

# The Specific Language Used in Communication by the Younger Thai Generation via Various Applications

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## Abstract

The objective of the study was to find out the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication via various applications. This study is quantitative research. The sample was 100 words of specific language used by the younger Thai generation from the applications such as Facebook, Messenger, Twitter, LINE, YouTube, and TikTok, selected by using a simple random sampling method and observed from user accounts, appearances, and typing style cases were included as a sample. The data were collected using the researchers' experiences with the applications' system and were analyzed using the defined grammar principles' characteristics. Based on the findings, it was concluded that there is the specific language that modern Thais use to communicate through various

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applications. These words and phrases demonstrate that language is limitless as it evolves in word formation, including the ongoing modification of old words and the creation of new ones. The results suggest that the language will continue to evolve as the era changes, regardless of the word's form, meaning, or application in multiple settings. The formation of various languages is contingent on a certain user group. As a result, those languages are classified as "particular languages." Thai has a tendency to constantly come up with new terms as the language changes with the times and trends of social media, as seen by Thai teens' use of various applications. The original language's style, however, has been kept.

**Keywords:** Application, Specific language, Thai generation

## Introduction

Our world is fast changing today, and many new communication technologies are emerging. We live in a global world where technology plays an important role in our daily lives. This is a common occurrence of technology in disseminating information as well as communicating swiftly. Adolescents' language patterns or words shift, resulting in the establishment of unique word-groups for communication. Electronics are the most significant thing nowadays. The Internet, mobile phones, smartphones, and applications are all examples of communication tools. It is trendy these days. This allowed people to communicate with one another more easily, which led to the founding of a new generation's language. As the saying of Yoartch Teerawat Chuwat, the host of Thammasat University (2019), goes, "Language usage" will change over time. That's what we have to accept.

The language used by adolescents today was found. "Teenage language" is a new word. It is easy to use and can communicate with only teenagers, and the words have a novelty that they are used to speak in normal situations, which is very popular, but in the older age group, it is often incomprehensible and inaccessible to the language changes of adolescents. At present, there are a large number of emerging Thai words and phrases. Especially when communicating on the Internet through various applications, it can be seen that the Thai language is a language that is not

dead and will continue to exist, as stated in an interview with the Royal Academy of Fine Arts literary genre Department of Thai language, which stated that "the unchanged language is a dead language." "The standard language of today might not be the language used by people in the past." Kanchana Nakphong (2022). It is not anyone who created those words or phrases. The person who created those new words is the younger Thai generation. Therefore, we cannot deny that language is always a squirm. Some people may think that these words or phrases are abusive language. Is it bad or not? It depends on the time and place of using it.

## Literature Review

As said in an interview with Dr. Kanchana Nakphong (2022), the Royal Graduate School of Fine Arts literary genre department of Thai language claimed the following:

“On the Internet, teenagers use strange words and someone said to ruin the language, which I am not worried about because it is a language that arises and then disappears. They soon stop using them. Then there are new words all the time. The thing that worries me is that I am writing in the Thai language more nowadays.”

As a result, there is a study of the specific language that modern Thais use to communicate through various applications to learn what the adolescent language means and how to utilize it. These words and phrases demonstrate that language is limitless as it evolves in word formation, including the ongoing modification of old words and the creation of new ones.

What is the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications? The objective of the study is to find out the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications. The study covered the specific language used in the following:

1. The specific language
2. The same pronunciation, same meaning, but different form
3. The same pronunciation, the same spelling, and a different meaning

#### 4. Compound words

##### 4.1 Meaningful with meaningful language

##### 4.2 Meaningful through the use of meaningless words

##### 5. The words that are created to represent something.

##### 6. The words that sound distorted when compared to the original words

##### 7. A letter shortened from a word or phrase

##### 8. A short group of words or phrases

##### 9. The word that was imitated

Phramphetch (2012) introduced a language's pronunciation, lexicon, form, and other features to change over time. The language has evolved due to the changing demographics of Thai speakers. Language learning is affected by the media and population dispersion. As can be seen, there are words from a variety of fields. It's starting to catch on in Thailand's various regions. Because everyone has watched a television program that delivers languages from the central region, the term "from the central region" has been used a lot in the north and south. People in the central region began to employ more northeastern languages at the same time when a television show about people from the Northeast aired.

