnshí)” means “marble stone”, and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”. The whole meaning of the name is “Marble Temple”. The translator used a geographical description method for this name since this building was built from marble stone.

In the last name “อุทยานแห่งชาติเขื่อนแก่งกระจาน [ʔùttʰáʔjā:nhè:ŋ tɕʰâ:tʰu:ànkè:ŋkràtɕā:n]”, the word “อุทยานแห่งชาติ[ʔùttʰáʔjā:nhè:ŋtɕʰâ:t]” means “national park”, the word “เขื่อน [kʰu:àn]” means “dam”, and the word “แก่งกระจาน [kè:ŋkràʔtɕā:n]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “三百峰国家公园 (Sānbǎifēng Guójiāgōngyuán)”. The word “三百 (sānbǎi)” means “three hundred”, the word “峰(fēng)” means “peak”, and the word “国家公园 (Guójiāgōngyuán)” means “national park”. The whole meaning of the name is “a national park of three hundred peaks”. The Chinese name describes the geographical characteristic of the national park. Thai name is a long name which does not mention the characteristic of the place.

4.5.1.3 Dominant feature description

Some Chinese place names were translated by a dominant feature description. This kind of translation can depict a special characteristic of the place which is easier to say and remember. Moreover, the listeners can guess what the significant of the place is, as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	วัดไตรมิตรวิทยาราม 金佛寺	wáttrājmitwít ^h áʔjā:rā:m Jīnfó Sì	temple-three-friend- knowledge-temple gold-monk-temple
2	วัดพนัญเชิง 三宝公寺	wát ^h áʔnāntɕ ^h ǎ:ŋ Sānbǎogōng Sì	temple-prop.name prop.name-temple
3	หมู่บ้านดอยปุย 苗族村	mù:bâ:ndō:jpūj Miáozú Cūn	village-mountain- cotton wool Miao tribe-village

In the name “วัดไตรมิตรวิทยาราม [wáttrājmitwít^háʔjā:rā:m]”, the word “วัด[wát]” means “temple”, the word “ไตรมิตร [trājmit]” means “three friends”, and the word “วิทยาราม [wít^háʔjā:rā:m]” means “a school managed by a temple”. It was translated to the Chinese name “金佛寺 (Jīnfó Sì)”; the word “金佛 (jīnfó)” means “a golden Buddha image”, and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”. The whole meaning of the name is “temple of golden Buddha image”. The translator used the word “金佛(jīnfó)” which means “golden Buddha image” instead of the word “ไตรมิตร [trājmit]” since it depicts a special characteristic or the significant of this temple, while the word “ไตรมิตร [trājmit]” which means “three friends” cannot present the characteristics of the temple.

In the name “วัดพนัญเชิง [wát^háʔnāntɕ^hǎ:ŋ]”, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “พนัญเชิง [p^háʔnāntɕ^hǎ:ŋ]” is a proper name. It was translated to the Chinese name “三宝公寺 (Sānbǎogōng Sì)”; the word “三宝公 (Sānbǎogōng)” is the name of Buddha image of the temple which was called by overseas Chinese, and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”. The whole meaning of the

name is “Sanbaogong Temple”. The translator used the Chinese name of the Buddha image instead of Thai name since it was known among Chinese people and the Buddha image is the symbol of this temple.

In the name “หมู่บ้านดอยขุย [mù:bâ:ndō:jpūj]”, the word “หมู่บ้าน [mù:bâ:n]” means “village” and the word “ดอยขุย [dō:jpūj]” means “a mountain of cotton wool”. The Chinese name is “苗族村 (Miáozú Cūn)”; the word “苗族 (miáozú)” means “Miao tribe” and the word “村 (Cūn)” means “village”. The whole meaning of the name is “a village of Miao tribe”. The translator used the word “苗族 (miáozú)” which means “Miao tribe” instead of the word “ดอยขุย [dō:jpūj]” which means the mountain where Miao tribe lives.

4.5.2 Short name

Some places were named by using the full name of the king. However, the translator did not use the full name of the king in the translation since it is a proper noun and a long name. The translator used a short name for the king instead of his full name since it is easier to say and remember as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
1	พระตำหนักภูพิงศ์ ราชนิเวศน์ 九世王夏宮	p ^h râ:ʔtâmnâk ^h ū:p ^h ɨŋ râ:ttɕ ^h áʔnîʔwê:t Jiǔshìwáng Xiàgōng	palace-prop.name- palace King Rama IX- summer palace
2	พระราชวังบางปะอิน 五世皇行宮	p ^h râ:ʔrâ:ttɕ ^h áʔwāŋbā:ŋpàʔin Wǔshìhuáng Xínggōng	palace-prop.name King Rama V-palace
3	วัดอรุณราชวราราม 郑王廟	wátʔàʔrūnrâ:ttɕ ^h áʔwáʔrā:rā:m Zhèngwáng Miào	temple-dawn-temple King Taksin-temple
4	สะพานพระปกเกล้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h râ:ʔpòkklâw	bridge-prop.name

	<u>Thai/Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Thai/Chinese Meaning</u>
	七世皇桥	Qīshìhuáng Qiáo	King Rama VII-bridge
5	สะพานพระพุทธยอดฟ้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h râʔp ^h út ^h áʔjô:tfa:	bridge-prop.name
	一世皇桥	Yīshìhuáng Qiáo	King Rama I-bridge

In the name “พระตำหนักภูพิงศ์ราชนิเวศน์[p^hrâʔtâmnâk^hū:p^hĩŋrâ:ttɕ^háʔníʔwê:t]”; the word “พระตำหนัก [p^hrâʔtâmnâk]” means “palace”, the word “ภูพิงศ์ [p^hū:p^hĩŋ]” is a proper name and the word “ราชนิเวศน์ [râ:ttɕ^háʔníʔwê:t]” means “royal resident”. It was translated to Chinese name “九世王夏宫 (Jiǔshìwáng Xiàgōng)”, the word “九世王 (jiǔshìwáng)” means “King Rama IX”, and the word “夏宫 (Xiàgōng)” means “summer palace”. The whole meaning of the name is “the summer palace of King Rama IX”. The translator used the name of King Rama IX in the translation instead of the word “ภูพิงศ์ราชนิเวศน์ [p^hū:p^hĩŋrâ:ttɕ^háʔníʔwê:t]”, since this palace was built in the period of King Rama IX and it is the place where King Rama IX stayed and worked during his trip to Chiangmai province (The Bhubing Palace, n.d.).

In the name “พระราชวังบางปะอิน [p^hrâʔrâ:ttɕ^háʔwāŋbā:ŋpàʔʔin]”; the word “พระราชวัง [p^hrâʔrâ:ttɕ^háʔwāŋ]” means “palace” and the word “บางปะอิน [bā:ŋpàʔʔin]” means a district of Ayuttaya province. It was translated to the Chinese name “五世皇行宫 (Wǔshìhuáng Xínggōng)”; the word “五世皇 (Wǔshìhuáng)” means “King Rama V” and the word “行宫 (Xínggōng)” means “palace”. The whole meaning of the name is “the palace of King Rama V”. The translator used the name of King Rama V in the translation since this palace was reconstructed by King Rama V after its original construction in the Ayuttaya period. It was the palace where King Rama V stayed and used for welcoming his guests (The Institute of Ayuttaya Study, n.d.).

Finally, in the name “วัดอรุณราชวราราม [wátʔàʔrūnrâ:ttɕ^háʔwáʔrā:rā:m]”, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple”, the word “อรุณ [ʔàʔrūn]” means “dawn” and the

word “ราชวราราม [râ:ttɕ^háʔwáʔrā:rā:m]” is the word which signifies the status of a temple. It was translated to the Chinese name “郑王庙 (Zhèngwáng Miào)”; the word “郑王 (Zhèngwáng)” is a Chinese name of King Taksin, and the word “庙 (Miào)” means “temple”. The whole meaning of the name is “Temple of King Taksin”. The translator used the name of King Taksin in the translation since King Taksin moved the capital city from Ayuttaya to Thonburi. He built his palace and extended the area of his palace into the area of the temple (Dhammathai, n.d.).

In the name “สะพานพระปกเกล้า [sàʔp^hā:n^hráʔpòkklâw]”, the word “สะพาน [sàʔp^hā:n]” means “bridge” and the word “พระปกเกล้า [p^hráʔpòkklâw]” is the full name of King Rama VII. It was translated to the Chinese name “七世皇桥 (Qīshìhuáng Qiáo)”; the word “七世皇 (qīshìhuáng)” is a short name for King Rama VII, and the word “桥 (qiáo)” means “bridge”. The whole meaning of the name is “the bridge of King Rama VII”. The translator used the word “七世皇 (qīshìhuáng)” instead of the word “พระปกเกล้า [p^hráʔpòkklâw]” since it is easier to say and remember.

In the name “สะพานพระพุทธยอดฟ้า [sàʔp^hā:n^hraʔp^hútt^háʔjô:tfá:]”, the word “สะพาน [sàʔp^hā:n]” means “bridge” and the word “พระพุทธยอดฟ้า [p^hráʔp^hútt^háʔjô:tfá:]” is a full name of King Rama I. It was translated to the Chinese name “一世皇桥 (Yīshìhuáng Qiáo)”; the word “一世皇 (yīshìhuáng)” is a short name of King Rama I, and the word “桥 (qiáo)” means “bridge”. The whole meaning of the name is “the bridge of King Rama I”. The translator used the word “一世皇 (yīshìhuáng)” instead of the word “พระพุทธยอดฟ้า [p^hráʔp^hútt^háʔjô:tfá:]” which is the full name of the king.

In conclusion, the researcher found that there were five main methods used in a translation of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. Each method can be divided into sub-methods which have different details. Firstly, a whole translation method is the most popular method since it can depict the source meaning of place name as in the source language (SL). Secondly, an omission method was used for

names consisting of repetitive words, so the translator translated the part of them which did not affect to the meaning of the source names. Thirdly, an expansion method was used to give more information about the place since some names may confuse the listener. Furthermore, an addition method was used in order to provide more details about the place. For example, the name “ประตูน้ำ [prà?dū:nám]” is the name of market, therefore, the translator translated to “水门市场 (Shuǐmén Shìchǎng)” which means “water gate market”. Finally, a new naming method was also used for names which consisting of long names or proper noun that could not be described in Chinese or it may had led to confusion if translated to Chinese because of differences between the two languages. Therefore, the translator gave new names to this kind of names which were easier to remember and understand than in the source language (SL).

From the researcher point of view, the whole translation method is more appropriate than other kinds of translation since it can retain the entire meaning of the source language (SL). However, because of differences between the Thai and Chinese languages, it may be difficult to maintain a whole meaning of the names without confusion. The researcher thought that other methods such as an omission method, an expansion method and a new naming can be alternative methods for translation of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese. However, the translator should pay more attention to the names which use other kinds of translation by studying their history, geography, culture and importance before the process of translation. Moreover, the translator should be proficient in both Thai and Chinese and have knowledge of other languages such as English, Pali and Sanskrit as well since these languages are common in some Thai tourist attraction names.

CHAPTER V

A TRANSLITERATION OF THAI TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES INTO CHINESE

In this chapter, the researcher will analyze the information into two parts: 1) transliteration method and 2) phonology system of a transliteration. The details of these two parts are as follows:

5.1 Transliteration method

The researcher found that there are five methods used in a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese: 1) whole transliteration 2) whole transliteration and translation of generic noun 3) partial transliteration and translation of generic noun 4) half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun and 5) special transliteration. Each kind of transliteration is explained below:

5.1.1 Whole transliteration

Whole transliteration is a method which is used in the transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. Place names are wholly transliterated; the number of syllable of Thai name is same as the Chinese name. Moreover, their sounds are similar to the Thai names. However, the listener cannot know what kind of place it is or its importance since the transliterated names have no head noun which depicts the kind of place it is such as mountain, beach, garden, shopping center, city etc.

From the data, 33 Thai tourist attraction names were wholly transliterated to Chinese. Most of the names are short names of 2-3 syllables and consisting of many kinds of words such as meaning words and words with no meaning, Northern Thai dialect or English. The researcher will explain each kind of names as in the following:

5.1.1.1 Transliteration of meaning words

Some Thai tourist attraction names have meanings. However, the translator used a transliteration method instead of a translation method, as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	ประตูน้ำ	pràʔtū:ná:m	water gate
	帕杜南	Pàdùnán	-
2	ปักธงชัย	pàkt ^h ōŋtɕhāj	put in-a flag of victory
	博通猜	Bótōngcāi	-
3	ศรีราชา	sǐ:rā:tɕ ^h ā:	auspicious-king
	是拉差	Shìlāchā	-
4	หาดใหญ่	hà:tjàj	beach-big
	合艾	Hé'ài	-

The name “ประตูน้ำ [pràʔtū:ná:m]” means “water gate”, and was transliterated to Chinese name “帕杜南 [Pàdùnán]”. The name “ปักธงชัย [pàkt^hōŋtɕhāj]” means “put in a flag of victory” and it was transliterated to Chinese name “博通猜 (Bótōngcāi)”. The name “ศรีราชา [sǐ:rā:tɕ^hā:]” means “auspicious-king” and it was transliterated to Chinese name “是拉差 (Shìlāchā)”. The name “หาดใหญ่ [hà:tjàj]” means “big beach” and was transliterated to these Chinese name “合艾 (Hé'ài)”. All of Chinese names have no special meaning since the meaning of each Chinese character does not relate to the others.

5.1.1.2 Transliteration of words with no special meaning

Some Thai tourist attraction names have no meaning, therefore, the translator used a transliteration method for these names. The sound of Chinese names are similar to the Thai names and the numbers of syllable are also similar to the Thai names as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>
1	ชะอำ 七岩	tɕ ^h áʔām Qīyán
2	พายุรัต 抛夫咧	p ^h ā:hùʔrát Pāofūli
3	พัฒนาพงศ์ 博朋 帕蓬	p ^h átp ^h ōŋ Bópéng Pàpéng
4	พญา 芭提雅 芭堤雅 帕塔雅	p ^h át ^h áʔjā: Bātiyǎ Bādīyǎ Pàtǎyá
5	เขาวราช 耀华力	jāwwáʔrâ:t Yàohuá lì
6	สยาม 暹罗	sàʔjǎ:m Xiánluó
7	สุโขทัย 素艾哥洛	sùʔŋǎjkō:lók Sù'àigēluò
8	สามเพ็ง 三聘	sǎmp ^h ēŋ Sānpìn

5.1.1.3 Transliteration of names consisting of northern Thai dialect

Some names consisted of northern Thai dialects, but the translator did not use a translation method for these names, but rather, a transliteration method as in the following:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	เชียงใหม่	tɕ ^h iā:ŋsǎ:n	city-prop.name
	昌盛	Chāngshèng	-
	清盛	Qīngshèng	-
2	ปางช้าง	pā:ŋtɕ ^h á:ŋ	camp-elephant
	帮昌	Bāngchāng	-
3	แม่สลอง	mê:sàʔlɔ:ŋ	river-prop.name
	美斯乐	Měisīlè	-
4	แม่สาย	mê:sǎ:j	river-prop.name
	湄赛	Méisài	-
5	ออบหลวง	ʔ̀:pluǎ:ŋ	strait-big
	窝鸾	Wōluán	-

In the name “เชียงใหม่ [tɕ^hiā:ŋsǎ:n]”, the word “เชียงใหม่ [tɕ^hiā:ŋ]” means “city”. It is northern Thai dialect, and the word “แสน [sǎ:n]” is a proper name. This name was transliterated to the Chinese names “昌盛 (Chāngshèng)” and “清盛 (Qīngshèng)”.

In the name “ปางช้าง [pā:ŋtɕ^há:ŋ]”, the word “ปาง [pā:ŋ]” means “camp”. It is northern Thai dialect, and the word “ช้าง [tɕ^há:ŋ]” means “elephant”. It was transliterated to Chinese name “帮昌 (Bāngchāng)”.

In the name “แม่สลอง [mê:sàʔlɔ̃:ŋ]”, the word “แม่ [mê:]” means “river”. It is northern Thai dialect, also central Thai dialect and the word “สลอง [sàʔlɔ̃:ŋ]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to Chinese name is “美斯乐 (Měisīlè)”. Moreover, the name “แม่สาย [mê:sǎ:j]” was transliterated to “湄赛 (Měisài)”.

In the name “ออบหลวง [ʔò:pʌuǎ:ŋ]”, the word “ออบ [ʔò:p]” means “strait”, and the word “หลวง [ʌuǎ:ŋ]” means “big”. Both words are northern Thai dialect. It was transliterated to “窝垒 (Wōluán)”.

5.1.1.4 Transliteration of English names

Some tourist attraction names are English. The translator transliterated this kind of names to Chinese as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	โรบินสัน	rō:bīnsǎn	prop.name
	鲁宾孙	Lǔbīnsūn	-
2	สยามดิศค้นเวอี่	sājǎ:mdɪ 'skʌvəɾɪ	prop.name-discovery
	沙岩迪斯卡哇利	Shāyán Dísīkǎwālì	-

The name “โรบินสัน [rō:bīnsǎn]” is an English name. It was transliterated to “鲁宾孙 (Lǔbīnsūn)”. The name “สยามดิศค้นเวอี่ [sājǎ:mdɪ 'skʌvəɾɪ]” consists of two words: 1) “สยาม[sājǎ:m]” is the ancient name of Thailand and 2) “ดิศค้นเวอี่[dɪ 'skʌvəɾɪ]” means “discovery”. It was transliterated to the Chinese name “沙岩迪斯卡哇利 (Shāyán Dísīkǎwālì)”.

5.1.2 Whole transliteration and translation of generic noun

Whole transliteration and translation of generic noun is the method used for the names consisting of a generic noun and a proper name. The

generic noun was translated and a proper name was transliterated. It was found that most Thai tourist attraction names used this method since it can present the proper name and geographical characteristic. From the data, it was found that 424 Thai tourist attraction names used this method. Examples of this kind of transliteration are as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	กว๊านพะเยา 帕天湖	kwá:npháʔjāw Pàyáo Hú	lake-prop.name prop.name-lake
2	เขาเมืองชัย 空猜山	k ^h ǎwk ^h ó:ŋtɕ ^h āj Kōngcāi Shān	mountain-prop.name prop.name-mountain
3	อนุสาวรีย์หลักสี่ 立四纪念碑	ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:làksì: Lìsì Jniànbēi	monument-prop.name prop.name-monument

In the name “กว๊านพะเยา [kwá:npháʔjāw]”, the word “กว๊าน [kwá:n]” is a head noun, meaning “lake”, and the word “พะเยา [p^háʔjāw]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to Chinese name “帕天湖 (Pàyáo Hú)”; the word “帕天 (Pàyáo)” was transliterated from the word “พะเยา [p^háʔjāw]”, and the word “湖 (Hú)” means “lake”.

In the name “เขาเมืองชัย [k^hǎwk^hó:ŋtɕ^hāj]”, the word “เขา [k^hǎw]” is a head noun, meaning “mountain”, and the word “เมืองชัย [k^hó:ŋtɕ^hāj]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to Chinese name “空猜 (Kōngcāi Shān)”; the word “空猜 (Kōngcāi) was transliterated from the word “เมืองชัย (khó:ŋtɕ^hāj)”, and the word “山 (shān)” means “mountain”.

In the name “อนุสาวรีย์หลักสี่ [ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:làksì:]”, the word “อนุสาวรีย์ [ʔàʔnúʔsǎwwáʔrī:]” is a head noun, meaning “monument”, and the word “หลักสี่ [làksì:]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “立四纪念碑 (Lìsì

Jiniànbēi”); the word “立四 (Lìsì)” was transliterated from the word “หลัสี่ [lǎksì:]”, and the word “纪念碑(Jiniànbēi)” means “monument”. Moreover, the word “四 (sì)” also means “four” which has the same meaning as “สี่ [sǐ:]” in Thai.

5.1.3 Partial transliteration and translation of generic noun

Partial transliteration and translation of generic noun was the method used for names consisting of a generic noun and a proper name. Most of the names for which this method was used are long names, therefore, the translator transliterated the proper name part and translated generic noun. A partial transliteration of proper name can be divided into three methods: 1) transliteration of the first part of name 2) transliteration of the middle part of name and 3) transliteration of the last part of name.

5.1.3.1 Transliteration of the first part of the name and translation of generic noun

The first part of proper name was transliterated, while the last part of the name was not transliterated, and the generic noun was translated. It was found that 11 names used this method. Examples of this kind of transliteration are as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	พระที่นั่งอมรินทรวินิจฉัย	p ^h rǎʔt ^h ɛːnâŋʔāmmáʔrɯ̃n wíʔníttɕ ^h ǎj	throne hall-prop.name
	庵玛彝皇殿	Ānmǎlín Huángdiàn	prop.name-throne hall
2	วังสวนจิตรลดา	wāːŋsuǎːntɕ ^h itlǎʔdāː	palace-prop.name
	萱集皇宫	Xuānjí Huánggōng	prop.name-palace
	集拉达皇宫	Jílādá Huánggōng	prop.name-palace

In the name “พระที่นั่งอมรินทรวินิจฉัย [p^hrǎʔt^hi:nâŋʔāmmáʔrín wíʔnítɕ^hǎj]”, the word “พระที่นั่ง [p^hrǎʔt^hi:nâŋ]” is a generic noun, meaning “throne hall”, and the word “อมรินทรวินิจฉัย [ʔāmmáʔrínwíʔnítɕ^hǎj]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “庵玛琳皇殿 (Ānmǎlín Huángdiàn)”; the word “庵玛琳 (Ānmǎlín)” was transliterated from the word “อมรินทร์[ʔāmmáʔrín]”, while the word “วินิจฉัย [wíʔnítɕ^hǎj]” was not transliterated, and the word “皇殿 (huángdiàn)” is a generic noun, meaning “throne hall”.

The name “วังสวนจิตรลดา [wā:ŋsuǎ:ntɕ^hitláʔdā:]”, the word “วัง [wā:ŋ]” is a generic noun, meaning “palace”, and the word “สวนจิตรลดา [suǎ:ntɕ^hitláʔdā:]” is a proper name. It was transliterated into two names: 1) 萱集皇宫 (Xuānjí Huánggōng) and 2) 集拉达皇宫 (Jílādá Huánggōng). The first name is “萱集皇宫 (Xuānjí Huánggōng)”; the word “萱集 (Xuānjí)” was partially transliterated from the word “สวนจิตร [suǎ:ntɕ^hit]”, while the word “ลดา [láʔdā:]” was not transliterated and the word “皇宫 (Huánggōng)” is a generic noun, meaning “palace”. The second name is “集拉达皇宫 (Jílādá Huánggōng)”; the word “集拉达 (Jílādá)” was transliterated from “จิตรลดา (tɕ^hitláʔdā:)”, while the word “สวน (suǎ:n)” was not transliterated.

5.1.3.2 Transliteration of the middle part of name and translation of generic noun

The second method is transliteration of the middle part of the name, that is, the first part of the name was not transliterated, and the last part of the name was also not transliterated. It was found that two names used this method as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	สวนสัตว์ดุสิตเขาดินวนา 考犖动物园	suă:nsàtdùʔsìtk ^h ăwdĩnwáʔnā: Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuyuán	zoo-prop.name prop.name-zoo
2	ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช 摩夏萨庙	să:ntçâ:wp ^h ô:máʔhă:sàkdā: núʔrâ:t Móxiàsà Miào	spirit house-prop.name prop.name-zoo

In the name “สวนสัตว์ดุสิตเขาดินวนา [suă:nsàtdùʔsìtk^hăwdĩnwáʔnā:]”, the word “สวนสัตว์ [suă:nsàt]” is a generic noun, means “zoo”, and the word “ดุสิตเขาดินวนา[dùʔsìtk^hăwdĩnwáʔnā:]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “考犖动物园 (Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuyuán)” and the word “考犖 (Kǎoniǎn)” was transliterated from the word “เขาดิน [k^hăwdĩn]” which is the middle part of the proper name. The first part of the name “ดุสิต [dùsìt]” and the last part of the name “วนา [wáʔnā:]” were not transliterated since Thai people abbreviated this place as “เขาดิน [k^hăwdĩn]” and the word “动物园 (Dòngwùyuyuán)” is a generic noun which means “zoo”.

In the name “ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช[să:ntçâ:wp^hô:máʔhă:sàkdā:núʔrâ:t]”, the word “ศาล [să:n]” is a generic noun which means “spirit house”, and the word “เจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช [tçâ:wp^hô:máʔhă:sàkdā:núʔrâ:t]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “摩夏萨庙 (Móxiàsà Miào)”. The word “摩夏萨 (Móxiàsà)” was transliterated from the word “มหาศัก [máʔhă:sàk]” which is the middle part of the name, while the first part of the name “เจ้าพ่อ[tçâ:wp^hô:]” and the last part of the name “दानุราช[dā:núʔrâ:t]” were not transliterated. The word “庙(miào)” is a generic noun which means “spirit house”. Moreover, the researcher found that the sounds of the Thai name “มหาศัก[máʔhă:sàk]” and Chinese name “摩夏萨 (Móxiàsà)” are different.

Checking with the Teochew dialect, it was found that the Chinese name “摩夏萨 (Móxiàsà)” is pronounced as “mo5hê7sag4” in Teochew which is similar to the Thai name “มหาศัก [máʔhǎ:sàk]”.

5.1.3.3 Transliteration of the last part of name and translation of generic noun

The last method is a transliteration of the last part of the name. That is, the first part of the proper name was not transliterated, but the last part of proper name was transliterated. It was found that two names used this method as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	บึงบอระเพ็ด 拉碧湖	būŋbō:ráʔp ^h ét Lābì Hú	swamp-prop.name prop.name-swamp
2	วัดพระพายหลวง 派銮寺	wát ^h ráʔp ^h ā:jluǎ:ŋ Pàiluán Sì	temple-prop.name prop.name-temple

In the name “บึงบอระเพ็ด [būŋbō:ráʔp^hét]”, the word “บึง [būŋ]” is a generic noun, means “swamp”, and the word “บอระเพ็ด [bō:ráʔp^hét]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “拉碧湖 (Lābì Hú)” and the word “拉碧 (lābì)” was transliterated from the word “ระเพ็ด [ráʔp^hét]” which is the last part of the name, while the first part “บอ[bō:]” was not transliterated. The word “湖 (hú)” is a generic noun which means “swamp”.

In the name “วัดพระพายหลวง [wát^hráʔp^hā:jluǎ:ŋ]”, the word “วัด [wát]” is a generic noun, means “temple”, and the word “พระพายหลวง [p^hráʔp^hā:jluǎ:ŋ]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “派銮寺 (Pàiluán Sì)”. The word “派銮 (Pàiluán)” was transliterated from the word “พายหลวง [p^hā:jluǎ:ŋ]” which

is the last part of the name, while the first part “พระ [p^hrǎʔ]” which means “Buddha” was not transliterated. The word “寺 (Sì)” is a generic noun which means “temple”.

From the data, a partial transliteration and a translation of the generic noun was the method used with names which were abbreviated by local people. Therefore, the translator partially transliterated these names from their full names. For instance “สวนสัตว์คูสิตเขาหินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk^hǎwdǐnwǎʔnā:]” was shortly called as “เขาหิน[k^hǎwdǐn]”, “วังสวนจิตรลดา [wā:ŋsuǎ:ntɕ^hitláʔdā:]” was called as “สวนจิตร [suǎ:ntɕ^hit]”.

5.1.4 Half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun

Half transliteration-half translation and a translation of generic noun was the method used for Thai names consisting of a generic noun and modifier which is a proper name. A generic noun presents a kind of place, and a modifier which is a proper name, identifies the place. However, it was found that a part of the proper name was transliterated and another part was translated.

It was found that 125 names used this method and the structure of the Chinese names is: Modifier [prop.name + n.] + Head Noun [n.]. Examples of this kind of transliteration are as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา 夜卡溪壩	k ^h u:ànhuâ:jmē:k ^h ǎ: Yèkǎxī Bà	dam-brook-prop.name prop.name-brook-dam
2	ชายทะเลเขาปีหลาย 比来山海滨	tɕ ^h ǎ:jt ^h áʔlē:k ^h ǎwpǐʔlǎ:j Bǐláishān Hǎibīn	beach-mountain-prop.name prop.name-mountain-beach

In the name “เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา [k^hu:ànhuâ:jmē:k^hǎ:]”, the word “เขื่อน[k^hu:àn]” means “dam” and the word “ห้วยเมฆา [huâ:jmē:k^hǎ:]” is a modifier which consists of

two words: 1) “ห้วย[huâ:j]” means “brook” and 2) “เมฆา[mē:k^hā:]” means “cloud”. The Chinese name is “夜卡溪壩 (Yèkǎxī Bà)” and the word “夜卡溪 (Yèkǎxī)” is a modifier consisting of two words: 1) “夜卡 (Yèkǎ)” and 2) “溪(xī)”. The first word “夜卡 (Yèkǎ)” was transliterated from “เมฆา[mē:k^hā:]” and the second word “溪 (xī)” was translated from “ห้วย [huâ:j]”. The word “壩 (bà)” means “dam”. The structure of Thai and Chinese names are as follows:

Table 5.1 Structure of a name using a half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun method

Thai Name

เขื่อน	ห้วยเมฆา
k ^h u:àn	huâ:jmē:k ^h ā:
dam	brook - cloud
Head Noun(Generic Noun)	Modifier



Chinese Name

夜卡溪	壩
Yèkǎxī	Bà
prop. name - brook	dam
Modifier	Head Noun(Generic Noun)

In the name “ชายทะเลเขาปีหลาย [tɕ^hā:jt^há?lē:k^hǎwpǐ?lǎ:j]”, the word “ชายทะเล [tɕ^hā:jt^há?lē:]” means “beach”, and the word “เขาปีหลาย [k^hǎwpǐ?lǎ:j]” is a modifier which consists of two words: 1) “เขา [k^hǎw]” which means “mountain” and 2) “ปีหลาย [pǐ?lǎ:j]”. The Chinese name is “比来山海滨 (Bǐláishān Hǎibīn)”, the word “比来山 (Bǐláishān)” is a modifier which consisting of two words: 1) “比来 (Bǐlái)” and 2) “山

(shān)”. The first word “比来 (Bǐlái)” was transliterated from “ปีหลาย [pǐʔlǎ:j]” and the second word “山 (shān)” was translated from “เขา [kʰǎw]” which means “mountain”. The word “海滨 (Hǎibīn)” means “beach”. The structures of Thai and Chinese names are as follows:

Table 5.2 Structure of a name using a half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun method

Thai Name

ชายทะเล	เขาปีหลาย
tɕ ^h ā:jt ^h áʔlē:	k ^h ǎwpǐʔlǎ:j
beach	mountain-prop.name
Head Noun(Generic Noun)	Modifier



Chinese Name

比来山	海滨
Bǐlái shān	Hǎibīn
prop.name - mountain	beach
Modifier	Head Noun(Generic Noun)

However, it was found that 2 names had different structures from the above namely, the structure of the Chinese name being: Modifier [n.+ prop. name] + Head Noun [n.]. Examples of this kind of transliteration are as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	วัดพุทธไสยาสน์	wát ^h út ^h ǎjsàʔwǎn	temple-Buddha-prop.name
	佛太沙旺寺	Fótàishāwàng Sì	Buddha-prop.name-temple

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
2	หาดทรายรี	hà:tsā:jrī:	beach-sand-prop.name
	沙里滩	Shālí Tān	sand-prop.name-beach

In the name “วัดพุทธไสสวรรย์ [wát^hút^hājsàʔwǎn]”, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple” and the word “พุทธไสสวรรย์ [p^hút^hājsàʔwǎn]” is a modifier which consists of two words: 1) “พุทธ [p^hút]” which means “Buddha” and 2) “ไสสวรรย์ [t^hājsàʔwǎn]”. The Chinese name is “佛太沙旺 (Fótàishāwàng Sì)”; the word “佛太沙旺 (Fótàishāwàng)” is a modifier which consists of two words: 1) “佛 (fó)” which means “Buddha” and 2) “太沙旺 (tàishāwàng)”. The first word “佛 (fó)” was translated from “พุทธ [p^hút]” and the second word “太沙旺 (tàishāwàng)” was transliterated from “ไสสวรรย์ [t^hājsàʔwǎn]”. The word “寺 (Sì)” is a head noun and means “temple”. The structures of Thai and Chinese name are as follows:

Table 5.3 Structure of a name using a half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun method

Thai Name

วัด	พุทธไสสวรรย์
wát	p ^h út ^h ājsàʔwǎn
temple	Buddha-prop. name
Head Noun(Generic Noun)	Modifier



Chinese Name

佛太沙旺	寺
Fótàishāwàng	Sì
Buddha-prop.name	temple
Modifier	Head Noun(Generic Noun)

In the name “หาดทรายรี [hà:tsā:jrī:]”, the word “หาด[hà:t]” means “beach” and the word “ทรายรี [sā:jrī:]” is a modifier which consists of two words: 1) “ทราย [sā:j]” which means “sand” and 2) “รี [rī:]” which means “oval”. The Chinese name is “沙里滩 (Shāli Tān)” and the word “沙里 (shāli)” is a modifier which consists of two words: 1) “沙 (shā)” which means “sand” and 2) “里 (lǐ)”. The first word “沙 (shā)” was translated from “ทราย [sā:j]” and the second word “里 (lǐ)” was transliterated from “รี [rī:]”. The word “滩 (tān)” means “beach”. The structure of Thai and Chinese names are as follows:

Table 5.4 Structure of a name using a half transliteration-half translation and translation of the generic noun method

Thai Name

หาด	ทรายรี
hà:t	sā:jrī:
beach	sand-prop.name
Head Noun(Generic Noun)	Modifier



Chinese Name

沙里	滩
Shāli	Tān
sand-prop.name	beach
Modifier	Head Noun(Generic Noun)

5.1.5 Special transliteration

Special transliteration is the method used for names consisting of a generic noun and a proper name. However, both were transliterated to Chinese. Moreover, another generic noun was added at the back of the Chinese name to identify the kind of place. From the data, it was found that 16 names used this method. Examples of this kind of transliteration are as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	เกาะกูด	kòʔkù:t	island-prop.name
	狗骨岛	Gǒugǔ Dǎo	prop.name-island
	阁骨岛	Gégǔ Dǎo	prop.name-island
	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
2	แก่งเลิงจาน	kè:ŋlɯ̃:ŋtɕā:n	islet-prop.name
	劲楞沾水库	Jìnglèngzhān Shuǐkù	prop.name-islet
3	เขาวัง	kʰǎwwāŋ	mountain-prop.name
	拷汪宫	Kǎowàng Gōng	prop.name-mountain

In the name “เกาะกูด [kòʔkù:t]”, the word “เกาะ [kòʔ]” is a generic noun, meaning “island” and the word “กูด [kù:t]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to two Chinese names; the first name “狗骨岛 (Gǒugǔ Dǎo)”; the word “狗骨 (Gǒugǔ)” was transliterated from “เกาะกูด [kòʔkù:t]”, and the word “岛 (Dǎo)” was added to

identify the kind of place, meaning “island”. In the second name, “阁骨岛 (Gégǔ Dǎo)”, the word “阁骨 (Gégǔ)” was transliterated from “เกาะกูด [kòʔkù:t]”, and the word “岛(Dǎo)” was added, meaning “island”.

In the name “แก่งเลิงจาน [kè:ŋlɿ:ŋtɕā:n]”, the word “แก่ง [kè:ŋ]” is a generic noun, meaning “islet”, and the word “เลิงจาน [lɿ:ŋtɕā:n]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to Chinese name “劲楞沾水库 (Jìnglèngzhān Shuǐkù). The word “劲楞沾 (Jìnglèngzhān)” was transliterated from “แก่งเลิงจาน [kè:ŋlɿ:ŋtɕā:n]” and the word “水库 (Shuǐkù)” was added to denote the kind of place, meaning “islet”.

In the name “เขาวัง [kʰǎwwāŋ]”, the word “เขา [kʰǎw]” is a generic noun which means “mountain” and the word “วัง [wāŋ]” is a proper name. It was transliterated to the Chinese name “拷汪宫 (Kǎowàng Gōng)”. The word “拷汪 (Kǎowàng)” was transliterated from “เขาวัง [kʰǎwwāŋ]”, and the word “宫 (Gōng)” was added to denote the kind of place, which means “palace”.

In conclusion, there were five methods used in the transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. Each method is appropriate for each kind of name such as a whole transliteration method is proper for short names, while a partial transliteration method is proper for long names. Moreover, it was found that the whole transliteration and translation of generic noun was the method used the most in tourist attraction names since transliteration of place names can show the identity of the place whereas a translation of the generic noun can show what kind of place it is. Furthermore, a half translation-half transliteration and a translation of generic noun is the method used for names which have two nouns such as the name “เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา [kʰu:ànhuâ:jmē:kʰā:]” which consists of two parts: 1) a generic noun “เขื่อน [kʰu:àŋ]” meaning “dam” and 2) a modifier “ห้วยเมฆา [huâ:jmē:kʰā:]” which consists of “ห้วย [huâ:j]” meaning “brook”, and “เมฆา [mē:kʰā:]”. The translator translated the word “ห้วย [huâ:j]”, whereas the word “เมฆา [mē:kʰā:]” was transliterated. Moreover, a

special transliteration method was used for names which consist of a generic noun and a modifier, but both parts are transliterated and another noun added to show what kind of place it is. For example, the name “เกาะภูเก็ต [kǎw?kù:t]” was transliterated to “狗骨島 (Gǒugǔ Dǎo)”; the word “狗骨 (Gǒugǔ)” was transliterated from “เกาะภูเก็ต [kǎw?kù:t]”, and a head noun “島 (Dǎo)” which means “island” was added to the name though it was already transliterated.

The researcher thought that a whole transliteration is the most appropriate method for tourist attraction names since it can show the identity of place and the listeners can know exactly what the place is since the sound of the place is similar to the source language. However, a whole transliteration and a translation of generic noun is good for tourist attraction names since it can show both the identity of place and what kind of place it is. Moreover, a partial transliteration may be used for long names since it is easier called in Chinese, but it should be a name which Thai people also abbreviate call. For example, “สวนสัตว์ดุสิตเขาดินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdù?sìtk^hǎwdīnwá?nā:]” was shorten to “เขาดิน [k^hǎwdīn]”, therefore, the translator transliterated this name to “考犂 (Kǎoniǎn)” or “kao3ling2” in Teochew. However, the researcher thought that a half transliteration- half translation and a translation of generic noun was quite difficult and confusing for the translator. The researcher thought that this method should be changed to a whole transliteration and a translation of generic noun method such as in the name “เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา [k^hu:ànhuâ:jmē:k^hā:]”, the word “เขื่อน [k^hu:àn]” is a generic noun and the word “ห้วยเมฆา [huâ:jmē:k^hā:]” is a modifier. The modifier should be wholly transliterated instead of using the half transliteration-half translation method.

5.2 A phonology system of a transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese

The researcher found that a phonology system of a transliteration of Chinese tourist attraction names did not correspond to Thai tourist attraction names as some sounds are very different from Thai. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the phonology system used in transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names to Chinese. The translator will know the cause of non-correspondent sounds in a transliteration, and moreover, the translator can apply the result of the research to transliteration of other kinds of proper names. The researcher will analyze the data into two parts: 1) the initials and 2) the finals as follows:

5.2.1 Initials

Thai and Chinese have different initials, therefore, some sounds in Thai and Chinese transliteration do not correspond with each other. The researcher will firstly show the initials of both languages, then compare Thai initials which were transliterated into the Chinese initials.

