

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:râʔwíʔhǎ: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 Jiāngjūn Jìniànxiàng	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 Jiāngjūn Jìniànxiàng)”; the word “断剑 (Duànjiàn)” means “broken sword”, the word “将军 (Jiāngjūn)” means “general”, and the word “纪念像 (Jìniànxiàng)” 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:ntɕɛ̃:dī:sǎ:mʔōŋ	barrier-pagoda-three- <i>clf.</i>
	三塔关	Sāntǎ Guān	three-pagoda-barrier

In the name “ด่านเจดีย์สามองค์ [dà:ntɕɛ̃:dī:sǎ:mʔōŋ]”; the word “ด่าน [dà:n]” means “barrier”, the word “เจดีย์ [tɕɛ̃: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(Guójì Shānlín Sì)”; the word “国际 (guójì)” 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 [sǔ:nwátthá?ná?t?āmhè:ŋtɕhâ:t]”; the word “ศูนย์ [sǔ:n]” means “center”, the word “วัฒนธรรม [wátthá?ná?t?ām]” 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 五世皇骑马 纪念像	phráʔbō:rōmrû:psōŋmá: Wǔshìhuáng Qímǎ Jìniànxiàng	monument-ride-horse <i>King Rama V</i> -ride-horse- monument
2	เมืองโบราณ 文化古城	mu:āŋbō:rā:n Wénhuà Gǔchéng	city-ancient <i>culture</i> -ancient city
3	หอฝิ่น 鴉片文史馆	hǒ:fin Yápiàn Wénshǐguǎn	hall-opium 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 [hǒːfɪn]”, the word “หอ [hǒː]” means “hall”, the word “ฝิ่น [fɪn]” 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:ràn 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 “มบพิตร[máʔbō:pʰít]” is from “มหามพิตร [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 áʔā̃m Qīyán
2	พาหุรัต 抛夫咧	p ^h ā:hùʔrát Pāofūli
3	พัฒน์พงษ์ 博朋 帕蓬	p ^h átp ^h ōŋ Bópéng Pàpéng
4	พัทธา 芭提雅 芭堤雅 帕塔雅	p ^h át ^h áʔjā: Bātiyǎ Bādīyǎ Pàtǎyá
5	เขาวราช 耀华力	jāwwáʔrâ:t Yàohuáli
6	สยาม 暹罗	sàʔjǎ:m Xiánluó
7	สุโขทัย 素艾哥洛	sùʔŋǎjkō:lók Sù'àigēluò
8	สามเฝ้า 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:sàŋlɔ: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
	窝奎	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 Pà yáo 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 Jìniànbēi	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 (Pà yáo Hú)”; the word “帕天 (Pà yáo)” 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 考犂动物园	suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk ^h ǎwdǐnwáʔnā: Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuán	zoo-prop.name prop.name-zoo
2	ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช 摩夏萨庙	sǎ:ntɕâ:wp ^h ô:máʔhǎ:sàkdā: núʔrâ:t Móxiàsà Miào	spirit house-prop.name prop.name-zoo

In the name “สวนสัตว์ดุสิตเขาดินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk^hǎwdǐnwáʔnā:]”, the word “สวนสัตว์ [suǎ:nsàt]” is a generic noun, means “zoo”, and the word “ดุสิตเขาดินวนา[dùʔsìtk^hǎwdǐnwáʔnā:]” is a proper name. The Chinese name is “考犂动物园 (Kǎoniǎn Dòngwùyuán)” and the word “考犂 (Kǎoniǎn)” was transliterated from the word “เขาดิน [k^hǎwdǐn]” 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^hǎwdǐn]” and the word “动物园 (Dòngwùyuán)” is a generic noun which means “zoo”.