Parnintr (2015) introduced the language used in the daily lives of some groups, which is starting to get strange. Words and words are some of the things those human beings use in society. There are some people who initiated it. For example, there are some groups of people that can be jointly defined; for example, government agencies have royal academies, etc. Therefore, it is natural for new words to arise. It may be a word in some official languages, some semi-formal languages, oral languages, spoken languages, or some slang. The Royal Institute has prepared a new dictionary that has up to 3 volumes that collects these words but does not wish to use these words in general, just keep these words for information. Not yet included in the Royal Academy's dictionary, the word "Jung Bei" is a distorted word from the words "Jung" and "Bong Tong". Most of these 3 words are not yet in the dictionary of new words because they were only recently born. If the word continues to be used, the new dictionary, volume 4, may be kept. Some people use the word "slang" but are not sure how to

spell it. Words or expressions that are understood by a specific group or for a limited period of time are not part of the accepted language, derived from English slang. While the language has changed, a new word has emerged. The linguist will follow the survey, accumulated as a list or made into a dictionary, as the Royal Institute does. The early production and publication of the book were severely criticized. As already mentioned, linguists do not generally encourage the use of these words. It is regarded as a language used by a specific group, but some people may pick it up enough to make them feel overwhelmed. It's okay with some teenagers. In ancient times, it was considered a low word. As a result, the language used must be appropriate for the situation and the person.

As Nithi Eauwsriwong wrote, "Language woes" is a change in language that adults in society do not like. Even though the language is always changing, adults do not like the language changing. And not studying the language that has changed will cause a language disaster. In his own opinion, "Language Evolution" It's not a bad thing. But it must be in the place where it should be used appropriately. If any word is not good or people don't accept it, it will disappear on its own. It's because the language can change, and the language also tells us about the time of the era. For example, at one time, "mǎʔmǔǎŋ", or mango in Thai, was called "mǎ:k mǔǎŋ" but nowadays, anyone who says this will look old-fashioned.

According to Phothiphat (2015) if the language fails, it cannot be used to communicate, but if the spelling is incorrect, it must be corrected, which is used in many social networks, especially about spelling mistakes. If they are used as a written language, they are not correct. He mentioned resources for the youth and the new generation. Most of them are at schools and universities. Another source of learning is in social networks, which use both right and wrong language. Therefore, at the state level, there must be a campaign to use the language correctly.

MThai News (2013) released that the Thai language in modern times tends to have many new words. Because language changes with the times and trends of social networking, many adults are still unfamiliar with how the

unexpected term came to be. A vivid example of the change in language is that when we look back at ancient Thai literature, period dramas, or other literary evidence, we also find that there are some words that are unfamiliar to teenagers and have been discontinued. It is a change of language, both emerging and lost. The important thing is to use the words correctly as they convey the meaning and to write the words correctly. Even if it is a new word, it must be written and read to match the language principles as well. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the new terminology that has arisen.

Phramphetch (2012) wrote that society and culture are constantly changing because human needs are endless. The slowness or speed of the change depends on the factors involved. Whether it is the level of education of people in society, communication, or changes with the times, language and society belong together. It must always go together. If society changes language, it is related to the factors that caused the change, such as discovery, conflict, competition, and social and cultural change. These things affect the social style and way of life of human beings. They keep changing the language over time.

Nokdee (2014) wrote that the Thai language is both the culture and pride of Thai people, but nowadays, many Thai people do not know how many consonants, vowels, and tones are in the Thai language, and many of them still speak Thai incorrectly. Some of them write, read, and shorten words in order to facilitate communication problems and misunderstandings of the meaning of language. These may weaken the charm of the Thai language. Although the problem of using the Thai language has existed for a long time for many decades, in today's era, the problem is becoming more and more serious. There is an important driving factor that is the rapid advancement of technology. So, we found so many misuses of Thai that it almost became familiar. Especially among teenagers, they are the most worrisome. They are a group of linguistic groups that have developed into a specific language. These are languages with almost no grammar, whether by SMS, email, Line, Facebook, or other means.