There are 42 characters used as initials in Thai, however, there are only 21 sounds in Thai phonology. On the other hand there are 23 initials in Chinese as follows:

Table 5.5 The initials of Thai language

Place of articulation / Manner of Articulation		Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar		Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
		Th IPA	Th IPA	Th IPA	IPA	Th IPA	Th IPA	Th IPA	Th IPA
Plosive	vl.unasp.	ป [p]		ต,ท [t]			ก [k]	ฮ [ʔ]	
	vl.asp.	พ,ผ,ภ [p ^h]		ช,ฃ,ฉ,ช,ฉ,ซ,ส [t ^h]			ข,ค,ก [k ^h]		
	vd.	บ [b]		ด [d]					
Nasal	vd.	ม [m]		น,ณ [n]			ง [ŋ]		
Trill	vd.			ร [r]					
Fricative	vl.		ฟ,ฝ [f]	ส,ศ,ษ,ฮ [s]				ห,ฮ [h]	
Affricate	vl.unasp.					จ [tɕ]			
	vl.asp.					ฉ,ช,ฉ [tɕ ^h]			
Approximant	vd.					ย,ย [j]	ว [w]		
Lateral approximant	vd.			ล [l]					

Table 5.6 The initials of Chinese language

Place of Articulation / Manner of Articulation		Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
		Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA	Pinyin IPA
Plosive	vl. unasp.	บ [p]		ด [t]				ก [k]
	vl. asp.	พ [p ^h]		ต [t ^h]				ค [k ^h]
Affricative	vl. unasp.				จ [ts]	ฉ [tʂ]	ช [tɕ]	
	vl. asp.				ค [ts ^h]	ค [tʂ ^h]	ค [tɕ ^h]	
Fricative	vl. unasp.		ฟ [f]		ส [s]	ซ [ʂ]	ซ [ɕ]	ฮ [x]
	vd.					ร [ʒ]		
Nasal	vd.	ม [m]		น [n]				
Lateral approximant	vd.			ล [l]				

From the data, the researcher found that Thai initials were transliterated differently into Chinese. Some Chinese sounds correspond to Thai sounds, but some do not. The researcher will firstly present a comparison of transliteration of Thai initials to Chinese initials according to manner of articulation, place of articulation and aspiration as follows:

Table 5.7 Comparison of a transliteration of Thai initials into Chinese initials

	<u>Thai Character / IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin / IPA</u>
1	Plosive	
	ป [p]	b [p], p [p ^h]
	ผ, พ, ภ [p ^h]	p [p ^h], b [p], l [l], h [x], f [f], s [s]
	บ [b]	b [p], m [m], w [u]
	ต, ถ [t]	d [t], t [t ^h], l [l], n [n]
	ฐ, ท, ฑ, ฒ, ณ, ฑ, ฒ [t ^h]	t [t ^h], d [t]
	ด, ฎ [d]	d [t], l [l], n [n]
	ก [k]	g [k], k [k ^h], j [tɕ], l [l]
	ข, ฃ, ฅ [k ^h]	k [k ^h], g [k], q [tɕ ^h], j [tɕ]
	อ [ʔ]	a [a], y [y,i], w [u]
2	Nasal	
	ม [m]	m [m], w [u], y [y,i]
	ณ, น [n]	n [n], l [l]
	ย [ŋ]	y [y,i], a [a]
3	Trill	
	ร [r]	l [l]
4	Fricative	

Table 5.7 Comparison of a transliteration of Thai initials into Chinese initials (cont.)

	<u>Thai Character / IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin / IPA</u>
	ฝ, ฟ [f]	f [f], h[x]
	ซ, ส, ฮ, ศ [s]	s [s], sh [ʃ], x [ç], c [tʃ ^h]
	ห, ฮ [h]	h [x], x [ç], f [f], y [y,i]
5	Affricate	
	จ [tʃ]	j [tʃ], z [ts], zh [tʃ], ch [tʃ ^h], sh [ʃ]
	ฉ, ช, ฉ [tʃ ^h]	q [tʃ ^h], c [ts ^h], ch [tʃ ^h], x [ç], j [tʃ]
6	Approximant	
	ย, ญ [j]	y[y], r [ʒ]
	ว [w]	w [u], h [x], y [y]
7	Lateral Approximant	
	ล, ฬ [l]	l [l], n [n]

An explanation of a transliteration of Thai initials to Chinese initials is in the following:

5.2.1.1 Plosive

1) Initial ๗ [p]

The names which begin with the Thai character “๗ [p]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “b [p], p [p^h]” as follows:

$$๗ [p] \rightarrow b [p], p [p^h]$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “b [p]” corresponds to Thai names which begin with “๗ [p]”, but the sound “p [p^h]” is different from the sound “๗ [p]” since it is aspirated. However, it was found that the Chinese sound “p [p^h]” was pronounced as “[p]” in Teochew and Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ปง	pōŋ	蓬	péng	p ^h ǒŋ	pong5	pung2
2	ประ	prā	帕	pà	p ^h â	pê3	pa4
3	ปอย	pōj	浦	pū	p ^h ū	pou2	pu3
4	ปู	pū:	浦	pū	p ^h ū	pou2	pu3

2) Initial ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “p [p^h], b [p], f [f], h [x], l [l], s [s]” as follows:

$$\text{ฝ, พ, ฝ [p}^{\text{h}}] \rightarrow \text{p [p}^{\text{h}}], \text{b [p], f [f], h [x], l [l], s [s]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “p [p^h]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]”. The Chinese sound “b [p]”, “f [f]”, “h [x]”, “l [l]” and “s [s]” do not correspond to the sound “ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]”. The Chinese sound “b [p]” is similar to the Thai sound “ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]” since it is from the same place and manner of articulation as the sound “ฝ, พ, ฝ [p^h]”. Moreover, most words were pronounced as “[p^h]” in Teochew. However, the sounds “f [f]”, “h [x]”, “l [l]” and “s [s]” do not correspond to the sound “[p^h]” though they were pronounced in Teochew and Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	พัท	p ^h át	芭	bā	pā	ba1	ba1
2	พัตร	p ^h át	博	bó	pǒ	pag4	bok5
3	พัชนี	p ^h át	博	bó	pǒ	pag4	bok5
4	พิตร	p ^h ít	碧	bì	pǐ	pêg4	bit5

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>		
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
5	พุ่ง	p ^h ūŋ	奔	bēn	pān	pung1	bun1
6	พูน	p ^h ū:n	奔	bēn	pān	pung1	bun1
7	เพชรบุรี	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pǐ	pêg4	bit5
8	เพชร	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pǐ	pêg4	bit5
9	เพ็ก	p ^h ék	碧	bì	pǐ	pêg4	bit5
10	เพ็ด	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pǐ	pêg4	bit5
11	พิ่ง	p ^h ūŋ	奔	bēn	pān	pung1	bun1
12	โพง	p ^h ō:ŋ	峰	fēng	fōŋ	hong1	fung1
13	ผา	p ^h ǎ:	华	huá	xuǎ	hua5	fa2/fa4
14	พง	p ^h ōŋ	莲	lián	liěn	noin5	lien2
15	ไพร	p ^h āj	赛	sài	sāi	sai3	soi4

3) Initial ʋ [b]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ʋ [b]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “b [p], m [m], w [u]” as follows:

$$ʋ [b] \rightarrow b [p], m [m], w [u]$$

In Chinese, there is no sound “[b]”, therefore, the translator used the Chinese sound “b[p]” instead of the Thai sound “ʋ[b]” since it is from the same place and manner of articulation as the sound “ʋ[b]”. Moreover, it was found that some names were transliterated into the Chinese sounds “m [m]” and “w [u]”. The sound “m [m]” is similar to “ʋ [b]” since it is from the same place of articulation as the sound “ʋ [b]”. Moreover, it was found that some Chinese names were pronounced

as “[b^h]” in Teochew. The sound “w [u]” was pronounced as the sound “[b^h]” and “[m]” in Teochew as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>		
1	บก	bòk	木	mù	mû	bhag8	muk5/6
2	บอน	bõ:n	蒙	méng	mǎŋ	mou5	mung2
3	บ่อ	bò:	牧	mǔ	mù	mog8	muk6
4	บี	bī:	迷	mí	mǐ	mi5	mi2
5	บัง	bāŋ	曼	màn	mân	bhuêŋ	man4
			芒	máng	mǎŋ	mang5	mong2
6	บัน	bān	曼	màn	mân	bhuêŋ	man4
7	บัว	buā:	摩	mó	mǒ	mo5	mo2
8	บาล	bā:n	芒	máng	maŋ	mang5	mong2
9	บึ้ง	būŋ	蒙	méng	mǎŋ	mou5	mung2
10	เบญ	bēn	孟	mèng	môŋ	mêŋ6	men4
11	บล	bōn	汶	wén	uǎn	bhung5	no
12	บาง	bā:ŋ	挽	wǎn	uàn	mang2	van3
13	บ้าน	bâ:n	挽	wǎn	uàn	mang2	van3
14	บุ	bù	武	wǔ	ù	bhu2	vu1
15	บุรณี	bū:n	文	wén	uǎn	bhung5	vun2
16	บอ(บรี)	bõ:	母	mǔ	mù	bho2	mu3
			巫	wū	ū	bhu5	mu2
17	บาง	bā:ŋ	曼	màn	mân	bhuêŋ	man4
			挽	wǎn	uàn	mang2	van3

4) Initial ฏ, ฑ [t]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ฏ, ฑ [t]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “d [t], t [t^h], l [l], n [n]” as follows:

$$\text{ฏ, ฑ [t]} \rightarrow \text{d [t], t [t}^{\text{h}}\text{], l [l], n [n]}$$

The Chinese sound “d [t]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฏ, ฑ [t]”. The sound “t [t^h]” is similar to the sound “ฏ, ฑ [t]”, but it is an aspirated sound. Moreover, the sound “[n]” and “[l]” were used in transliteration since they are from the same place of articulation as “ฏ, ฑ [t]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ฏ	tā:	纳	nà	nâ	nab8	lap6
2	ฑ	tūŋ	隆	lóng	lŭŋ	long5	lung2

5) Initial ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t^h]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t^h]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “t [t^h]” and “d [t]” as following:

$$\text{ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t}^{\text{h}}\text{]} \rightarrow \text{t [t}^{\text{h}}\text{], d [t]}$$

The Chinese sound “t [t^h]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t^h]”. The sound “d [t]” is similar to the sound “ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t^h]”. However, there are two names which were transliterated into the sound “d [t]” since it is from the same place of articulation of “ฐ, ฑ, ฒ, ฒ, ฑ, ฐ [t^h]”. Moreover, it was found that the Chinese sound “t [t^h]” and “d [t]” were pronounced as “[t]” in Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ทะ(พัทยา)	t ^h ā	堤	dí	tí	doi1/ti2	ti2
2	ธาตุ	t ^h â:t	达	dá	tǎ	dag8	tat6

6) Initial ฎ, ด [d]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ฎ, ด [d]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “d [t], n [n], l [l]” as follows:

ฎ, ด [d] → d [t], n [n], l [l]

There is no sound “[d]” in Chinese, therefore, the translator used the sound “d [t]” instead since its sound is similar to the sound “ฎ, ด [d]”. Moreover, the sound “[n]” and “[l]” were used in the transliteration of “ฎ, ด [d]” since it is from the same place of articulation as “ฎ, ด [d]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ดิน	dīn	鞏	niǎn	nièn	ling2	no
2	คำ	dām	南	nán	nǎn	lam5	lam2
3	ดง	dōŋ	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	long5	lung2
4	ดร	dō:n	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	long5	lung2
5	ดอน	dō:n	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	long5	lung2
6	ดั่ง	dāŋ	朗	láng	lǎŋ	lang6	long3
7	ดิษฐ์	dít	立	lì	lǐ	lib8	lip6
8	ดี	dī:	里	lǐ	lǐ	li2	li1
9	ดู	dù:	鲁	lǔ	lù	lu2	lu1

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
10	เติล(เสด็จ)	dèt	离	lí	lí	li5	li2
11	คั้ง	duŋ	伦	lún	luǎn	lung5	lun2

7) Initial ɲ[k]

The names which begin with the Thai character “ɲ[k]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “g [k], k [k^h], j [tɕ], l [l]” as follows:

$$\text{ɲ [k]} \rightarrow \text{g [k], k [k}^{\text{h}}\text{], j [tɕ], l [l]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “g[k]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ɲ [k]”. Moreover, the Chinese sound “k [k^h]” is similar to the Thai sound “ɲ [k]” since it is from the same place of articulation as the sound “ɲ [k]” but it is an aspirated sound. The sound “j [tɕ]” and “l [l]” do not correspond to the sound “ɲ [k]”. However, the sound “j [tɕ]” will be read as “g [k]” in Teochew and Hakka, except for the word “集 [tɕǐ]” which was pronounced as “[z]” in Swatow and “[s]” in Hakka. Moreover, it was found that the sound “l [l]” was pronounced as “l [l]” in Teochew and Hakka which does not correspond to the Thai sound as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	กรี	krī:	基	jī	tɕǐ	gi1	gi1
2	กะ	kà	甲	jiǎ	tɕià	gah4	gap5
3	กั้ง	kɪŋ	京	jīng	tɕɪŋ	gian1	gin1
4	กิต	kìt	集	jí	tɕǐ	zib8/zab8	sip6
5	กิตต์	kìt	吉	jí	tɕǐ	gig4	git5

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
6	กิม	kīm	金	jīn	tɕɿn	gim1	gim1
7	กิว	kìw	久	jiǔ	tɕiəu	gu2	giu3
8	เก็ด	kèt	吉	jí	tɕǐ	gig4	git5
9	เกษ	kè:t	菊	jú	tɕy̌	gêg4	kiuk5
10	แก่น	kè:n	景	jǐng	tɕɿŋ	gêng2	gin3
			敬	jǐng	tɕɿŋ	gêng3	gin4
11	แก้ว	kê:w	角	jiǎo	tɕiəu	gag4	gok5
12	กู๋	kù	古	jí	tɕǐ	gig4	git5
13	ก๊วง	krāŋ	兰	lán	lǎn	lang5	lan2

8) Initial ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “k [k^h], g [k], q [tɕ^h], j [tɕ]” as follows:

$$\text{ข, ค, ฆ [k}^{\text{h}}] \rightarrow \text{k [k}^{\text{h}}], \text{g [k], q [tɕ}^{\text{h}}], \text{j [tɕ]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “k [k^h]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]”. The Chinese sound “g [k]” is similar to the sound “ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]” since it is from the same place of articulation as “ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]” but it is an unaspirated sound. The sounds “q [tɕ^h]” and “j [tɕ]” do not correspond to the Thai sound “ข, ค, ฆ [k^h]”. The sound “q [tɕ^h]” was pronounced as “[z]” in Teochew and “[c]” in Hakka which also do not correspond to the Thai sound, and “j[tɕ]” is read as [g] in Teochew and Hakka which is similar to the Thai sound as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	จิง	k ^h iŋ	晴	qíng	tɕ ^h iŋ	zên5	ciang2
2	แจ๊จ	k ^h êŋ	劲	jìng	tɕiŋ	gên3	gin4

9) Initial อ [ʔ]

The names which begin with Thai character “อ [ʔ]” were transliterated to Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “a [a], y [y,i], w [u]” as follows:

อ [ʔ] → a [a], y [y,i], w[u]

From the data, the Chinese sounds “a [a]” and “y [y, i],” are similar to the Thai sound “อ [ʔ]”. The Chinese sound “w [u]” does not correspond to the Thai sound “อ [ʔ]”. However, it was found that some words were pronounced as “อ [ʔ]” in Teochew such as “ออบ” which was pronounced as “[o1]” and “อุ” which was pronounced as “[u1]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	อิน	ʔin	因	yīn	ĩn	ing1	yin1
			茵	yīn	ĩn	ing1	yin1
2	อินทร์	ʔin	茵	yīn	ĩn	ing1	yin1
3	เอก	ʔè:k	亿	yì	ĩ	êg8	yi4
4	เอีน	ʔēn	英	yīng	ĩŋ	êng1	yin1
5	เอ็ด	ʔèt	逸	yì	ĩ	ig8	yit6
6	อำ(อมรินทร์)	ʔām	因	yīn	ĩn	ing1	yin1
7	อำ	ʔām	岩	yán	iān	ngam5	ngam2

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
8	อาน	ʔuān	望	wàng	uâŋ	mo7,bhuêŋ6	mong4
9	ออบ	ʔò:p	窩	wō	uō	o1	vo1
10	อุ	ʔù	无	wū	ū	bhu5	vu2
			乌	wū	ū	u1	vu1
11	อุณ	ʔū:n	温	wēn	uōn	ung1	vun1
12	โอบ	ʔò:	窩	wō	uō	o1	vo1

5.2.1.2 Nasal

1) Initial ๓ [m]

The names which begin with Thai character “๓ [m]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “m [m], w [w], y [y, i]” as follows:

๓ [m] → m [m], w [w], y [y, i]

From the data, the Chinese sound “m [m]” corresponds to the Thai sound “๓ [m]”, but the Chinese sounds “w [w]” and “y [y, i]” do not correspond to the Thai sound “๓ [m]”. However, the sound “w [w]” was pronounced as “[m]” and “[b^h]” in Swatow which are similar to the Thai sound “[m]” since it is from the same place of articulation as the sound “[m]”. Moreover, the Chinese sound “y [y,i]” does not correspond to the sound “[m]” though it was pronounced in Teochew and Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ม้ง	māŋ	挽	wǎn	uàn	mang2	van3
2	มวง	muâŋ	万	wàn	uân	bhuêŋ7	man4

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
3	巫	mū:	巫	wū	ū	bhu5	mu2
			务	wù	û	bhu5	vu4
4	夜	mē:	夜	yè	iê	la7	ya3
5	夜	mê:	夜	yè	iê	la7	ya3

2) Initial ฃ, ค [n]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ฃ, ค [n]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “n [n], l [l]” as follows:

$$\text{ฃ, ค [n]} \rightarrow \text{n [n], l [l]}$$

The Chinese sound “n [n]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฃ, ค [n]”. It was found that there were a name was transliterated to the sound “l [l]”. The sound “l [l]” is similar to the sound “ฃ, ค [n]” since it is from the same place of articulations of the sound “ฃ, ค [n]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	น้อย	nó:j	连	lián	lián	liêng	lien2

3) Initial ฅ [ŋ]

The names which begin with Thai character “ฅ [ŋ]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “y [y,i], a [a]” as follows:

$$\text{ฅ [ŋ]} \rightarrow \text{y [y,i], a [a]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sounds “y [y,i]” and “a [a]” do not correspond to the Thai sound “ง [ŋ]”. In Chinese, the sound “ง [ŋ]” can only be the final of the word. However, it was found that some Chinese names were pronounced as the sound “[ŋ]” in Teochew and Hakka which corresponds to the Thai sound as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	งา	ŋā	牙	yá	iǎ	ghê5	nga2
2	งำ	ŋām	安	ān	ān	ang1	on1
3	งั้น	ŋān	安	ān	ān	ang1	on1
4	หงาว	ŋǎ:w	傲	ào	âu	ngao6	ngau4
5	เหง	ŋǎj	艾	āi	āi	ngai6	ngioi4

5.2.1.3 Trill

1) Initial ʀ [r]

The names which begin with Thai character “ร [r]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “l [l]” as follows:

$$ʀ [r] \rightarrow l [l]$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “l [l]” is similar to the Thai sound “[r]” since it is from the same place of articulation of the sound “[r]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	รณ	rōn	崙	lún	luǎn	no	no
2	รณณ์	rōm	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	long5	lung2
3	รณย์	rōm	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	long5	lung2
4	รต	rót	洛	luò	luô	log8	lok3

5 503 rō:ŋ 隆 lóng lǔŋ long5 lung2

5.2.1.4 Fricative

1) Initial ฝ,ฟ [f]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ฝ,ฟ [f]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “f [f], h [x]” as follows:

ฝ,ฟ [f] → f [f], h [x]

From the data, the Chinese sound “f [f]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฝ,ฟ [f]”, but the Chinese sound “h [x]” does not correspond to the Thai sound “ฝ,ฟ [f]”. However, it was found that the Chinese sound “h [x]” was pronounced as “[f]” in Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>		
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ฝ้าย	fâ:j	辉	huī	xueĩ	hui	fui1

2) Initial ซ, ส, ษ, ศ [s]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ซ, ส, ษ, ศ [s]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “s [s], sh [ʃ], x [ç], c [tʂʰ]” as follows:

ซ,ส,ษ,ศ [s] → s [s], sh [ʃ], x [ç], c [tʂʰ]

From the data, the Chinese sound “s [s]” corresponds to Thai sound “ซ,ส,ษ,ศ [s]”. The sound “sh [ʃ]” and “x [ç]” are similar to the sound “ซ,ช,ฉ [tʂʰ]”. Moreover, the researcher found that words which began with the sound “c [tʂʰ]” were pronounced as “s [s]” in Teochew and Hakka which corresponds to the Thai sound as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	สำ	sǎm	參	cān	ts ^h ān	siem1	sem1
				sān	sān		
				shēn	ṣōn		

3) Initial น, ฮ [h]

The names which begin with Thai characters “น, ฮ [h]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “h [x], x [ç], f [f], y [y,i]” as follows:

$$\text{น,ฮ [h]} \rightarrow \text{h [x], f [f], x [ç], y [y,i]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “h [x]” is similar to Thai sound “น,ฮ [h]” since it is from the same manner of articulation as Thai sound “น,ฮ[h]”. The Chinese sound “x [ç]”, “f [f]” and “y [y, i]” do not correspond to the Thai sound “น,ฮ [h]”. However, they were pronounced as the sound “[h]” in Teochew which corresponds to Thai sound “น,ฮ [h]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ห้อง	hō:ŋ	风	fēng	fōŋ	hong1	fung1
2	หอม	hō:m	峰	fēng	fōŋ	hong1	fung1
3	หู	hù	夫	fú	fǔ	hu1,hu7	fu1
4	หาร	hǎ:n	限	xiàn	çiên	hâng6	han4
5	หิ	hì	希	xī	çí	hi1	hi1
6	แห้ง	hê:ŋ	杏	xìng	çíŋ	hêng6	hen4
7	แหง	hě:ŋ	杏	xìng	çíŋ	hêng6	hen4
8	หิ้งค์	hǐŋ	殷	yīn	ĩn	heng1	yin1

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Characters</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
9	หิน	hín	殷	yīn	in	heng1	yin1

5.2.1.5 Affricate

1) Initial จ [tɕ]

The names which begin with Thai character “จ [tɕ]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “j [tɕ], z [ts], zh [tʂ], ch [tʂʰ], sh [ʂ]” as follows:

$$\text{จ [tɕ]} \rightarrow \text{j [tɕ], z [ts], zh [tʂ], ch [tʂʰ], sh [ʂ]}$$

The Chinese sound “j [tɕ]” corresponds to the Thai sound “จ [tɕ]”. The sounds “z [ts]” and “zh [tʂ]” are similar to the sound “จ [tɕ]” since they are from the same manner of articulation. The sounds “ch [tʂʰ]” and “sh [ʂ]” do not correspond to the sound “จ [tɕ]”. However, the sound “ch [tʂʰ]” was pronounced as “[c]” in Swatow and Hakka. The sound “sh [ʂ]” was pronounced as “[z]” in Teochew and “[s]” in Hakka which do not correspond with Thai sound as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teoche</u> <u>w</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	จิตร	tɕit	迟	chí	tʂʰ	ci5	ci2
2	จวบ	tɕuā:p	蜀	shǔ	ʂù	zuag8	suk6

2) Initial ฉ, ช, ฌ [tɕʰ]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ฉ, ช, ฌ [tɕʰ]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “q [tɕʰ], c [tsʰ], ch [tʂʰ], x [ɕ], j [tɕ]” as following:

$$\text{ฉ, ช, ฌ [tɕʰ]} \rightarrow \text{q [tɕʰ], c [tsʰ], ch [tʂʰ], x [ɕ], j [tɕ]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “q [tɕʰ]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฉ, ช, ฉ [tɕʰ]”. The sound “c [tsʰ]”, “ch [tʂʰ]” and “x [ç]” are similar to the sound “ฉ, ช, ฉ [tɕʰ]”. The sound “j [tɕ]” does not correspond to the sound “ฉ, ช, ฉ [tɕʰ]”, though pronounced in Teochew and Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>		
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ฉ	tɕʰā	嘉	jiā	tɕiā	giā1	ga1

5.2.1.6 Approximant

1) Initial ฉ, ช [j]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ฉ,ช [j]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “y [y, i], r [ʐ]” as follows:

$$\text{ฉ,ช [j]} \rightarrow \text{y [y, i], r [ʐ]}$$

From the data, Chinese sound “y [y,i]” and “r [ʐ]” correspond to the Thai sound “ฉ,ช [j]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>		
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ชวน	juā:n	缘	yuán	yĕn	-	-
2	ชอ	jō:	若	ruò	zuô	-	-

2) Initial ฉ [w]

The names which begin with Thai character “ฉ [w]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “w [u], h [x], y [y, i]” as follows:

$$\text{ฉ [w]} \rightarrow \text{w [u], h [x], y [y, i]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “w [u]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ว [w]”. But the Chinese sound “h [x]” and “y [y, i]” do not correspond to the Thai sound “ว [w]” though they were pronounced in Teochew and Hakka as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>		
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	วะ(เขาวงกต)	wā	华	huá	xuǎ	hua5	fa2/fa3
2	เว	wē:	月	yuè	yê	ghuêh8	ngiet6
3	เวก	wê:k	月	yuè	yê	ghuêh8	ngiet6
4	เวษ	wê:t	越	yuè	yê	uêg8	yet6
5	เวีย	wiā:	雅	yá	iǎ	ngia2	nga3
6	เวียง	wiā:ŋ	阳	yáng	iǎŋ	iang5	yong2
			养	yǎng	iànŋ	iang2	yong1

5.2.1.7 Lateral approximant

1) Initial ɲ, ʋ [l]

The names which begin with Thai characters “ɲ, ʋ [l]” were transliterated into Chinese characters which begin with the sounds “l [l], n [n]” as follows:

$$\text{ɲ, ʋ [l]} \rightarrow \text{l [l], n [n]}$$

From the data, the Chinese sound “l [l]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ɲ, ʋ [l]”. The Chinese sound “n [n]” is similar to the Thai sound “ɲ, ʋ [l]” since it is from the same place of articulation as Thai sound “ɲ, ʋ [l]”. However, the Chinese sound “n [n]” was pronounced as “[l]” in Teochew as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Teochew</u>	<u>Hakka</u>
1	ลำ	lām	喃	nán	nǎn	lam5	-
2	หลอง(หลอง)	lǎ:ŋ	侖	nóng	nǚŋ	long5	-

5.2.2 The finals

It was found that some finals in Thai names and Chinese names are different. The cause is from the difference between the finals of Thai and Chinese. The researcher will firstly describe the finals of both languages and then reveal the results of the study.

There are 21 vowels in Thai and 9 final consonants: บ [p], ต [t], ก [k], ม [m], น [n], ง [ŋ], ว [w], ย [j], อ[ʔ]. Thai initials can be composed with vowels, vowels and finals or finals only (Kanchana, 2545). Chinese initials can be composed with vowels or rhymes which consist of the vowels and finals: n [n] and ng [ŋ]. They cannot be composed with only the finals: n [n] and ng [ŋ]. Therefore, the researcher has chosen to use the word “rhymes” instead of “the finals”. There are 36 rhymes in Chinese as follows:

Table 5.8 The finals of Thai language

Vowels	Thai	อิ	อี	เอะ	เอ	แอะ	แอ	อี	อี๋
	IPA	[i]	[i:]	[e]	[e:]	[ɛ]	[ɛ:]	[u]	[u:]
	Thai	เออะ	เออ	อะ	อา	อุ	อู	โอะ	โอ
	IPA	[ɤ]	[ɤ:]	[a]	[a:]	[u]	[u:]	[o]	[o:]
	Thai	เออะ	ออ	เอียะ	เอือะ	อัวะ			
	IPA	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ia]	[ua]	[ua]			

Table 5.8 The finals of Thai language (cont.)

Final Consonants	Thai	ป	ต	ก	ม	น	ง	ว	ย
	IPA	[p]	[t]	[k]	[m]	[n]	[ŋ]	[w]	[j]
	Thai	อ							
	IPA	[ʔ]							

Table 5.9 The rhymes of Chinese language

Rhymes	Ch	a	e, er	o	ai	ei	ao	ou			
	IPA	[a]	[ɤ, ɛ, ɛʰ]	[o]	[ai]	[ei]	[au]	[ou]			
	Ch	an	en	ang	eng	ong					
	IPA	[an]	[ən]	[aŋ]	[əŋ]	[uŋ]					
	Ch	i	ia	ie	iao	iu	ian	in	iang	ing	iong
	IPA	[i,ɿ,ɿ]	[ia]	[iɛ]	[iau]	[iou]	[iɛn]	[in]	[iaŋ]	[iŋ]	[iuŋ]
	Ch	u	ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang	ueng	
	IPA	[u]	[ua]	[uo]	[uai]	[uei]	[uan]	[uən]	[uaŋ]	[uɛŋ]	
	Ch	ü	üe	üan	ün						
	IPA	[y]	[yɛ]	[yɛn]	[yn]						
Final Consonants	Ch	n	ng								
	IPA	[n]	[ŋ]								

The researcher categorized the transliteration into Chinese of the finals of Thai tourist attraction names into two parts: 1) names which are open syllable words and 2) the names which are closed syllable words as follows:

5.2.2.1 Names which are open syllable words

From the data, the researcher found that Thai tourist attraction names which are open syllable words were transliterated differently into Chinese. The sounds of some names correspond to Chinese, but some do not. Moreover, it was found that some open-syllable words were transliterated to closed-syllable words as follows:

Table 5.10 A comparison of a transliteration of the finals of Thai into Chinese

	<u>Thai Character/IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/IPA</u>
1	อิ [i]	i [i, ɿ, ʮ], e [ɤ], ei [ei]
2	อี [i:]	i [i, ɿ, ʮ], ei [ei], ian [ien], uo [uo]
3	เอะ [e]	ing [iŋ]
4	เอ [e:]	i [i], ie [ie], üe [yɛ]
5	เออ [ɛ:]	e [ɤ], ai [ai], ie [ie], ing [iŋ], i [i, ɿ, ʮ]
6	อีอ [u:]	u [u], e [ɤ]
7	เออะ [ɤ]	eng [əŋ], ai [ai]
8	เออ [ɤ:]	e [ɤ], a [a]
9	อะ [a]	a [a], ia [ia], ua [ua], ou [ou], e [ɤ], i [i, ɿ, ʮ], ie [ie], ian [ien], uo [uo], u [u]
10	อา [a:]	a [a], ia [ia], ua [ua], ao [ao], ie [ie], uo [uo], ü[y]
11	อุ [u]	u [u], un [uən]
12	อุอ [u:]	u [u], uo [uo], i [i, ɿ, ʮ]
13	โอะ [o]	uo [uo]
14	โอ [o:]	e [ɤ], ie [ie], u [u], uo [uo]

Table 5.10 A comparison of a transliteration of the finals of Thai into Chinese (cont.)

15	เอาะ [ɔ]	uo [uo], ou [ou], e [ɤ]
16	ออ [ɔ:]	uo [uo], u [u]
17	เือย [ia:]	ia [ia], ian [iɛn], iang [iaŋ], ang [aŋ]
18	ัว [ua:]	uo [uo], a [a], ua [ua]

From the data, it was found that some finals in Thai are similar to the finals in Chinese. Translators can use this result as a guideline for transliteration since they will help the translator in selecting words which have sounds that correspond with these in Thai as follows:

Table 5.11 The finals of Thai which are similar to the finals of Chinese

	<u>Thai Character/IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/IPA</u>
1	อิ [i]	i [i]
2	ือ [i:]	i [i]
3	เออ [ɤ:]	e [ɤ]
4	อะ [a]	a [a]
5	อา [a:]	a [a]
6	อุ [u]	u [u]
7	ู [u:]	u [u]
8	เือย [ia:]	ia [ia]
9	ัว [ua:]	uo [uo], ua [ua]

Moreover, the researcher found that some open-syllable Thai words were transliterated into Chinese names closed-syllable word as follows:

Table 5.12 Transliteration of Thai open-syllable words into Chinese closed-syllable words

	<u>Thai Character/IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/IPA</u>
1	อี[i:]	ian[iɛn]
2	เอะ[e]	ing[iŋ]
3	เออ[ɛ:]	ing[iŋ]
4	เออะ[ɤ]	eng[əŋ]
5	อะ[a]	ian[iɛn]
6	อุ[u]	un[uən]
7	เอือ[ia:]	ian[iɛn], iang[iaŋ], ang[aŋ]

5.2.2.2 Names which are closed-syllable words

The researcher found that Thai names which are closed-syllable words were transliterated differently into Chinese. The cause of the difference is the fact that the finals in Chinese are limited to only “n [n]” and “ng [ŋ]”. Moreover, it was found that some names which are closed syllable words were transliterated into open syllable words as follows:

Table 5.13 Transliteration of the finals of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese

	<u>Thai Character/IPA</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/IPA</u>
1	ป [p]	open syllable
2	ต [t]	open syllable, ng [ŋ]
3	ก [k]	open syllable, ng [ŋ]
4	ม [m]	n [n], ng [ŋ], open syllable
5	น [n]	n [n], ng [ŋ], open syllable

Table 5.13 Transliteration of the finals of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese (cont.)

6	ŋ [ŋ]	ng [ŋ], n [n], open syllable
7	ɯ [w]	open syllable, ng [ŋ]
8	ɯ [j]	open syllable, n [n], ng [ŋ]
9	ʔ [ʔ]	open syllable, n [n]

The researcher will explain the result of the transliteration of Thai closed- syllables names into Chinese as follows:

5.2.2.2.1 Final Consonant ɯ [p]

From the data, the researcher found that all Thai names which consisted of the final consonant “ɯ [p]” were transliterated into open-syllables Chinese as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	กั๊พ	k ^h áp	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
2	อุบ	tù:p	突	tū	t ^h ū

5.2.2.2.2 Final Consonant ʔ [t]

Names which consist of the final consonant “ʔ [t]” were mostly transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words. However, it was found that 1 word was transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonant “ng [ŋ]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	เล็ช	lè:t	隆	lóng	lǔŋ

5.2.2.2.3 Final Consonant ก [k]

Most Thai names which consist of the final consonant “ก [k]” were transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words. However, it was found that 1 word was transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonant “ng [ŋ]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	หมาก	mà:k	芒	máng	mǎŋ

5.2.2.2.4 Final Consonant ม [m]

Most Thai names consisting of the final consonant “ม [m]” were transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonants “น [n]” and “ng [ŋ]”. However, it was found that 2 words were transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	ภูมิ	p ^h ū:m	浦	pū	p ^h ū
2	ลาม	lā:m	拉	lā	lā

5.2.2.2.5 Final Consonant น [n]

Most Thai names consisting of the final consonant “น [n]” were transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonants “น [n]” and “ng [ŋ]”. However, it was found that 7 words were transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	ขร	k ^h ɔ:n	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
2	กล	k ^h ɔn	考	kǎo	k ^h àu
3	เนร	nē:n	尼	ní	nǐ
4	มูถ	mū:n	慕	mù	mû
5	ราถ	rā:n	拉	lā	lā
			利	lì	lǐ
6	สาร	sǎ:n	沙	shā	ṣā
7	หาร	hǎ:n	合	hé	xǎ

5.2.2.2.6 Final Consonant ๓ [ŋ]

Thai names consisting of the final consonant “๓ [ŋ]” were transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonants “ng [ŋ]” and “n [n]”. However, it was found that 1 word was transliterated into a Chinese open-syllable word as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	เกี๓	kʰŋ	盖	gài	kâi

5.2.2.2.7 Final Consonant ๓ [w]

Thai names consisting of the final consonant “๓ [w]” were transliterated into Chinese ending with the finals “ao [au]” and “iao [iau]”. However, it was found that 1 word was transliterated into Chinese ending with the final “iang [iaŋ]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	เนื๋ยว	nià:w	娘	niáng	niǎŋ

5.2.2.2.8 Final Consonant ย [j]

Most Thai names consisting of the final consonant “ย [j]” were transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words. However, it was found that 2 words were transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonants “n [n]” and “ng [ŋ]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	น้อย	nó:j	连	lián	liěŋ
2	ไน	nā:j	仍	réng	ʒǎŋ

5.2.2.2.9 Final Consonant อ [ʔ]

Most Thai names consisting of the final consonant “อ [ʔ]” were transliterated into Chinese open-syllable words. However, it was found that 3 words were transliterated into Chinese ending with the final consonants “n [n]” as follows:

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Character</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>character</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>IPA</u>
1	นๅ	t ^h áʔ	天	tiān	t ^h iēn
2	รุ	rúʔ	崙	lún	luǎn
3	สิ	sǐʔ	信	xìn	çǐn

Moreover, the researcher found that 8 words were transliterated into either two-syllable and four-syllable words. The cause of this kind of transliteration is from the intention of the translator to retain the sound of the initial and the final in the Thai name. However, there was no Chinese word beginning with the same initial and final as in the Thai name. Therefore, the translator split them into either two or four words as follows:

	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
	<u>Character</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>IPA</u>
1	ข้าว	k ^h â:w	卡欧	kǎ'ōu	k ^h à'ōu
2	ปลา	k ^h lā:	卡拉	kǎlā	k ^h ālā
3	โจ	tçō:	乔依	qiáoyī	tç ^h iāu'ī
4	ดิส	đit	迪斯	dísī	t̄sī
5	เทพ	t ^h ê:p	提婆	típó	t ^h ip ^h ǒ
6	ราม	rā:m	罗摩	luómó	lǒmǒ
7	หลุยส์	lǔj	依路易斯	yīlùyìsī	īlû'īsī
8	ศรี	sǐ:	斯里	sīlǐ	sīlǐ

From the data, the first syllable of the Chinese name presents the sound of the initial of the Thai name and the second syllable of the Chinese name presents the sound of the final in the Thai name. For example, the word “ข้าว [k^hâ:w]” was transliterated into “卡欧 [k^hà'ōu]”; the word “卡 [k^hà]” was transliterated from the sound “จ [k]” and the word “欧 [ōu]” was transliterated from the final “-าว [a:w]”. However, it was found that one name was transliterated to a four-syllable word. For example, the word “หลุยส์ [lǔj]” was transliterated into “依路易斯 [īlû'īsī]”, and this name was transliterated according to the English pronunciation since it ends with the sound “[s]”.

In conclusion, the researcher found that some Thai tourist attraction names are transliterated into Chinese similarly, but some are different. There are differences and limitations between Thai and Chinese initials and finals such as Thai initial “บ [b]” which was transliterated into Chinese initial “b [p]” since there is no the initial “[b]” in Chinese. However, it was found that some Thai names were transliterated into Chinese names which have different initials, even though these initials exist in Chinese. For instance, the name “จัน [tɕān]” was transliterated to “赞 [tsân]”, the sound “จ [tɕ]” being transliterated to “z [ts]”. The cause of this difference is from the intention of the translator to retain the same finals in the Thai names and in the Chinese as there is no sound “[tɕān]” in Chinese.

Moreover, the names ending with the finals “ม [m], น [n] , ng [ŋ] ” were transliterated into Chinese name ending with the finals “n [n]” and “ng [ŋ]”, and a few of them were transliterated to open syllable words. Because of the limitation of finals in Chinese, Thai names ending with other finals were transliterated into Chinese names which are open syllable words or closed syllable words ending with “n [n]” and “ng [ŋ]”.

Furthermore, it was found that some Chinese tourist attraction names were influenced by Teochew since Swatow people were the first group of Chinese immigrants to enter Thailand. Chinese place names influenced by Teochew are used up to the present time, even though their sounds are different from Mandarin. However, the researcher found that most Chinese tourist attraction names which used a transliteration method have similar sounds to the Thai tourist attraction names. The researcher thought that new tourist attraction names should be transliterated into the Mandarin dialect since it is the official accent used in China and many countries such as Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan. Moreover, the translator should select words having initials and finals that correspond to the Thai names. For the names already transliterated using the Teochew accent, they should be retained since they are already accepted and known among local Chinese people and overseas Chinese.