In the name “ศาลเจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช[sǎ:ntɕâ:wp^hô:máʔhǎ:sàkdā:núʔrâ:t]”, the word “ศาล [sǎ:n]” is a generic noun which means “spirit house”, and the word “เจ้าพ่อมหาศักดานุราช [tɕâ:wp^hô:máʔhǎ: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 [máʔhǎ:sàk]” which is the middle part of the name, while the first part of the name “เจ้าพ่อ[tɕâ:wp^hô:]” and the last part of the name “ดานุราช[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[máʔhǎ: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:jlǔǎ: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:jlǔǎ:ŋ]”, the word “วัด [wát]” is a generic noun, means “temple”, and the word “พระพายหลวง [p^hráʔp^hā:jlǔǎ: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:jlǔǎ: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 “สวนสัตว์คูติตเขาหินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìtk^hǎwdǐnwnā:]” 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:à̀n	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 áʔlǎ:	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 útt ^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:ŋlɯ̃:ŋtɕā:n]”, the word “แก่ง [kè:ŋ]” is a generic noun, meaning “islet”, and the word “เลิงจาน [lɯ̃: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:ŋlɯ̃: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:àn]” 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 [kòʔkù:t]” was transliterated to “狗骨島 (Gǒugǔ Dǎo)”; the word “狗骨 (Gǒugǔ)” was transliterated from “เกาะภูเก็ต [kòʔkù: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:nsàtdùʔsít^hǎwdīnwáʔ 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 [ʐ]		
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, ฑ, ฒ, ฐ [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]
	ง [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, ฌ [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	būiŋ	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>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	ฏ	tā:	纳	nà	nâ	nab8	lap6
2	ฑ	tūŋ	隆	lóng	lǔŋ	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:

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

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	鞞	niǎn	nièn	ling2	no
2	ดำ	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	lí	lib8	lip6
8	ดี	dī:	里	lǐ	lí	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	tɕīn	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	tɕĩŋ	gêng2	gin3
			敬	jǐng	tɕĩŋ	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, ก, ฆ [k^h]

The names which begin with the Thai characters “ข, ก, 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:

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

From the data, the Chinese sound “k [k^h]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ข, ก, ฆ [k^h]”. The Chinese sound “g [k]” is similar to the sound “ข, ก, ฆ [k^h]” since it is from the same place of articulation as “ข, ก, 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, ก, 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	เอิ้น	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	มู	mū:	巫 务	wū wù	ū û	bhu5 bhu5	mu2 vu4
4	เม	mē:	夜	yè	iê	la7	ya3
5	เม็	mê:	夜	yè	iê	la7	ya3

2) Initial ฅ, ฌ [n]

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

$$\text{ฅ, ฌ [n]} \rightarrow \text{n [n], l [l]}$$

The Chinese sound “n [n]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฅ, ฌ [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 “ฅ, ฌ [n]” since it is from the same place of articulations of the sound “ฅ, ฌ [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 ฌ [ŋ]

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

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

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 ฟ,ฟ [f]

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

ฟ,ฟ [f] → f [f], h [x]

From the data, the Chinese sound “f [f]” corresponds to the Thai sound “ฟ,ฟ [f]”, but the Chinese sound “h [x]” does not correspond to the Thai sound “ฟ,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	ฟ้าย	fâ:j	辉	huī	xueĩ	hui	fui1

2) Initial ซ,ซ,ซ,ซ [s]

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

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

From the data, the Chinese sound “s [s]” corresponds to Thai sound “ซ,ซ,ซ,ซ [s]”. The sound “sh [ʃ]” and “x [ç]” are similar to the sound “ซ,ซ,ซ [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 sān shēn	ts ^h ān sān ṣōn	siem1	sem1

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	ห้องม	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	แห่ง	hê:ŋ	杏	xìng	çíŋ	hêng6	hen4
7	แหง	hě:ŋ	杏	xìng	çíŋ	hêng6	hen4
8	หิงค์	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>Teochew</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>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	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	iàŋ	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	侏	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], ฎ [w], ฃ [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 [iɛ], üe [yɛ]
5	เออ [ɛ:]	e [ɤ], ai [ai], ie [iɛ], 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 [iɛ], ian [ien], uo [uo], u [u]
10	อา [a:]	a [a], ia [ia], ua [ua], ao [ao], ie [iɛ], 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 [iɛ], 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[e:]	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	w [w]	open syllable, ng [ŋ]
8	j [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 ʋ [p]

From the data, the researcher found that all Thai names which consisted of the final consonant “ʋ [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	กั๊บ	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	คณ	k ^h ɔn	考	kǎo	k ^h àu
3	เนร	nē:n	尼	ní	nǐ
4	มูณ	mū:n	慕	mù	mû
5	ราญ	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	เก็๓	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 [ŋ]” 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 [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	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>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	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	t̚sī
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:jǐ:sǐ: 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 [ph^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 [ph^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 [phō:]” 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	คู	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	文物保护单位	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	hǎ:	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^hàk^hdō: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 [būŋnámśǎj]. 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 “สวนสัตว์ลิตเขาดินวนา [suǎ:nsàtdùʔsìt^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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