In the research "Features of Language Used by Thai Teenagers on Social Media" by Noroe, Charong, Musikcharern, and Yotsiri (2018), it was concluded that the changing and diverse nature of language is often due to advances in technology making communication easier and faster, thus enabling language creativity to evolve among social media users, especially teenagers today. The study of language characteristics in this paper reveals language characteristics, language structures at word, phrase, and sentence levels, situations, circles, and correct words. And it shows the relationship of language use between interlocutors in different circles and situations in which it occurs.

Most of the language characteristics are used in situations where people communicate with each other in their circle of friends. Phenomenon the Thai Net is caused by language characteristics that change according to social conditions, which is influenced by the population's use of social media to create new words when society changes. Language characteristics may also be changed according to social conditions, and new words are added all the time to the vocabulary. These may simply be forgotten or may still be used. Language users can adapt their communication methods to suit the times. However, the use of the Thai language net should be considered and reflected upon, and people should maintain their original language so that it will not be forgotten.

Part of the summary of the research "Thai Net; the specific language of the new generation of Thai people communicating on the Internet" by Chomchei (2013) was that the characteristics of Thai Net Thai that appeared in 2012-2013 still have specific characteristics that differ from standard Thai. These can be divided into six characteristics: 1. Spelling variations, 2. Special printing, and 3. Symbol usage 4. Inventing a new word, 5. Using the mark, and 6. Using English in conjunction with Thai. From the results of the above study, the researcher is of the opinion that the Thai Net is a language that does not arise from the combination of written and spoken language, but it happened because it was a language that satisfies the needs of the younger generation to communicate via computer screens by typing, in line with the preliminary hypotheses set by the researcher. As for the presence

of the Thai Net in mass media languages and teenage love literature, the researchers found that in mass media languages, the Thai Net is used in news headlines to convey satirical meaning, mimicry, and attract attention. Thai Net appears as a comedy film to convey the humor and fun of the story and attract attention. The Thai net language in many songs uses well-known net language words for fun. It makes the music catchy. As for social interest and in some songs, showing sarcasm or showing the cute personality of the singer, as for the appearance of the Thai net in the literature of teenage love. The researchers found few spelling variations but found a large number of facial expression symbols and letter typography to represent the sounds in the story. This type of literature is therefore unique. The author and the reader communicate in their own specific group, which is probably the same group as those who are already using the Thai Net. The results of this study are consistent with the preliminary hypothesis. As for the opinions of Thai language teachers in universities on the use of the Thai language net for the new generation, most of them have the opinion that the Thai net is a linguistic phenomenon arising from the development of communication styles in the era of globalization. The nature of language must change according to social conditions. Therefore, the emergence of Thai net languages is not considered a bad language. However, the new generation's habit of using the Internet may affect the thinking and language abilities of the new generation. They, therefore, suggest guidelines for the development of teaching and learning the Thai language. The goal is to teach children to understand that net language is a specific language used to communicate on the internet. It is not appropriate to use that language to communicate in other situations without a particular purpose because it will cause problems in communication.

In the research "WORD FORMATION AND MEANING OF SLANG ON FACEBOOK" by Chanajit (2017), the results were discussed in part that the results of the study of word formation, meaning, and semantic relationships of slang found in this research reveal the uniqueness of language used in social media communication, especially on Facebook. It is a mixture of spoken and written language. It is consistent with what Crystal (Crystal, 2001) said, "Most of the languages spoken over the Internet are spoken by



type (Netspeak)." It may be a result of the limitations of the screen size of small communication devices, including the communication style in which the interlocutor does not see each other. As a result, language users come up with words to replace face-to-face conversations. Face-to-face communication is the formation of words used to convey facial expressions, gestures, emotions, or feelings.