CHAPTER VI

A VARIETY OF TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION OF THAI TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES INTO CHINESE

The researcher found that there were a variety of translation and transliteration methods used for Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese. Some Thai tourist attraction names were translated and transliterated into Chinese differently. Moreover, some names were translated and transliterated to Chinese the same even though they were different places. Furthermore, the researcher found that generic nouns used in translation and transliteration were different, although they referred to the same kind of place. This can lead to misunderstanding among the listeners and translators. Therefore, the researcher has analyzed the data and demonstrates below how such variation occurs.

6.1 The names which were differently translated or transliterated into Chinese

It was found that some Thai tourist attraction names were translated and transliterated into various Chinese names by different methods. Some names used a different method of translation, some names used a different transliteration method, and some names used both translation and transliteration. Moreover, it was found that some places had both formal and informal names referred to by locals. Therefore, both formal and informal names were translated or transliterated into Chinese. The following are examples of Thai tourist attraction names which were translated and transliterated differently into Chinese.

6.1.1 Different translation of the same name

Some Thai tourist attraction names were translated differently into Chinese by using different words. However, their meanings were similar as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	เกาะราชา	kòʔrā:tɕ ^h ā:	island-king
	帝王岛	Dìwáng Dǎo	king-island
	皇帝岛	Huángdì Dǎo	king-island
2	เมืองโบราณ	mu:āŋbō:rā:n	city-ancient
	古城	Gǔchéng	ancient-city
	文化古城	Wénhuà Gǔchéng	culture-ancient-city

In the name “เกาะราชา [kòʔrā:tɕ^hā:]”, the word “เกาะ [kòʔ]” means “island” and the word “ราชา [rā:tɕ^hā:]” means “king”. The whole meaning of the name is “king island”. It was translated into two Chinese names: 1) 帝王岛 (Dìwáng Dǎo) and 2) 皇帝岛 (Huángdì Dǎo). The word “帝王 (dìwáng)” of the first name and “皇帝 (huángdì)” of the second name mean “king”. The word “岛 (Dǎo)” of both names means “island”. The meanings of these names are the same, although they used different words.

In the name “เมืองโบราณ [mu:āŋbō:rā:n]”, the word “เมือง [mu:āŋ]” means “city”, and the word “โบราณ [bō:rā:n]” means “ancient”. The whole meaning of the name is “ancient city”. It was translated into two Chinese names: 1) 古城 (Gǔchéng) and 2) 文化古城 (Wénhuà Gǔchéng). The first name “古城 (Gǔchéng)” means “ancient city” and the second name was added the word “文化 (wénhuà)” which means “culture”. The whole meaning of the second name is “an ancient city of culture”. Although the second name was additionally translated, the original meaning of the name remains.

6.1.2 Different transliteration of the same name

Some tourist attraction names were differently transliterated into Chinese by using different words and sounds. However, the sounds of these names were similar to Thai names as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	เกาะลันตา	kòʔlāntā:	island-prop.name
	兰达岛	Lándá Dǎo	prop.name-island
	兰塔岛	Lántǎ Dǎo	prop.name-island
2	ตลาดนัดสวนจตุจักร	tàʔlâ:tnátsuǎ:ntçàʔtùʔtçàk	weekend market- prop.name
	乍都节公园市	Zhàdūjié Gōngyuán Shì	prop.name- garden market
	乍都扎克周末市场	Zuódūzhākè Zhōumò	prop.name- weekend market
		Shìchǎng	
	扎都甲周末市集	Zhādūjiǎ Zhōumò	prop.name- weekend market
		Shìjǐ	

In the name “เกาะลันตา [kòʔlāntā:]”, the word “เกาะ [kòʔ]” means “island”, and the word “ลันตา [lāntā:]” is a proper name. It was transliterated into two Chinese names: 1) 兰达岛 (Lándá Dǎo) and 2) 兰塔岛 (Lántǎ Dǎo). The words “兰达 (Lándá)” of the first name and “兰塔 (Lántǎ)” of the second name were transliterated from Thai name “ลันตา [lāntā:]”, and the word “岛 (Dǎo)” means “island”. The sounds of two Chinese names correspond to the Thai name “ลันตา [lāntā:]”.

In the name “ตลาดนัดสวนจตุจักร [tàʔlâ:tnátsuǎ:ntçàʔtùʔtçàk]”, the word “ตลาดนัด [tàʔlâ:tnát]” means “weekend market”, the word “สวน [suǎ:n]” means “garden”, and the word “จตุจักร [tçàʔtùʔtçàk]” is a proper name. It was transliterated into three Chinese names: 1) 乍都节公园市 (Zhàdūjié Gōngyuán Shì) 2) 乍都扎克周

末市场 (Zuódūzhākè Zhōumò Shìchǎng) and 3) 扎都甲周末市集 (Zhādūjiā Zhōumò Shìjǐ). The word “乍都节 (Zhàdūjié)” of the first name, “咋都扎克 (Zuódūzhākè)” of the second name and “扎都甲 (Zhādūjiā)” of the third name were transliterated from the Thai name “จตุจักร [tɕàʔtùʔtɕàk]”, the sound of them are similar to Thai names, though they used different words in a transliteration. Moreover, the generic noun used in these names were different such as the word “公园市 (Gōngyuán Shì)” means “garden market”, the word “周末市场 (Zhōumò Shìchǎng)” means “weekend market” and the word “周末市集 (Zhōumò Shìjǐ)” also means “weekend market”. Although three names were different, all of them can present the kind of place and its identity.

6.1.3 Translation and transliteration of the same name

Some tourist attraction names used both a translation and a transliteration method, therefore, the same place has different Chinese names as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	ถ้ำเขาหลวง	t ^h âm ^h ǎwluǎ:ŋ	cave-mountain-royal
	王山洞	Wángshān Dòng	royal-mountain-cave
	考龙穴	Kǎolóng Xué	prop.name-cave
2	ประตูน้ำ	pràʔdū:nám	water gate
	水门市场	Shuìmén Shìchǎng	water gate-market
	帕杜南	Pàdùnán	prop.name

In the name “ถ้ำเขาหลวง [t^hâm^hǎwluǎ:ŋ]”, the word “ถ้ำ [t^hâm]” means “cave”, the word “เขา [k^hǎw]” means “mountain” and the word “หลวง [luǎ:ŋ]” means “royal”. The whole meaning of the name is “a cave of Luang mountain”. This place has two Chinese names: 1) 王山洞 (Wángshān Dòng) and 2) 考龙穴 (Kǎolóng Xué). The first name used a translation method and the second name used a transliteration and translation of generic noun method. In the first name, the word “王 (wáng)”

means “royal”, the word “山 (shān)” means “mountain”, and the word “洞 (dòng)” means “cave”. In the second name the word “考龙 (Kǎolóng)” was transliterated from “เขาหลวง [k^hǎwluǎ:ŋ]” and the word “穴 (xué)” means “cave”.

In the name “ประตูน้ำ [prà?dū:nám]” means “water gate”, it is a name of market. This place has two Chinese names: 1) 水门市场 (Shuǐmén Shìchǎng) and 2) 帕杜南 (Pàdùnán). The first name used a translation method and the second name used a transliteration method. In the first name, the word “水门 (Shuǐmén)” means “water gate” and the word “市场 (Shìchǎng)” means “market”. In the second name, the word “帕杜南 (Pàdùnán)” was transliterated from Thai name “ประตูน้ำ [pràdū:nám]”. Although these names were used different methods, they can refer to the same place.

Moreover, it was found that some tourist attraction names have formal names and informal names. Formal names are long names, while informal names are short names. The researcher found that these names used both a translation method and transliteration method as follows:

	<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
1	แม่น้ำนครชัยศรี 坤西施河 แม่น้ำท่าจีน 他真河	mê:námná?k ^h ɔ:nɕ ^h ǎ:jɕí: Kūnxīshī Hé mê:nám ^h â:tɕī:n Tāzhēn Hé	river-prop.name prop.name-river river-prop.name prop.name-river
2	วัดพระเชตุพนวิมลมังคลาราม 帕威都蓬威孟卡拉蓝寺	wátph ^h rá:tɕ ^h ē:tù?p ^h ōn wímōnmāŋklārā:m Pàqīdūpéng Wēimèng- Kǎlālán Sì	temple-prop.name prop.name-temple

<u>Thai/Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA/Chinese Pinyin</u>	<u>Literal Meaning</u>
วัดโพธิ์	wátphō:	temple-banyan tree
菩提寺	Pútí Sì	banyan tree-temple

In the name “แม่น้ำนครชัยศรี [mê:námná?k^hõ:ntɕ^hã:jǝ:ɿ:]” is a formal name, the word “แม่น้ำ [mê:nám]” means “river”, and the word “นครชัยศรี [ná?k^hõ:ntɕ^hã:jǝ:ɿ:]” is a proper name. It was transliterated into Chinese name “坤西施河 (Kūnxīshī Hé)”, the word “坤西施 (Kūnxīshī)” was partially transliterated from “นครชัยศรี [ná?k^hõ:ntɕ^hã:jǝ:ɿ:]”, and the word “河 (hé)” means “river”. An informal name of this river is “แม่น้ำท่าจีน [mê:námt^hâ:tɕi:n]”, it was transliterated into Chinese name “他真河 (Tāzhēn Hé)”, the word “他真 (Tāzhēn)” was transliterated from “ท่าจีน [t^hâ:tɕi:n]”, and the word “河 (hé)” means “river”.

In the name “วัดพระเชตุพนวิมลมังคลาราม [wátph^hrá:tɕ^hẽ:tũp^hõnwímõnmãŋklārām]” is a formal name, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple” and the word “พระเชตุพนวิมลมังคลาราม [p^hrá:tɕ^hẽ:tũp^hõnwímõnmãŋklārām]” is a proper name. It was transliterated into Chinese name “帕威都蓬威孟卡拉蓝寺 (Pàqīdūpéng Wēimèng Kǎlālán Sì), the word “帕威都蓬威孟卡拉蓝 (Pàqīdūpéng Wēimèng Kǎlālán) was transliterated from “พระเชตุพนวิมลมังคลาราม [p^hrá:tɕ^hẽ:tũp^hõnwímõnmãŋklārām]”, and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”. An informal name of this temple is “วัดโพธิ์ [wátphō:]”, the word “วัด [wát]” means “temple” and the word “โพธิ์ [p^hõ:]” means “Banyan tree”. It was translated to “菩提寺 (Pútí Sì)”, the word “菩提 (Pútí)” means “Banyan tree” and the word “寺 (Sì)” means “temple”.

6.2 The names which were similarly translated or transliterated into Chinese

It was found that some Thai tourist attraction names were similarly translated and transliterated into Chinese names. The same translation and transliteration are from two reasons: 1) some Thai tourist attractions have the same names though they located in different places 2) some Thai tourist attractions have similar characteristics. Therefore, they were translated to the same name. The followings are the list of names which were similarly translated and transliterated into Chinese names:

Table 6.1 Names which were translated or transliterated into the same Chinese names

	<u>Chinese Name/Thai Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/Thai IPA</u>
1	大觉乐达纳舍利寺	Dàjuéledánà Shèlì Sì
	วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ (พิษณุโลก)	wátph ^h ráʔsí:rátàʔnáʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:t
	วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ (ราชบุรี)	wátph ^h ráʔsí:rátàʔnáʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:t
	วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ (สุพรรณบุรี)	wátph ^h ráʔsí:rátàʔnáʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:t
2	玉佛寺	Yùfó Sì
	วัดพระศรีรัตนศาสดาราม หรือ	wátph ^h ráʔsí:rátàʔnáʔsà:tsàʔdā:rā:m
	วัดพระแก้ว (กรุงเทพฯ)	wátph ^h ráʔkê:w
	วัดพระแก้ว (กำแพงเพชร)	wátph ^h ráʔkê:w
	วัดพระแก้ว (เชียงใหม่)	wátph ^h ráʔkê:w
	วัดพระแก้ว (เพชรบุรี)	wátph ^h ráʔkê:w
3	金洞寺	Jīndòng Sì
	วัดสุวรรณคูหา (อุดรธานี)	wátsùʔwānk ^h ū:hǎ:
	วัดสุวรรณคูหา หรือ วัดถ้ำ (พังงา)	wátsùʔwānk ^h ū:hǎ:/wát ^h âm

	<u>Chinese Name/Thai Name</u>	<u>Chinese Pinyin/Thai IPA</u>
4	舍利寺	Shèlì Sì
	วัดพระบรมธาตุ (ตาก)	wátph ^h rá?b ⁵ :rōmmá?t ^h â:t
	วัดพระมหาธาตุ (อุยฺชยา)	wátph ^h rámá?hă:t ^h â:t
	วัดมหาธาตุ (พิจิตร)	wátmá?hă:t ^h â:t
	วัดมหาธาตุ (เพชรบูรณ์)	wátmá?hă:t ^h â:t
	วัดมหาธาตุ (สุโขทัย)	wátmá?hă:t ^h â:t
5	金佛寺	Jīnfó Sì
	วัดไตรมิตรวิทยาราม (กรุงเทพฯ)	wáttrājmitwítthá?jā:rā:m
	วัดพระทอง หรือ วัดพระศุค (ภูเก็ต)	wátph ^h rá?t ^h 5:ŋ/wátph ^h rá?p ^h ùt
6	东方寺	Dōngfāng Sì
	วัดบูรพาภิราม (ร้อยเอ็ด)	wátbū:rá?p ^h ā:p ^h ī?rā:m
	วัดบูรพาราม (อุบลราชธานี)	wátbū:rá?p ^h ā:rā:m
7	蓮池寺	Liánchí Sì
	วัดสระบัว (เพชรบุรี)	wátsà?buā:
	วัดหนองบัว (อุบลราชธานี)	wátn5:ŋbuā:

From the data, it was found that four Chinese names were used for Thai tourist attractions which are in different area: 1) 大觉乐达纳舍利寺 (Dàjuéledánà Shèlì Sì) was used for “วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ [wátph^hrá?sí:rátà?ná?má?hă:t^hâ:t]” which are in three provinces 2) 玉佛寺 (Yùfó Sì) was used for “วัดพระแก้ว [wátph^hrá?kê:w]” which are in four provinces 3) 金洞寺 (Jīndòng Sì) was used for “วัดสุวรรณคูหา [wátsù?wānk^hū:hă:]” which are in two provinces and 4) 舍利寺 (Shèlì Sì) was used for “วัดพระบรมธาตุ [wátph^hrá?b⁵:rōmmá?t^hâ:t]”, “วัดพระมหาธาตุ [wátph^hrámá?hă:t^hâ:t]”

and “วัดมหาธาตุ [wátmáʔhǎ:t^hâ:t]”.

Moreover, it was found that there were three names which similarly translated into Chinese since these places have similar characteristics. For instance, “วัดไตรมิตรวิทยาราม [wáttrājmitwíttháʔjā:rā:m]” and “วัดพระทอง [wátphráʔt^hõ:ŋ]” were translated to the same name “金佛寺 (Jīnfó Sì)” which means “a temple of golden Buddha” since the golden Buddha is the symbol of these temples. The name “วัดบูรพาภิราม [wátbū:rāʔp^hā:p^hīʔrā:m]” and “วัดบูรพาราม [wátbū:rāʔp^hā:rā:m]” were translated to the same name “东方寺 (Dōngfāng Sì)” since the word “บูรพา [bū:rāʔp^hā:]” of both names mean “the east” which has the same meaning as “东方 (Dōngfāng)” in Chinese. Moreover, the name “วัดสระบัว [wátsàʔbuā:]” and “วัดหนองบัว [wátⁿõ:ŋbuā:]” were translated to the same name “莲池寺 (Liánchí Sì)” since the word “สระบัว [sàʔbuā:]” and “หนองบัว [nõ:ŋbuā:]” mean “lotus pond” which has the same meaning as “莲池 (Liánchí)” in Chinese name.

6.3 A variety of generic nouns used in translation and transliteration

A variety of generic nouns was found in the translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese. Some places used various generic nouns which the researcher collected and are showed in the following table so the translator could select generic noun which is most proper for each name. However, the translator should consider the geographical characteristics or the importance of the place since each noun has a different meaning or includes details as in the following:

Table 6.2 A variety of generic nouns used in translation and transliteration

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>
1	คู่	kǔ:	纪念塔	jìniàntǎ
			古塔	gǔtǎ
2	แก่ง	kè:ŋ	水库	shuǐ kù
			岛	dǎo
5	เขื่อน	k ^h uàn	壩	bà
			水坝	shuǐbà
12	ตลาด	tàʔlà:t	市场	shìchǎng
			园市	yuánshì
			市	shì
13	ถ้ำ	t ^h âm	洞	dòng
			洞穴	dòngxué
			穴	xué
16	ทุ่ง	t ^h ûŋ	原野	yuányě
			原野保护区	yuányě bǎohùqū
19	บ้าน	bâ:n	家	jiā
			村	cūn
21	โบราณสถาน	bō:rā:nsàʔt ^h ǎ:n	文物保护区	wénwù bǎohùqū
			古城	gǔchéng
22	โบสถ์	bò:t	庙	miào
			教堂	jiàotáng
24	ประตู	pràʔtū:	门	mén
			田	tián

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>
			广场	guǎngchǎng
25	ปรางค์	prā:ŋ	塔	tǎ
			古塔	gǔtǎ
26	ปราสาท	prā:sà:t	殿	diàn
			宫	gōng
29	ผา	phǎ:	山	shān
			岩	yán
30	พระเจดีย์	p ^h rǎʔtɕē:dī:	塔	tǎ
			佛塔	fótǎ
31	พระตำหนัก	p ^h rǎʔtāmnik	净苑	jìngyuàn
			王府	wángfǔ
			夏宫	xiàgōng
			行宫	xínggōng
32	พระที่นั่ง	p ^h rǎʔt ^h i:nâŋ	皇府	huángfǔ
			宫殿	gōngdiàn
			皇殿	huángdiàn
			宫	gōng
			楼	lóu
			神殿	shéndiàn
			亭	tíng
33	พระธาตุ	p ^h rǎʔt ^h â:t	舍利塔	shèlità
			庙	miào
37	พระราชวัง	p ^h rǎʔrâ:ttɕ ^h áʔwāŋ	皇宫	huánggōng

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>
			夏宫	xiàgōng
			行宫	xínggōng
38	พิพิธภัณฑ์	p ^h ɨ̌p ^h ɨ̌tt ^h áʔp ^h ān	博物馆	bówùguǎn
			博览园	bólǎnyuán
			馆	guǎn
			纪念馆	jìniànguǎn
40	ฟาร์ม	fā:m	动物园	dòngwùyuán
			湖	hú
			场	chǎng
43	เมือง	mu:āŋ	村	cūn
			古村	gǔcūn
44	ไร่	rāj	公园	gōngyuán
			园	yuán
			农园	nóngyuán
46	วัง	wāŋ	宫	gōng
			皇宫	huánggōng
47	วัด	wát	寺	sì
			庙	miào
48	วิหาร	wíhǎ:n	殿	diàn
			寺	sì
49	ศาล	sǎ:n	祠	cí
			庙	miào
50	ศูนย์	sǔ:n	中心	zhōngxīn

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>
			研究中心	yánjiū zhōngxīn
51	ศูนย์การค้า	sǔ:nkā:nk ^h á:	购物中心	gòuwù zhōngxīn
			世界中心	shìjiè zhōngxīn
57	สนาม	sà:nǎ:m	田	tián
			广场	guǎngchǎng
60	สวน	suǎ:n	公园	gōngyuán
			园	yuán
			场	chǎng
61	สวนสนุก	suǎ:nsà:nùk	乐园	lèyuán
			公园	gōngyuán
63	สวนสัตว์	suǎ:nsāt	动物园	dòngwùyuán
			公园	gōngyuán
68	หอ	hǒ:	阁	gé
			殿	diàn
			藏殿	cángdiàn
			佛阁	fógé
			佛殿	fódiàn
69	หาด	hà:t	滩	tān
			海滨	hǎibīn
70	แหลม	lǎ:m	海角	hǎijiǎo
			海滩	hǎitān
			半岛	bàndǎo
71	อุทยาน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:n	自然保护区	zìrán bǎohùqū

	<u>Thai</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Thai</u> <u>IPA</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Chinese</u> <u>Pinyin</u>
			保护区	bǎohùqū
			公园	gōngyuán
			文物保护单位	wénwù bǎohùqū
73	อุทยานแห่งชาติ	ʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ât	国家自然	guójiā zìrán
			保护区	bǎohùqū
			国家公园	guójiā gōngyuán
74	อนุสาวรีย์	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrī:	纪念像	jìniànxiàng
			纪念碑	jìniànbēi
			纪念塔	jìniàntǎ

In conclusion, the method of translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese can be classified into three types: 1) Names which were translated and transliterated differently into Chinese 2) Names which were translated and transliterated into Chinese the same 3) A variety of generic nouns used in translation and transliteration.

The reason for the difference in translation due to the selection of different Chinese words with the same meaning. However, the translator should select one of them as representative of the place. For instance, the name “เกาะราชา [kə̀ʔrā:tɕ^hā:]” was translated into two names: 1) 帝王岛 (Dìwáng Dǎo) and 2) 皇帝岛 (Huángdì Dǎo). Moreover, the cause of different transliteration was from selecting different words with similar sounds. The translator should consider words whose sounds correspond the most to the Thai names. For example “เกาะลันตา [kə̀ʔlāntā:]” was transliterated into two names: 1) 兰达岛 (Lándá Dǎo) and 2) 兰塔岛 (Lántǎ Dǎo). The first name should be selected since the word “兰达 (Lándá or lǎntǎ) correspond closer to “ลันตา [lāntā:]” than the second name “兰塔 (Lántǎ or lǎnt^hǎ).

The names which were similarly translated and transliterated into Chinese should be changed to different names since these places are in different areas. The translator may add the province's names in which these places are located in front of the name such as “วัดพระแก้ว [wátph^hrá?kê:w]” in Bangkok which has the word “曼谷 (Màngǔ)” which means “Bangkok” added, and “วัดพระแก้ว [wátph^hrá?kê:w]” in Chiang Rai which has the word “清莱 (Qīnglái)” which means “Chiang Rai” added.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

7.1 Conclusion

Translation and transliteration are the methods used for creating Thai tourist attraction names in Chinese. However, the researcher found that both methods can be classified into many sub-methods. Each Chinese name has different characteristics, some used one method, and some used both methods in a name. Therefore, the researcher analyzed and gave a description and explanation for each method used.

It was found that the translation of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese can be classified into five methods: 1) whole translation 2) omission 3) expansion 4) addition and 5) new naming. Moreover, it was found that each method can be analyzed into sub-methods. For example, an omission method can be classified into two sub-methods: 1) omission of repetitive word and 2) omission of general word. An addition method can be classified into two methods: 1) generic noun addition 2) detail addition. A new naming can be classified into two sub-methods: 1) description and 2) short name.

Transliteration was mostly used in Thai tourist attraction names. The transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese can be classified into five methods: 1) whole transliteration 2) whole transliteration and translation of generic noun 3) partial transliteration and translation of generic noun 4) half transliteration-half translation and translation of generic noun 5) special transliteration. Moreover, the researcher found that each method can be analyzed into many sub-methods. For example, a whole transliteration can be classified into four sub-methods: 1) transliteration of meaning words 2) transliteration of words with no special meaning 3) transliteration of names consisting of northern Thai dialect 4) transliteration of English names. A partial transliteration and translation of generic noun can be classified into three sub-methods: 1) transliteration of the first part of the name and transliteration of

generic noun 2) transliteration of the middle part of the name and transliteration of generic noun 3) transliteration of the last part of the name and transliteration of generic noun.

Moreover, the researcher found that the phonology of some Chinese names in a transliteration did not correspond to the phonology of Thai names. To find the cause of this, the researcher analyzed the phonology of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese and categorized them into two parts: 1) the initials and 2) the finals. The results show that Thai initials were transliterated into Chinese in various ways. For instance, a name beginning with the initial “ก [k]” was transliterated into a Chinese name beginning with the initials “g [k], k [k^h], j [tʃ] and l [l]”. The sound “g [k]” corresponds into Thai initial “ก [k]”, whereas other sounds did not correspond to Thai. Furthermore, it was found that the finals of most Chinese names did not correspond to Thai names though they began with the same initials. For example, Thai names ending with the final “ป [p]” were transliterated into Chinese with open-syllable names. Also, names ending with the finals “ต [t], ก [k], ง [w], ย [j] and อ [ʔ]” were transliterated into open-syllable names, except for a few names which were transliterated into closed-syllable ending with the finals “น [n]” and “ง [ŋ]”. Names ending with the finals “ม [m], น [n] and ย [ŋ]” were transliterated into Chinese names ending with the finals “น [n]” and “ง [ŋ]” since there are only two finals in Chinese. However, it was found that a few names were transliterated into open syllables.

Furthermore, the researcher compared the sounds of some Chinese names with Teochew and Hakka as they are the dialects mostly used by Chinese people living in Thailand. The results show that the sounds of some Chinese names which were transliterated from Thai place names correspond closer to Thai names as they were pronounced in Teochew. So it can be assumed that some Chinese names were influenced by Teochew. However, the researcher thought that Mandarin should be the standard accent for transliteration of place names.

It was found that there was a variety of methods used in translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese. These can be classified

into three parts: 1) names which were differently translated or transliterated into Chinese 2) names which were similarly translated or transliterated into Chinese and 3) A variety of generic noun used in translation and transliteration.

It was found that many names were differently translated or transliterated into Chinese. Some names were translated into two Chinese names which have similar meaning. Some were transliterated into two Chinese names which have similar sounds. These names may confuse readers or listeners since they are composed of different Chinese words. The readers or listeners may think of different places if they have never heard of this place before. Moreover, it was found that many names were similarly translated or transliterated into Chinese. These names can refer to many Thai tourist attractions in different areas.

Moreover, a variety of generic nouns may confuse the translator since the same word was translated into different Chinese. The translator should study the geographical characteristics and history of the place and pay more attention to similar nouns since each of them is specifically different. For instance, the generic noun “พระราชวัง [p^hrâ:ttɕ^há:wāŋ]” can be translated into three words: 1) 皇宫 (huánggōng) meaning “palace” 2) 夏宫 (xiàgōng) meaning “summer palace” and 3) 行宫 (xínggōng) meaning “the palace where the royal family stays during a long trip”. If the translator translates the name “พระตำหนักคอดยุง [p^hrâ:tām^hnàkdō:jtūŋ]”, the third word “行宫 (xínggōng)” should be selected since it is the palace where the royal family stays during a long trip in the north of Thailand. If the translator translates the name “พระบรมมหาราชวัง [p^hrâ:bō:rōmmá:hă:râ:ttɕ^há:wāŋ]” meaning “The Grand Palace”, the word “皇宫 (huánggōng)” should be selected for this name.

7.2 Discussion

The researcher found that a transliteration method is mostly used for Thai tourist attraction names. This corresponds to Newmark’s framework which suggests that place names should be transliterated than translated. Moreover, it is found that the result of this research corresponds to Korsak’ framework. According to Korsak, there

are four methods used for proper names or place names: transliteration, transliteration with Chinese meaning, translation and new naming. However, the researcher found that a transliteration with Chinese meaning was not used, while three new methods: an omission method, an expansion method and an addition method are used for Thai tourist attraction names.

From the result, the translation and transliteration methods are suitable for different kinds of names. Therefore, the translator should consider each method carefully before beginning a process of translation and transliteration as follows:

1) The translation method is appropriate for short names which have special meanings. Moreover, their meanings can convey the characteristics of the places, for instance เกาะหนุ [kòʔnǔ:], เขาคะบุ [khǎwtàʔpū:], บึงน้ำใส [būŋnámsǎj]. The omission method is appropriate for long names. However, the translator should choose words which present the characteristics of the places. The expansion method is appropriate for names having no clear meaning. The translator may change some words to provide more obvious meaning to the name. The new naming method is suitable for names whose meanings do not convey their characteristics. For instance, the name “แพะเมืองผี [phému:āŋphǐ:]” meaning “goat-city-ghost”, the translator provided a new name, “怪城 (Guàichéng)” which means “strange-city”.

2) The transliteration method is well-suited for presenting the identity of places since the sound of names is similar to the Thai names. Moreover, a generic noun may be added to depict what kind of place it is. Partial transliteration can be used for long names, but it should use a short name widely used locally such as with “สวนสัตว์ดุสิตเขาดินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk^hǎwdīnwáʔnā:]” for which the word “เขาดิน [k^hǎwdīn]” was selected for a partial transliteration. The half translation-half transliteration and translation of generic nouns methods and a special transliteration method should not be used since they may confuse the readers or listeners. It was found that the transliteration method was the most popular method used in Thai tourist attractions, especially whole transliteration and translation of generic nouns method.

3) The researcher found that the cause of dissimilar transliteration is from the different characteristic of initials and finals between Thai and Chinese. However, it

may be better if the translator try to choose the words having similar sounds to Thai. The translator should firstly consider the initials which have corresponding sounds to the Thai names, then considering the finals. If the finals of the Thai name is “u[n]” or “ɔ[n]”, the Chinese name should have the same final as the Thai name. For other finals, the translator should focus on the initials rather than the finals. Moreover, the meaning of Chinese words is also important for transliteration since each Chinese character has its own meaning, so the translator should avoid impolite words in the transliteration and words which may give a ridiculous meaning when put together. To avoid this problem, the translator should pay more attention to this point (Huang. P., personal communication, October 10, 2012).

4) Names which are influenced by Teochew should be used since most of them are widely used by Chinese people. However, for names which have not been transliterated, Mandarin dialect is appropriate for transliteration since it is the official dialect used in China and other countries such as Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia.

5) The translator can study Thai names which have already been transliterated into Chinese names from the list given in the appendix. It provides a literal transliteration, so translators can save time in selecting Chinese words.

6) The researcher suggests that names which have been translated or transliterated differently into Chinese should be changed so that only one name is used.

7) Names which have been translated or transliterated into the same name, the translator should add a location or province name in front of the names in order to differentiate the places.

8) In selecting generic nouns, the translator should be careful to consider both Thai meaning and the Chinese meaning. The details of each generic noun may be difficult for non-Chinese speakers. So the translator should consult a Chinese-Chinese dictionary for a description of each word and then recheck with Chinese native speakers or Chinese specialists.

9) The translator should be proficient in both Thai and Chinese, and possess a good knowledge of the history and geography of places. Furthermore, knowledge of Pali or Sanskrit may be necessary in a translation since they are frequently used in Thai names.

7.3 Suggestions for further study

1) The data in this research were collected from many resources such as dictionaries, travel magazines, internet and brochure. However, it may not cover all of Thai tourist attraction names since some places were not popular among Chinese tourists. Therefore, there are no translation or transliteration of these places. New names should be collected for further study.

2) The sounds of Teochew and Hakka were checked by Chinese informants and written according to online dictionary (<http://cn.voicedic.com/>) because of the limitation of the researcher's skill in Teochew and Hakka. The sounds of both dialects may differ from the pronunciation of the informant. To obtain the closest sound, other researchers should transcribe the pronunciation of the informants and use a phonology system derived from them for further study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
THE LIST OF THAI AND CHINESE
TOURIST ATTRACTION NAMES

The researcher collected the names of Thai and Chinese tourist attraction names from many resources. The followings are the list of 980 Thai tourist attraction names with Thai IPA and 1,072 Chinese tourist attraction names with Pinyin.

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
1	กว๊านพะเยา	k ^w á:np ^h á?yāw
	帕天湖	Pà yáo Hú
2	กะพังสุรินทร์	kà?p ^h āŋsù?rīn
	卡旁素琳池	Kǎpāngsùlín Chí
3	คูพระกุนา	kù:p ^h rá?kū:nā:
	鼓纳古佛塔	Gǔnà Gǔfó tǎ
4	คูพระเจ้าเม็งราย	kù:p ^h rá?təáwmēŋrā:j
	孟莱大帝纪念塔	Měnglái Dàdì Jìniàntǎ
5	คูมหาธาตุ	kù:má?hǎ:t ^h â:t
	摩诃舍利古塔	Móhē Shèlǐ tǎ
6	เก้าเส้ง	kāwsê:ŋ
	九盛滩	Jiǔshèng Tān
7	เกาะกระดาด	kò?krà?dà:t
	纸岛	Zhǐ Dǎo
8	เกาะกูด	kò?kù:t
	谷岛	Gǔ Dǎo
	沽岛	Gū Dǎo

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	狗骨岛	Gǒugǔ Dǎo
	阁骨岛	Gégǔ Dǎo
9	เกาะแก้วพิสดาร	kòʔkê:wp ^h ʔtsàʔdā:n
	奇珠岛	Qízhū Dǎo
10	เกาะเขาพิงกัน	kòʔk ^h ǎop ^h ʔŋkān
	相依山岛	Xiāngyīshān Dǎo
11	เกาะช้าง	kòʔtɕ ^h á:ŋ
	象岛	Xiàngdǎo
	阁昌岛	Géchāng Dǎo
12	เกาะดอนใหม่	kòʔdō:nmàj
	新隆岛	Xīnlóng Dǎo
13	เกาะตะลิ่งปง	kòʔtàʔlíʔpōŋ
	达里蓬岛	Dá lǐ péng Dǎo
14	เกาะเต่า	kòʔtàw
	龟岛	Guī Dǎo
15	เกาะทะลุ	kòʔt ^h áʔlúʔ
	穿心岛	Chuānxīn Dǎo
16	เกาะนางขวน	kòʔnā:ŋjuā:n
	南缘岛	Nányuán Dǎo
17	เกาะนมสาว	kòʔnōmsǎ:w
	乳峰岛	Rǔfēng Dǎo
18	เกาะป็นฮี	kòʔpānjǐ:
	班夷岛	Bānyí Dǎo
19	เกาะปูย	kòʔpūj
	絮岛	Xù Dǎo
20	เกาะไผ่	kòʔp ^h àj
	竹子岛	Zhúzi Dǎo
21	เกาะพังัน	kòp ^h áʔŋān
	帕安岛	Pà'an Dǎo
	帕昂岛	Pà'áng Dǎo
22	เกาะพยาม	kòʔp ^h áʔjā:m

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	帕炎島	Pà yán Dǎo
23	เกาะพีพีดอน	kòʔp ^h i:p ^h i:dō:n
	大皮皮島	Dà Pīpī Dǎo
	披披隆島	Pīpīlóng Dǎo
24	เกาะพีพีเล	kòʔp ^h i:p ^h i:lē:
	小皮皮島	Xiǎo Pīpī Dǎo
	披披黎島	Pīpīlí Dǎo
25	เกาะฟาน	kòʔfā:n
	番島	Fān Dǎo
26	เกาะมัน	kòʔmān
	曼島	Màn Dǎo
27	เกาะแมว	kòʔmē:w
	猫島	Māo Dǎo
28	เกาะชอ	kòʔjō:
	阁若島	Géruò Dǎo
29	เกาะยาวใหญ่	kòʔjā:wjəj
	大长島	Dàcháng Dǎo
30	เกาะซุง	kòʔjūŋ
	蚊子島	Wénzi Dǎo
31	เกาะราวี	kòʔrā:wī:
	拉威島	Lāwēi Dǎo
32	เกาะราชา	kòʔrā:tɕ ^h ā:
	帝王島	Dìwáng Dǎo
	皇帝島	Huángdì Dǎo
33	เกาะลันตา	kòʔlāntā:
	兰达島	Lándá Dǎo
	兰塔島	Lántǎ Dǎo
34	เกาะลัน	kòʔlá:n
	阁兰島	Gélán Dǎo
35	เกาะสมุย	kòʔsàʔmuí
	蘇梅島	Sūméi Dǎo

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	苏梅岛	Sūméi Dǎo
36	เกาะสะเก็ด	kòʔsàʔkèt
	沙革岛	Shāgé Dǎo
37	เกาะสิเหร่	kòʔsíʔlè:
	悉里岛	Xīlí Dǎo
38	เกาะสีชัง	kòʔsí:tɕ ^h añ
	色沧岛	Sècāng Dǎo
39	เกาะเสม็ด	kòʔsàʔmèt
	百千层岛	Bǎiqiāncéng Dǎo
40	เกาะหนู	kòʔnú:
	老鼠岛	Lǎoshǔ Dǎo
41	เกาะไหง	kòʔŋǎj
	阁艾岛	Gé'ai Dǎo
42	แก่งคุดคู้	kè:ŋk ^h útk ^h ú:
	窟库岛	Kūkù Dǎo
43	แก่งเลิงจาน	kè:ŋlɿ:ŋtɕā:n
	劲楞沾水库	Jǐnglèngzhān Shuǐkù
44	แก่งสะพือ	kè:ŋsàʔp ^h ū:
	沙浦岛	Shāpǔ Dǎo
45	เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าเกริงกระเวีย	k ^h è:tráksǎ:p ^h ānsàtpà:krɿŋkràʔwiā:
	耕卡雅野生动物保护区	Gēngkǎyá Yěshēng Dòngwù Bǎohùqū
46	เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าเขาสอยดาว	k ^h è:tráksǎ:p ^h ānsàtpà:k ^h ǎwsǎ:jdā:w
	摘星山野生动物保护区	Zhāixīngshān Yěshēng Dòngwù Bǎohùqū
47	เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าภูวัว	k ^h è:tráksǎ:p ^h ānsàtpà:p ^h ū:wuā
	牛山野生保护区	Niúshān Yěshēng Bǎohùqū
48	เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าห้วยขาแข้ง	k ^h è:tráksǎ:p ^h ānsàtpà:huāj ^h ǎ:k ^h ê:ŋ
	汇脚劲野生保护区	Huìjiǎojìng Yěshēng Bǎohùqū
49	เขาแก่นจันทร์	k ^h ǎwkè:ntɕān
	檀香山	Tánxiāng Shān
50	เขาไกรลาส	k ^h ǎwkrāj ^h lâ:t
	白山	Bái Shān

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
51	เขาเขียน	k ^h ǎwk ^h iǎ:n
	画山	Huà Shān
52	เขาค้อ	k ^h ǎwk ^h ó:
	果山	Guǒshān
53	เขาม้องชัย	k ^h ǎwk ^h ó:ŋtɕ ^h āj
	空猜山	Kōngcāi Shān
54	เขาช่องพราน	k ^h ǎwtɕ ^h ô:ŋp ^h rā:n
	重盘山	Chóngpán Shān
55	เขาตะเกียบ	k ^h ǎwtà [?] kià:p
	筷子山	Kuàizi Shān
56	เขาตะปู	k ^h ǎwtà [?] pū:
	铁钉山	Tiědīng Shān
57	เขาดันหยงมัต	k ^h ǎwtānjōŋmát
	丹戎目山	Dānróngmù Shān
58	เขาเต่า	k ^h ǎwtàw
	龟山	Gūi Shān
59	เขาถ้ำ	k ^h ǎwt ^h ām
	洞山	Dòng Shān
60	เขานันไดอิฐ	k ^h ǎwbāndāj [?] it
	砖階山	Zhuānjiē Shān
61	เขาบ่อทอง	k ^h ǎwbò:thō:ŋ
	金矿山	Jīnkàng Shān
62	เขาปิ่นะ	k ^h ǎwpǐ [?] ná [?]
	毕纳山	Bìnà Shān
63	เขารัง	k ^h ǎwrāŋ
	琅山	Láng Shān
64	เขาวง	k ^h ǎwwōŋ
	环山	Huán Shān
65	เขาวงพระจันทร์	k ^h ǎwwōŋp ^h rá [?] tɕān
	月环山	Yuèhuán Shān
66	เขาวรรณภรรยา หรือ	k ^h ǎwwō:rà [?] nâ:tbānp ^h ót

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	เขากบ	k ^h ǎwkòp
	青蛙山	Qīngwā Shān
67	เขาวัง	k ^h ǎwwāŋ
	拷汪宮	Kǎowàng Gōng
68	เขาสามมุก	k ^h ǎwsǎ:mmúk
	三珠山	Sānzhū Shān
69	เขาน้ำคน	k ^h ǎwnâ:k ^h ōn
	人面山	Rénmiàn Shān
70	เขามหาจุ	k ^h ǎwmǎ:tɕu:
	合巴狗山	Hébāgǒu Shān
71	เขื่อนกั้วลม	k ^h u:ànkǐwǎlōm
	久隆壩	Jiǔlóng Bà
72	เขื่อนแก่งกระจาน	k ^h u:ànkè:ŋkràʔtɕā:n
	景甲章壩	Jǐngjiāzhāng Bà
73	เขื่อนจุฬาภรณ์	k ^h u:àntɕ ^h ùʔlā:p ^h ɔ:n
	朱拉蓬壩	Zhūlāpéng Bà
74	เขื่อนเจ้าพระยา	k ^h u:àntɕ ^h âwp ^h rǎʔjā:
	召披耶壩	Zhāopīyē Bà
75	เขื่อนน้ำพุง	k ^h u:ànnámp ^h ūŋ
	南湄壩	Nánmēi Bà
76	เขื่อนน้ำอูน	k ^h u:ànnám ^h ū:n
	南温壩	Nánwēn Bà
77	เขื่อนภูมิพล	k ^h u:ànp ^h ū:míʔp ^h ōn
	浦密蓬壩	Pǔmìpéng Bà
78	เขื่อนรัชชประภา หรือ	k ^h u:ànráttɕ ^h áʔpràʔp ^h ā:
	เขื่อนเขื่อนหาลาน	k ^h u:àntɕ ^h iâwǎlā:n
	乐差巴帕壩	Lèchābāpà Bà
79	เขื่อนลำตะคอง	k ^h u:ànlāmtràʔkō:ŋ
	藍打空壩	Lándǎkōng Bà
80	เขื่อนลำนางรอง	k ^h u:ànlāmnā:ŋlō:ŋ
	藍喃隆壩	Lánánlóng Bà

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
81	เขื่อนลำปาว	k ^h u:ànlāmpā:w
	蓝包壩	Lánbào Bà
82	เขื่อนวชิราลงกรณ์	k ^h u:ànwá?tɕ ^h i?lā:lōŋkō:n
	瓦棧拉隆功壩	Wǎqiālālonggōng Bà
83	เขื่อนศรีนครินทร์	k ^h u:ànsǐ:ná?k ^h à?rǐn
	诗纳卡琳壩	Shīnàkǎlín Bà
	斯里那卡林水坝	Sīlǐnàkǎlín Shuǐbà
84	เขื่อนสิริกิติ์	k ^h u:ànsǐ?rǐ?kǐt
	诗里吉壩	Shīlǐjǐ Bà
85	เขื่อนสิรินธร	k ^h u:ànsǐ?rǐnt ^h ō:n
	诗琳通壩	Shīlǐntōng Bà
86	เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา	k ^h u:ànhuâ:jmē:k ^h ā:
	夜卡溪壩	Yèkǎxī Bà
87	เขื่อนอุบลรัตน์	k ^h u:àn?ù?bōnrát
	乌汶乐壩	Wūwénlè Bà
88	คิงส์พาวเวอร์	k ^h iŋphā:wwǎ:
	皇权免费购物中心	Huángquán Miǎnfei Gòuwù Zhōngxīn
89	เจดีย์ภูเขาทอง	tɕē:dī:t ^h ō:ŋ
	金山塔	Jīnshān Tǎ
90	ชะอำ	tɕ ^h á?ʔām
	七岩	Qīyán
91	ชายทะเลเขาปีหลาย	tɕ ^h ā:jt ^h á?lě:k ^h ǎwpǐ?lǎ:j
	比来山海滨	Bǐlái shān Hǎibīn
92	ชายทะเลอำเภอท้ายเหมือง	tɕ ^h ā:jt ^h á?lě:ʔāmp ^h ǎj:t ^h á:jm ^h u:ǎŋ
	泰曼县海滨	Tàimànxiàn Hǎibīn
93	เชียงของ	tɕ ^h iā:ŋk ^h ō:ŋ
	清空	Qīngkòng
	长空	Chángkòng
	昌孔	Chāngkǒng
94	เชียงแสน	tɕ ^h iā:ŋsǎ:n
	昌盛	Chāngshèng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	清盛	Qīngshèng
95	เชียงใหม่ไนท์ซาฟารี	tɕ ^h iã:ŋməj náj sã:fã:rí:
	清迈夜间动物园	Qīngmài Yèjiān Dòngwùyuán
96	เชียงใหม่ไนท์บาร์ซาร์	tɕ ^h iã:ŋməj náj bã:sã:
	清迈夜市	Qīngmài Yèshì
97	ไชน่าทาวน์	tɕ ^h ãj nã:t ^h ã:w
	中国城	Zhōngguó Chéng
98	ซอยตลาดทรัพย์สิน	sõ:jlá?lã:jsáp
	溶金巷	Róngjīn Xiàng
99	ซาฟารีเวิลด์	sã:fã:rí:wǐw
	海洋公园	Hǎiyáng Gōngyuán
	野生世界动物园	Yěshēng Shìjiè Dòngwùyuán
100	ซีแซนด์คลับ	sīsē:nklàp
	喜仙俱乐部	Xǐxiān Jùlèbù
101	ดรีมเวิลด์	dří:mwǐw
	梦幻世界	Mènghuàn Shìjiè
102	ดอนหอยหลอด	dõ:nhõ:j?lò:t
	管贝岛	Guǎnbèi Dǎo
103	ดอยตะม้อ	dõjtà?mõ:
	拉摩山	Lāmó Shān
104	ดอยตุง	dõjtũŋ
	隆山	Lóng Shān
105	ดอยแม่สลอง	dõjmê:sà?lõ:ŋ
	沙隆山	Shālóng Shān
106	ดอยสุเทพ	dõjsù?t ^h êp
	素贴山	Sùtiē Shān
107	ดอยอินทนนท์	dõj?ĩnt ^h ã?nõn
	因他暖山	Yīntānuǎn Shān
108	ด่านเจดีย์สามองค์	dã:ntɕê:dí:sã:m?õŋ
	三塔关	Sāntǎ Guān
109	แดนเนรมิต	dē:nnē:rã?mít

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	尼拉密游乐园	Nílāmì Yóulèyuán
110	ตลาดกลางคืนสีลม	tàʔlâ:tklâ:ŋk ^h ũ:nsî:lôm
	市隆夜市场	Shìlóng Yèshìchǎng
111	ตลาดนัดสวนจตุจักร	tàʔlâ:tnâtsuã:ntçàʔtùʔtçàk
	乍都节公园市	Zhàdūjié Gōngyuán Shì
	乍都扎克周末市场	Zuódūzhākè Zhōumò Shìchǎng
	扎都甲周末市集	Zhādūjiǎ Zhōumò Shìjǐ
112	ตลาดน้ำคลองโพธิ์หัก	tàʔlâ:tnámklõ:ŋp ^h õ:hàk
	普哈港水上市场	Pǔhāgǎng Shuǐshàng Shìchǎng
113	ตลาดน้ำดอนหวาย	tàʔlâ:tnámdõ:nwǎ:j
	菓苇水上市场	Guǒwěi Shuǐshàng Shìchǎng
114	ตลาดน้ำดำเนินสะดวก	tàʔlâ:tnámdāmnsàʔnsàʔduà:k
	水上市场	Shuǐshàng Shìchǎng
	红霄楼水上市场	Hóngxiāolóu Shuǐshàng Shìchǎng
115	ตลาดน้ำวัดไทร	tàʔlâ:tnámwátsǎj
	曼谷水上市场	Màngǔ Shuǐshàng Shìchǎng
116	ตลาดแสงทอง	tàʔlâ:tsé:ŋt ^h õ:ŋ
	商铜市场	Shāngtóng Shìchǎng
117	ตำหนักพระนครหลวง	tāmnhàkp ^h râʔnáʔk ^h õ:nluǎ:ŋ
	纳空銮王府	Nàkōngluán Wángfǔ
118	ตึกใบหยกสอง	tùèkbǎjjòksǎ:ŋ
	玉叶二	Yùyè'èr
119	ถนนข้าวสาร	t ^h àʔnǒnk ^h â:wsǎ:n
	卡欧沙巷	Kǎōushā Xiàng
	拷桑路	Kǎōsāng Lù
120	ถ้ำแก้ว	t ^h âmkê:w
	水晶洞	Shuǐjīng Dòng
121	ถ้ำไทรลาส	t ^h âmkrājlà:t
	蓋拉沙洞	Gàilāshā Dòng
122	ถ้ำขุนกระทิง	t ^h âmkǔnkàʔt ^h ĩŋ
	坤卡廷洞	Kūnkǎtíng Dòng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
123	ถ้ำเขาเงิน	t ^h âmk ^h ăwŋɯ̌n
	银沙洞	Yínshā Dòng
124	ถ้ำเขามิน	t ^h âmk ^h ăwbĭn
	飞山洞	Fēishān Dòng
125	ถ้ำเขาปฐวี	t ^h âmk ^h ăwpàʔt ^h áʔwī:
	巴塔威洞山	Bātāwēidòng Shān
126	ถ้ำเขาพระยาพายุเรือ	t ^h âmk ^h ăwp ^h ráʔjā:p ^h ā:jruā
	披耶王划船洞	Pīyēwáng Huáchuán Dòng
127	ถ้ำเขาย้อย	t ^h âmk ^h ăwjóʔj
	考瑞洞	Kǎoruì Dòng
128	ถ้ำเขาหลบช้าง	t ^h âmk ^h ăwlòptɕ ^h áŋ
	大象泉之穴	Dàxiàngquán Zhī Xué
129	ถ้ำเขาหลวง	t ^h âmk ^h ăwluǎ:ŋ
	王山洞	Wángshān Dòng
	考龙穴	Kǎolóng Xué
130	ถ้ำคูหาสวรรค์	t ^h âmk ^h ū:hǎ:sàʔwǎn
	天穴洞	Tiānxué Dòng
131	ถ้ำโครำ	t ^h âmk ^h ō:rām
	牛舞洞	Niúwǔ Dòng
132	ถ้ำแจ้ง	t ^h âmtɕê:ŋ
	光明洞	Guāngmíng Dòng
133	ถ้ำเขียงดาว	t ^h âmtɕ ^h iā:ŋdā:w
	清佬洞	Qīnglǎo Dòng
134	ถ้ำตับเต่า	t ^h âmtàptàw
	水鼈洞	Shuǐbiē Dòng
135	ถ้ำไทร	t ^h âmsāj
	榕树洞	Róngshù Dòng
136	ถ้ำน้ำผุด	t ^h âmnámp ^h ùt
	喷水洞	Pēnshuǐ Dòng
137	ถ้ำบริจินดา	t ^h âmbàʔrítɕĭndā:
	宝石洞	Bǎoshí Dòng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
138	ถ้ำป๋อชา	thâmbò:jā:
	药池洞	Yàochí Dòng
139	ถ้ำผาไท	t ^h âmp ^h ǎ:t ^h āj
	爬泰洞	Pátài Dòng
140	ถ้ำผานางคอย	t ^h âmp ^h ǎ:nā:ŋkō:j
	娘望岩洞	Niángwàngyán Dòng
141	ถ้ำผาพวง	t ^h âmp ^h ǎ:p ^h uā:ŋ
	环岩洞	Huáiyán Dòng
142	ถ้ำผามอง	t ^h âmp ^h ǎ:mō:ŋ
	望岩洞	Wàngyán Dòng
143	ถ้ำผีหัวโต	t ^h âmp ^h i:huātō:
	大头鬼洞	Dàtóuguǐ Dòng
144	ถ้ำฝ่ามือแดง	t ^h âmfà:muè:dē:ŋ
	红掌洞	Hóngzhǎng Dòng
145	ถ้ำพระขยงค์	t ^h âmp ^h rá?k ^h à?jǎ:ŋ
	卡然佛洞	Kǎránfó Dòng
146	ถ้ำพระธาตุ	t ^h âmp ^h rá?t ^h ā:t
	佛骨洞	Fógǔ Dòng
147	ถ้ำพระนาง	t ^h âmp ^h rá?nā:ŋ
	王妃洞	Wángfēi Dòng
148	ถ้ำพระยานคร	t ^h âmp ^h rá?jā:má?hǎ:ná?k ^h ō:n
	帕耶纳空洞	Pàyēnàkōng Dòng
	帕亚那空山洞	Pàyànàkōngshān Dòng
149	ถ้ำพุงช้าง	t ^h âmp ^h ūŋtɕ ^h á:ŋ
	象腹洞	Xiàngfú Dòng
150	ถ้ำพุพระ	t ^h âmp ^h ú?p ^h rá?
	佛泉洞	Fóquán Dòng
151	ถ้ำเพชร	t ^h âmp ^h ét
	钻石洞	Zuānshí Dòng
152	ถ้ำโพธิสัตว์	t ^h âmp ^h ō:t ^h i?sàt

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	菩薩洞	Púsà Dòng
153	ถ้ำโหฬาร	t ^h ammáʔhǒ:lā:n
	巨洞	Jù Dòng
154	ถ้ำมังกรทอง	t ^h ammāŋkō:nt ^h ɔ̃:ŋ
	金龙洞	Jīnlóng Dòng
155	ถ้ำมาลัย	t ^h ammā:lāj
	花环洞	Huāhuán Dòng
156	ถ้ำมืด	t ^h ammú:t
	黑洞	Hēi Dòng
157	ถ้ำแม่อุสุ	t ^h ammê:ʔùʔsùʔ
	夜乌蘇洞	Yèwūsù Dòng
158	ถ้ำรับร่อ	t ^h amráprô:
	乐罗洞	Lèluó Dòng
159	ถ้ำลอด	t ^h amlô:t
	穿心洞	Chuānxīn Dòng
160	ถ้ำละว้า	t ^h amláʔwá:
	拉瓦洞	Lāwǎ Dòng
161	ถ้ำวังตะเคียน	t ^h amwāŋtàʔkiā:n
	汪达乾洞	Wāngdǎqián Dòng
162	ถ้ำวัวแดง	t ^h amwuādē:ŋ
	红牛洞	Hóngniú Dòng
163	ถ้ำไวกิ้ง	t ^h amwājkiŋ
	维京洞穴	Wēijīng Dòngxué
164	ถ้ำสายแก้ว	t ^h amsǎ:jkê:w
	珠带洞	Zhūdài Dòng
165	ถ้ำสุรินทร์	t ^h amsùʔrīn
	因陀罗洞	Yīntuōluó Dòng
166	ถ้ำสุวรรณ	t ^h amsùwān
	黄金洞	Huángjīn Dòng
167	ถ้ำสุวรรณคูหา	t ^h amsùʔwānk ^h ū:hǎ:
	黄山洞	Huángjīnshān Dòng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
168	ถ้ำใหญ่	t ^h âmjâj
	大洞	Dà Dòng
169	ถ้ำเอราวัณ	t ^h âmʔē:rā:wān
	神象洞	Shénxiàng Dòng
170	ทิวชัยแลนด์	t ^h áʔwī:tɕ ^h ājīē:n
	他威猜花园	Tawēicāi Huāyuán
171	ทะเลกันตัง	t ^h áʔlē:kāntāŋ
	甘丹海	Gāndān Hǎi
172	ทะเลปะเหลียน	t ^h áʔlē:pàʔliǎ:n
	巴联海	Bālían Hǎi
173	ทะเลสองห้อง	t ^h áʔlē:sǎ:ŋhō:ŋ
	颂丰海	Sōngfēng Hǎi
174	ทะเลสาบแม่ปิง	t ^h áʔlē:sà:pmē:pīŋ
	夜滨湖	Yèbīn Hú
175	ทะเลสาบสงขลา	t ^h áʔlē:sà:psǒŋklǎ:
	宋卡湖	Sōngkǎ Hú
176	ทางรถไฟสายมรณะ	t ^h āʔŋrótfajsǎ:jmō:ránáʔ
	死亡铁路	Sǐwáng Tiělù
177	ทุ่งกะมัง	tūŋkàʔmāŋ
	卡挽原野	Kǎwǎn Yuányě
178	ทุ่งใหญ่นเรศวร	tūŋjàjnáʔlē:suǎ:n
	那黎宣原野保护区	Nàlǐxuān Yuányě Bǎohùqū
179	ทำเนียบรัฐบาล	t ^h āmnīá:pratt ^h àʔbā:n
	政府官邸	Zhèngfǔ Guāndǐ
180	ธารน้ำร้อน	t ^h ā:nnámró:n
	温泉溪	Wēnquánxī
181	นาฏยศาลาหุ่นละครเล็กโจ-หลุยส์	nâ:ttàʔjǎʔsǎ:lā:hùnláʔk ^h ō:nléktɕō:lǔj
	传统泰国木偶剧场	Chuántǒng Tàiguó Mùǒu Jùchǎng
	乔依路易斯剧场	Jiāoyīlùiyìsī Jùchǎng
182	น้ำตกกะโรม	ná:mtòkkàʔrō:m
	卡隆瀑布	Kǎlóng Pùbù

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
183	น้ำตกแก่งซอง	námtòkkè:ŋsɔ̃:ŋ
	拈松瀑布	Gēsōng Pùbù
184	น้ำตกแก่งโสภา	námtòkkè:ŋsɔ̃:p ^h ā:
	梗娑帕瀑布	Gěngsuōpà Pùbù
185	น้ำตกเขาคราม	námtòkk ^h ăwk ^h rā:m
	康山瀑布	Kāngshān Pùbù
186	น้ำตกเขาพัง	námtòkk ^h ăwp ^h ā:ŋ
	潘山瀑布	Pānshān Pùbù
187	น้ำตกเขาอีโต้	námtòkk ^h ăwʔi:tó:
	伊杜瀑布	Yīdù Pùbù
188	น้ำตกคลองน้ำไหล หรือ น้ำตกปางควาย	námtòkk ^h lɔ̃:ŋnámǎj námtòkpā:ŋk ^h wā:j
	流水溪瀑布	Liúshuǐxī Pùbù
189	น้ำตกจำปาทอง	námtòktɕāmpā:t ^h ɔ̃:ŋ
	占巴通瀑布	Zhānbātōng Pùbù
190	น้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน	námtòktɕê:sɔ̃:n
	寨颂瀑布	Zàisōng Pùbù
191	น้ำตกชั้นตาเถร	námtòktɕ ^h āntā:t ^h ě:n
	苍达亭瀑布	Cāngdáfíng Pùbù
192	น้ำตกตาดโตน	námtòktà:ttō:n
	达端瀑布	Dáduān Pùbù
193	น้ำตกตาดसान	námtòktà:tsǎ:n
	达汕瀑布	Dáxiān Pùbù
194	น้ำตกตาดหมอก	námtòktà:tmò:k
	达雾瀑布	Dáwù Pùbù
195	น้ำตกโตนงาช้าง	námtòktō:nŋā:tɕ ^h á:ŋ
	象牙瀑布	Xiàngyá Pùbù
196	น้ำตกโตนเต๊ะ	námtòktō:ntéʔ
	咚叮瀑布	Dōngdīng Pùbù
197	น้ำตกโตนไทร	námtòktō:nsāj
	榕树瀑布	Róngshù Pùbù

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
198	น้ำตกโตนพังกา	námtòktō:np ^h āŋŋā:
	端攀牙瀑布	Duānpānyá Pùbù
199	น้ำตกทรายเหลือง	námtòksā:jlw:ǎŋ
	黄沙瀑布	Huángshā Pùbù
200	น้ำตกไทรโยค	námtòksājō:k
	柿约瀑布	Shìyuē Pùbù
201	น้ำตกธารเงิน	námtòkt ^h ā:nŋjŋn
	银溪瀑布	Yínxī Pùbù
202	น้ำตกธารทอง	námtòkt ^h ā:nt ^h ō:ŋ
	金泉瀑布	Jīnquán Pùbù
203	น้ำตกธารทิพย์	námtòkt ^h ā:nt ^h īp
	圣泉瀑布	Shèngquán Pùbù
204	น้ำตกธารรักษ์	námtòkt ^h ā:rā:rāk
	他拉乐瀑布	Tālālè Pùbù
205	น้ำตกนางรอง	námtòknā:nŋrō:ŋ
	娘农瀑布	Níangnóng Pùbù
206	น้ำตกน้ำปิ่น	námtòkpìn
	南滨瀑布	Nánbīn Pùbù
207	น้ำตกบริพัตร	námtòkbō:rí?p ^h át
	母里博瀑布	Mǔlǐbó Pùbù
208	น้ำตกปอย	námtòkpō:j
	浦瀑布	Pǔ Pùbù
209	น้ำตกปาโจ	námtòkpā:tçō:
	巴祖瀑布	Bāzǔ Pùbù
210	น้ำตกบุญญบาล	námtòkpūnjá?bā:n
	本耶芒瀑布	Běnyēmáng Pùbù
211	น้ำตกปู่แกง	námtòkpū:kē:ŋ
	補宫瀑布	Bǔgōng Pùbù
212	น้ำตกผาดาด	námtòkp ^h ǎ:tà:t
	帕达瀑布	Pàdá Pùbù
213	น้ำตกพรหมโลก	námtòkp ^h rōmlō:k

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	梵天瀑布	Fàntiān Pùbù
214	น้ำตกพลี	námtòkp ^h íw
	飘然瀑布	Piāorán Pùbù
215	น้ำตกภูซาง	námtòkp ^h ū:sā:ŋ
	浦商瀑布	Pǔshāng Pùbù
216	น้ำตกแม่กรณ์	námtòkmê:kō:n
	夜功瀑布	Yègōng Pùbù
217	น้ำตกแม่กลาง	námtòkmê:klā:ŋ
	夜岗瀑布	Yègāng Pùbù
218	น้ำตกแม่บอน	námtòkmê:bō:n
	夜蒙瀑布	Yèméng Pùbù
219	น้ำตกแม่ปาน	námtòkmê:pā:n
	夜班瀑布	Yèbān Pùbù
220	น้ำตกแม่พูน	námtòkmê:p ^h ū:n
	夜奔瀑布	Yèbēn Pùbù
221	น้ำตกแม่ยะ	námtòkmê:já?
	夜丫瀑布	Yèyá Pùbù
222	น้ำตกแม่สา	námtòkmê:sā:
	夜沙瀑布	Yèshā Pùbù
223	น้ำตกยุงทอง	námtòkjū:ŋt ^h ō:ŋ
	金孔雀瀑布	Jīnkǒngquè Pùbù
224	น้ำตกลำปี	námtòklāmpī:
	蓝碧瀑布	Lánbì Pùbù
225	น้ำตกวชิรธาร	námtòkwá?tç ^h í?rá?t ^h ā:n
	瓦棧拉滩瀑布	Wǎqiàlatān Pùbù
226	น้ำตกวังก้านเหลือง	námtòkwāŋkâ:nlw:ǎŋ
	乌檀宫瀑布	Wūfānggōng Pùbù
227	น้ำตกวังแก้ว	námtòkwāŋkê:w
	珠宫瀑布	Zhūgōng Pùbù
228	น้ำตกวังม่วง	námtòkwāŋmuā:ŋ
	汪万瀑布	Wāngwàn Pùbù

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
229	น้ำตกศิลาเพชร	námtòksǐ?lā:p ^h ét
	钻石瀑布	Zuānshí Pùbù
230	น้ำตกสอยดาว	námtòksǒ:jdā:w
	摘星瀑布	Zhāixīng Pùbù
231	น้ำตกสิริภูมิ	námtòksǐ?rǐ?i ^h ū:m
	诗里奔瀑布	Shīlibēn Pùbù
232	น้ำตกสาริกา	námtòksǎ:rí?kā:
	沙立卡瀑布	Shālikǎ Pùbù
233	น้ำตกสาวน้อย หรือ น้ำตกเจ็ดสาวน้อย	námtòksǎ:wnó:j námtòktçètsǎ:wnó:j
	少女瀑布	Shàonǚ Pùbù
234	น้ำตกหงาว	námtòkŋǎ:w
	傲瀑布	Ào Pùbù
235	น้ำตกหน้าเมือง	námtòknā:muā:ŋ
	城前瀑布	Chéngqián Pùbù
236	น้ำตกห้วยเกษียร	námtòkhuâ:jka?siǎ:n
	乳海溪瀑布	Rǔhǎixī Pùbù
237	น้ำตกห้วยแก้ว	námtòkhuâ:jkê:w
	珠溪瀑布	Zhūxī Pùbù
238	น้ำตกห้วยขมิ้น	námtòkhuâ:jk ^h à?mǐn
	黄鹂溪瀑布	Huánglíxī Pùbù
239	น้ำตกห้วยจันทร์	námtòk ^h uâ:jçǎn
	月溪瀑布	Yuèxī Pùbù
240	น้ำตกห้วยโรง	námtòkhuâ:jrō:ŋ
	隆溪瀑布	Lóngxī Pùbù
241	น้ำตกหินลาด หรือ น้ำตกไซเบอร์	námtòkhǐnlâ:t námtòksājbç:
	溅石瀑布	Jiànshí Pùbù
242	น้ำตกเหวทราย	námtòkhě:wsā:j
	沙谷瀑布	Shāgǔ Pùbù
243	น้ำตกเหวนรก	námtòkhě:wná?rók

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	地狱谷瀑布	Dìyùgǔ Pùbù
244	น้ำตกเอราวัณ	námtòk'ē:rā:wān
	爱侣湾瀑布	Àilǚwān Pùbù
245	น้ำพุร้อนบ้านสมอทอง	námp ^h ú?rò:nbâ:nsà?mò:t ^h õ:ŋ
	沙摩通村温泉	Shāmótōngcūn Wēnquán
246	น้ำพุร้อนสันกำแพง	námp ^h ú?rò:nsānkāmp ^h ē:ŋ
	汕甘烹温泉	Shàngānpēng Wēnquán
247	น้ำพุร้อนหินดาด	námp ^h ú?rò:nhīndà:t
	平石温泉	Píngshí Wēnquán
248	โนนวัดป่า	nō:nwátpà:
	陵林寺	Línglín Sì
249	บ่อน้ำร้อนแจ้ซ้อน	bò:námró:ntɕ ^h ē:só:n
	寨颂温泉	Zàisōng Wēnquán
250	บ่อน้ำร้อนฝาง	bò:námró:nfǎ:ŋ
	房县温泉	Fángxiàn Wēnquán
251	บ่อพลอย	bò:plō:j
	宝石矿	Bǎoshí Kuàng
252	บ่อสร้าง	bò:sā:ŋ
	牧商阳伞村	Mǔshāng Yángsǎncūn
253	บางลำพู	bā:ŋlāmp ^h ū:
	班仑坡港	Bānlún pōgǎng
254	บ้านกั้นอ่าว	bā:nkôn?àw
	功奥村	Gōng'ào Cūn
255	บ้านกะเหรี่ยงห้วยห้อม	bā:nkà?liànghuájhō:m
	汇峰克伦民族村	Huìfēng Kèlún Mínzú Cūn
256	บ้านจิม ทอมป์สัน	bā:ntɕ ^h imtōmsǎn
	金通普之家	Jīntōngpǔ zhī Jiā
257	บ้านเชียง	bā:ntɕ ^h iā:ŋ
	挽昌村	Wǎnchāng Cūn
258	บ้านดอนเจดีย์	bā:ndõ:ntɕ ^h ē:dī:
	塔丘村	Tǎqiū Cūn

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
259	บ้านเพ	bâ:np ^h ē:
	挽披村	Wǎnpī Cūn
260	บ้านหนองเขื่อนช้าง	bâ:nnǎ:ŋkwà:ntɕ ^h á:ŋ
	依坤沧村	Nóngkūncāng Cūn
261	บึงแก่นนคร	būŋkènná?kō:n
	景纳空湖	Jǐngnàkōng Hú
262	บึงนกเป็ดน้ำคอนสวรรค์	būŋnókpètnámk ^h ǎ:nsà?wǎn
	空沙旺水鸟湖	Kōngshāwàngshuǐniǎo Hú
263	บึงนกเป็ดน้ำไพรบึง	būŋnókpètnámp ^h rāj būŋ
	派蒙水鸟湖	Pàiméng Shuǐniǎo Hú
264	บึงน้ำใส	būŋnámǎsǎj
	清水湖	Qingshuǐ Hú
265	บึงบอระเพ็ด	būŋbō:rá?p ^h ét
	拉碧湖	Lābì Hú
266	บึงพลาญชัย	būŋp ^h à?lā:ntɕ ^h āj
	帕兰猜湖	Pàláncāi Hú
267	บึงสีไฟ	būŋsǐ:fāj
	色火湖	Sèhuǒ Hú
268	โบราณสถานพงตึก	bō:rā:nsà?t ^h ǎ:np ^h ōŋtùk
	碰德文物保护单位	Pèngdé Wénwù Bǎohùqū
269	โบราณสถานอำเภอพนมไพร	bō:rā:nsà?t ^h ǎ:n?āmp ^h ǎ:p ^h á?nōmp ^h rāj
	帕依赛县古城	Pàonóngsài Xiàngǔchéng
270	โบสถ์คำทอลิก	bò:tk ^h ā:t ^h ǎ:lik
	卡陀里教堂	Kǎtuōlǐ Jiàotáng
271	โบสถ์น้อย	bò:tnó:j
	古佛殿	Gǔfódiàn
272	โบสถ์พราหมณ์	bò:tp ^h rā:m
	婆罗门庙	Pólúómén Miào
273	ประตูน้ำ	prà?tū:nám
	水门市场	Shuǐmén Shìchǎng
	帕杜南	Pādùnán

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
274	ประตูปิมาณไชยศรี	pràʔtū:p ^h íʔmā:ntɕ ^h ǎjǎ:
	披曼猜惜宫门	Pīmàncāixī Gōngmén
275	ปรangkู่จังหวัดชัยภูมิ	prā:ŋkkù:tɕ ^h ǎŋwàttɕ ^h ǎjǎʔp ^h ū:m
	猜耶奔古塔	Cāiyēbēn Gǔtǎ
276	ปรangkู่จังหวัดศรีสะเกษ	prā:ŋkkù:tɕ ^h ǎŋwàtsǐ:sàʔkè:t
	四色菊古塔	Sìsèjú Gǔtǎ
277	ปรangkู่สวนแดง	prā:ŋkù:suǎ:ntē:ŋ
	瓜园古塔	Guāyuán Gǔtǎ
278	ปรangkู่แขก	prā:ŋk ^h è:k
	印度塔	Yìndù Tǎ
279	ปรangkู่สามยอด	prā:ŋsǎ:mjǒ:t
	三峰塔	SānfēngTǎ
280	ปราสาทพระเทพบิดร	prā:sà:tp ^h rǎʔt ^h ê:pbǐʔdǒ:n
	帕贴碧隆殿	Pàtiēbìlóng Diàn
281	ปราสาทคูฝ้าย	prā:sà:tp ^h ū:fǎ:j
	普辉石宫	Pǔhuī Shíngōng
282	ปราสาทเมืองที	prā:sà:tmu:āŋt ^h ī:
	曼梯殿	Màntī Diàn
283	ปราสาทเมืองสิงห์	prā:sà:tmu:āŋsǐŋ
	狮子宫	Shīzi Gōng
284	ปราสาทศรีขรภูมิ	prā:sà:tsǐ:kǒ:rǎʔp ^h ū:m
	悉卡拉蓬石宫	Xīkǎlāpéng Shíngōng
285	ปราสาทหนองกู่	prā:sà:tnǒ:ŋkù:
	侖古宫	Nónggǔ Gōng
286	ปราสาทหินเขาพระวิหาร	prā:sà:thǐnk ^h ǎwp ^h rǎʔwíʔhǎ:n
	威寒佛山石宫	Wēihán Fóshān Shíngōng
287	ปราสาทหินจอมพระ	prā:sà:thǐntɕō:mp ^h rǎʔ
	宗帕石宫	Zōngpà Shíngōng
288	ปราสาทหินบ้านพลวง	prā:sà:thǐnbā:np ^h luāŋ
	挽攀石宫	Wǎnpān Shíngōng
289	ปราสาทหินพนมรุ้ง	prā:sà:thǐnp ^h áʔnōmrúŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	彩虹山石宮	Cǎihóngshān Shígōng
290	ปราสาทหินพนมวัน	prā:sà:thĩnp ^h á?nōmwān
	帕依旺石宮	Pàinóngwàngshí Gōng
291	ปราสาทหินพิมาย	prā:sà:thĩnp ^h í?mā:j
	披迈石宮	Pīmài Shígōng
292	ปราสาทหินเมืองต่ำ	prā:sà:thĩnmw:āŋtām
	矮城石宮	ǎichéng Shígōng
293	ปราสาทหินวัดสระกำแพงน้อย	prā:sà:thĩnwātsà?kāmp ^h ē:ŋnó:j
	小臂池寺石宮	Xiǎobìchísì Shígōng
294	ปราสาทหินวัดสระกำแพงใหญ่	prā:sà:thĩnwātsà?kāmp ^h ē:ŋjà:j
	大臂池寺石宮	Dàbìchísì Shígōng
295	ปราสาทสังขรรม	prā:sà:tsattçà?t ^h ām
	真理圣殿	Zhēnlǐ Shèngdiàn
296	ปักธงชัย	pàkt ^h ōŋtç ^h āj
	博通猜	Bótōngcāi
297	ป่าซาง	pà:sā:ŋ
	巴桑	Bāsāng
298	ป่าตองไนท์บาร์ซาร์	pàtō:ŋnājbā:sā:
	巴东夜市	Bādōng Yèshì
299	ป่าหินงาม	pà:hĩnŋā:m
	美石林	Měishílín
300	ปากน้ำปีตตานี	pà:knámpāttā:ní:
	北大年海口	Běidànián Hǎikǒu
301	ปางช้าง	pā:ŋtç ^h á:ŋ
	帮昌	Bāngchāng
302	ปางช้างแม่สา	pā:ŋtç ^h á:ŋmê:sā:
	湄沙大象训练学校	Méishā Dàxiàng Xùnliàn Xuéxiào
303	ผาเกิ้ง	p ^h ǎ:gî:ŋ
	华盖岩	Huágài Yán
304	ผาแต้ม	p ^h ǎ:tê:m
	点岩	Diǎnyán

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
305	ผานกเค้า	p ^h ǎ:nókk ^h áw
	猫头鹰山	Māotóuyīng Shān
306	พระเจดีย์กลางน้ำ	p ^h rǎ?tɕɛ̃:di:kla:nám
	水中佛塔	Shuǐzhōng Fóǎ
307	พระเจดีย์วัดป่าสัมมานุสรณ์	p ^h rǎ?tɕɛ̃:di:wátpà:sámmā:nú?só:n
	正念寺佛塔	Zhèngniànsì Fóǎ
308	พระเจดีย์ศรีสุริโยทัย	p ^h rǎ?tɕɛ̃:di:sǐ:sù?rí?jō:t ^h aj
	悉素里耶泰皇后纪念塔	Xīsùlǐyētài Huáng hòu Jìniàntǎ
309	พระเจดีย์ศรีมหาเมฆา	p ^h rǎ?tɕɛ̃:di:sì?rì?má?hǎ:mā:jā:
	摩诃吉祥佛塔	Móhējíxiáng Fóǎ
310	พระตำหนักคอยดุง	p ^h rǎ?tāmnàkdō:jtūŋ
	王太后行宫	Wángtài hòu Xínggōng
311	พระตำหนักทักษิณราชนิเวศน์	p ^h rǎ?tāmnàkt ^h áksínrā:ttɕ ^h á?ní?wê:t
	南方行宫	Nánfāng Xínggōng
312	พระตำหนักภูพานราชนิเวศน์	p ^h rǎ?tāmnàkp ^h ū:p ^h ā:nrā:ttɕ ^h á?ní?wê:t
	普盘行宫	Pǔpán Xínggōng
313	พระตำหนักภูพิงค์ราชนิเวศน์	p ^h rǎtāmnàkp ^h ū:p ^h īŋrā:ttɕ ^h á?ní?wê:t
	九世王夏宫	Jiǔshìwáng Xiàgōng
	普屏行宫	Pǔpíng Xínggōng
	浦屏宫	Pǔpíng Gōng
314	พระตำหนักवासுகี	p ^h rǎ?tāmnàkwā:sù?krī:
	哇素基净苑	Wāsùjī Jìngyuàn
315	พระที่นั่งจักรีมหาปราสาท	p ^h rǎ?t ^h rī:nāŋtɕ ^h àkkrī:má?hǎ:prā:sà:t
	节基皇殿	Jiējī Huángdiàn
316	พระที่นั่งดุสิตมหาปราสาท	p ^h rǎ?t ^h rī:nāŋdù?sìtmá?hǎ:prā:sà:t
	兜率皇殿	Dōushuài Huángdiàn
317	พระที่นั่งตรีมุข	p ^h rǎ?t ^h rī:nāŋtrī:múk
	帝穆殿	Dì mù Diàn
318	พระที่นั่งทรงธรรม	p ^h rǎ?t ^h rī:nāŋsōŋt ^h ām
	习经楼	Xíjīng Lóu
319	พระที่นั่งทรงผนวช	p ^h rǎ?t ^h rī:nāŋsōŋp ^h á?nuà:t

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	方丈楼	Fāngzhàng Lóu
320	พระที่นั่งปราโมทย์มไหสวรรย์	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅprā:mòtmá?hǎjsà?wǎn
	巴莫玛海沙旺殿	Bāmòmāhǎishāwàng Diàn
321	พระที่นั่งเพชรภูมิไพโรจน์	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅp ^h étp ^h ū:mp ^h ājro:t
	碧蓬派洛殿	Bìpéngpàiluò Diàn
322	พระที่นั่งไพศาลทักษิณ	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅp ^h ājsǎ:nt ^h áksǐn
	护国神殿	Hùguó Shéndiàn
323	พระที่นั่งราชธรรมสภา	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅrâ:tt ^h āmmá?sà?p ^h ā:
	探玛沙帕殿	Tānmǎshāpà Diàn
324	พระที่นั่งวโรภายพิมาน	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅwá?rō:p ^h ā:tp ^h í?mā:n
	瓦罗派披曼殿	Wǎluópàipīmàn Diàn
325	พระที่นั่งวิมานเมฆ	p ^h rá?thī:nâṅwí?mā:nmêk
	云宫	Yún Gōng
	云天宫殿	Yúntiān Gōngdiàn
326	พระที่นั่งเวษณคันต์วีเชียรปราสาท	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅwê:tjānwí?tç ^h i:ānp ^h rā:sà:t
	越然威昌殿	Yuèránwēichāng Diàn
327	พระที่นั่งเวหาศน์จำรูญ	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅwē:hà:ttçām ^h rū:n
	天明殿	Tiānmíng Diàn
328	พระที่นั่งสรรเพชญ์ปราสาท	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅsǎnp ^h étp ^h rā:sà:t
	大觉皇殿	Dàjué Huángdiàn
329	พระที่นั่งอนันตสมาคม	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅ?à?nāntà?sà?mā:kōm
	阿南达皇府	Ānándá Huángfǔ
330	พระที่นั่งอมรินทรวินิจฉัย	p ^h rát ^h r̥i:nâṅ?āmmá?r̥inwí?níttç ^h āj
	因陀罗皇殿	Yīntuōluó Huángdiàn
	庵玛旻皇殿	Ānmǎlín Huángdiàn
331	พระที่นั่งอาภรณ์ภิโมกษ์ปราสาท	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅ?ā:p ^h ō:np ^h í?mô:kprā:sà:t
	阿蓬碧莫亭	Āpéngbìmò Tíng
332	พระที่นั่งไอศวรรย์ทิพยอาสน์	p ^h rá?t ^h r̥i:nâṅ?ājsà?wǎnt ^h ípp ^h á?jǎ?à:t
	水上皇亭	Shuǐshàng Huángtíng
	挨沙旺亭	Āishāwàng Tíng
333	พระแท่นดงรัก	p ^h rá?t ^h ê:ndōṅrāk