In addition to such characteristics, social media languages such as Facebook also have a unique way of spelling, how to pronounce and different meanings from those found in dictionaries. It is also an informal language for specific groups and is often used for a period of time. This may arise from the formation of new words or the introduction of existing words into the language with new meanings, or as the researcher calls the language that has such characteristics in this research "slang" (slang). The nature of the slang that the researcher has mentioned above is consistent with the research of many linguists, such as Partridge (1954), Flexner (1975), Khanitthanon (1983), Banditsak (2005), Theewandee (2008), Yutiban (2011), and so on.

In the research "Distinctive verbs of Thai teenagers' speech" by Phonnarat and Intharamphan (2016), the results of the analysis of the distinctive verb formation in the Thai generation of speakers were analyzed on the formation of new verbs in Thai. The researcher used the structural analysis criteria adjusted from the criteria of Bauer (1983, pp. 13–34) and Intramphan (2006, p.114), summarizing 12 processes of word formation, namely compounding, affixation, reduplication, blending, back-formation, clipping, acronym, functional shift, proper name, onomatopoeia, borrowing, and coinage. The researcher found that Thai adolescents' new verbs were created using five word-formation processes, in descending order of word formation as follows: clipping, borrowing, compounding, functional shift, and semantic extension. Most of these new words are not created by just one word-formation process.

Part of the conclusion and discussion of the results of the research "Making Slang in the Bantuek Khong Toot Book Series" by Duangchan and Pumma (2021) stated that from the study of the formation of slang, the researchers

found that creating slang words that appear in the book "Toot's Notes" is interesting in that each slang word has more than one form of word-formation. Slang includes changing vowels, changing tone, or repeating consonants at the end of creation. Therefore, when considering the various slang formation methods found, the most common slang formations in the study were, for example, borrowing, compounding, repeating, wrapping, spelling changes, and homonyms. The creation of such slang words is consistent with several research studies that have been conducted in the past, such as the research by Chanachit (2017, p. 15), which studied the word formation and meaning of slang on Facebook. The formation of slang was found with the same spelling change method as the researchers studied.

From the study of slang formation in this study, it was found that the most common slang generation was spelling change, followed by compound words, and the least common slang formation was making words from English transcription instead of using Thai words. Some slang formations were also found similar to the research of Bunditphak (2005, p. 187), which studied Thai slang by teenagers in entertainment magazines, such as compound words, duplicates, synonyms, etc., but they only use different names.

The slang formation is found in the researcher's research. There are characteristics that are different from the two pieces that are added; initial consonant repetition and the use of words or messages from the entertainment and advertising industry. In addition, the study of slang in this research also shows the change in language in today's society with the modification of word formations, word types, and meanings to become another form of communication language in society. It is also used as a language for communication to understand a specific group with common ideas, attitudes, experiences, or subcultures. Thus, communication can be understood within the group, even in non-standard

Tambunsaribu (2019) stated in the conclusion of this research that there are ten-word formations of slang words used by Jakartan teenagers in their daily speaking with others. The researcher discovered 558 slang words commonly

used by Jakartan teenagers in their daily conversations with their peers. The 558 words are grouped into 10 word-formations; they are reduplication (0.4%), clipping (3.9%), onomatopoeia (4.5%), borrowing (4.8%), other formations-backward letters and backward syllables (5.9 %), inflection (8.1%), acronym (11.8%), mixes/multiple processes (12.2%), coinage (17.4 %), and blending (31 %). In this study of language and culture, the authors examined the use of slang words, which have negative effects. Those words are often used by young people or teenagers of Indonesian people, especially in Jakarta city.

In "The Expansion of Teenagers' Slang Language Application Found in Batam," Suhardianto and Ambalegin (2017) concluded that language as a tool of communication changed rapidly in social interaction, especially among teenagers. As creative and innovative people, teenagers create language variation in their community as their existence manifests in society. The language variations that are created by teenagers are totally different from the standard language that is mostly used by people in communication. The style of this language is called a slang language. Slang language is a non-standard language that is created by teenagers in their community, and the meaning can only be understood among them. Sometimes the meaning and the form can be recognized by others because the form of slang is varied from the basic standard words. The expansion of slang language in the teenagers' community spread widely in many aspects of language use. Slang was used in the teenagers' community to communicate in both written and spoken words. Teenagers use slang when they write something, such as a message, a book, an article, and so on.