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	隆乐佛床	Lónglè Fóchuáng
334	พระธาตุกล่องข้าวน้อย	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tklòŋk ^h âwnwǒj
	拱靠诺舍利塔	Gǒngkàonuò Shèlìtǎ
335	พระธาตุขามแก่น	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tk ^h ǎ:mkè:n
	堪景舍利塔	Kānjǐng Shèlìtǎ
336	พระธาตุเขาน้อย	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tk ^h ǎwnwǒj
	考连舍利塔	Kǎolián Shèlìtǎ
337	พระธาตุจอมทอง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttɕɔ̃:mt ^h ɔ̃:ŋ
	宗通舍利塔	Zōngtōng Shèlìtǎ
338	พระธาตุจอมเพชร	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttɕɔ̃:mp ^h ét
	宗碧舍利塔	Zōngbǐ Shèlìtǎ
339	พระธาตุเชิงชุม	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttɕ ^h ɔ̃:ŋtɕ ^h ūm
	成存舍利塔	Chéngcún Shèlìtǎ
340	พระธาตุแช่แห้ง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tɕ ^h ɛ̃:hê:ŋ
	星杏舍利塔	Xīngxìng Shèlìtǎ
341	พระธาตุคอกขอมทอง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tdɔ̃:jtɕ ^h ɔ̃:mt ^h ɔ̃:ŋ
	宗通山舍利塔	Zōngtōngshān Shèlìtǎ
342	พระธาตุคอกยสุเทพ	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tdɔ̃:jsùʔt ^h ê:p
	素贴山庙	Sùtiēshān Miào
	蘇提婆山舍利塔	Sūfípośhān Shèlìtǎ
343	พระธาตุท่าอุเทน	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tt ^h â:ʔùʔt ^h ē:n
	陀无廷舍利塔	Tuōwúting Shèlìtǎ
344	พระธาตุทุ่งยั้ง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tt ^h ūŋjǎŋ
	屯养舍利塔	Chúnyǎng Shèlìtǎ
345	พระธาตุพระลอ	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tp ^h ráʔlɔ̃:
	帕罗舍利塔	Pàluó Shèlìtǎ
346	พระธาตุตาควน	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttā:dū:n
	纳仑舍利塔	Nàlún Shèlìtǎ
347	พระธาตุนารายณ์เจงเวง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tnā:rā:jtɕē:ŋwē:ŋ
	那罗延舍利塔	Nàluóyán Shèlìtǎ
348	พระธาตุบั้งพวน	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tbāŋp ^h uā:n

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	曼盘舍利塔	Mànpán Shèlìtǎ
349	พระธาตุบางแก้ว	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tbā:ŋkê:w
	曼角舍利塔	Mànjiǎo Shèlìtǎ
350	พระธาตุพนม	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tp ^h áʔnōm
	帕依舍利塔	Pànyī Shèlìtǎ
351	พระธาตุพระลอ	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tp ^h ráʔlǎw:
	帕罗舍利塔	Pàluó Shèlìtǎ
352	พระธาตุภูเพ็ก	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tp ^h ū:p ^h èk
	普碧舍利塔	Pǔbì Shèlìtǎ
353	พระธาตุยาकु	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tjā:kū:
	耶窟舍利塔	Yēkū Shèlìtǎ
354	พระธาตุเรณูนคร	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:trē:nū:náʔk ^h ō:n
	微城舍利塔	Wēichéng Shèlìtǎ
355	พระธาตุศรีกุ่ม	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tsī:k ^h ūn
	悉坤舍利塔	Xīkūn Shèlìtǎ
356	พระธาตุศรีสองรัก	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tsī:sǒw:rák
	两利舍利塔	Liǎnglì Shèlìtǎ
357	พระธาตุสังฆะ	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tsàttçàʔ
	真如舍利塔	Zhēnrú Shèlìtǎ
358	พระธาตุหนองสามหมื่น	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tnǒw:ŋsǎ:mmuè:n
	三万沼舍利塔	Sānwànzhǎo Shèlìtǎ
359	พระธาตุหริภุญชัย	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:thàʔrìʔp ^h ūntç ^h āj
	哈里奔猜舍利塔	Hālibēncāi Shèlìtǎ
360	พระนครคีรี	p ^h ráʔnáʔk ^h ō:nk ^h īrī:
	纳空奇里行宫	Nàkōngqílǐ Xíngdiàn
361	พระนารายณ์ราชนิเวศน์	p ^h ráʔnā:rā:jrâ:tç ^h áʔnīʔwê:t
	那莱大帝行宫	Nàlái Dàdì Xínggōng
362	พระบรมธาตุไชยา	p ^h ráʔbòʔrō:mmáʔt ^h â:tç ^h ājǎ:
	猜耶舍利塔	Cāiyē Shèlìtǎ
363	พระบรมมหาราชวัง	p ^h ráʔbòʔrōmmáʔhǎ:râ:tç ^h áʔwāŋ
	皇宫	Huánggōng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	大皇宫	Dà Huánggōng
364	พระบรมรูปทรงม้า	p ^h rá?bò?rōmrú:psōŋmá:
	骑马纪念像	Qímǎ Jìniànxiàng
	五世皇骑马纪念像	Wǔmǎhuáng Qímǎ Jìniànxiàng
365	พระประโทณเจติย์	p ^h rá?prà?t ^h ō:ntçē:đi:
	巴通佛塔	Bātōng Fótǎ
366	พระปรางค์วัดอรุณ	p ^h rá?prā:ŋwāt?à?rūn
	黎明寺大乘塔	Límíngsì Dàchéngtǎ
367	พระปรางค์สามยอด	p ^h rá?prā:ŋsǎ:mjō:t
	三峰塔	Sānfēng Tǎ
368	พระพุทธรบาทตากผ้า	p ^h rá?p ^h út ^h á?bà:ttā:kp ^h â:
	晾袈裟佛足	Liángjiàshā Fózú
369	พระพุทธรบาทถ้ำผาผึ้ง	p ^h rá?p ^h út ^h á?bà:tt ^h âmp ^h ǎ:bīŋ
	并岩洞佛足	Bìngyándòng Fózú
370	พระพุทธรบาทบัวบก	p ^h rá?p ^h út ^h á?bà:tbuābòk
	摩木佛足	Mómù Fózú
371	พระพุทธรบาทสระบุรี	p ^h rá?p ^h út ^h á?bà:tsà?rà?bù?rī:
	北标佛足	Běibiāo Fózú
372	พระโพธิธาตุพิมาน	p ^h rá?p ^h ō:t ^h í?t ^h â:tp ^h í?mā:n
	藏塔阁	Cángtǎ Gé
373	พระมหาตติยธรรมกถึกนิทาน	p ^h rá?má?hǎ:đi?lòkt ^h āmmá?kà?ròkní?t ^h ān
	至上法宝摩诃佛塔	Zhìshàng Fǎbǎo Móhē Fótǎ
374	พระมหาเจดีย์มณีปัดตบรีจาร	p ^h rá?má?hǎ : tçē:đi:mú?nī:pàttà?bò?rī?k ^h ǎ:n
	至聖资具摩诃佛塔	Zhìshèng Zījù Móhē Fótǎ
375	พระมหาเจดีย์ศรีสรรเพชญ์ดาญาณ	p ^h rá?má?hǎ : tçē:đi:sī:sǎnp ^h étdā:jā:n
	大觉摩诃佛塔	Dàjué Móhē Tǎ
376	พระมหาธาตุเมืองละโว้	p ^h rá?má?hǎ:t ^h â:tmu:āŋlá?wó:
	拉瓦城舍利塔	Lāwǎchéng Shèlītǎ
377	พระราชนิเวศน์มฤคทายวัน	p ^h rá?rà:ttç ^h á?ní?wê:tmá?ruíkk ^h á?t ^h āj já?wān
	爱与希望之宫	Àiyǔxīwàng zhī Gōng

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
378	พระราชวังไกลกังวล	p ^h rá?râ : ttɕ ^h á?wāŋkrājkanwōn
	远忧行宫	Yuǎnyōu Xínggōng
379	พระราชวังดุสิต	p ^h rá?râ : ttɕ ^h á?wāŋdù?sít
	鲁实行宫	Lǔshí Xínggōng
380	พระราชวังบางปะอิน	p ^h rá?râ:ttɕ ^h á?wāŋbā:ŋpà?ʔin
	五世皇行宫	Wǔshìhuáng Xínggōng
	挽芭茵行宫	Wǎnbāyīn Xínggōng
	挽巴茵夏宫	Wǎnbāyīn Xiàgōng
381	พระราชวังสนามจันทร์	p ^h rá?râ:ttɕ ^h á?wāŋsà?nǎ:mtɕān
	月场行宫	Yuèchǎng Xínggōng
382	พระราชวังสราญรมย์	p ^h rá?râ:ttɕ ^h á?wāŋsà?rā:nrōm
	沙拉隆行宫	Shālālóng Xínggōng
383	พระศรีมหาธาตุ	p ^h rá?sí:má?hǎ:t ^h â:t
	吉祥舍利塔	Jíxiáng Shèlìtǎ
384	พระศรีรัตนเจดีย์	p ^h rá?sí:rattà?ná?tɕē:dī:
	乐达纳舍利塔	Lèdánà Shèlìtǎ
385	พระสมุทรเจดีย์	p ^h rá?sà?mù:ttɕē:dī:
	海洋佛塔	Hǎiyáng Fóttǎ
386	พระสุวรรณเจดีย์	p ^h rá?sù?wāntɕē:dī:
	黄金塔	Huángjīn Tǎ
387	พระอภัยมณีมหาเจดีย์	p ^h rá?ʔàtsà?dā:má?hǎ:tɕē:dī:
	八大佛塔	Bādà Fóttǎ
388	พืชน์พงส์	p ^h átph ^h ōŋ
	帕蓬夜市	Pàpéng Yèshì
	博朋	Bópéng
	帕蓬	Pàpéng
389	พัทยา	p ^h át ^h á?ja :
	博他雅市	Bótāyǎ Shì
	芭提雅	Bāfíyǎ
	芭堤雅	Bādíyǎ
	帕塔雅	Pàtǎyǎ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
390	พาหุรัด	p ^h ā : hù?rát
	抛夫咧	Pāofūli
391	พิพิธภัณฑ์กลางแจ้ง	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānkāŋtɕê:ŋ
	露天博物馆	Lùtiān Bówùguǎn
392	พิพิธภัณฑ์เครื่องปั้นดินเผา	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānkru:ŋpāndīnp ^h ǎw
	陶瓷博物馆	Táocí Bówùguǎn
393	พิพิธภัณฑ์เครื่องสังขโลก	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānkru:āŋsǎŋk ^h à?lô:k
	宋卡洛瓷器博物馆	Sōngkǎluò Cíqì Bówùguǎn
394	พิพิธภัณฑ์ช้างเอราวัณ	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h āntɕ ^h á:ŋ?ē:rā:wān
	爱侣湾神象博物馆	Àilǚwānshénxiàng Bówùguǎn
395	พิพิธภัณฑ์บ้านเก่า	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānbā:nkàw
	挽高博物馆	Wǎngāo Bówùguǎn
396	พิพิธภัณฑ์ผ้าไหมจิม ทอมสัน	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānp ^h ā:mǎjtɕim ^h ōmsǎn
	金汤普泰丝博物馆	Jīntāngpǔ Tàisī Bówùguǎn
397	พิพิธภัณฑ์รัชกาลที่7	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānráttɕ ^h á?kā:nt ^h i:tɕèt
	拉玛七世皇博物馆	Lāmǎ Qīshìhuáng Bówùguǎn
398	พิพิธภัณฑ์บริลส์ เชื่อหรือไม่	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānríp ^h lī:tɕ ^h u:āru:māj
	信不信由你奇趣馆	Xìn bú xìn yǒu nǐ Qíqùguǎn
	信不信由你乐园	Xìn bú xìn yǒu nǐ Lèyuán
399	พิพิธภัณฑ์วิทยาศาสตร์	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānwítt ^h á?jā:sà:t
	科学馆	Kēxué Guǎn
400	พิพิธภัณฑ์ศิลปะเชียงใหม่	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsīnlá?pà?tɕ ^h iā:ŋmāj
	清迈园艺博览园	Qīngmàiyuányì Bólǎnyuán
401	พิพิธภัณฑ์ศิลปะในขวด	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsīnlá?pà?nāj ^h uàtkê:w
	迷你雕刻艺术博物馆	Mínǐ Diāokè Yìshù Bówùguǎn
402	พิพิธภัณฑ์สงคราม	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsōŋk ^h rā:m
	大战纪念馆	Dàzhàn jìniànbēi
	战争博物馆	Zhànzhēng Bówùguǎn
403	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:t
	国家博物馆	Guójiā Bówùguǎn
404	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:t

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	กำแพงเพชร	kāmpē:ŋp ^h ét
	甘烹碧国家博物馆	Gānpēngbì Guójiā Bówùguǎn
405	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติขอนแก่น	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ɔ̃:nkè:n
	孔敬国家博物馆	Kǒngjìng Guójiā Bówùguǎn
406	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติจังหวัด น่าน	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t tɕāŋwàtnâ:n
	难府国家博物馆	Nánfǔ Guójiā Bówùguǎn
407	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติจังหวัด สงขลา	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsāt ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:ttɕāŋwət sǒŋk ^h lǎ:
	宋卡国家博物馆	Sòngkǎ Guójiā Bówùguǎn
408	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ เจ้าสามพระยา	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t tɕâwsǎ:mp ^h rǎ?jǎ:
	昭三披耶国家博物馆	Zhāosānpīyē Guójiā Bówùguǎn
409	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติบ้านเชียง	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t bâ:ntɕ ^h iā:ŋ
	挽昌国家博物馆	Wǎnchāng Guójiā Bówùguǎn
410	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t rā:mk ^h āmhě:ŋ
	蓝甘杏国家博物馆	Lángānjú Guójiā Bówùguǎn
	兰甘亨博物院	Lángānhéng Bówùyùàn
411	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติเรือ พระราชพิธี	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:truāa p ^h rǎ?râ:ttɕ ^h â?p ^h í?t ^h i:
	御舟国家博物馆	Yùzhōu Guójiā Bówùguǎn
412	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติอินทร์บุรี	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānsà?t ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t?inbù?rī:
	茵武里国家博物馆	Yīnwǔlǐ Guójiā Bówùguǎn
413	พิพิธภัณฑ์หุ่นขี้ผึ้งไทย	p ^h í?p ^h ítt ^h á?p ^h ānhùnk ^h i:p ^h úŋt ^h āj
	泰国蜡像馆	Tàiguó Làxiàng Guǎn
414	พุร้อนป่าแป๋	p ^h ú?rɔ̃:npà:pě:
	巴鼻温泉	Bābí Wēnquán

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
415	พุฒาร้อนวัดโปทาราม	p ^h úʔnámró:nwátpō:t ^h ā:rā:m
	波他兰寺温泉	Bōtālán Sì Wēnquán
416	พุทธมณฑล	p ^h útt ^h áʔmōnt ^h ōn
	佛教城	Fójiàochéng
417	เพนียดคล้องช้าง	p ^h áʔniâ:tklō:ŋtɕ ^h á:ŋ
	猎象圈栏	Lièxiàng Quānlán
418	แพะเมืองผี	p ^h éʔmu:āŋp ^h i:
	怪城	Guài Chéng
419	ฟาร์มจระเข้สามพราน	fā:mtɕw̃:rāk ^h ê:sǎ:mp ^h rā:n
	三攀鳄鱼湖	Sānpān Èyúhú Dòngwùyuán
420	ฟาร์มจระเข้สมุทรปราการ	fā:mtɕw̃:ráʔk ^h ê:sàʔmùtprā:kā:n
	北榄鳄鱼湖动物园	Běilán Èyúhú Dòngwùyuán
421	ฟาร์มจระเข้โรต	fā:mtɕi:ráʔró:t
	集拉洛花園	Jílālò Huāyuán
422	ฟาร์มหอยมุก	fā:mhǒ:jmúk
	养珠场	Yǎngzhū Chǎng
423	ภูเก็ตโลกใต้ทะเล	p ^h ū:kētłō:ktâjt ^h áʔlē:
	普吉海底世界	Pǔjǐ Hǎidǐ Shìjiè
424	ภูเขาจำลอง	p ^h ū:k ^h ǎwtɕāmlō:ŋ
	假山	Jiǎshān
425	ภูตอก	p ^h ū:t ^h ō:k
	普脱山	Pǔtuō Shān
426	ภูถ้ำพระ	p ^h ū:t ^h āmp ^h ráʔ
	佛洞山	Fódòng Shān
427	ภูมโนรมย์	p ^h ū:máʔnō:rōm
	马奴隆山	Mǎnúlóng Shān
428	ภูหลวง	p ^h ū:luǎ:ŋ
	普銚山	Pǔluán Shān
429	มัสยิดกรือเซะ	mátsàʔjítkrū:séʔ
	戈卸清真寺	Gēxiè Qīngzhēnsì
430	มัสยิดกลางปัตตานี	mátsàʔjítklā:ŋpàttā:nī:

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	北大年中央清真寺	Bèidànián Zhōngyāng Qīngzhēnsì
431	เมืองกำแพงเพชรเก่า	muāŋkām ^h ɛ:ŋp ^h étkàw
	甘烹碧古城	Gānpēngbì Gǔchéng
432	เมืองจัมปา	muāŋtɕāmpā:
	占巴城	Zhānbā Chéng
433	เมืองจำลอง	muāŋtɕāmlō:ŋ
	微缩城	Wēisuǒ Chéng
	小人国	Xiǎorénguó
434	เมืองตากเก่า	muāŋtà:kkàw
	湄府古城	Dáfu Gǔchéng
435	เมืองตุม	muāŋtū:m
	曼咚城	Màndōng Chéng
436	เมืองไตรตรึงษ์	muāŋtrājtrūŋ
	岱登城	Dàidēng Chéng
437	เมืองนครชุม	muāŋnà?kō:ntɕ ^h ūm
	纳空春城	Nàkōngchūn Chéng
438	เมืองโบราณ	muāŋbō:rā:n
	古城	Gǔchéng
	文化古城	Wénhuà Gǔchéng
439	เมืองโบราณบ้านทุ่งตึก	muāŋbō:rā:nbâ:ntūŋtūik
	董德村古城	Dǒngdécūn Gǔchéng
440	เมืองโบราณสมัยทวารวดี	muāŋbō:rā:nsà?mǎjt ^{hw} ā:rā:wá?dī:
	托罗瓦底古城	Tuōluówǎdǐ Gǔchéng
441	เมืองพงตึก	muāŋp ^h ōŋtūik
	微缩古城	Wēisuǒ Gǔchéng
	朋德城	Péngdé Chéng
442	เมืองลับแล	muāŋlǎplē:
	屏风城	Píngfēng Chéng
443	เมืองศรีเทพ	mu:āŋsī:t ^h è:p
	吉神城	Jíshén Chéng
444	มินิสยาม	mí?ní?sà?jǎ:m

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	迷你暹罗国	Mínǐ Xiānlúoguó
445	แม่น้ำโขง	mê:námk ^h ǒ:ŋ
	湄公河	Méigōng Hé
446	แม่น้ำแควน้อย	mê:námk ^w ē:nó:j
	小桂河	Xiǎoguì Hé
	桂诺伊河	Guìnuòyī Hé
447	แม่น้ำแควใหญ่	mê:námk ^w ē:jà:j
	大桂河	Dàguì Hé
	桂亚河	Guìyà Hé
448	แม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา	mê:námtɕâ:wp ^h rǎjǎ:
	湄南河	Méinánhé
	召披耶河	Zhāopīyē Hé
449	แม่น้ำนครชัยศรี หรือ แม่น้ำท่าจีน	mê:námná?kō:ntɕ ^h ǎjǎsǐ: mê:námt ^h â:tɕī:n
	坤西施河	Kūnxīshī Hé
	他真河	Tāzhēn Hé
450	แม่น้ำน่าน	mê:námnân:n
	难河	Nán Hé
451	แม่น้ำปาย	mê:námpā:j
	拜河	Bài Hé
452	แม่น้ำปิง	mê:námpīŋ
	滨河	Bīn Hé
453	แม่น้ำแม่กลอง	mê:námmê:klō:ŋ
	夜功河	Yègōng Hé
454	แม่น้ำยม	mê:námjōm
	容河	Róng Hé
455	แม่สลอง	mê:sà?lō:ŋ
	美斯乐	Měisīlè
456	แม่สอด	mê:sò:t
	夜速县	Yèsù Xiàn
457	แม่สาย	mê:sǎ:j

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	湄赛	Méisài
458	เขาวราช	jāwwá?rà:t
	耀华力	Yàohuáì
459	รอยพระพุทธบาท	rō:jp ^h rá?p ^h útt ^h á?bà:t
	佛陀足印	Fótuō Zúyìn
460	รอยพระพุทธบาทเขาสะแกกรัง	rō:jp ^h rá?p ^h útt ^h á?bà:tk ^h ǎwsà?kē:krāŋ
	沙革兰山佛足	Shāgélánshān Fózú
461	โรบินสัน	rō:bīnsǎn
	鲁宾孙	Lǔbīnsūn
462	โรงเรียนสอนทำร่ม	rō:ŋriānsǎ:nt ^h ām rôm
	制伞厂	Zhìsǎn Chǎng
	博桑雨伞制作中心	Bósǎng Yǔsǎn Zhìzuò Zhōngxīn
463	โรงละครแห่งชาติ	rō:ŋlá?k ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t
	国家剧院	Guójiā Jùyuàn
464	โรงละครอักษรา	rō:ŋlá?k ^h ǎ:n?àksà?rā:
	阿撒拉剧院	Āsālā Jùyuàn
465	ไร้กุสุมา	râjkù?sù?mā:
	鼓素马公园	Gǔsùmǎ Gōngyuán
466	ไร้ บี.เอ็น.	râjbi:?ēn
	迷英农园	Míyīngnóngyuán
467	ไร้ว โนทยาน	râjwá?nō:t ^h á?jā:n
	哇努天然之园	Wānǔ Tiānrán Zhī Yuán
468	โล๊ะดาลาม	ló?dā:rā:m
	罗达拉木湾	Luódálāmù Wān
469	วนอุทยาน โกสั่มพี	wá?ná??ùtt ^h á?jā:nkō:sǎmp ^h ī:
	歌三披植物园	Gēsānpī Zhíwùyuán
470	วนอุทยานเขาช่อง	wá?ná??ùtt ^h á?jā:nk ^h ǎwtɕ ^h ǎ:ŋ
	崇山植物园	Chóngshān Zhíwùyuán
471	วนอุทยานเขาสน	wá?ná??ùtt ^h á?jā:nk ^h ǎwsǎn
	松山植物园	Sōngshān Zhíwùyuán
472	วนอุทยานเฉลิมพระชนมพรรษา	wá?ná??ùtt ^h á?jā:n

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
		tɕ ^h àŋlɿ:mp ^h ráʔtɕ ^h õnmáʔp ^h ãnsǎ:
	庆寿植物园	Qìngshòu Zhíwùyúán
473	วนอุทยานถ้ำปลา	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nt ^h ãmplā:
	鱼洞植物园	Yúdòng Zhíwùyúán
474	วนอุทยานน้ำตกก้อ	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òkkô:
	果族瀑布植物园	Guǒzú Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
475	วนอุทยานน้ำตกกะเปาะ	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òkkàʔpòʔ
	甲伯瀑布植物园	Jiǎbó Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
476	วนอุทยานน้ำตกฉัตรวาริน	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òktɕ ^h àtwā:rīn
	察哇林瀑布植物园	Cháwālín Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
477	วนอุทยานน้ำตกตาดขาม	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òktà:tk ^h ǎ:m
	达刊瀑布植物园	Dágān Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
478	วนอุทยานน้ำตกทรายขาว	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òksā:jk ^h ǎ:w
	白沙瀑布植物园	Báishā Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
479	วนอุทยานน้ำตกธารโต	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òkt ^h ā:ntō:
	探多瀑布植物园	Tànduō Pùbù Zhíwùyúán
480	วนอุทยานผาตูป	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òkp ^h ǎ:tù:p
	爬突植物园	Pátū Zhíwùyúán
481	วนอุทยานผาน้ำช้อย	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:np ^h ǎ:námjǒ:j
	洩水岩植物园	Xièshuǐyán Zhíwùyúán
482	วนอุทยานพนมสวาย	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:np ^h áʔnōmsàʔwǎ:j
	帕依沙伟植物园	Pànyōngshāwēi Zhíwùyúán
483	วนอุทยานภูหมู	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:np ^h ū:mǔ:
	猪山植物园	Zhúshān Zhíwùyúán
484	วนอุทยานสักใหญ่	wáʔnáʔʔùtt ^h áʔjā:nsàkjǎj
	巨柚植物园	Jùyóu Zhíwùyúán
485	วังจันทร์เกษม หรือ วังหน้า	wāŋttɕānt ^h áʔráʔkàʔsě:m wāŋnâ:
	安宁宫	Ānníng Gōng
486	วังตะไคร้	wāŋtàʔkráj
	达开花园	Dákāi Huāyuán

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
487	วังสวนจิตรลดา	wāŋsuǎ:ntçitlá?dā:
	萱集皇宫	Xuānjí Huánggōng
	迟塔拉达宫	Chítǎlādá Gōng
	集臘拉皇宫	Jílālā Huánggōng
	集拉达皇宫	Jílādá Huánggōng
488	วังสวนผักกาด	wāŋsuǎ:np ^h akkà:t
	菜园宫	Càiyuán Gōng
489	วัดกรูณา	wátkà?rú?nā:
	慈悲寺	Cíbēi Sì
490	วัดกลาง	wátklā:ŋ
	中央寺	Zhōngyāng Sì
491	วัดกลางมิ่งเมือง	wátklā:ŋmîŋmuwŋ
	吉城中央寺	Jíchéng Zhōngyāng Sì
492	วัดกำแพงแดง	wátkāmp ^h ē:ŋlē:ŋ
	铁磬石寺	Tiěfànshí Sì
493	วัดกิตติวงศ์	wátkittī?wōŋ
	集德族寺	Jídézú Sì
494	วัดกุฎีดาว	wátkù?dī : dā : w
	谷里劳寺	Gǔlǐláo Sì
495	วัดกู่	wátkû:
	振兴寺	Zhènxīng Sì
496	วัดเกาะแก้วสุทธาราม	wátkò?kê:wsù?t ^h ā:rā:m
	珠岛寺	Zhūdǎo Sì
497	วัดแก้วพิจิตร	wátkê:wp ^h í?tçit
	美玉寺	Měiyù Sì
498	วัดขุนอินทประมูล	wàtk ^h ŭn?int ^h á?rá?prà?mū:n
	坤茵他巴慕寺	Kūnyīntābāmù Sì
499	วัดเขมาภิรตาราม	wátk ^h ē:mā:p ^h í?rá?tā:rā:m
	康乐寺	Kānglè Sì
500	วัดเขาท่าพระ	wátk ^h ǎwt ^h â:phrá?
	佛港山寺	Fógǎngshān Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
501	วัดเขาพนมเพลิง	wàtk ^h ǎwp ^h á?nōmp ^h lǐ:ŋ
	帕依蓬山寺	Pàníngpéngshān Sì
502	วัดเขารูปช้าง	wátk ^h ǎwrû:ptɕ ^h á:ŋ
	象山寺	Xiàngshān Sì
503	วัดเขาเต่	wátk ^h ǎwlê:
	立山寺	Lìshān Sì
504	วัดเขาวงกต	wátk ^h ǎwwōŋkòt
	旺谷山寺	Wàngǔshān Sì
505	วัดเขาสุกิม	wátk ^h ǎwsù?kím
	素金寺	Sùjīn Sì
506	วัดเขาสุวรรณประดิษฐ์	wátk ^h ǎwsù?wānprà?dīt
	巴立金山寺	Bālì Jīnshān Sì
507	วัดเขาสุวรรณคีรี	wátk ^h ǎwsù?wānk ^h ī:rī:
	素旺奇里寺	Sùwàngqílǐ Sì
508	วัดเขาอังคาร	wátk ^h ǎw?āŋkā:n
	安康山寺	Ānkāngshān Sì
509	วัดคงคาราม	wátk ^h ōŋk ^h ā:rā:m
	恒河寺	Hénghé Sì
510	วัดคูหาภิมุข หรือ วัดหน้าถ้ำ	wátk ^h ū:hǎ:p ^h í?múk wát ^h nâ:t ^h âm
	山洞寺	Shāndòng Sì
511	วัดซ้อง	wátk ^h ó:ŋ
	铜锣寺	Tóngluó Sì
512	วัดจงกลาง	wát ^h ɕō:ŋklā:ŋ
	宗中寺	Zōngzhōng Sì
513	วัดจอมคีรีนาคพรต	wát ^h ɕō:mk ^h ī:rī:nâkp ^h ót
	宗奇里寺	Zōngqílǐ Sì
514	วัดจันทร์	wát ^h ɕān
	太阴寺	Tàiyīn Sì
515	วัดจันทาราม หรือ วัดท่าซุง	wát ^h ɕānt ^h ā:rā:m wát ^h â : sūŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	赞陀蓝寺	Zàntuōlán Sì
516	วัดจามเทวี	wáttɕā:mmáʔt ^h ē:wī:
	赞提威寺	Zàntíwēi Sì
517	วัดจุฬามณี	wáttɕùʔlā:máʔnī:
	朱拉摩尼寺	Zhūlāmónǐ Sì
518	วัดเจดีย์เจ็ดแถว	wáttɕē:di:tɕèt ^h ē:w
	七排塔寺	Qīpáitǎ Sì
519	วัดเจดีย์ขาว	wáttɕē:di:sā:w
	二十佛塔寺	Èrshí Fótǎ Sì
520	วัดเจดีย์ทอง	wáttɕē:di:t ^h ō:ŋ
	金塔寺	Jīntǎ Sì
521	วัดเจดีย์หลวง	wáttɕē:di:luǎ:ŋ
	王塔寺	Wángtǎ Sì
	隆圣骨寺	Lóngshèng Gǔtǎ
522	วัดเจดีย์หอย	wáttɕē:di:hǒ:ŋ
	贝壳寺	Bèiké Sì
523	วัดเจ้าจันทร์	wáttɕāwtɕān
	月神寺	Yuèshén Sì
524	วัดเฉลิมพระเกียรติ	wáttɕhàʔlǎ:mp ^h ráʔkià:t
	崇聖寺	Chóngshèng Sì
525	วัดชมพูเวก	wáttɕ ^h ōmp ^h ū:wē:k
	崇普月寺	Chóngpǔyuè Sì
526	วัดชลธาราสিংเห	wáttɕ ^h ōnt ^h ā:rā:sǐŋhē:
	河狮寺	Héshī Sì
527	วัดชลประทานรังสฤษดิ์	wáttɕ ^h ōnpràʔt ^h ā:nrāŋsàʔlīt
	水利寺	Shuǐlì Sì
528	วัดชัยวัฒนาราม	wáttɕ ^h ājwátt ^h áʔnā:rā:m
	胜昌寺	Shèngchāng Sì
529	วัดช้างค้ำวรวิหาร	wáttɕ ^h āŋk ^h āmwō:rāʔmáʔhǎwíʔhǎ:n
	象扶寺	Xiàngfú Sì
530	วัดช้างรอบ	wáttɕ ^h āŋrō:p

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	环象寺	Huánxiàng Sì
531	วัดช้างล้อม	wátɕʰaŋlóm
	群象寺	Qúnxiàng Sì
532	วัดช้างให้	wátɕʰá : ŋhâj
	沧海寺	Cānghǎi Sì
533	วัดชินวนาราม	wátɕʰinwá?nā:rā:m
	清瓦拉蓝寺	Qīngwǎlālán Sì
534	วัดชุมพลนิกายาราม	wátɕʰūmpʰōnní?kā:jā:rā:m
	集兵寺	Jíbīng Sì
535	วัดเซตุพน	wátɕʰē:tù?pʰōn
	戚都蓬寺	Qīdūpéng Sì
536	วัดเชิงเขา	wátɕʰī:ŋkʰǎw
	山脚寺	Shānjiǎo Sì
537	วัดเขียงมัน	wátɕʰiəŋmân
	昌万寺	Chāngwàn Sì
538	วัดไชราราม หรือ วัดคลอง	wátɕʰājɕʰhā:rā:rā:m wátɕʰà?lǎ:ŋ
	庆胜寺	Qìngshèng Sì
	查依寺	Chánóng Sì
539	วัดไชโยรววิหาร	wátɕʰājjo:wō:rá?wí?hǎ:n
	欢喜寺	Huānxǐ Sì
540	วัดญาณสังวราราม	wátjā:nná?sǎŋwá?rā:rā:m
	智慧寺	Zhìhuì Sì
541	วัดดอนแก้ว	wátđō:nkě:w
	珠丘寺	Zhūqiū Sì
542	วัดคูสิต	wátđù?sìt
	鲁实寺	Lǔshí Sì
543	วัดตระพังเงิน	wáttrà?pʰaŋjɕʰn
	银池寺	Yínchí Sì
544	วัดต่อแพ	wátđò:pʰē:
	浮筏寺	Fúfá Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
545	วัดไตรมิตรวิทยาราม	wátt ^h rāj ^m ítwít ^h á?jā:rā:m
	金佛寺	Jinfó Sì
546	วัดถ้ำกลองเพล	wátt ^h āmk ^l ō:ŋpē:n
	午鼓寺	Wǔgǔ Sì
547	วัดถ้ำกลบ หรือ วัดบุญทิว	wátt ^h āmk ^l è:p wátt ^h būnt ^h á?wī:
	壳洞寺	Kédòng Sì
548	วัดถ้ำเขาน้อย	wátt ^h āmk ^h ǎwnó:j
	龙山寺	Lóngshān Sì
549	วัดถ้ำเชียงดาว	wátt ^h āmte ^h iā:ŋdā:w
	清佬山洞寺	Qīnglǎo Shāndòng Sì
550	วัดถ้ำผาปู่	wátt ^h āmp ^h ǎ:pù:
	祖岩洞寺	Zǔyándòng Sì
551	วัดถ้ำเสือ	wátt ^h āmsuǎ
	虎洞寺	Hǔdòng Sì
	虎穴庙	Hǔxué Miào
552	วัดถ้ำเสือวิปัสสนา	wátt ^h āmsuǎwí?pàtsà?nā:
	虎洞禅寺	Hǔdòngshén Sì
	虎穴庙	Hǔxué Miào
553	วัดท่าแขก	wátt ^h ā:k ^h è:k
	客港寺	Kègǎng Sì
554	วัดท่าหลวง	wátt ^h ā:luǎ:ŋ
	王港寺	Wánggǎng Sì
555	วัดเทพธิดาราม	wátt ^h ē:pt ^h í?dā:rā:m
	仙女寺	Xiānnǚ Sì
556	วัดธรรมมงคล	wátt ^h āmmá?mōŋkōn
	达磨吉祥寺	Dámó Jíxiáng Sì
557	วัดธรรมมุน	wátt ^h āmmá?mū:n
	法源寺	Fǎyuán Sì
558	วัดนครชุม	wátná?k ^h ᵛ:ntᵛ ^h ūm
	群集寺	Qúnjí Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
559	วัดนางพญา	wátnā:ŋp ^h áʔjā:
	女王寺	Nǚwáng Sì
560	วัดน้ำชู	wátnámhū:
	南壺寺	Nánhú Sì
561	วัดนิเวศธรรมประวัติ	wátníwê:tt ^h āmmáʔpràʔwàt
	法史王宮寺	Fǎshǐ Wánggōng Sì
562	วัดเนินสูง	wátnḥ:nsū:ŋ
	高丘寺	Gāoqiū Sì
563	วัดบวรนิเวศวิหาร	wátbòʔwō::nníʔwê:twíʔhǎ:n
	王宮寺	Wánggōng Sì
564	วัดบัวขวัญ	wátbuākwǎn
	祥蓮寺	Xiánlián Sì
565	วัดบูรพาภิราม	wátbū:ráʔp ^h ā:p ^h íʔrā:m
	東方寺	Dōngfāng Sì
566	วัดบูรพาราม	wátbū:ráʔp ^h ā:rā:m
	東方寺	Dōngfāng Sì
567	วัดเบญจมบพิตร	wátbēntḥàʔmáʔbòʔp ^h ít
	云石寺	Yúnshí Sì
	大理石寺	Dàlǐshí Sì
568	วัดเบญจมบพิตร-คูสิตวนาราม	wátbēntḥàʔmáʔbòʔp ^h ítduʔsìtwáʔnā:rā:m
	孟乍玛母匹鲁实哇那蓝寺	Mèngzhāmāmǔpǐ Lǔshìwānàlán Sì
569	วัดโบสถราม	wátbō:sòtrā:m
	宝殿寺	Bǎodiàn Sì
570	วัดปรมย์อิกาวาส	wátpḥ:ráʔmājǐʔkā:wâ:t
	波罗迈寺	Bōluómài Sì
571	วัดประตูปอง	wátpràʔtū:pò:ŋ
	闭关寺	Bìguān Sì
572	วัดประยูรวงศาวาส	wátpràʔjū:nwōŋsǎ:wâ:t
	巴允寺	Bāyǔn Sì
573	วัดปราสาท	wátprā:sà:t
	宮殿寺	Gōngdiàn Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
574	วัดปลายแหลม	wátplājǎ:m
	岬尾寺	Jiǎwěi Sì
575	วัดป่าประดู่	wátpà:prà?dù:
	巴鲁林寺	Bālǔlín Sì
576	วัดป่านานาชาติ	wátpà:nā:nā:tɕ ^h â:t
	国际山林寺	Guójì Shānlín Sì
577	วัดป่าโมก	wátpà:mô:k
	巴莫寺	Bāmò Sì
578	วัดป่าเลไลย์	wátpà:lē:lāj
	森林寺	Sēnlín Sì
579	วัดป่าอุดมสมพร	wátpà:ʔùʔdōmsǒmp ^h ǔ:n
	丰隆寺	Fēnglóng Sì
580	วัดปากน้ำ	wátpà:knám
	河口寺	Hékǒu Sì
581	วัดโปธาราม	wátpō:t ^h ā:rā:m
	波他兰寺	Bōtālán Sì
582	วัดไฟโรงวัว	wátph ^h àjrō:ŋwuā
	牛栏竹寺	Niúlánzhú Sì
583	วัดไฟล้อม	wátph ^h àjló:m
	竹林寺	Zhúlín Sì
584	วัดพญูเชิง	wátph ^h áʔnāntɕ ^h ĩ:ŋ
	三宝公寺	Sānbǎogōng Sì
	帕南春寺	Pànánchūn Sì
585	วัดพระแก้วดอนเต้า	wátph ^h ráʔkê:wdō:ntâw
	豆山玉佛寺	Dòushānyùfó Sì
586	วัดพระเชตุพนวิมลมังคลาราม หรือ วัดโพธิ์	wátph ^h ráʔtɕ ^h ē:tùʔp ^h ōnwíʔmōnmāŋklā:rā:m wátph ^h ō:
	帕戚都蓬威孟卡拉蓝寺	Pàqīdūpéng Weimèng Kǎlālān Sì
	菩提寺	Pútí Sì
587	วัดพระทอง หรือ วัดพระศุค	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h ō:ŋ wátph ^h ráʔp ^h ùt

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	金佛寺	Jinfó Sì
588	วัดพระแท่นดงรัง	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h ê:ndōŋrāŋ
	聖石寺	Shèngshí Sì
589	วัดพระแท่นศิลาอาสน์	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h ê:nsìʔlā:ʔà:t
	佛座寺	Fózuò Sì
590	วัดพระธาตุ	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:t
	佛塔寺	Fótǎ Sì
591	วัดพระธาตุจอมปิง	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttɕō:mpīŋ
	宗宾舍利寺	Zōngbīn Shèlì Sì
592	วัดพระธาตุช่อแฮ	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttɕ ^h ô:hē:
	绰夏舍利寺	Chuōxià Shèlì Sì
593	วัดพระธาตุคอกงมู	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:tdō:ŋmū:
	功夫山舍利寺	Gōngwùshān Shèlì Sì
594	วัดพระธาตุม่อนพญาแช่	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:tmō:np ^h áʔjā:ttɕ ^h ê:
	帕耶册舍利寺	Pà yē cè Shèlì Sì
595	วัดพระธาตุลำปางหลวง	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:tlāmpā:ŋluǎ:ŋ
	喃邦舍利寺	Nánbāng Shèlì Sì
596	วัดพระธาตุศรีจอมทอง	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:tsī:ttɕō:mt ^h ō:ŋ
	宗通舍利寺	Zōngtōng Shèlì Sì
597	วัดพระธาตุเสด็จ	wátph ^h ráʔt ^h â:tsàʔdèt
	神妙舍利寺	Shénmiào Shèlì Sì
598	วัดพระนอน	wátph ^h ráʔnō:n
	卧佛寺	Wòfó Sì
599	วัดพระนอนจักรสีห์	wátph ^h ráʔnō:ntɕàksī:
	狮王卧佛	Shīwáng Wòfó
600	วัดพระบรมธาตุ	wátph ^h ráʔbòʔrōmmáʔt ^h â:t
	舍利寺	Shèlì Sì
601	วัดพระบรมธาตุชัยนาท	wátph ^h ráʔbòʔrōmmáʔt ^h â:ttɕ ^h ājānâ:t
	猜那舍利塔寺	Cāinà Shèlìtǎ Sì
602	วัดพระปฐมเจดีย์	wátph ^h ráʔpàʔt ^h ōmtɕ ^h ē:đī:
	大佛塔寺	Dàfótǎ Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	佛统大塔寺	Fótǒng Dàtǎ Sì
603	วัดพระฝาง	wát ^h rǎʔfǎ:ŋ
	帕房寺	Pàfáng Sì
604	วัดพระพายหลวง	wát ^h rǎʔp ^h ā:ɲluǎ:ŋ
	派盞寺	Pàilǎn Sì
605	วัดพระพุทธรบาทสระบุรี	wát ^h rǎʔp ^h útt ^h áʔbà:tsàʔràʔbùʔrí:
	北标佛足寺	Běibiāo Fózú Sì
606	วัดพระพุทธรไสยาสน์	wát ^h rǎʔp ^h útt ^h áʔsǎ:jjâ:t
	卧佛寺	Wòfó Sì
607	วัดพระมหาธาตุ	wát ^h rǎʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:t
	舍利寺	Shèlì Sì
	帕玛哈泰寺	Pàmǎhātài Sì
608	วัดพระมหาธาตุวรมหาวิหาร	wát ^h rǎʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:twǎ:rǎʔmáʔhǎ:wíʔhǎ:n
	摩河利益舍利寺	Móhēlìyì Shèlìtǎ
609	วัดพระยืนพุทธบาทขุศล	wát ^h rǎʔjū:n ^h útt ^h áʔbà:tjúʔk ^h ōn
	立佛寺	Lìfó Sì
610	วัดพระราม	wát ^h rǎʔrā:m
	罗摩王寺	Luómówáng Sì
611	วัดพระรูป	wát ^h rǎʔrū:p
	佛像寺	Fóxiàng Sì
612	วัดพระศรีมหาโพธิ์	wát ^h rǎʔsí:máʔhǎ:p ^h ō:
	摩诃菩提寺	Móhē Pútí Sì
613	วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ	wát ^h rǎʔsí:rǎttàʔnáʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:t
	大觉乐达纳舍利寺	Dàjuéledánà Shèlì Sì
614	วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุเขลียง หรือ วัดพระปรารักษ์	wát ^h rǎʔsí:rǎttàʔnáʔmáʔhǎ:t ^h â:ttɕ ^h áʔliǎ:ŋ wát ^h rǎʔprā:ŋ
	差良舍利寺	Chàliáng Shèlì Sì
615	วัดพระศรีรัตนศาสดาราม หรือ วัดพระแก้ว	wát ^h rǎʔsí:rǎttàʔnáʔsà:tsàʔdā:rā:m wát ^h rǎʔkê:w
	玉佛寺	Yùfó Sì
616	วัดพระศรีสรรเพชญ์	wát ^h rǎʔsí:sǎnp ^h ét

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	大觉寺	Dàjué Sì
	帕司山碧佛寺	Pàsīshānbìfó Sì
617	วัดพระสิงห์	wátph ^h ráʔsǐŋ
	狮王寺	Shīwáng Sì
618	วัดพระสี่อิริยาบถ	wátph ^h ráʔsì:ʔiʔíʔjā:bòt
	四威仪寺	Sìwēiyí Sì
619	วัดพิภูลทอง	wátph ^h íʔkūnt ^h õ:ŋ
	金木寺	Jīnmù Sì
620	วัดพีชอุดม	wátph ^h û:tʔùʔdôm
	农盛寺	Nóngshèng Sì
621	วัดพุทธไสสวรรคย์	wátph ^h útt ^h ājsàʔwǎn
	佛太沙旺寺	Fótàishāwàng Sì
622	วัดเพชรสมุทรวรวิหาร	wátph ^h étsàʔmùtwõ:ráʔwíʔhǎ:n
	海珠寺	Hǎizhū Sì
623	วัดโพธิ์ทอง	wátph ^h õ:t ^h õ:ŋ
	金菩提寺	Jīnpútí Sì
624	วัดโพธิ์เย็น	wátph ^h õ:jēn
	普仁寺	Pǔrén Sì
625	วัดโพธิ์บางคล้า	wátph ^h õ:bā:ŋklá:
	挽卡菩提寺	Wǎnkǎ Pútí Sì
626	วัดโพธิ์ประทับช้าง	wátph ^h õ:pràʔtáptɕ ^h á:ŋ
	巴塔沧菩提寺	Bātǎqiāng Pútí Sì
627	วัดโพธิ์แมนคุณาราม	wátph ^h õ:mē:nkúʔnā:rā:m
	普门报恩寺	Pǔmén Bào'ēn Sì
628	วัดโพธารามวิหาร หรือ วัดเจดีย์เจ็ดยอด	wátphõ:thā:rā:mwíʔhǎ:n wátɕē:đi:tɕètjõ:t
	七峰塔寺	Qīfēngtǎ Sì
629	วัดกุฎีรินทร์กุฎีทอง	wátph ^h ūmmáʔrĩnkùʔđi:t ^h õ:ŋ
	金舍寺	Jīnshè Sì
630	วัดภูเขาแก้ว	wátph ^h ū:k ^h ǎwkê:w
	玉山寺	Yùshān Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
631	วัดภูมินทร์	wátphū:mīn
	普明寺	Pǔmíng Sì
632	วัดมณีสถิตย์กปิฏฐาราม	wátmā?nī:sà?t ^h itkà?pitt ^h ā:rā:m
	牟尼寺	Móuní Sì
633	วัดมหาธาตุ	wátmā?hā:t ^h ā:t
	舍利寺	Shèlì Sì
	玛哈达寺	Mǎhādá Sì
634	วัดมหาธาตุยุวราชรังสฤษฎ์	wátmā?hā:t ^h ā:tjú?wá?rā:trāṅsà?līt
	曼谷舍利寺	Màngǔ Shèlìtǎ
635	วัดมหานาราม	wátmā?hā:wá?nā:rā:m
	摩和丛林寺	Móhé Cōnglín Sì
636	วัดมหาสมณาราม	wátmā?hā:sà?mā?nā:rā:m
	解脱寺	Jiětuō Sì
637	วัดมังกกรมถาวาส	wátmāṅkō:nkāmmá?lā:wā:t
	龙莲禅寺	Lóngliánshén Sì
638	วัดมีขิมาวาส	wátmāttɕ ^h í?mā:wā:t
	中道寺	Zhōngdào Sì
639	วัดร่องขุน	wátrō:ṅk ^h ùn
	灵光寺	Língguāng Sì
640	วัดราชธรรมาราม	wátrā:ttɕ ^h á?t ^h āmmā:rā:m
	磨蓝寺	Mólán Sì
641	วัดราชนัคคาราม	wátrā:tnátdā:rā:m
	王孙寺	Wángsūn Sì
642	วัดราชบพิตรสถิตมหาสีมาราม	wátrā:tbò?p ^h itsà?t ^h itmā?hā:sī:mā:rā:m
	御建大浄土寺	Yùjiàn Dàjìngtǔ Sì
	拉察母匹寺	Lāchāmǔpǐ Sì
643	วัดราชบูรณะ	wátrā:tbū:rā?ná?
	復興寺	Fùxīng Sì
	拉嘉布拉那寺	Lājiābulānà Sì
644	วัดราชประดิษฐ์สถิตมหาสีมาราม	wátrā:trà?dītsà?t ^h itmā?hā:sī:mā:rā:m
	御造大浄邦寺	Yùzào Dàjìngbāng Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
645	วัดราชโอรสา	wátrâ:ttɕ ^h áʔʔō:rót
	拉察窝洛寺	Lācháwōluò Sì
646	วัดราษฎร์ศรัทธากะชาราม	wátrâ:tsàtt ^h ā:kàʔjā:rā:m
	众信寺	Zhòngxìn Sì
647	วัดไร่จิง	wátrâjĭŋ
	赖晴寺	Làiqíng Sì
648	วัดโลกยสุธา	wátlô:kàʔjáʔsùʔthā:
	甘露寺	Gānlù Sì
649	วัดวชิรธรรมกายาราม	wátwō:ráʔnī:t ^h āmmáʔkā:jā:rā:m
	法身寺	Fǎshēn Sì
650	วัดวัง	wátwāŋ
	王宫寺	Wánggōng Sì
651	วัดวังแก้วเวการาม	wátwāŋwíʔwē:kā:rā:m
	旺威月伽蓝寺	Wàngwēiyuèjiālán Sì
652	วัดศรีคุณเมือง	wátsĭ:kūnmue:ŋ
	吉城寺	Jíchéng Sì
653	วัดศรีโคมคำ	wátsĭ:kō:mkām
	悉空堪寺	Xīkōngkān Sì
654	วัดศรีชุม	wátsĭ:tɕ ^h ūm
	祥集寺	Xiángjí Sì
	丝春寺	Sīchūn Sì
655	วัดศรีรองเมือง	wátsĭ:rō:ŋmuāŋ
	悉隆曼寺	Xīlóngmàn Sì
656	วัดศรีสวาย	wátsĭ:sàʔwǎj
	祥果寺	Xiángguǒ Sì
657	วัดศาลาลอย	wátsǎ:lā:lōj
	浮停寺	Fúíng Sì
658	วัดสมณโกศ	wátsàʔmáʔnáʔkò:t
	沙门寺	Shāmén Sì
659	วัดสระเกศ หรือ วัดภูเขาทอง	wátsàʔkè:t wátph ^h ū:k ^h ǎwt ^h ō:ŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	金山寺	Jīnshān Sì
660	วัดสระทอง	wátsàʔt ^h ɔ̃:ŋ
	金池寺	Jīnchí Sì
661	วัดสระบัว	wátsàʔbuā
	蓮池寺	Liánchí Sì
662	วัดสวนแก้วอุทยานน้อย	wátsuǎ:ŋkê:wʔūt ^h áʔjā:nnoʔj
	小玉国园寺	Xiǎoyù Guóyuán Sì
663	วัดสวนแก้วอุทยานใหญ่	wátsuǎ:ŋkê:wʔūt ^h áʔjā:njǎj
	大玉国园寺	Dàyu Guóyuán Sì
664	วัดสวนดอก	wátsuǎ:ndò:k
	花园寺	Huāyuán Sì
	松达寺	Sōngdá Sì
665	วัดสวนตาล	wátsuǎ:ntā:n
	棕园寺	Zōngyuán Sì
666	วัดสวนหลวงสบสวรรค์	wátsuǎ:nluã:ŋsòpsàʔwǎn
	御苑寺	Yùyuan Sì
667	วัดสะพานหิน	wátsàʔp ^h ā:nhǐn
	石桥寺	Shīqiáo Sì
	沙攀欣寺	Shāpānxīn Sì
668	วัดสารนาถธรรมาราม	wátsǎ:ráʔnâ:tt ^h āmmā:rā:m
	沙拉纳寺	Shālānà Sì
669	วัดสิงห์	wátsǐŋ
	獅子寺	Shīzi Sì
670	วัดสุทธาวาส	wátsùtt ^h ā:wâ:t
	净居天寺	Jìngjùtiān Sì
671	วัดสุทธิวาตวราราม หรือวัดช่องลม	wátsùʔtt ^h íʔwâ:twáʔrā:rā:m wáttɕ ^h ô:ŋlōm
	清淨寺	Qīngjìng Sì
672	วัดสุทัศน์เทพวราราม	wátsùʔt ^h átt ^h êpwáʔnā:rā:m
	善见寺	Shànjiàn Sì
	素拓佛寺	Sùtā Fósì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
673	วัดสุปฎนารามวรวิหาร	wátsù?pàtnā:rā:mwō:rā?wí?hǎ:n
	素博纳蓝寺	Sùbónalán Sì
674	วัดสุวรรณคदारามราชวรวิหาร	wátsù?wāndā:rā:mrā:ttḥá?wō:rā?wí?hǎ:n
	御賜黄金寺	Yùcì Huángjīn Sì
675	วัดสุวรรณคูหา หรือ วัดถ้ำ	wátsù?wānk ^h ū:hǎ: wát ^h ām
	金洞寺	Jīndòng Sì
676	วัดสุวรรณภูมิ	wátsù?wānná?p ^h ū:m
	金介寺	Jīnjiè Sì
677	วัดเสนาสนาราม	wátsě:nā:sà?nǎ:rā:m
	将军寺	Jiāngjūn Sì
678	วัดโศธรวารามวรวิหาร	wátsō:t ^h ō:nwá?rā:rā:mwō:rā?wí?hǎ:n
	宿通寺	Sùtōng Sì
679	วัดหนองบัว	wátnō:ŋbuā
	蓮池寺	Liánchí Sì
680	วัดหนองป่าพง	wátnō:ŋpà:p ^h ōŋ
	巴蓮池寺	Bālíanchí Sì
681	วัดหน้าพระเมรุ	wátnâ:p ^h rā?mē:n
	須弥山寺	Xūmíshān Sì
682	วัดหน้าพระธาตุ	wátnâ:p ^h rā?t ^h â:t
	舍利前寺	Shèlì Qián Sì
683	วัดหลวง	wátluǎ:ŋ
	王家寺	Wángjiā Sì
684	วัดหัวเวียง	wáthuǎ:wiāŋ
	华阳寺	Huáyáng Sì
685	วัดหินหมากเป้ง	wáthīnmà:kpē:ŋ
	殷芒柄禅寺	Yīnmánbǐng Shénsì
686	วัดใหญ่จอมปราสาท	wátjàitḥō:mprā:sà:t
	元宫寺	Yuángōng Sì
687	วัดใหญ่ชัยมงคล	wátjàitḥō:ājmoŋk ^h ōn
	大胜利寺	Dàshènglì Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	亚柴蒙考寺	Yàcháimèngkǎo Sì
688	วัดใหญ่สุวรรณาราม	wátjàjsù?wānnā:rā:m
	大黄金寺	Dàhuángjīn Sì
689	วัดอรุณราชวราราม	wát?à?rūrā:ttɕ ^h á?wá?rā:rā:m
	黎明寺	Límíng Sì
	郑王庙	Zhèngwáng Miào
	五塔寺	Wǔtǎ Sì
690	วัดอัมพวันเจติยาราม	wát?āmp ^h á?wāntɕē:tì?jā:rā:m
	芒果园寺	Mángguǒyuán Sì
691	วัดอารามใหญ่	wát?ā:rā:mjāj
	大伽蓝寺	Dàqiélán Sì
692	วัดอุทยานรมณ์ หรือ วัดจอมสูง	wát?ùtt ^h á?jā:nrōm wátɕōi:msǔ:ŋ
	龙园寺	Lóngyuán Sì
693	วัดอุโบสถาราม หรือ วัดโบสถ์	wát?ù?bō:sòtrā:m wátbò:t
	宝殿寺	Bǎodiàn Sì
694	วิหารพระมงคลบพิตร	wí?hǎ:np ^h rá?mōŋkōnbò?p ^h ít
	吉祥佛殿	Jíxiáng Fódìan
	蒙坤巫碧寺	Méngkūnwūbì Sì
695	วิหารวัดพระพุทธไสยาสน์	wí?hǎ:nwátp ^h rá?p ^h útt ^h a?sǎ:jjâ:t
	卧佛殿	Wòfó Diàn
696	วิหารยอด	wí?hǎ:njò:t
	尖顶佛殿	Chéndǐng Fódìan
697	เวียงกาหลง	wiā:ŋkā:lǒŋ
	卡隆城	Kǎlóngchéng
698	ศรีราชา	sǐ:rā:ttɕ ^h ā:
	是拉差	Shìlāchā
699	ศาลเจ้าพ่อกุดป่อง	sǎ:ntɕā:wp ^h ó:kūtpòŋ
	谷本神庙	Gǔběn Shénmiào
700	ศาลเจ้าพ่อประตู่ผา	sǎ:ntɕā:wp ^h ó:prà?tu:p ^h ǎ:

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	巴都帕庙	Bādūpà Miào
701	ศาลเจ้าพ่อปิ่นดำ	sǎ:ntɕâ:wp ^h ô:pìndām
	秉南庙	Bǐngnánmiào
702	ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศักดิ์คานูราช	sǎ:ntɕâ:wp ^h ô:má?hǎ:sàkdā:nú?rà:t
	摩夏萨庙	Móxiàsà Miào
703	ศาลเจ้าลี้มกอนี้ยว	sǎ:ntɕâ:wlímkō:niàw
	林姑娘苗	Língūniáng Miào
704	ศาลพระกาฬ	sǎ:np ^h rá?kā:n
	阎王庙	Yánwáng Miào
705	ศาลพระแม่ย่า	sǎ:np ^h rá?mê:já:
	太后祠	Tàihòu
706	ศาลหลักเมือง	sǎ:nlākmu:wāŋ
	国柱神庙	Guózhù Shénmiào
707	ศาลากลางกรุงเทพมหานคร	sǎ:lā:klāŋkrūŋthê:pmá?hǎ:ná?k ^h ō:n
	市政府	Shìzhèngfǔ
708	ศูนย์การค้ามาบุญครอง	sǔ:nkā:nká:mā:būnkrō:ŋ
	群侨购物中心	Qúnqiáo Gòuwù Zhōngxīn
709	ศูนย์การค้าสยามสแควร์	sǔ:nkā:nká:sà?jǎ:msà?k ^w ē:
	沙炎购物中心	Shāyán Gòuwù Zhōngxīn
710	ศูนย์การประชุมแห่งชาติสิริกิติ์	sǔ:nkā:nprà?tɕ ^h ūmhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tsi?ri?kit
	诗里吉国家会议中心	Shīlǐjǐ Guójiā Huìyì Zhōngxīn
711	ศูนย์ชีววิทยาทางทะเล	sǔ:ntɕ ^h i:wá?witt ^h á?jā:t ^h ā:ŋt ^h á?lê:
	海洋生物研究中心	Hǎiyáng Shēngwù Yánjiū Zhōngxīn
712	ศูนย์ฝึกลูกช้าง	sǔ:nfùklū:ktɕ ^h á:ŋ
	小象训练中心	Xiǎoxiàng Xùnliàn Zhōngxīn
713	ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา	sǔ:np ^h át ^h á?nā:lē:sōŋkró?tɕ ^h ā:wk ^h ǎw
	山地民族辅导中心	Shāndì Mínzú Fūdǎo Zhōngxīn
714	ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา	sǔ:np ^h át ^h á?nā:lē:sōŋkró?tɕ ^h ā:wk ^h ǎw
	คอยมูเซอ	dō:jmū:sɕ:
	巫色山地民族辅导中心	Wūsèshāndì Mínzú Fūdǎo Zhōngxīn
715	ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา	sǔ:np ^h át ^h á?nā:lē:sōŋkró?tɕ ^h ā:wk ^h ǎw

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	แม่ฮ่องสอน	mê:hô:ŋsǝ:n
	夜丰颂山地民族辅导中心	Yèfēngsōngshāndì Mínzú Fǔdǎo Zhōngxīn
716	ศูนย์ร่มบ่อสร้าง	sǔ:nrômbò:sâ:ŋ
	博桑雨伞制作中心	Bósāng Yǔsǎn Zhìzuò Zhōngxīn
717	ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมเชียงใหม่	sǔ:nwátt ^h á?ná?t ^h āmɕ ^h iā:ŋmàj
	清迈文化中心	Qīngmài Wénhuà Zhōngxīn
718	ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมแห่งชาติ	sǔ:nwátt ^h á?ná?t ^h ām ^h è:ŋɕ ^h â:t
	泰国文化中心	Tàiguó Wénhuà Zhōngxīn
719	ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมอีสาน	sǔ:nwátt ^h á?ná?t ^h ām ^h ĩ:sǎ:n
	东北文化中心	Dōngběi Wénhuà Zhōngxīn
720	ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมสุโขทัย	sǔ:nwátt ^h á?ná?t ^h āmsù?k ^h ô:t ^h āj
	素可泰文化中心	Sùkètài Wénhuà Zhōngxīn
721	ศูนย์วิทยาศาสตร์ทางทะเล	sǔ:nwít ^h á?jā:sà:tt ^h ā:ŋt ^h á?lē:
	海洋科研中心	Hǎiyáng Kēyán Zhōngxīn
722	ศูนย์ศิลปาชีพพิเศษ-บางไทร	sǔ:nsǐnlá?pā:ɕ ^h i:pp ^h ĩsè:tbā:ŋsāj
	挽柿手工艺培训中心	Wǎnshì Shǒugōngyì Péixùn Zhōngxīn
723	ศูนย์ศึกษาการพัฒนาเขาหินซ้อน	sǔ:nsùksǎ:kā:np ^h átt ^h á?nā:k ^h ǎwhĩnsó:n
	叠石山职业培训中心	Diéshíshān Zhíyè Péixùn Zhōngxīn
724	ศูนย์ศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์อยุธยา	sǔ:nsùksǎ:prà?wàtsà:t?à?jút ^h á?jā:
	大城历史研究中心	Dàchéng Lìshǐ Yánjiū Zhōngxīn
725	ศูนย์หัตถกรรมจังหวัดภูเก็ต	sǔ:nhàtt ^h à?kāmɕāŋwàtp ^h ū:kèt
	普吉工艺中心	Pǔjígōngyì Zhōngxīn
726	สถานฝึกลิง	sà?t ^h ǎ:nfùkŋ
	驯猴场	Xùnhóu Chǎng
727	สถานพักผ่อนตากอากาศบางปู	sà?t ^h ǎ:np ^h ák ^h ò:ntà:k?ā:kà:tbā:ŋpū:
	挽浦避暑村	Wǎnpū Bìshǔ Cūn
728	สถานีประมงพะเยา	sà?t ^h ǎ:nĩ:prà?mōŋp ^h á?jāw
	帕天养鱼场	Pàiyāo Yǎngyú Chǎng
729	สถานีรถไฟหัวลำโพง	sà?t ^h ǎ:nĩ:rót ^h fājhuǎlāmp ^h ō:ŋ
	华南峰火车总站	Huánánfēng Huǒchē Zǒngzhàn
	华喃蓬火车站	Huánánpéng Huǒchēzhàn

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
730	สถานีรถไฟหัวหิน	sàʔtʰǎ:ní:rótʰājhuǎhǐn
	华欣火车站	Huáxīn Huǒchēzhàn
731	สถาบันประมงน้ำจืดแห่งชาติ	sàʔtʰǎ:bānpràʔmōŋnámʈçù:thè:ŋtçʰá:t
	国家淡水鱼机构	Guójiā Dànshuǐyú Jīgòu
732	สนามมวยราชดำเนิน	sàʔnǎ:mmuājrá:ttçʰáʔdāmŋç:n
	五马路拳击场	Wǔmǎlù Quánjīchǎng
733	สนามมวยรังสิต	sàʔnǎ:mmuājráŋsīt
	兰实拳击场	Lánshí Quánjīchǎng
734	สนามมวยลุมพินี	sàʔnǎ:mmuā:lūmpʰíʔnī:
	仑毘尼拳击场	Lúnpīnī Quánjīchǎng
735	สนามมวยสำโรง	sàʔnǎ:mmuā:jsāmŕō:ŋ
	三廊拳击场	Sānláng Quánjīchǎng
736	สนามม้า	sàʔnǎ:mmá:
	跑马场	Pǎomǎ Chǎng
737	สนามหลวง	sàʔnǎ:mluǎ:ŋ
	皇家田	Huángjiātián
	王家广场	Huángjiā Guǎngchǎng
	王家田	Wángjiātián
738	สยาม	sàʔjǎ:m
	暹罗	Xiānlúo
739	สยามดิस्कัฟเวอร์	sàʔjǎ:mdískápwç:rí:
	沙岩迪斯卡哇利	Shāyán Dísīkǎwālì
740	สยามแสควร์	sàʔjǎ:msàʔkʷç:
	暹罗广场	Xiānlúo Guǎngchǎng
741	สยามโอเชียนเวิร์ลด์	sàʔjǎ:mʔō:tçʰiânwç:w
	暹罗海洋世界	Xiānlúo Hǎiyáng Shìjiè
742	สวนกล้วยไม้	suǎnkluājímǎj
	兰花农场	Lánhuā Nóngchǎng
	兰花园	Lánhuāyuán
743	สวนกล้วยไม้อุดรแสงตะวัน	suǎnkluājímǎjʔùʔdō:nsç:ŋtǎʔwǎn
	乌隆兰花园	Wūlónglán Huāyuán

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
744	สวนขวัญเมือง	suǎnk ^w ǎnmu:āj
	宽曼公园	Kuānmàn Gōngyuán
745	สวนงู	suǎnḡū:
	蛇园	Shé Yuán
746	สวนงูสภากาชาดไทย	suǎnḡū:sà?p ^h ā:kā:tç ^h â:tt ^h āj
	泰国红十字附设蛇园	Tàiguó Hóngshízì fùshèshéyuán
747	สวนตาลน้อย	suǎntā:nnó:j
	小棕园	Xiǎozōng Yuán
748	สวนตุน	suǎntū:n
	敦园	Dūn Yuán
749	สวนทิพย์	suǎnt ^h īp
	神仙园	Shénxiān Yuán
750	สวนนกชัยนาท	suǎnnókç ^h ājñâ:t
	猜纳鸟园	Cāinà Niǎo Yuán
751	สวนนงนุช	suǎnnōḡnút
	丽人文化村	Lìrén Wénhuà Cūn
752	สวนน้ำธารหิรัญ	suǎnnám ^h ā:nhĩ?rān
	探希兰水上乐园	Tānxīlánsuǐshàng Yuán
753	สวนเบญจสิริ	suǎ:nbēntç ^h à?sĩ?rĩ?
	班哲希利公园	Bānzhéxīlǐ Gōngyuán
754	สวนป่าพนารักษ์	suǎnpà:p ^h á?nā:rák
	帕那乐公园	Pànàlè Gōngyuán
755	สวนพฤกษชาติโสภากา	suǎnp ^h lúúksà?tç ^h â:tsō:p ^h ā:
	秀丽花园	Xiùlì Huāyuán
756	สวนโมกขพลาาราม	suǎnmōkk ^h à?p ^h lā:rā:m
	解脱神院	Jiětuō Shényuàn
757	สวนรุกขชาติถ้ำจอมพล	suǎnrúkk ^h à?tç ^h âtt ^h ām ^{tç} ō:mp ^h ōn
	元帅洞植物园	Yuánshuài Zhíwùyuán
758	สวนรุกขชาติธารโบกขรณี	suǎnrúkk ^h à?tç ^h âtt ^h ā:nbò:kt ^h ō:rá?nī:
	连池溪植物园	Liánchíxī Zhíwùyuán
759	สวนรุกขชาติมวกเหล็ก	suǎnrúkk ^h à?tç ^h âtmuâ:klèk

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	茱乐植物园	Liánchíxī Zhíwùyuán
760	สวนรุกขชาติรักษาวาริน	suǎnrúkk ^h àʔtɕ ^h àtráksǎ:wā:rín
	叻沙瓦林植物园	Lèshā-wǎlín Zhíwùyuán
761	สวนรุกขชาติสฤโณทยาน	suǎnrúkk ^h àʔtɕ ^h àtsàʔkùʔnō:t ^h áʔjā:n
	沙古诺他然林植物园	Shāgǔ-nuòtārán Zhíwùyuán
762	สวนลุมไนท์บาร์ซ่า	suǎnlūmnájbā:sā:
	市乐园夜市场	Shìlèyuán Yèshìchǎng
	伦披尼园夜市场	Lúnpīníyuán Yèshìchǎng
	桑仑夜市	Sānglún Yèshì
763	สวนลุมพินี	suǎnlūmp ^h íʔnī:
	仑毘尼公园	Lúnpīní Gōngyuán
764	สวนวังแก้ว	suǎnwāŋkê:w
	珠宫公园	Zhūgōng gōngyuán
765	สวนศรีเมือง	suǎnsǐ:muu:əŋ
	悉曼公园	Xīmàn Gōngyuán
766	สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ร้อยเอ็ด	suǎnsǒmdèt ^h ràʔsǐ:náʔk ^h àʔrīnró:jʔèt
	黎逸皇太后公园	Límǎn Huángtài ^h òu Gōngyuán
767	สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ สกลนคร	suǎnsǒmdèt ^h ràʔsǐ:náʔk ^h àʔrīn sàʔkōnnàkō:n
	沙功纳空皇太后公园	Shāgōngnàkōng Huángtài ^h òu Gōngyuán
768	สวนสยาม	suǎnsàʔjǎ:m
	沙炎游乐园	Shāyán Yóulèyuán
769	สวนสัตว์เชียงใหม่	suǎnsàttɕ ^h iā:ŋmàj
	清迈动物园	Qīngmài Dòngwùyuán
770	สวนสัตว์คูสัตเขาดินวนา	suǎnsàtdùʔsǐtk ^h ǎwdīnwáʔnā:
	考犏动物园	Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuán
771	สวนสัตว์เปิดเขาเขียว	suǎnsàtpɕ ^h :tk ^h ǎwk ^h iā:w
	青山自然动物园	Qīngshān Zìrán Bǎohùqū
772	สวนสัตว์ศรีราชา	suǎnsàtsǐ:rā:tɕ ^h ā:
	是拉差龙虎公园	Shìlāchālóng ^h ǔ Gōngyuán
773	สวนสาธารณะสมเด็จพระเจ้า	suǎnsǎ:t ^h ā:ràʔnáʔsǒmdèjp ^h ràʔtɕāw

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	ตากลินมหาราช	tà:ksǐnmáʔhǎ:râ:t
	郑王公园	Zhèngwáng Gōngyuán
774	สวนสายน้ำผึ้ง	suǎnsǎ:ǰnámp ^h ûŋ
	蜜蜂花园	Mìfēng Huāyuán
775	สวนสีดา	suǎnsǐ:dā:
	悉达园	Xīdā Yuán
776	สวนเสือ	suǎnsuǎ
	老虎园	Lǎohǔ Yuán
777	สวนหลวง ร.9	suǎnluǎ:ŋrǝ:kâ:w
	九世皇公园	Jiǔshìhuáng Gōngyuán
778	สะพานกรุงเทพ	sàʔp ^h ā:nkrūŋt ^h ê:p
	曼谷桥	Màngǔ Qiáo
779	สะพานกรุงธน	sàʔp ^h ā:nkrūŋt ^h ōn
	吞武里桥	Tūnwǔlǐ Qiáo
780	สะพานข้ามแม่น้ำแคว	sàʔp ^h ā:nkâ:mmê:námk ^w ē:
	桂河桥	Guìhé Qiáo
	桂河大桥	Guìhé Dàqiáo
781	สะพานพระเจ้าตากสิน	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h ráʔtɕâ:wtà:ksǐn
	郑王桥	Zhèngwáng Qiáo
782	สะพานพระปกเกล้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h ráʔpòkkláw
	七世皇桥	Qīshìhuáng Qiáo
783	สะพานพระปิ่นเกล้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h ráʔpìnkláw
	帕宾诰大桥	Pàbīngào Dàqiáo
	宾诰亲王桥	Bīngào Qīnwáng Qiáo
784	สะพานพระพุทธยอดฟ้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h ráʔp ^h útt ^h áʔjǝ:tfá:
	一世皇桥	Yīshìhuáng Qiáo
785	สะพานพระรามเก้า	sàʔp ^h ā:np ^h ráʔrā:mkâw
	九世皇桥	Jiǔshìhuáng Qiáo
786	สะพานหินธรรมชาติ	sàʔp ^h ā:nhǐnt ^h āmmáʔtɕ ^h â:t
	天然石桥	Tiānrán Shíqiáo
787	สันกำแพง	sǎnkāmpē:ŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	汕甘烹	Shàngānpéng
788	สามเหลี่ยมทองคำ หรือ สบรวก	sǎ:mlià:mt ^h ō:ŋk ^h ām sòpruâ:k
	金三角	Jīnsānjiǎo
	黄金三角	Huángjīnsānjiǎo
789	สามเพ็ง	sǎmp ^h ēŋ
	三聘	Sānpìn
790	สีลม	sǐ:lōm
	席隆	Xílóng
	是隆	Shìlóng
	市隆	Shìlóng
791	สีลมพาเลซ	sǐ:lōmp ^h ā:lè:t
	是隆大厦	Shìlóng Dàshà
792	สุสานทหารพันธมิตร	sù?sǎ:nt ^h á?hǎ:np ^h ānt ^h ā?mít
	盟军公墓	Měngjūn Gōngmù
793	สุสานหอย	sù?sǎ:nhǒ:ŋ
	贝壳山	Bèiké Shān
794	สุโขทัย	sù?ŋǎ:jkō:lók
	素艾哥洛	Sù'àigēluò
795	เสาชิงช้า	sǎwtɕ ^h ŋtɕ ^h á:
	鞦韆架	Qiūqiān Jià
796	หน่วยอนุรักษ์นกทำเสด็จ	nuà:ŋ?à?nú?ráknók ^h ā:sà?dèt
	塔社离鸟保护区	Tǎshèlíniǎo Bǎohùqū
797	หนองน้ำมณีบรรพต	nǒ:ŋná:mmá?nī:bānp ^h ót
	珠宝山池	Zhūbǎoshān Chí
798	หนองมน	nǒ:ŋmōn
	依蒙	Nóngméng
799	หนองหาน	nǒ:ŋhǎ:n
	依涵池	Nónghán Chí
800	หมู่เกาะอาดัง	mù:kò??ā:dāŋ
	阿朗群岛	Āláng Qúndǎo

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
801	หมู่บ้านกะเหรี่ยงพระมะลอ	mù:bâ:nkàʔrià:ŋp ^h ráʔmáʔlɔ:
	帕摩罗克伦族村	Pàmólúókèlúnzú Cūn
802	หมู่บ้านช้าง	mù:bâ:ntɕ ^h á:ŋ
	大象村	Dàxiàng Cūn
803	หมู่บ้านชาวเขาเผ่าเมี้ยวคอยปุย	mù:bâ:ntɕ ^h á:wk ^h ǎwp ^h àwmé:wdɔ:jpūj
	花絮山苗族村	Huāxùshān Míaozú Cūn
804	หมู่บ้านซาไก	mù:bâ:nsā:kāj
	沙盖村	Shāgài Cūn
805	หมู่บ้านคอยปุย	mù:bâ:ndɔ:jpūj
	苗族村	Míaozú Cūn
806	หมู่บ้านทอผ้าไหม	mù:bâ:ntɔ:p ^h â:mâj
	丝绸之村	Sīchóu Zhī Cūn
807	หมู่บ้านทำทองบ้านเอกราช	mù:bâ:nt ^h ām ^h ɔ:ŋʔè:kkàʔrâ:t
	亿甲拉造鼓村	YìJiālāzàogǔ Cūn
808	หมู่บ้านทุ่งโฮ้ง	mù:bâ:nt ^h ûŋhó:ŋ
	吞红村	Tūnhóng Cūn
809	หมู่บ้านไทลื้อ	mù:bâ:nt ^h ājluú:
	泰乐民族村	Tàilè mínzú Cūn
810	หมู่บ้านนาค่า	mù:bâ:nnā:k ^h à:
	那卡村	Nàkǎ Cūn
811	หมู่บ้านติซอปางแปก	mù:bâ:nī:sɔ:pā:ŋpè:k
	班博栗粟民族村	Bānbó Lìsù Míanzú Cūn
812	หมู่บ้านสังฆา	mù:bâ:nsǎŋsā:
	桑沙村	Sāngshā Cūn
813	หมู่บ้านวัฒนธรรมภาคใต้	mù:bâ:nwáttháʔnáʔt ^h āmp ^h â:ktāj
	泰南文化村	Tàinán Wénhuà Cūn
814	หมู่บ้านอาข่า-กะเหรี่ยงคอยยาว	mù:bâ:nā:k ^h à:
	阿卡与长颈村	Ākǎ yǔ Chángjǐng Cūn
815	หอผี	hǔ:fin
	鸦片文史馆	Yápiàn Wénshǐguǎn
816	หอพระคันธารราษฎร์	hǔ:p ^h ráʔk ^h ānt ^h ā:rā:râ:t

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	香王观音阁	Xiāngwáng Guānyīn Gé
817	หอพระนาก	hǒ:p ^h rá?ná:k
	金刚佛殿	Jīngāng Fódìàn
818	หอพระพุทธรูปหินงี้	hǒ:p ^h rá?p ^h út ^h ā?sí?hǐŋ
	信殷佛殿	Xìnyīn Fódìàn
819	หอพระมณฑิยธรรม	hǒ:p ^h rá?:mōnt ^h iā:nt ^h ām
	皇家法藏殿	Huángjiā Fǎcáng Diàn
820	หอราชกรมานุสรณ์	hǒ:râ:ttɕ ^h á?kō:nmā:nú?rǒ:n
	本朝藏佛阁	Běrcháo Cángfó Gé
821	หอราชพงศานุสรณ์	hǒ:râ:ttɕ ^h á?p ^h ōŋsǎ:nú?rǒ:n
	先朝藏佛阁	Xiārcháo Cángfó Gé
822	หอศิลป์แห่งชาติ	hǒ:sǐnlá?pà?hè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t
	国家艺术馆	Guójiā Yìshù Guǎn
823	หอสมุดแห่งชาติ	hǒ:sà?mùthè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t
	国家图书馆	Guójiā Túshūguǎn
824	หัวหินไนท์บาร์ซาร์	huǎ:hǐnnájbā:sā:
	华欣夜市	Huáxīn Yèshì
825	ห้างเซ็นทรัล	hâ:ŋsēntrān
	中央洋行	Zhōngyāng Yángháng
	中央百货公司	Zhōngyāng Bǎihuògōngsī
826	หาดจอมเทียน	hà:ttɕō:mtiā:n
	宗天滩	Zōngtiān Tān
827	หาดเจ้าสำราญ	hà:ttɕâwsāmra:n
	照三兰滩	Zhàosānlán Tān
	赵参兰海滨	Zhàocānlán Hǎibīn
828	หาดเฉวง	hà:ttɕ ^h à?wě:ŋ
	差永滩	Chāyǒng Tān
829	หาดชะอำ	hà:ttɕ ^h á??ām
	差庵滩	Chà'ān Tān
830	หาดชาญดำริ	hà:ttɕ ^h ā:ndāmri
	仓蓝立滩	Cānglánlì Tān

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
831	หาดตลิ่งงาม	hà:ttàʔlɪŋŋā:m
	达玲昂滩	Dáling'áng Tān
832	หาดทรายแก้ว	hà:tsā:jkê:w
	珠沙滩	Zhūshā Tān
833	หาดทรายงาม	hà:tsā:jjā:m
	美沙滩	Měishā Tān
834	หาดทรายทอง	hà:tsā:jt ^h ɔ:ŋ
	金沙岛	Jīnshā Dǎo
	金沙滩	Jīnshā Tān
835	หาดทรายรี	hà:tsā:jrī:
	沙里滩	Shālí Tān
836	หาดทับทิม	hà:tt ^h ápt ^h im
	红珠滩	Hóngzhū Tān
837	หาดทุ่งวัวแล่น	hà:tt ^h ûŋwualê:n
	吞瓦林滩	Tūnwǎlín Tān
838	หาดนพรัตน์ธารา	hà:tnópp ^h áʔrát ^h ā:rā:
	诺帕助他拉滩	Nuòpàzhùtālā Tān
	诺帕拉塔拉海滩	Nuòpàlātālā Hǎitān
839	หาดนราทัศน์	hà:tnáʔlā:t ^h át
	纳拉他滩	Nàlātā Tān
840	หาดไทรยาง	hà:tnājyā:ŋ
	乃扬滩	Nǎiyáng Tān
841	หาดในหาน	hà:tnājhǎ:n
	乃韩滩	Nǎihán Tān
842	หาดป้อชูด	hà:tbò:k ^h ùt
	巫普滩	Wūpǔ Tān
843	หาดบางแสน	hà:tbā:ŋsǎ:n
	挽盛滩	Wǎnshèng Tān
844	หาดปากเมง	hà:tpà:kmē:ŋ
	霸明滩	Bà míng Tān
845	หาดป่าตอง	hà:tpà:tō:ŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	巴东海滩	Bādōng Hǎitān
846	หาดปีกเตียน	hà:tpūktiā:n
	不颠滩	Bùdiān Tān
847	หาดผาแดง	hà:tp ^h á:dē:ŋ
	红岩滩	Hóngyán Tān
848	หาดไม้ขาว	hà:tmájk ^h ǎ:w
	白木滩	Báimù Tān
849	หาดไม้รุค	hà:tmájrû:t
	杼木滩	Lǚmù Tān
850	หาดราไวย์	hà:trā:wāj
	拉威滩	Lāwēi Tān
851	หาดละไม	hà:tlá?mā:j
	拉迈滩	Lāmài Tān
	拉迈海滩	Lāmài Hǎitān
852	หาดวนกร	hà:twá?ná?kō:n
	哇纳功滩	Wānàgōng Tān
853	หาดส้มแป้น	hà:tsômpê:n
	松柄滩	Sōngbǐng Tān
854	หาดสุรินทร์	hà:tsù?rīn
	素芬滩	Sùfīn Tān
855	หาดแสนสุขริมทะเลสาบลำปำ	hà:tsě:nsùkrīmt ^h á?lě:sà:plāmpā:
	蓝巴湖快乐滩	Lánbā Hú Kuàilè tān
856	หาดแหลมกาน้อยและแหลมกาใหญ่	hà:tlě:mkā:nó:jlé?lě:mkā:jàj
	大小乌鸦滩	Dàxiǎo Niǎoyā Tān
857	หาดแหลมทอง	hà:tlě:mt ^h ō:ŋ
	蓝通海滩	Lántōng Hǎitān
858	หาดแหลมใหญ่	hà:tlě:mjàj
	连艾滩	Lián'ài Tān
859	หาดใหญ่	hà:tjàj
	合艾	Hé'ài
860	หาดอรุโณทัย	hà:t?à?rú?nō:t ^h āj

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	阿崙奴泰灘	Ālúnnútài Tān
861	หาดอ่าวพร้าว	hà:tʔà:wp ^h ráw
	傲跑灘	Àopǎo Tān
862	หินตาหินยาย	hǐntā:hǐnjāj
	公婆石	Gōngpó Shí
	阿公石和阿妈石	Āgōngshí hé Āmāshí
863	แหลมงอบ	lě:mjô:p
	斗笠海角	Dòulǐ Hǎijiǎo
864	แหลมฉ้าง	lě:mtɕ ^h àʔbāŋ
	联差芒海角	Liánchāmáng Hǎijiǎo
865	แหลมพยอม	lě:mp ^h áʔjō:m
	联帕容湖	Liánpàróng Hú
866	แหลมพรหมเทพ	lě:mp ^h rōmt ^h ê:p
	神仙半島	Shénxiān Bàndǎo
	梵天海角	Fántiān Hǎijiǎo
867	แหลมแม่พิมพ์	lě:mmê:p ^h im
	夜屏海角	Yèpíng Hǎijiǎo
868	แหลมสมิหลา	lě:msàʔmíʔlǎ:
	沙密拉海角	Shāmìlā Hǎijiǎo
	撒米拉海灘	Sànmlā Hǎitān
869	แหลมสิงห์	lě:msíŋ
	獅子海角	Shīzi Hǎijiǎo
870	แหลมเสด็จสู่กระเบน	lě:msàʔdètk ^h úŋkràʔbē:n
	魴鱼海角	Hóngyú Hǎijiǎo
871	แหลมอวน	lě:mʔuā:n
	联望海角	Liánwàng Hǎijiǎo
872	อนุสรณ์ดอนเจดีย์	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:ndō:ntɕē:dī:
	胜利纪念碑	Shènglì Jìniàntǎ
873	อนุสาวรีย์ครูบาศรีวิชัย	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrī:krū:bā:sī:wíʔtɕ ^h ā:j
	惜威猜大师纪念像	Xīwēicāi Dàshī Jìniànxiàng
874	อนุสาวรีย์ชัยสมรภูมิ	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrī:tɕ ^h ājsàʔmǎ:ráʔp ^h ū:m

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	胜利纪念碑	Shènglì Jìniànbēi
	烈士纪念碑	Lièshì Jìniànbēi
875	อนุสาวรีย์ทหารอาสาสงครามโลก ครั้งที่หนึ่ง	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:t ^h á?hǎ:n?ā:sǎ:sǒŋk ^h rā:m lô:kkráŋt ^h ī:nùŋ
	志愿战士纪念碑	Zhìyuàn Zhànshì Jìniànbēi
876	อนุสาวรีย์ท้าวสุรนารี	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:t ^h áwsù?rá?nā:rī:
	素拉娜莉纪念碑	Sùlānàlì Jìniànbēi
877	อนุสาวรีย์ประชาธิปไตย	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:prà?tɕ ^h ā:t ^h ippà?tāj
	民主纪念碑	Mínzhǔ Jìniànbēi
878	อนุสาวรีย์พ่อบุญนางเมือง	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h ô:k ^h ŋŋāmmuāŋ
	安曼王纪念像	Ānmànwáng Jìniànxiàng
879	อนุสาวรีย์พ่อบุญรามคำแหงมหาราช	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h ô:k ^h ŋnrā:mk ^h āmhě:ŋ má?hǎ:râ:t
	蓝甘杏大帝纪念像	Lángānjú Dàdì Jìniànxiàng
880	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาไชยบูรณ์	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h râ?jā:tɕ ^h ájjâ?bū:n
	猜文侯纪念像	Cāiwénhóu Jìniànxiàng
881	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาพิชัยดาบหัก	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h râ?jā:p ^h ī?tɕ ^h ajdâ:phâk
	断剑将军纪念像	Duànjiàn Jiàngjūn Jìniànxiàng
882	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาภักดีชุมพล	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h râ?jā:p ^h âkđī:tɕ ^h ūmp ^h ōn
	博里春蓬侯纪念像	Bólǐchūnpéng hóu Jìniànxiàng
883	อนุสาวรีย์เราสู้	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:rāwsû:
	斗士纪念碑	Dòushì Jìniànbēi
884	อนุสาวรีย์วีรสตรี	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:wī:râ?râ?râ?râ?
	女英雄纪念像	Nǚyīngxióng Jìniànxiàng
885	อนุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระนเรศวร มหาราช	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h râ?nâ:rē:suâ:n má?hǎ:râ:t
	那黎萱大帝纪念像	Nàlǐxuāndàdì Jìniànxiàng
886	อนุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระนารายณ์ มหาราช	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:p ^h râ?nâ:râ:jmá?hǎ:râ:t
	那莱大帝纪念像	Nàlái Dàdì Jìniànxiàng
887	อนุสาวรีย์สามกษัตริย์	?à?nú?sǎ:wwá?rī:sǎ:mkâ?râ?

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	三王雕像	Sānwáng Diāoxiàng
888	อนุสาวรีย์สุนทรภู่	?à?nú?ísá:wwá?rī:sunt ^h õ:np ^h û:
	顺通普纪念像	Shùntōngpǔ Jìniànxiàng
889	อนุสาวรีย์หลักสี่	?à?núsá:wwá?rī:làksī:
	立四纪念碑	Lìsì Jìniànbēi
890	อลังการ	?à?lāŋkā:n
	芭堤雅文化主题乐园	Bādīyǎ Wénhuà Zhǔtí Lèyuán
891	ออบหลวง	?ò:pluá:ŋ
	窩壘	Wōluán
892	อ่างเก็บน้ำชลประทานห้วยป่าแดง	?àŋkèpnámɬ ^h õnprà?t ^h á:nhuá:jpà:dē:ŋ
	红林溪水库	Hónglínxī Shuǐkù
893	อ่างเก็บน้ำร้อยเอ็ด	?àŋkèpnámró:j?èt
	黎逸水库	Límiǎn Shuǐkù
894	อ่างศิลา หรือ อ่างหิน	?à:ŋsǐ?lā: ?à:ŋhǐn
	石村	Shí Cūn
895	อ่าวกมลา	?à:wkāmmá?lā:
	仙女湾	Xiānnǚ Wān
896	อ่าวกะตะ	?à:wkà?tà?
	卡达湾	Kǎdá Wān
897	อ่าวกะรน	?à:wkà?rōn
	卡崙湾	Kǎlún Wān
898	อ่าวช่อ	?à:wɬ ^h õ:
	簇湾	Cùwān
899	อ่าวตาลคู่	?à:wtā:nk ^h û:
	双糖棕湾	Shuāngtángzōng Wān
900	อ่าวตันไทร	?à:wtōnsāj
	通赛湾	Tōngsài Wān
901	อ่าวทับทิม	?à:wt ^h ápt ^h im
	红珠湾	Hóngzhū Wān

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
902	อ่าวทุ่งวัวแล่น	?à:wth̄uŋwuālên
	吞瓦林湾	Tūnwǎlín Wān
903	อ่าวบ่อทองเหลือง	?à:wbō:t̄h̄w̄:ŋlwāŋ
	黄金池湾	Huángjīn Chí Wān
904	อ่าวประจวบคีรีขันธ์	?à:wprà̄?t̄ɕuà̄pk̄h̄:r̄:k̄h̄ǎn
	巴蜀湾	Bāshǔ Wān
905	อ่าวป่าตอง	?à:wpā:t̄w̄:ŋ
	巴东湾	Bādōng Wān
906	อ่าวพังก	?à:wph̄á?nāŋt̄àk
	帕囊达湾	Pànǎngdá Wān
907	อ่าวพระนาง	?à:wph̄rá?nā:ŋ
	奥南海滩	Àonán Hǎitān
908	อ่าวพังงา	?à:wph̄āŋŋā:
	攀牙湾	Pānyá Wān
909	อ่าวมะขาม	?à:wamá?k̄h̄ǎ:m
	酸豆湾	Suāndòu Wān
910	อ่าวมะนาว	?à:wamá?nā:w
	柠檬湾	Níngméng Wān
911	อ่าวมาหยา	?à:w mā:jā:
	玛雅湾	Mǎyá Wān
912	อ่าวแม่รำพึง	?à:w mē:rāmp̄h̄uīŋ
	夜郎奔湾	Yèlángbēn Wān
913	อุทยานเขาปู่-เขาย่า	?ùtt̄h̄á?jā:nh̄è:ŋt̄ɕh̄â:tk̄h̄ǎwp̄ù:k̄h̄ǎwjā:
	公婆山国家自然保护区	Gōngpóshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
914	อุทยานค่ายบางระจัน	?ùtt̄h̄á?jā:nk̄h̄â:jbā:ŋrā?t̄ɕh̄ǎn
	挽拉占自然保护区	Wǎnlāzhān Zìrán Bǎohùqū
915	อุทยานธารงาม	?ùtt̄h̄á?jā:nt̄h̄ā:njā:m
	美溪公园	Měixī Gōngyuán
916	อุทยานนกน้ำคลองลำซาม	?ùtt̄h̄á?jā:nnók̄námkl̄w̄:ŋlām̄t̄ɕh̄ā:n
	蓝参湖水鸟保护区	Láncānhúshuǐniǎo Bǎohùqū
917	อุทยานนกน้ำทะเลน้อย	?ùtt̄h̄á?jā:nnók̄nám̄t̄h̄á?l̄ē:nó:j

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	小海水鸟保护区	Xiǎohǎishuǐniǎo Bǎohùqū
918	อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ปราสาท เมืองสิงห์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nprà?wàtsà:tprā:sà:tmuāŋsǐŋ
	狮子宫历史文物保护区	Shīzigōng Lìshǐ Wénwù Bǎohùqū
919	อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ศรีสัชนาลัย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nprà?wàtsà:tsí:sàttɕ ^h á?nā:lāj
	惜塞差那莱历史文物 保护区	Xīsèchānàlái Lìshǐ Wénwùqū
	西萨差那莱历史公园	Xipúchànàlái Lìshǐ Gōngyuán
	席撒查那来遗迹公园	Xísàchánàlái Yíjì Gōngyuán
920	อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nprà?wàtsà:tsù?k ^h ǒ:t ^h āj
	素可泰历史文物保护区	Sùkètài Lìshǐ Wénwù Bǎohùqū
	素可泰遗迹公园	Sùkètài Yíjì Gōngyuán
921	อุทยานพระบรมราชานุสรณ์ พระบาทสมเด็จพระพุทธเลิศหล้าน ภาลัย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nph ^h rà?bò?rōmrā:tɕ ^h ā:nú?nsō:n p ^h rábà:tsōmdètp ^h rà?p ^h útt ^h á?lɕ:tlā: ná?p ^h ā:lāj
	二世皇公园	Èrshìhuáng Gōngyuán
922	อุทยานเมืองเก่า	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nmu:āŋkàw
	古城文物保护区	Gǔchéng Wénwù Bǎohùqū
923	อุทยานแห่งชาติเกาะเสม็ด เขาแหลมหญ้า	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:tkò?sà?mèt k ^h ǎwlě:mjā:
	林野山百千层岛国家自然 保护区	Línyěshān Bǎiqiāncéngdǎo Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
924	อุทยานแห่งชาติแก่งกระจาน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:tkè:ŋkrà?tɕā:n
	劲卡占国家自然保护区	Jìngkǎzhān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
	康卡沾国家公园	Kāngkǎzhān Guójiā Gōngyuán
	三百峰国家公园	Sānbǎifēng Guójiā Gōngyuán
925	อุทยานแห่งชาติแก่งตะนะ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:tkè:ŋtà?ná?
	劲达纳国家自然保护区	Jìngdánà Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
926	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาคิชฌกูฏ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:tk ^h ǎwk ^h ítɕ ^h á?kù:t
	奇差谷国家自然保护区	Qíchàgǔ Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
927	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาชะเมา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h ā:tk ^h ǎwtɕ ^h á?māw

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	插茅山国家自然保护区	Chāmáoshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
928	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาพนมเบญจา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwp ^h á?nōmbēntɕā:
	帕依孟乍国家自然保护区	Pànyóngmèngzhà Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
929	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาลำปี	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwlāmpī:
	蓝碧山国家自然 保护区	Lánbìshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
930	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาสก	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwsòk
	东山国家自然保护区	Dōngshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
931	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาสมร้อยยอด	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwsă:mró:jjô:t
	三百峰国家自然保护区	Sānbǎifēng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
932	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาสมหลั่น	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwsă:mlàn
	三兰山国家自然保护区	Sānlánsān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
933	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาหลวง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwluǎ:ŋ
	王山国家自然保护区	Wángshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
934	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาใหญ่	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ăwjàj
	巨山自然保护区	Jùshān Zìrán Bǎohùqū
935	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขื่อนศรีนครินทร์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tku:ànsǐ:ná?k ^h à?rīn
	惜纳卡琳壩国家自然保护区	Xīnàkǎlín Bà Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
936	อุทยานแห่งชาติเฉลิมรัตนโกสินทร์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:ttɕ ^h à?lǎ:mrátà?ná? kō:sín
	หรือ อุทยานแห่งชาติธารลอด	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h ā:nlô:t
	察隆乐达纳哥信国家 自然保护区	Chálong-lèdánà-gēxìn Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
937	อุทยานแห่งชาติชาติตระการ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tɕ ^h â:ttà?kā:n
	茶达干国家自然保护区	Chádágān Guójiā Zìránbǎohùqū
938	อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยขุนตาล	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tdōjkh ^h üntā:n
	坤丹山国家自然保护区	Kūndānshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
939	อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยสุเทพ-ปุย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tdō:jsù?t ^h ē:ppuī
	蘇提婆山国家自然保护区	Sūtípóshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
940	อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยอินทนนท์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tdō:j?īnt ^h á?nōn

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	因他依山国家公园	Yīntānóng Shān Guójiā Gōngyuán
941	อุทยานแห่งชาติตากสินมหาราช	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:ttà:ksǐnmá?hǎ:râ:t
	郑王国家自然保护区	Zhèngwáng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
942	อุทยานแห่งชาติดาดโตน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:ttà:ttō:n
	达端国家自然保护区	Dádān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
943	อุทยานแห่งชาติทะเลบัน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h á?lē:bān
	曼海国家自然保护区	Màn Hǎi Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
944	อุทยานแห่งชาติทับลาน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h áplā:n
	塔兰国家自然保护区	Tǎlán Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
945	อุทยานแห่งชาติทุ่งแสลงหลวง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h ūŋsà?lě:ŋluǎ:ŋ
	吞沙宁釜国家自然保护区	Tūnshāníngfǔ Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
946	อุทยานแห่งชาติไทรโยค	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tɕ ^h â:tsǎjǐ:k
	柿约国家自然保护区	Shìyuē Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
947	อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกคลองลาน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tnámtdòkklā:ŋlā:n
	空兰瀑布国家自然保护区	Kōnglán Pùbù Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
948	อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tnámtdòktɕê:só:n
	姐松瀑布国家自然保护区	Jiěsōng Pùbù Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
949	อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพลีว	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tnámtdòkplíw
	飘然瀑布国家自然保护区	Piāorán Pùbù Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
950	อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำหนาว	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tnámnǎ:w
	寒水国家自然保护区	Hánshuǐ Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
951	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูกระดึง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:krà?duŋ
	甲伦山国家自然保护区	Jiǎlúnshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
952	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูเก้าและภูพานคำ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:kâ:wlé p ^h ū:p ^h ā:nkām
	告山盘刊山国家自然 保护区	Gàoshān Pánkānshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
953	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูจอง-นายอย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:tɕō:ŋnǎ:jō:j
	宗山国家自然保护区	Zōngshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
954	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูพาน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:p ^h ā:n
	盘山国家自然保护区	Pánshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
955	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูเรือ	?ùtt ^h ájā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tphū:ruwā
	舟山国家自然保护区	Zhūshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
956	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูหินร่องกล้า	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:hǐnrô:ŋklā:
	隆高山国家自然保护区	Lónggāoshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
957	อุทยานแห่งชาติมุกดาหาร	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmúkdā:hǎ:n
	莫拉限国家自然保护区	Mòlāxiàn Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
958	อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่ปิ้ง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmê:pīŋ
	夜滨国家自然保护区	Yèbīn Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
959	อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่ขม	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmê:jōm
	夜容国家自然保护区	Yèróng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
960	อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่वंกั	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmê:wōŋ
	夜翁国家自然保护区	Yèwēng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
961	อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่สุริน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tnámtdòkmê:sù?rīn
	夜素琳国家自然保护区	Yèsùlín Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
962	อุทยานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:trā:mk ^h ām ^h ě:ŋ
	蓝甘杏国家自然保护区	Lángānxíng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
963	อุทยานแห่งชาติลานสาง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tlā:nsǎ:ŋ
	兰珊国家自然保护区	Láncè Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
964	อุทยานแห่งชาติเวียงโกศัย	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:twiāŋkō:sǎj
	养柯塞国家自然保护区	Yǎngkēsài Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
965	อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีพังงา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tsí:p ^h āŋŋā:
	惜攀牙国家自然保护区	Xīpānyá Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
966	อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีลานนา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tsí:lā:nnā:
	惜兰那国家自然保护区	Xīlānnà Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
967	อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีสังขาลย์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tsí:sàtɕ ^h á?nā:lāj
	惜塞差那莱国家自然 保护区	Xīsèchànàlái Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
968	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะช้าง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò?tɕ ^h á:ŋ
	象群岛国家自然保护区	Xiàngqúndǎo Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
969	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะตะรุเตา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò?tà?rú?tāw
	达鲁刀群岛国家自然	Dálūdǎo Qúndǎo Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū

	<u>Thai / Chinese Names</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	保护区	
970	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะเกตรา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò?p ^h ē:trā:
	披达群岛	Pídá Qúndǎo
971	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะสิมิลัน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò?sí?mí?lān
	悉密兰群岛国家自然 保护区	Xīmìlán Qúndǎo Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
972	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะสุรินทร์	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kòsù?rīn
	素彝群岛	Sùlín Qúndǎo
973	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะอ่างทอง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò??à:ŋt ^h ō:ŋ
	红统群岛	Hóngtǒng Qúndǎo
974	อุทยานแห่งชาติห้วยหูด	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:thuâjhuàt
	汇活国家自然保护区	Huìhuó Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
975	อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดเจ้าไหม	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:thà:ttɕâwmǎj
	照迈国家自然保护区	Zhàomài Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
976	อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดนพรัตน์ธารา หมู่เกาะพีพี	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:thà:tnóp ^h á?rát ^h ā:rā: mù:kò?p ^h i:p ^h i:
	披披群岛国家自然保护区	Pīpī Qúndǎo Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
977	อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดในยาง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:thà:tnājā:ŋ
	奶然滩国家自然保护区	nǎirántān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
978	อุทยานแห่งชาติแหลมสน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tlě:msǒn
	联松国家自然保护区	Liánsōng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
979	อุทยานแห่งชาติอ่าวพังงา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t?à:wp ^h ā:ŋŋā:
	盘牙湾国家自然 保护区	Pānyáwān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
980	อุทยานแห่งชาติเอราวัณ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t?ē:rā:wān
	爱侣湾国家自然保护区	Àilǚwān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū

APPENDIX B
THE LIST OF THAI WORDS
TRANSLITERATED INTO CHINESE

The followings are Thai words which were transliterated into Chinese accompanying with Thai IPA , Chinese Pinyin and Chinese IPA.

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
1	ก [k]				
	กฏ	kōt	谷	gǔ	kù
	กฐ	kō:n	功	gōng	kūŋ
	กฐณั	kō:n	功	gōng	kūŋ
	กฐะ	krà?	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	กฐัง	krāŋ	兰	lán	lǎn
	กฐี	krī:	基	jī	tçī
	กฐ	kōn	功	gōng	kūŋ
	กฐอง	klò:ŋ	拱	gōng	kūŋ
	กฐ้า	klâ	高	gāo	kāu
	กฐาง	klā:ŋ	岗	gāng	kāŋ
	กฐอง	kō:ŋ	功	gōng	kūŋ
	กฐ้อ	kô:	果	guǒ	kuò
	กฐะ	kà?	甲	jiā	tçīā
			卡	kǎ	k ^h à
			克	kè	k ^h ê
	กฐา	kā:	伽	jiā	tçīā
			卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	กฐาร	kā:n	干	gān	kān
			榄	lán	lǎn

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ก้ำ	kām	甘	gān	kān
	กิต	kīt	集	jí	tɕi
	กิตต์	kīt	吉	jí	tɕi
	กิม	kīm	金	jīn	tɕin
	กิว	kīw	久	jiǔ	tɕiəu
	กึ่ง	kĩŋ	京	jǐng	tɕiŋ
	กู	kù?	谷	gǔ	kù
			鼓	gǔ	kù
	กุด	kùt	谷	gǔ	kù
	กุด	kūn	功	gōng	kūŋ
	กู	kū:	鼓	gǔ	kù
	กู๋	kù:	古	jí	tɕi
	กูด	kù:t	沽	gū	kū
			谷	gǔ	kù
			骨	gǔ	kù
	เก็ด	kèt	革	gé	kɿ
	เกษ	kè:t	菊	jú	tɕy
	เกล้า	klâw	诰	gào	kâu
	เก๋า	kàw	高	gāo	kāu
	เก๊า	kâw	告	gāo	kāu
	เกาะ	kò?	狗	gǒu	kòu
			阁	gé	kɿ
	เก็ง	kɿŋ	盖	gài	kâi
	เกร็ง	krɿŋ	耕	gēng	kəŋ
	แก	kē:	革	gé	kɿ
	แกง	kē:ŋ	宫	gōng	kūŋ
	แก่ง	kè:ŋ	梗	gěng	kəŋ
			劲	jìng	tɕiŋ
			景	jǐng	tɕiŋ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			康	kāng	k ^h āŋ
	แก่น	kè:n	景	jǐng	tɕiŋ
			敬	jìng	tɕíŋ
	แก้ว	kê:w	角	jiǎo	tɕiəu
	โก	kō:	哥	gē	kɤ̃
			歌	gē	kɤ̃
			鼓	gǔ	kù
			柯	kē	k ^h ɤ̃
	กั้น	kôn	功	gōng	kūŋ
	ไก	kāj	盖	gài	kâi
	ไกร	krāj	盖	gài	kâi
2	ข [k^h]				
	ขร	k ^h ɔ:n	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	ขลา	k ^h lǎ:	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	ขวัญ	k ^h wǎn	宽	kuān	k ^h uān
	ขอนแก่น	k ^h ɔ:n	孔	kǒng	k ^h ùŋ
	ขะ	k ^h àʔ	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	ขาม	k ^h ǎ:m	刊	kān	k ^h ān
			堪	kān	k ^h ān
	ค่า	k ^h à:	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	ข้าว	k ^h â:w	靠	kào	k ^h âu
			拷	kǎo	k ^h âu
			卡欧	kǎōu	k ^h àōu
	ชิง	k ^h ɿŋ	晴	qíng	tɕ ^h íŋ
	ขุน	k ^h ún	坤	kūn	k ^h uōn
	เข	k ^h ɛ:	康	kāng	k ^h āŋ
	เขา	k ^h ǎw	考	kǎo	k ^h âu
			拷	kǎo	k ^h âu
	เขื่อน	k ^h uɿ:àn	坤	kūn	k ^h uōn

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	แข็ง	k ^h ɛ̃ŋ	劲	jìng	tɕiŋ
	โง	k ^h ɔ̃:	可	kě	k ^h ɕ̚
	โงง	k ^h ɔ̃:ŋ	共	gòng	kũŋ
3	ค [k ^h]				□
	คร(นคร)	k ^h ɔ̃:n	空	kōng	k ^h ũŋ
			坤	kūn	k ^h uōn
	คราม	k ^h rā:m	康	kāng	k ^h āŋ
	คค	k ^h ɔ̃n	考	kǎo	k ^h əu
			坤	kūn	k ^h uōn
	คคอง	k ^h lɔ̃:ŋ	空	kōng	k ^h ũŋ
	คลา	k ^h lā:	卡拉	kǎlā	k ^h əlā
	คล้า	k ^h lā:	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	คอง	k ^h ɔ̃:ŋ	空	kōng	k ^h ũŋ
	คอน	k ^h ɔ̃:n	空	kōng	k ^h ũŋ
	ค้อ	k ^h ɔ̃:	果	guǒ	kuò
	คัพ	k ^h áp	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	คะ	k ^h áʔ	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	คา	k ^h ā:	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
	คาร	k ^h ā:n	康	kāng	k ^h āŋ
	ค้ำ	k ^h ām	堪	kān	k ^h ān
			刊	kān	k ^h ān
			甘	gān	kān
	คิข	k ^h ít	奇	qí	tɕ ^h i
	คิ	k ^h i:	奇	qí	tɕ ^h i
	คูน	k ^h ũn	坤	kūn	k ^h uōn
	คุด	k ^h út	窟	kū	k ^h ũ
	คู	k ^h ū:	窟	kū	k ^h ũ
	คู้	k ^h ú:	库	kù	k ^h ũ
	เกียน	k ^h iā:n	乾	qián	tɕ ^h iɛ̃n

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	แก้ว	k ^h wē:	桂	guì	kuéi
	โคม	k ^h ō:m	空	kōng	k ^h ūŋ
	ไคร้	k ^h rāj	开	kāi	k ^h ai
4	ข [k ^h]				
	ห้อง	k ^h ó:ŋ	空	kōng	k ^h ūŋ
	ข่า	k ^h ā	卡	kǎ	k ^h à
5	ง [ŋ]				
	งั้น	ŋān	安	ān	ān
	งา	ŋā:	牙	yá	iǎ
	ง่า	ŋām	安	ān	ān
6	จ [tɕ]				
	จวบ	tɕuā:p	蜀	shǔ	şù
	จอง	tɕō:ŋ	宗	zōng	tsūŋ
	จอม	tɕō:m	宗	zōng	tsūŋ
	จะ	tɕà?	咋	zǎ	tsà
	จึก/จึกร	tɕàk	扎	zhā	tşā
			节	jié	tɕiě
	จัน	tɕān	赞	zàn	tsân
			占	zhān	tşān
	จัม	tɕām	占	zhān	tşān
	จา	tɕā:	乍	zhā	tşā
	จาน	tɕā:n	占	zhān	tşān
			沾	zhān	tşān
			章	zhāng	tşāŋ
	จาม	tɕā:m	赞	zàn	tsân
	จ๋า	tɕām	占	zhān	tşān
	จิตร	tɕit	集	jí	tɕi
			迟	chí	tş ^h ĩ
	จิม	tɕim	金	jīn	tɕin

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	จี	tɕi:	集	jí	tɕǐ
	จีน	tɕi:n	真	zhēn	tɕōn
	จู	tɕù?	朱	zhū	tɕū
	เจ้า	tɕâw	召	zhāo	tɕāu
			昭	zhāo	tɕāu
			照	zhào	tɕāu
			赵	zhào	tɕāu
	แจ้	tɕê:	寨	zhài	tɕâi
	โจ	tɕõ:	乔依	qiáoyī	tɕ ^h iaũ ^ɿ
7	จ [tɕ^h]				
	ฉะ	tɕ ^h à?	查	chá	tɕ ^h ǎ
	ฉัตร	tɕ ^h àt	察	chá	tɕ ^h ǎ
8	ช [tɕ^h]				
	ชม	tɕ ^h õm	崇	chóng	tɕ ^h ũŋ
	ช่อ	tɕ ^h õ:	绰	chuō	tɕ ^h uõ
			簇	cù	ts ^h û
	ช่อง	tɕ ^h õ:ŋ	重	chóng	tɕ ^h ũŋ
			崇	chóng	tɕ ^h ũŋ
	ชะ	tɕ ^h á?	插	chā	tɕ ^h ǎ
			察	chá	tɕ ^h ǎ
			查	chá	tɕ ^h ǎ
			差	chà	tɕ ^h â
			嘉	jiā	tɕiā
			七	qī	tɕ ^h ɿ
	ฉัง	tɕ ^h āŋ	沧	cāng	ts ^h āŋ
	ฉั่น	tɕ ^h ān	苍	cāng	ts ^h āŋ
	ชัย	tɕ ^h āj	猜	cāi	ts ^h āi
			才	cái	ts ^h ǎi
			柴	chái	tɕ ^h ǎi

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ชา	tɕ ^h ā:	差	chā	tɕ ^h ā
	ช้าง	tɕ ^h á:ŋ	沧	cāng	ts ^h āŋ
			昌	chāng	tɕ ^h āŋ
	ชาญ	tɕ ^h ān	仓	cāng	ts ^h āŋ
	ชาดี	tɕ ^h ât	茶	chá	tɕ ^h ǎ
	ชาน	tɕ ^h ān	参	cān	ts ^h ān
	ชี	tɕ ^h í	棲	qī	tɕ ^h í
			起	qǐ	tɕ ^h í
	ชิน	tɕ ^h in	清	qīng	tɕ ^h iŋ
	ชุม	tɕ ^h ūm	春	chūn	tɕ ^h uōn
			存	cún	ts ^h uōn
	เช	tɕ ^h ē:	威	qī	tɕ ^h í
	เชิง	tɕ ^h ī:ŋ	城	chéng	tɕ ^h ǒŋ
			春	chūn	tɕ ^h uōn
	เชียง	tɕ ^h iāŋ	昌	chāng	tɕ ^h āŋ
			清	qīng	tɕ ^h iŋ
	เชียร	tɕ ^h iā:n	昌	chāng	tɕ ^h āŋ
	แช่	tɕ ^h ê:	册	cè	ts ^h ǎ
			星	xīng	çíŋ
	ไช	tɕ ^h āj	猜	cāi	ts ^h āi
	ไชย	tɕ ^h āj	猜	cái	ts ^h ǎi
9	ซ [S]				
	ซอ	sō:	粟	sù	sû
	ซอง	sō:ŋ	松	sōng	sūŋ
	ซ็อน	só:n	松	sōng	sūŋ
	ซา	sā:	沙	shā	ʂā
	สี	sí:	喜	xǐ	çǐ
	ซาง	sā:ŋ	桑	sǎng	sàŋ
	เซอ	sĕ:	色	sè	sĕ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	แซน	sɛ:n	仙	xiān	çiēn
10	ย [j]				
	ยะ	jáʔ	耶	yē	iē
	ยา	jā:	耶	yē	iē
11	ฌ [tɕ ^h]				
	ฌะ	tɕ ^h áʔ	差	chà	tɕ ^h â
12	ฉ [d]				
	ฉี	dī:	里	lǐ	lǐ
13	ฐ [t ^h]				
	ฐะ	t ^h áʔ	塔	tǎ	t ^h à
14	ณ [n]				
	ณิ	nī:	尼	ní	nǐ
15	ด [d]				
	ดง	dōŋ	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	ดง	dō:n	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	ดอก	dòk	达	dá	tǎ
	ดอน	dō:n	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	ดั่ง	dāŋ	朗	láng	lǎŋ
	ดา	dā:	达	dá	tǎ
			拉	lā	lā
	ดาว	dā:w	劳	láo	lǎu
			佬	lǎo	lǎu
	ด้า	dām	南	nán	nǎn
			蓝	lán	lǎn
	ดิน	dīn	攀	niǎn	nièn
	ดิษฐ์	dīt	立	lì	lǐ
	ดิส	dīt	迪斯	dísī	tǐsǐ
	ดี	dī:	底	dǐ	tǐ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ดี	dī:	里	lí	lǐ
	ดีง	duŋ	伦	lún	luǎn
	ดู	dù?	鲁	lǔ	lù
			兜	dōu	tōu
	ดู๋	dù:	鲁	lǔ	lù
	เดีจ	dèt	离	lí	lǐ
16	ต [t]				
	ตระ	trà?	达	dá	tǎ
	ตรา	trā:	达	dá	tǎ
	ตรี	trī:	帝	dì	fí
	ตริงษ์	truŋ	登	dēng	tōŋ
	ตอง	tō:ŋ	东	dōng	tūŋ
	ตะ	tà?	打	dǎ	tà
			达	dá	tǎ
	ตัก	tàk	达	dá	tǎ
	ตัง	tāŋ	丹	dān	tān
	ตัน	tān	丹	dān	tān
	ดู	tū:	都	dū	tū
			杜	dū	tū
	ดูม	tū:m	咚	dōng	tūŋ
	ตา	tā:	达	dá	tǎ
			大	dà	tâ
			塔	tǎ	t ^h à
			纳	nà	nâ
	ตาก	tà:k	哒	dá	tǎ
	ตาด	tà:t	达	dá	tǎ
	ตาด	tā:n	丹	dān	tān
	ดีก	tùk	德	dé	tř
	ดู	tù?	都	dū	tū :

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ลุง	tūŋ	隆	lóng	lŋ
	ดูบ	tū:p	突	tū	t ^h ū
	ดูน	tū:n	敦	dūn	tuōn
	ดูม	tū:m	咚	dōng	tūŋ
	เตะ	tèʔ	叮	dīng	tíŋ
	เตา	tāw	刀	dāo	tāu
	เต้า	tāw	豆	dòu	tōu
	เตียน	tiā:n	颠	diān	tiēn
	ตัน	tôn	通	tōng	t ^h ūŋ
	โตน	tō:n	端	duān	tuān
			咚	dōng	tūŋ
	ไตร	trāj	黛	dāi	tāi
17	ถ [t^h]				
	เถร	t ^h ě:n	亭	tíng	t ^h íŋ
18	ท [t^h]				
	ทราย	sāj	沙	shā	ʂā
	ทอ	t ^h ō:	陀	tuō	t ^h uō
	ทอง	t ^h ō:ŋ	铜	tóng	t ^h ŋ
			通	tōng	t ^h ūŋ
	ทอน	t ^h ō:n	通	tōng	t ^h ūŋ
	ทอมป์	t ^h ō:m	通	tōng	t ^h ūŋ
	ทะ	t ^h áʔ	他	tā	t ^h ā
			他	tā	t ^h ā
			塔	tǎ	t ^h à
			提	tí	t ^h í
			天	tiān	t ^h iēn
			堤	dí	tí
	ทัย	t ^h āj	泰	tài	t ^h āi
	ทัสน์	t ^h āt	他	tā	t ^h ā

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ทา	t ^h ā:	陀	tuō	t ^h uō
			他	tā	t ^h ā
	ท่า	t ^h â:	塔	tǎ	t ^h à
			他	tā	t ^h ā
			陀	tuō	t ^h uō
	ทิง	t ^h iŋ	廷	tíng	t ^h iŋ
	ที	t ^h i:	梯	tī	t ^h i
	ทุง	t ^h ûŋ	屯	tūn	t ^h uōn
			吞	tūn	t ^h uōn
	เท	t ^h ē:	提	tí	t ^h i
	เทน	t ^h ē:n	廷	tíng	t ^h iŋ
	เทพ	t ^h ê:p	提婆	típó	t ^h i ^h p ^h uǒ
			贴	tiē	t ^h iē
	เทียน	t ^h iā:n	天	tiān	t ^h iēn
	ไท	t ^h āj	泰	tài	t ^h âi
	ไทร	sāj	赛	sài	sâi
			柿	shì	șî
19	ฐ [t^h]				
	ฐน	t ^h ōn	吞	tūn	t ^h uōn
	ฐร	t ^h ō:n	通	tōng	t ^h ūŋ
	ฐรรม	t ^h ā:m	探	tān	t ^h ān
	ฐา	t ^h ā:	他	tā	t ^h ā
			塔	tǎ	t ^h à
	ฐาตุ	t ^h â:t	泰	tài	t ^h âi
			达	dá	tǎ
	ฐาร	t ^h ā:n	探	tān	t ^h ān
			滩	tān	t ^h ān
	ฐิ	t ^h āj	太	tài	t ^h âi
20	ห [ŋ]				

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	นนท์	nōn	暖	nuǎn	nuàn
			依	nóng	nǚη
	นพ	nóp	诺	nuò	nuô
	นม	nōm	依	nóng	nǚη
	น้อย	nó:j	诺	nuò	nuô
			连	lián	liěη
	นะ	ná?	纳	nà	nâ
		nā	那	nà	nâ
	นั่ง	nāη	囊	nǎng	nàη
	นั่น	nān	南	nán	nǎn
	น้อย	nān	南	nán	nǎn
	นา	nā:	那	nà	nâ
			娜	nà	nâ
			纳	nà	nâ
	นาง	nā:η	南	nán	nǎn
			喃	nán	nǎn
			娘	niáng	niǎη
	นาท	nâ:t	那	nà	nâ
			纳	nà	nâ
	นารถ	nâ:t	纳	nà	nâ
	น่าน	nâ:n	难	nán	nǎn
	น้ำ	nám	南	nán	nǎn
	นี่	ní?	你	nǐ	nǐ
			尼	ní	nǐ
	นี่	ni:	年	nián	niěη
	เนร	nē:n	尼	ní	nǐ
	โน	nō:	奴	nú	nǚ
			努	nǚ	nù
	โน	nāj	乃	nǎi	nài

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ไน	nāj	乃	nǎi	nài
	ไนท์	náj	尼	ní	nǐ
21	บ [b]				
	บก	bòk	木	mù	mû
	บล	bōn	汶	wén	uǎn
	บอ	bō:	母	mǔ	mù
			巫	wū	ū
	บอน	bō:n	蒙	méng	mǎ̄ng
	บ่อ	bò:	牧	mǔ	mù
	บัง	bāng	曼	màn	mân
			芒	máng	mǎ̄ng
	บัน	bān	曼	màn	mân
	บัว	buā:	摩	mó	mǒ
	บาง	bā:ng	挽	wǎn	uàn
	บ้าน	bā:n	挽	wǎn	uàn
	บาล	bā:n	芒	máng	mǎ̄ng
	บี	bǐ?	碧	bì	pǐ
	บั้ง	būng	并	bìng	pǐng
	บิน	bīn	宾	bīn	pīn
	บี	bī:	迷	mí	mǐ
	บั้ง	būng	蒙	méng	mǎ̄ng
	บุ	bù?	武	wǔ	ù
	บุ	bū:	布	bù	pû
	บุรินทร์	bū:n	文	wén	uǎn
	เบญ	bēn	孟	mèng	mô̄ng
			班	bān	pān
22	ป [p]				
	ปง	pōng	蓬	péng	p ^h ǎ̄ng
	ประ	prà?	巴	bā	pā

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			帕	pà	p ^h â
	ปฺรา	prā:	北	běi	pèi
			巴	bā	pā
	ปฺอ	pō:	波	bó	pǒ
	ปฺอง	pò:ŋ	本	běn	pèn
	ปฺอย	pō:j	浦	pū	p ^h ū
	ปฺะ	pàʔ	巴	bā	pā
			芭	bā	pā
	ปฺัก	pàk	博	bó	pǒ
	ปฺัก	pàt	博	bó	pǒ
	ปฺัก	pàt	北	běi	pèi
	ปฺัน	pān	班	bān	pān
	ปฺา	pā:	巴	bā	pā
	ปฺ่า	pà:	巴	bā	pā
	ปฺาก	pà:k	霸	bà	pâ
	ปฺาง	pā:ŋ	幫	bāng	pāŋ
			班	bān	pān
	ปฺาน	pā:n	班	bān	pān
	ปฺาย	pā:j	拜	bài	pâi
	ปฺาว	pā:w	包	bāo	pāu
	ปฺี	pǐʔ	比	bǐ	pǐ
			毕	bì	pî
			碧	bì	pî
	ปฺิง	pǐŋ	宾	bīn	pīn
			滨	bīn	pīn
	ปฺິน	pǐn	宾	bīn	pīn
			滨	bīn	pīn
			秉	bǐng	pīŋ
	ปฺึก	pùk	不	bù	pû

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	บุญ	pūn	本	běn	p ^h èn
	บุญ	pū:	補	bǔ	p ^h ù
	บ่าะ	pòʔ	伯	bó	pǒ
	บ่็	pě:	鼻	bí	pǐ
	บ่ก	pè:k	博	bó	pǒ
	บ่็ง	pê:ŋ	柄	bǐng	pǐŋ
	บ่็น	pê:n	柄	bǐng	pǐŋ
	โบ	pō:	波	bó	pǒ
23	ผ [p^h]				
	ผา	p ^h ǎ:	爬	pá	p ^h ǎ
			帕	pà	p ^h â
			华	huá	xuǎ
24	ฝ [f]				
	ฝาง	fǎ:ŋ	房	fáng	fǎŋ
	ฝ้าย	fǎ:j	辉	huī	xueī
25	พ [p^h]				
	พง	p ^h ōŋ	碰	pèng	p ^h êŋ
			朋	péng	p ^h ěŋ
			蓬	lián	liěn
	พงษ์	p ^h ōŋ	朋	péng	p ^h ěŋ
			蓬	péng	p ^h ěŋ
	พน	p ^h ōn	蓬	péng	p ^h ěŋ
	พระ	p ^h rǎʔ	帕	pà	p ^h â
			披	pī	p ^h ī
	พราน	p ^h rā:n	盘	pán	p ^h ǎn
	พริ้ว	p ^h rǎ:w	跑	pǎo	p ^h àu
	พล	p ^h ōn	蓬	péng	p ^h ěŋ
	พลวง	p ^h luā:ŋ	攀	pān	p ^h ān
	พวน	p ^h uā:n	盘	pán	p ^h ǎn

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	พะ	p ^h áʔ	帕	pà	p ^h â
	พั่ง	p ^h aŋ	旁	páng	p ^h ǎŋ
			攀	pān	p ^h ān
			潘	pān	p ^h ān
	พัสน์	p ^h át	帕	pà	p ^h â
			博	bó	pǒ
	พัตร	p ^h át	博	bó	pǒ
	พัท	p ^h át	帕	pà	p ^h â
			芭	bā	pā
	พา	p ^h ā:	抛	pāo	p ^h āu
	พาน	p ^h ā:n	攀	pān	p ^h ān
			盘	pán	p ^h ǎn
	พิ	p ^h íʔ	披	pī	p ^h ī
			毘	pī	p ^h ī
	พังก์	p ^h īŋ	屏	píng	p ^h īŋ
	พิตร	p ^h ít	匹	pǐ	p ^h ī
	พิม	p ^h im	屏	píng	p ^h īŋ
	พี	p ^h ī:	皮	pí	p ^h ī
			披	pī	p ^h ī
	พึ่ง	p ^h ūŋ	奔	bēn	pēn
	พือ	p ^h ū:	浦	pū	p ^h ū
	พุง	p ^h ūŋ	吮	bēn	pēn
	พู	p ^h ū:	坡	pō	p ^h ō
	พุน	p ^h ū:n	奔	bēn	pēn
	เพ	p ^h ē:	披	pī	p ^h ī
	เพ็ก	p ^h ék	碧	bì	pī
	เพ็ง	p ^h ēŋ	聘	pìn	p ^h īn
	เพ็ด	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pī
	เพชญ์	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pī

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	เพชร	p ^h ét	碧	bì	pǐ
	เพลิง	p ^h lɛːŋ	蓬	péng	p ^h ǎŋ
	แพง	p ^h ɛːŋ	烹	pēng	p ^h ǎŋ
	ไพ	p ^h āj	派	pài	p ^h āi
	โปง	p ^h ōːŋ	蓬	péng	p ^h ǎŋ
			峰	fēng	fōŋ
	โพธิ์	p ^h ōː	普	pǔ	p ^h ù
	ไพร์	p ^h āj	派	pài	p ^h āi
			赛	sài	sāi
26	ภ [p^h]				
	ภรณ์	p ^h ōːn	蓬	péng	p ^h ǎŋ
	ภัก	p ^h ák	博	bó	pǒ
	ภา	p ^h āː	帕	pà	p ^h ā
	ภาส	p ^h āːt	派	pài	p ^h āi
	ภี	p ^h í?	碧	bì	pǐ
	ภุญ	p ^h ūn	奔	bēn	pōn
	ภู	p ^h ūː	浦	pū	p ^h ū
			普	pǔ	p ^h ù
	ภู	p ^h ûː	普	pǔ	p ^h ù
	ภ	p ^h ɛː	披	pī	p ^h ī
	ภูมិ	p ^h ūːm	浦	pū	p ^h ū
			蓬	péng	p ^h ǎŋ
			奔	bēn	pōn
27	ม [m]				
	มง	mōŋ	蒙	méng	mǎŋ
	มน	mōn	蒙	méng	mǎŋ
	มถ	mōn	孟	mèng	mêŋ
	ม้อ	móː	摩	mó	mǒ
	มะ	má?	马	mǎ	mà

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			玛	mǎ	mà
			摩	mó	mǒ
			牟	móu	mǒu
	มั่ง	māŋ	挽	wǎn	uàn
	มัน	mān	曼	màn	mân
	มัย	māj	迈	mài	mâi
	มัส	mát	目	mù	mû
	ม่วง	muâŋ	万	wàn	uân
	มา	mā:	马	mǎ	mà
			玛	mǎ	mà
	มาน	mā:n	曼	màn	mân
	มาย	mā:j	迈	mài	mâi
	มิ	mí?	迷	mí	mǐ
			密	mì	mǐ
	मित	mít	密	mì	mǐ
	มินทร์	mǐn	明	míng	mǐŋ
	มุข	múk	穆	mù	mû
	มู	mū:	巫	wū	û
			务	wù	û
	มูถ	mū:n	慕	mù	mû
	เม	mē:	夜	yè	iê
	เมง	mē:ŋ	明	míng	mǐŋ
	เม้ง	mēŋ	孟	mèng	môŋ
	เมา	māw	茅	máo	mǎo
	เมือง	muw:aŋ	曼	màn	mân
	แม่	mê:	夜	yè	iê
			湄	méi	měi
	โมก	mô:k	莫	mó	mǒ
	โมกข์	mô:k	莫	mò	mô

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	โมทย์	mô:t	莫	mò	mô
	ไม	māj	迈	mài	mâi
28	ย [j]				
	ยม	jōm	容	róng	zǔŋ
	ชวน	juā:n	缘	yuán	yěŋ
	ขอ	jō:	若	ruò	zuô
	ขอม	jō:m	容	róng	zǔŋ
	ช้อย	jó:j	瑞	ruì	zuêi
	ยะ	jáʔ	丫	yá	iǎ
	ยันต์	jān	然	rán	zǎn
	ยั้ง	jáŋ	养	yáng	iǎŋ
	ยา	jā:	雅	yá	iǎ
			耶	yē	iē
	ยาง	jā:ŋ	扬	yáng	iǎŋ
	ยาม	jā:m	炎	yán	iěŋ
	ยูร	jū:n	允	yǔn	ỳn
	เย็น	jēn	仁	rén	zǎn
	เขา	jǎw	耀	yào	iâu
			夭	yáo	iǎu
	โย	jō:	耶	yē	iē
	โยค	jô:k	约	yuē	yē
29	ร [r]				
	รน	rōn	崙	lún	luǎn
	รมณ์	rōm	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	รมย์	rōm	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	รศ	rót	洛	luò	luô
	รอง	rō:ŋ	隆	lóng	lǔŋ
	ร้อ	rô:	罗	luó	luô
	ร่อง	rô:ŋ	隆	lóng	lǔŋ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ร้อย	ró:j	黎	lí	lí
	ระ	rá:	拉	lā	lā
	ระ(สาร)	rá:	拉	lā	lā
	รัก	rák	乐	lè	lê
	รักษ์	rák	乐	lè	lê
	รัง	rāŋ	兰	lán	lǎn
			琅	láng	lǎŋ
	รัช	rát	乐	lè	lê
	รัญ	rān	兰	lán	lǎn
	รัต	rát	咧	lì	lí
	รัต	rát	乐	lè	lê
	รัตน์	rát	乐	lè	lê
			拉	lā	lā
	รับ	ráp	乐	lè	lê
	รา	rā:	拉	lā	lā
			侣	lǚ	lỳ
	ราช	râ:t	拉	lā	lā
			力	lì	lí
	ราช(ราช-ชะ)	râ:tç ^h ā	拉察	lāchá	lātç ^h ǎ
			拉嘉	lājīā	lātçīā
	ราญ	rā:n	兰	lán	lǎn
			拉	lā	lā
			利	lì	lí
	ราม	rā:m	兰	lán	lǎn
			蓝	lán	lǎn
			罗摩	luómó	luǒmǒ
	ราย	rā:j	莱	lái	lǎi
	รายณ์	rā:j	莱	lái	lǎi
			罗	luó	luǒ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ริ	rǐ?	里	lǐ	lǐ
			利	lì	lì
			立	lì	lì
	ริน	rĭn	林	lín	lín
			琳	lín	lín
	รินทร์	rĭn	林	lín	lín
			琳	lín	lín
			遴	lín	lín
	ริ	rĭ:	莉	lì	lì
			里	lǐ	lǐ
			罗	luó	luǒ
	ริ	rĭ:	利	lì	lì
	รำ	rām	郎	láng	lǎng
	รุ	rú?	鲁	lǔ	lù
			崙	lún	luǎn
	รุค	rû:t	捋	lǔ	lỳ
	เร	rē:	黎	lí	lǐ
	โร	rō:	鲁	lǔ	lù
			罗	luó	luǒ
	โรง	rō:ŋ	廊	láng	lǎng
			隆	lóng	lǔng
	โรจน์	rô:t	洛	luò	lô
	โรม	rō:m	隆	lóng	lǔng
	โรต	ró:t	洛	luò	luô
	ไร	râj	赖	lài	lâi
30	ล [l]				
	ลก	lók	洛	luò	luô
	ลง	lōŋ	隆	lóng	lǔng
	ลม	lōm	隆	lóng	lǔng

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	ลอ	lɔː	罗	luó	luô
	ลอง	lɔːŋ	隆	lóng	lŏŋ
			乐	lè	lê
	ละ	láʔ	拉	lā	lā
			臘	là	lâ
	ลัน	lān	兰	lán	lǎn
	ลัย	lāj	莱	lái	lǎi
	ลา	lāː	拉	lā	lā
	ลาญ	lāːn	兰	lán	lǎn
	ลาน	lāːn	兰	lán	lǎn
	ล้าน	lāːn	兰	lán	lǎn
	ลาม	lāːm	拉	lā	lā
	ลาต	lāːt	拉	lā	lā
	ล้า	lām	蓝	lán	lǎn
			仑	lún	luǎn
	ลี	líʔ	里	lǐ	lǐ
	ลิก	lík	里	lǐ	lǐ
	ลี้ม	lí m	林	lín	lǐn
	ลี	ลื้:	栗	lì	lǐ
	ลื้อ	luúː	乐	lè	lê
	ลุม	lūm	仑	lún	luǎn
			伦	lún	luǎn
	เลซ	lèːt	隆	lóng	lŏŋ
	เลิง	lɛːŋ	楞	lèng	lêŋ
	เลียง	liāːŋ	良	liáng	liǎŋ
	แล่น	lêːn	林	lín	lǐn
	โลก	lôːk	洛	luò	luô
	โล๊ะ	lɔʔ	罗	luó	luǒ
31	ว [W]				

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	วง	wōŋ	旺	wàng	uâŋ
	วงศ์	wōŋ	翁	wēng	uōŋ
	วรรณ	wān	旺	wàng	uâŋ
	วะ	wáʔ	哇	wā	uā
			瓦	wǎ	uà
			华	huá	xuǎ
	วัง	wāŋ	汪	wāng	uāŋ
			旺	wàng	uâŋ
	วัน	wān	湾	wān	uān
	วัน	wān	旺	wàng	uâŋ
	วั	wō:	瓦	wǎ	uà
	วา	wā:	哇	wā	uā
	ว่า	wá:	瓦	wǎ	uà
	วิ	wíʔ	威	wēi	uēi
	วี	wī:	威	wēi	uēi
	เว	wē:	月	yuè	yê
	เวก	wê:k	月	yuè	yê
	เวช	wê:t	越	yuè	yê
	เวอ	wɿ:	哇	wā	uā
	เวีย	wiā:	雅	yá	iǎ
	เวียง	wiā:ŋ	阳	yáng	iǎŋ
			养	yǎng	iànŋ
	ไว	wā:j	维	wēi	uēi
			威	wēi	uēi
32	ศ [S]				
	ศรี	sǐ:	西	xī	çǐ
			惜	xī	çǐ
			悉	xī	çǐ
			席	xí	çǐ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			司	sī	s̄ɿ
			丝	sī	s̄ɿ
			斯里	sīlǐ	s̄ɿlǐ
			诗	shī	ʃ̄ɿ
			施	shī	ʃ̄ɿ
			是	shì	ʃ̄ɿ
	ศวรรษ	suǎn	宣	xuān	ɕyēn
			萱	xuān	ɕyēn
	ศวรรษ	sāwǎn	沙旺	shāwàng	ʃ̄ā' uāŋ
	ศัย	sǎj	塞	sài	s̄ai
33	ศ [S]				
	สง	sǒŋ	宋	sòng	s̄uŋ
	สน	sǒn	松	sōng	s̄uŋ
	สรร	sǎn	山	shān	ʃ̄ān
	สร้าง	sâ:ŋ	商	shāng	ʃ̄āŋ
	ศวรรษ	sāwǎn	沙旺	shāwàng	ʃ̄ā' uāŋ
	สวน	suǎn	松	sōng	s̄uŋ
			桑	sǎng	s̄àŋ
			萱	xuān	ɕyēn
	สอง	sǒ:ŋ	颂	sōng	s̄uŋ
	สอด	sò:t	速	sù	s̄u
	สะ	sà?	撒	sà	s̄a
			斯	sī	s̄ɿ
			苏	sū	s̄u
			沙	shā	ʃ̄ā
			社	shè	ʃ̄ɕ
	สัง	sǎŋ	桑	sǎng	s̄àŋ
			宋	sòng	s̄uŋ
	สัง	sàt	萨	sà	s̄a

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			撒	sà	sâ
			塞	sè	sê
	สั้น	sǎn	汕	shān	ṣān
			孙	sūn	suōn
	สาม	sǎm	三	sān	sān
			松	sōng	sūṅ
	สา	sǎ:	沙	shā	ṣā
	สง	sǎ:ṅ	珊	shān	ṣān
	สาน	sǎ:n	汕	shān	ṣān
	สาร	sǎ:n	沙	shā	ṣā
			桑	sǎng	sàṅ
	สาม	sǎ:m	三	sān	sān
	สำ	sǎm	三	sān	sān
			参	sān	sān
	สี	sǐ?	希	xī	ḥī
			悉	xī	ḥī
			信	xìn	ḥìn
			诗	shī	ṣī
	สีต	sīt	实	shí	ṣí
			率	shuài	ṣuài
	สี่	sǐ:	悉	xī	ḥī
	สี่	sǐ:	四	sì	sī
	สุ	sù?	蘇	sū	sū
			素	sù	sû
	สุน	sūn	顺	shùn	ṣuōn
	แสง	sě:ṅ	商	shāng	ṣāṅ
	แสง	sê:ṅ	盛	shèng	ṣêṅ
	แสน	sě:n	盛	shèng	ṣêṅ
	โศ	sǒ:	娑	suō	suō

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
			宿	sù	sû
34	ห [h]				
	หงาว	ŋǎ:w	傲	ào	âu
	หนอง	nǒ:ŋ	侷	nóng	nũŋ
	หมอ	mǎ:	摩	mó	mǒ
	หมาก	mà:k	芒	máng	mǎŋ
	มุย	mũj	梅	méi	měi
	หยง	jǒŋ	戎	róng	zũŋ
	หย่า	jǎ:	雅	yá	iǎ
	หยาง	jǎ:ŋ	然	rán	zǎn
	หยาม	jǎ:m	岩	yán	iěŋ
			罗	luó	luǒ
	หี	jǐ	夷	yí	ĩ
	หลง	ŋlǒŋ	隆	lóng	lũŋ
	หลอง	lǒ:ŋ	侷	nóng	nũŋ
	หลวง	luǎŋ	銜	luán	luǎn
			龙	lóng	lũŋ
	หลัก	lǎk	立	lì	ĩ
	หลั่น	lǎn	兰	lán	lǎn
	หลาย	lǎ:j	来	lái	lǎi
	หลุยส์	lũj	依路易斯	yīlù'yìsī	ĩlũ'ĩsĩ
	หวด	huà:t	活	huó	xuǒ
	หวัน	wǎn	旺	wàng	uâŋ
	หวาย	wǎ:j	伟	wěi	uèi
	ห้วย	huâ:j	汇	huì	xueĩ
	ห้อง	hô:ŋ	风	fēng	fĩŋ
	ห้อม	hô:m	峰	fēng	fĩŋ
	หะ	hà?	哈	hā	xā
	หัก	hàk	哈	hā	xā

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
	หัว	huá:	华	huá	xuǎ
	หา	hǎ:	和	hé	xǎ
			哈	hā	xā
			诃	hē	xĕ
	หาด	hà:t	合	hé	xǎ
	หาน	hǎ:n	涵	hán	xǎn
	หาร	hǎ:n	合	hé	xǎ
			限	xiàn	çiên
	หิ	hǐ?	希	xī	çī
	หิงค์	hǐŋ	殷	yīn	ĩn
	หिन	hǐn	欣	xīn	çĩn
			殷	yīn	ĩn
	หุ	hù?	夫	fú	fũ
	เหนี่ยว	nià:w	娘	niáng	niǎŋ
	เหมือง	mũ:ǎŋ	曼	màn	mân
	เหลียน	liǎ:n	联	lián	liên
	แหง	hǎ:ŋ	杏	xìng	çĩŋ
	แห้ง	hê:ŋ	杏	xìng	çĩŋ
	แหลม	lǎ:m	联	lián	liên
			蓝	lán	lǎn
	ใหม่	màj	迈	mài	mâi
	ไห	hǎj	海	hǎi	xài
	ไหง	ŋǎj	艾	āi	āi
	ไห้	hâj	海	hǎi	xài
35	ฮ [h]				
	ฮ่อง	hô:ŋ	丰	fēng	fõŋ
	ฮู	hū:	壶	hú	xǔ
	แฮ	hē:	夏	xià	çiâ
	ฮ้อง	hó:ŋ	红	hóng	xũŋ

	Th	Th IPA	Ch	Ch Pinyin	Ch IPA
36	พ [l]				
	พา	lā:	拉	lā	lā
37	อ [ʔ]				
	อวน	ʔuān	望	wàng	uâŋ
	ออบ	ʔò:p	窩	wō	uō
	อะ	ʔàʔ	阿	ā	ā
	อัก	ʔàk	阿	ā	ā
	อั้ง	ʔāŋ	安	ān	ān
	อา	ʔā:	阿	ā	ā
	อ่าว	ʔà:w	奥	ào	âu
			傲	ào	âu
	อ่า	ʔām	庵	ān	ān
			岩	yán	iēn
			因	yīn	ĩn
	อิน	ʔĩn	因	yīn	ĩn
			茵	yīn	ĩn
	อินทร์	ʔĩn	茵	yīn	ĩn
	อุ	ʔùʔ	无	wū	ũ
			乌	wū	ũ
	อุณ	ʔū:n	温	wēn	uōn
	เอ	ʔē:	爱	ài	âi
	เอก	ʔè:k	亿	yì	î
	เอิ้น	ʔēn	英	yīng	ĩŋ
	เอ็ด	ʔèt	逸	yì	î
	โอ	ʔō:	窩	wō	uō
	ไอ	ʔāj	挨	āi	āi

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW

The researcher also used the interview in this research. The informants were asked to answer the questions.

The questions for the interview are as follows:

1. How many methods were used in a translation and transliteration of Thai tourist attraction names into Chinese?
2. Were some Chinese tourist attraction names influenced by Teochew?
3. Could you read the following names in Teochew accent?

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
1	เกาะดอนใหม่	kòʔdõ:nmàj
	新隆岛	Xīnlóng Dǎo
2	เกาะพีพีดอน	kòʔpʰi:pʰi:dõ:n
	大皮皮岛	Dà Pípi Dǎo
	披披隆岛	Pīpīlóng Dǎo
3	แก่งเลิงจาน	kè:ŋlɿ:ŋtɕã:n
	劲楞沾水库	Jìnglèngzhān Shuǐkù
4	เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าเกริงกระเวีย	kʰè:tráksǎ:pʰānsàtpà:krɿŋkràʔwiã:
	耕卡雅野生动物保护区	Gēngkǎyá Yěshēng Dòngwù Bǎohùqū
5	เขาค้อ	kʰǎwkʰó:
	果山	Guǒshān
6	เขื่อนก้วลม	kʰuànkìwlōm
	久隆壩	Jiǔlóng Bà
7	เขื่อนแก่งกระจาน	kʰuànkè:ŋkràʔtɕʰã:n
	景甲章壩	Jǐngjiǎzhāng Bà
8	เขื่อนน้ำอูน	kʰuànnámʔū:n

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	南温壩	Nánwēn Bà
9	เขื่อนสิริกิตต์	k ^h uànsì?rì?kìt
	诗里吉壩	Shīlǐjǐ Bà
10	เขื่อนห้วยเมฆา	k ^h uànhuā:jmē:k ^h ā:
	夜卡溪壩	Yèkǎxī Bà
11	เขื่อนอุบลรัตน์	k ^h uàn?ù?bōnrát
	乌汶乐壩	Wūwénlè Bà
12	ชะอำ	tɕ ^h á??ām
	七岩	Qīyán
13	คอยตะม้อ	dōjtà?mō:
	拉摩山	Lāmó Shān
14	คอยตุง	dōjtūŋ
	隆山	Lóng Shān
15	ถ้ำเชียงดาว	t ^h âmɕ ^h iā:ŋdā:w
	清佬洞	Qīnglǎo Dòng
16	ถ้ำแม่อุสุ	t ^h âmmê:??sù?
	夜乌蘇洞	Yèwūsù Dòng
17	ถ้ำวังตะเียน	t ^h âmwāŋtà?kiā:n
	汪达乾洞	Wāngdáqián Dòng
18	ถ้ำไวกิ้ง	t ^h âmwājkiŋ
	维京洞穴	Wēijīng Dòngxué
19	ทะเลสองห้อง	t ^h ā?lē:sǒ:ŋhō:ŋ
	颂丰海	Sōngfēng Hǎi
20	ทุ่งกะมัง	tūŋkà?māŋ
	卡挽原野	Kǎwǎn Yuányě
21	น้ำตกนางรอง	námtòknā:ŋrǒ:ŋ
	娘农瀑布	Niángnóng Pùbù
22	น้ำตกบริพัตร	námtòkbǒ?rí?p ^h át
	母里博瀑布	Mǔlǐbó Pùbù
23	น้ำตกปยุตยบาล	námtòkpūjútá?bā:n
	本耶芒瀑布	Běnyēmáng Pùbù

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
24	น้ำตกแม่บอน	námtòkmê:bō:n
	夜蒙瀑布	Yèméng Pùbù
25	น้ำตกวังก้านเหลือง	námtòkwāṅkâ:nlwǎṅ
	乌檀宫瀑布	Wūtánggōng Pùbù
26	น้ำตกวังม่วง	námtòkwāṅmuā:ṅ
	汪万瀑布	Wāngwàn Pùbù
27	โนนวัดป่า	nō:nwátpà:
	陵林寺	Línglín Sì
28	บ่อสร้าง	bò:sā:ṅ
	牧商阳伞村	Múshāng Yángsǎncūn
29	บ้านกะเหรี่ยงห้วยห้อม	bâ:nkà?liàṅhuājhō:m
	汇峰克伦民族村	Huìfēng Kèlún Mínzú Cūn
30	บ้านจิม ทอมป์สัน	bâ:ntɕ ^h imtōmsǎn
	金通普之家	Jīntōngpǔ zhī Jiā
31	บ้านเชียง	bâ:ntɕ ^h iā:ṅ
	挽昌村	Wǎnchāng Cūn
32	บึงแก่นนคร	būṅkènnà?k ^h ō:n
	景纳空湖	Jǐngnàkōng Hú
33	บึงนกเป็ดน้ำไพรบึง	būṅnókpètnámp ^h rājbuṅ
	派蒙水鸟湖	Pàiméng Shuǐniǎo Hú
34	โบราณสถานอำเภอพนมไพร	bō:rā:nsà?t ^h ǎ:n?āmp ^h จ:phá?nōmp ^h rāj
	帕依赛县古城	Pàinóngsài Xiàngǔchéng
35	ปราสาทจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ	prā:ṅkkù:tɕ ^h āṅwàtsí:sà?kè:t
	四色菊古塔	Sìsèjǔ Gǔtǎ
36	ปราสาทพระเทพบิดร	prā:sà:tp ^h rá?t ^h ê:pbi?dō:n
	帕贴碧隆殿	Pàtiēbìlóng Diàn
37	ปราสาทภูฝ้าย	prā:sà:tp ^h ū:fā:j
	普辉石宫	Pǔhuī Shígōng
38	ปราสาทหินบ้านพลวง	prā:sà:t ^h īnbâ:np ^h luāṅ
	挽攀石宫	Wǎnpān Shígōng
39	ผาเง็ก	p ^h ǎ:gɕ:ṅ

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	华盖岩	Huágài Yán
40	พระที่นั่งเวษันต์วิเชียรปราสาท	p ^h ráʔt ^h i:nâŋwíʔtɕ ^h i:ānp ^r ā:sà:t
	越然威昌殿	Yuèránwēichāng Diàn
41	พระแท่นดงรัก	p ^h ráʔt ^h ê:ndōŋrāk
	隆乐佛床	Lónglè Fóchuáng
42	พระธาตุขามแก่น	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tk ^h ǎ:mk ^è :n
	堪景舍利塔	Kānjǐng Shèlītǎ
43	พระธาตุเขาน้อย	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tk ^h ǎwnó:j
	考连舍利塔	Kǎolián Shèlītǎ
44	พระธาตุแช่แห้ง	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tɕ ^h ê:hê:ŋ
	星杏舍利塔	Xīngxìng Shèlītǎ
45	พระธาตุตาดวน	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:ttā:dū:n
	纳仑舍利塔	Nàlún Shèlītǎ
46	พระธาตุบังพวน	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tbāŋp ^h uā:n
	曼盘舍利塔	Mànpán Shèlītǎ
47	พระธาตุบางแก้ว	p ^h ráʔt ^h â:tbā:ŋk ^ê :w
	曼角舍利塔	Mànjiǎo Shèlītǎ
48	พระนครคีรี	p ^h ráʔnák ^h ī:nk ^h i:rī:
	纳空奇里行宫	Nàkōngqílǐ Xíngdiàn
49	พระพุทธรบาทบัวบก	p ^h ráʔp ^h út ^h áʔbà:tbuābòk
	摩木佛足	Mómù Fózú
50	พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง	p ^h iʔp ^h itt ^h áʔp ^h ānsàʔt ^h ǎ:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:t rā:mkām ^h ěŋ
	蓝甘杏国家博物馆	Lángānjú Guójiā Bówùguǎn
	兰甘亨博物院	Lángānhéng Bówùyùàn
51	แม่น้ำแควน้อย	mê:námk ^w ē:nó:j
	小桂河	Xiǎoguì Hé
	桂诺伊河	Guìnuòyī Hé
52	เขาวราช	jāwwáʔrā:t
	耀华力	Yàohuá lì
53	วนอุทยานน้ำตกกะเปาะ	wáʔnák ^h īʔt ^h áʔjā:nnám ^t òkkàʔpòʔ

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	甲伯瀑布植物园	Jiábó Pùbù Zhíwùyuán
54	วัดกุฎีดาว	wátkù?dī:dā:w
	谷里劳寺	Gǔlǐláo Sì
55	วัดเขมาภิรตาราม	wátk ^h ě:mā:p ^h i?rá?tā:rā:m
	康乐寺	Kānglè Sì
56	วัดเขาสุทิม	wátk ^h ǎwsù?kīm
	素金寺	Sùjīn Sì
57	วัดเขาสุวรรณคีรี	wátk ^h ǎwsù?wānk ^h i:rī:
	素旺奇里寺	Sùwàngqílí Sì
58	วัดคงคาราม	wátk ^h ōŋk ^h ā:rā:m
	恒河寺	Héng hé Sì
59	วัดชมภูเวก	wátte ^h ōmp ^h ū:wē:k
	崇普月寺	Chóngpǔyuè Sì
60	วัดเชียงมัน	wátte ^h iāŋmān
	昌万寺	Chāngwàn Sì
61	วัดคูสิต	wátdù?sīt
	鲁实寺	Lǔshí Sì
62	วัดถ้ำเขียงลาว	wát ^h āmte ^h iā:ŋdā:w
	清佬山洞寺	Qīnglǎo Shāndòng Sì
63	วัดเบญจมบพิตร-คูสิตวนาราม	wátbēntçà?má?bō?p ^h ītdù?sīt wá?nā:rā:m
	孟乍玛母匹鲁实哇那蓝寺	Mèngzhāmāmǔpǐ Lǔshíwānālán Sì
64	วัดป่าประดู่	wátpàprà?dù:
	巴鲁林寺	Bālǔlín Sì
65	วัดพระธาตุช่อแฮ	wátp ^h rá?t ^h ā:ttç ^h ō:hē:
	绰夏舍利寺	Chuōxià Shèlì Sì
66	วัดพระธาตุคอกงมู	wátp ^h rá?t ^h ā:tdō:jkō:ŋmū:
	功夫山舍利寺	Gōngwùshān Shèlì Sì
67	วัดพระธาตุลำปางหลวง	wátp ^h rá?t ^h ā:tlāmpā:ŋluǎ:ŋ
	喃邦舍利寺	Nánbāng Shèlì Sì
68	วัดราชโอรสฯ	wátrā:ttç ^h á??ō:rót
	拉察窝洛寺	Lācháwōluò Sì

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
69	วัดวังแก้วเวภาราม	wátwí?wē:kā:rā:m
	旺威月伽蓝寺	Wàngwēiyuèjiālán Sì
70	วัดสะพานหิน	wátsà?p ^h ā:nhǐn
	石桥寺	Shīqiáo Sì
	沙攀欣寺	Shāpānxīn Sì
71	วัดหนองป่าพง	wátnǎ:ŋpà:p ^h ōŋ
	巴莲池寺	Bāliánchí Sì
72	วัดหัวเวียง	wáthuǎwiāŋ
	华阳寺	Huáyáng Sì
73	วัดหินหมากเป้ง	wáthǐnmà:kpê:ŋ
	殷芒柄禅寺	Yīnmánbǐng Shénsì
74	วิหารพระมงคลบพิตร	wí?hǎ:np ^h rá?mōŋkōnbǒ?p ^h ít
	吉祥佛殿	Jíxiáng Fódìan
75	ศาลเจ้าพ่อปิ่นดำ	sǎ:ntɕâ:wp ^h î:pĩndām
	秉南庙	Bǐngnánmiào
76	ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศัคนาสุราช	sǎ:ntɕâ:wp ^h î:má?hǎ:sàkdā:nú?râ:t
	摩夏萨庙	Móxiàsà Miào
77	ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา	sǔ:np ^h átt ^h á?nā:lé:sōŋkró?tɕ ^h ā:wk ^h ǎw
	คอยมูเซอ	dǔ:jmū:sɕi:
	巫色山地民族辅导中心	Wūsèshāndì Mínzú Fǔdǎo Zhōngxīn
78	สถานีรถไฟหัวลำโพง	sà?t ^h ǎ:nī:rótfājhuǎ:lāmp ^h ō:ŋ
	华南峰火车站	Huánánfēng Huǒchē Zǒngzhàn
	华喃蓬火车站	Huánánpéng Huǒchēzhàn
79	สถานีรถไฟหัวหิน	sà?t ^h ǎ:nī:rótfājhuǎ:hǐn
	华欣火车站	Huáxīn Huǒchēzhàn
80	สยาม	sà?jǎ:m
	暹罗	Xiānlúo
81	สวนกล้วยไม้อุดรแสงตะวัน	suǎ:nkluājímáj?ù?dǔ:nsɕ:ŋtà?wān
	乌隆兰花园	Wūlónglán Huāyuán
82	สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ร้อยเอ็ด	suǎ:nsōmdètp ^h rá?sǐ:ná?k ^h à?rīnró:j?è
	黎逸皇太后公园	Límiǎn Huángtàihòu Gōngyuán

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
83	สวนสัตว์คูติตเขาดินวนา	suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk ^h ǎwđínwānā:
	考犖动物园	Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuán
84	สุโหงโกลก	sùʔŋǎ:jkō:lók
	素艾哥洛	Sù'àiǐēluò
85	หน่วยอนุรักษ์นกท่าเสด็จ	nuà:ʔjǐàʔnúʔráknókt ^h â:sàʔdèt
	塔社离鸟保护区	Tǎshèlíniǎo Bǎohùqū
86	หมู่เกาะอาดัง	mù:kòʔʔā:dāŋ
	阿朗群岛	Ālíang Qúndǎo
87	หมู่บ้านทำทองบ้านเอกราช	mù:bâ:nt ^h ām ^h ʔv:ŋbǎ:nʔè:kkàʔrâ:t
	亿甲拉造鼓村	YìJiǎlāzàogǔ Cūn
88	หาดเจวง	hà:ttɕ ^h ǎʔwǎ:ŋ
	差永滩	Chāyǒng Tān
89	หาดขามุดำริ	hà:ttɕ ^h ǎ:ndām ^h rǐʔ
	仓蓝立滩	Cānglǎnlì Tān
90	หาดนพรัตน์ธารา	hà:tnópp ^h áʔrátt ^h ā:rā:
	诺帕助他拉滩	Nuòpàzhùtālā Tān
	诺帕拉塔拉海滩	Nuòpàlātālā Hǎitān
91	หาดบ่อขุด	hà:tbò:k ^h ùt
	巫普滩	Wūpǔ Tān
92	แหลมฉบัง	lǎ:mtɕ ^h ǎʔbāŋ
	联差芒海角	Liánchāmáng Hǎijiǎo
93	แหลมอวน	lǎ:mʔuā:n
	联望海角	Liánwàng Hǎijiǎo
94	อนุสาวรีย์พ่อขุนรามคำแหงมหาราช	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrǐ:p ^h ǔ:kǔnrā:mk ^h ām ^h ǎ:ŋ máʔhǎ:râ:t
	蓝甘杏大帝纪念像	Lángānjú Dàdì Jìniànxiàng
95	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาไชยบูรณ์	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrǐ:p ^h rǎʔjā:ttɕ ^h ǎjjáʔbū:n
	猜文侯纪念像	Cāiwénhóu Jìniànxiàng
96	อนุสาวรีย์พระยาภักดีชุมพล	ʔàʔnúʔsǎ:wwáʔrǐ:phrǎʔjā:p ^h ák ^h đi:ttɕ ^h ūmp ^h ōn
	博里春蓬侯纪念像	Bólǐchūnpéng ^h óu Jìniànxiàng
97	ออบหลวง	ʔv:pluǎ:ŋ

	<u>Thai / Chinese name</u>	<u>Thai IPA / Chinese Pinyin</u>
	窩壘	Wōluán
98	อ่างเก็บน้ำร้อยเอ็ด	?àŋkèpnámrój?èt
	黎逸水库	Límiǎn Shuǐkù
99	อ่าวประจวบคีรีขันธ์	?à:wprà?tɕuàpk ^h i:rī:k ^h ǎn
	巴蜀湾	Bāshǔ Wān
100	อ่าวพังงา	?à:wp ^h ǎŋŋā:
	攀牙湾	Pānyá Wān
101	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาคิชฌกูฏ	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ǎwk ^h ítte ^h á?kù:t
	奇差谷国家自然保护区	Qíchàgǔ Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
102	อุทยานแห่งชาติเขพนมเบญจา	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tk ^h ǎwp ^h á?nōmbēntɕā:
	帕依孟乍国家自然保护区	Pàinóngmèngzhà Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
103	อุทยานแห่งชาติทะเลบัน	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h á?lè:bān
	曼海国家自然保护区	Màn Hǎi Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
104	อุทยานแห่งชาติทุ่งแสลงหลวง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tt ^h ûŋsà?lè:ŋluǎ:ŋ
	吞沙宁垒国家自然保护区	Tūnshāníngluán Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
105	อุทยานแห่งชาติภูกระดึง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tɕ ^h â:tp ^h ū:krà?dūŋ
	甲伦山国家自然保护区	Jiālúnshān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
106	อุทยานแห่งชาติมุกดาหาร	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmúkdā:hǎ:n
	莫拉限国家自然保护区	Mòlāxiàn Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
107	อุทยานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:trā:mk ^h āmhě:ŋ
	蓝甘杏国家自然保护区	Lángānxíng Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
108	อุทยานแห่งชาติลานสาง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tlā:nsá:ŋ
	兰珊国家自然保护区	Láncè Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū
109	อุทยานแห่งชาติหมู่เกาะอ่างทอง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:tmù:kò??à:ŋt ^h ī:ŋ
	红统群岛	Hóngtǒng Qúndǎo
110	อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดในยาง	?ùtt ^h á?jā:nhè:ŋtɕ ^h â:thà:tnājā:ŋ
	奶然滩国家自然保护区	nǎirántān Guójiā Zìrán Bǎohùqū

BIOGRAPHY

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