### **Research Objective**

The objective of the study was to find out the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication via various applications.

## Research Methodology

The subjects of the study were various applications. They are applications that the younger Thai generation use for communication. These kinds of applications include Facebook, Messenger, Twitter, LINE, YouTube, and Tik Tok.

The observation of new words through various applications that the younger Thai generation uses for communication was instrumental in this research. The principle of grammatical language to the analysis was applied. Also, there were 100 words that were used as sample cases in this research. The principles of grammatical language are as follows:

1. Homonyms and synonyms have the same pronunciation and same meaning but different forms.
2. Homonyms and homographs have the same pronunciation and spelling but a different meaning.
3. Compound words
  - 3.1. Meaningful through the use of meaningful words.
  - 3.2. Meaningless but meaningful words
4. Onomatopoeia: the word that was imitated

The researchers themselves collected the data. The researchers began to observe the specific language used by the younger Thai generation for communication through various applications. The researchers observed and gathered data from their experiences through the use of the applications themselves, which means those data were randomly generated through the application's system. The applications that the researchers selected to study in this research are popular among teenagers, which the researchers observed from user accounts, appearances, and typing styles. The researchers had studied for two months, from January to February 2022.

The researchers collected some examples of words from the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications of the characteristics of the grammar principles that were defined.

## Results

The results of this study were the way to categorize the characteristics of the grammar principles as follows:

### 1. Homonyms and synonyms

The same pronunciation, the same meaning, and the different form are characteristics of words that sound the same as the original word and have the same meaning in Thai, but the writing style is different. The words are used only in typing. It sounds like the original word when speaking. Those words are as follows:

**Table 1**  
*Homonyms and Synonyms*

General word	Specific word among Teenagers	Transcription	Meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of The Example Sentence	Meaning of the Example Sentence in English
1. ใช่	ชัย, ช่าย	[tʃâi]	correct, yes	เธอจะไปกับเราชัยมั๊ย?	[tʰɔ̌ dʒà pai kàb tʃân tʃai mái]	Do you want to join us?
2. ไม	มัย, ม่าย	[mâ i]	not, nob ending of a question sentence.	วันนีเราไม่ว่าง	[ wân ni rao mai waɯ ]	Today, I am not free.
4. ใช่	ด้าย, ตัย	[dâi]	yes, alright	เธอทำด้าย	[ tʰɔ̌ tʰâm dai ]	You can do it.
5. เดี๋ยว	เดี้ยว, เดอะ	[diaw]	wait, hold on	เดี๋ยวเรากลับมานะ	[ diào rao klàb ma náh ]	I'll be back.
7. แล้ว	หิ้ว	[l éw]	then, already	ถ้ากินข้าวเที่ยงเสร็จแล้ว เราไปดูหนังกันต่อมั๊ย	[ tʰá kin cháw tʰiəŋ sèd léəu rao pai du náŋ kân tɔ mái ]	How about having lunch after the movie?
8. อะไร	อ้อไ, อาราย	[lrai]	what	เขาทำอะไรเขาก็ไม่ถูกใจฉัน	[ kʰáɔ tʰâm lrai kɔ mai tʰúk dʒai tʃân ]	No matter what he does, I don't like it.
9. ทำไม	ทามมาย, ท้ามมัย, ทามมัย	[tʰâm mai]	why	ทามมายเธอน่ารักจัง	[ tʰâm mai tʰɔ̌ na rák dʒaŋ ]	Why are you so cute?
10. เสร็จ	เสด	[sèd]	finish	ทำการบ้านเสดยัง	[ tʰâm kan ban sèd jàŋ ]	Have you finished your homework?
11. ยัง	ยง	[jəŋ]	still, yet	เธอยังรักกันอยู่ไหม?	[ tʰɔ̌ jəŋ rák tʃân jù mái ]	Do you still love me?
12. พี่	เพ็, พรี่	[Pʰi:]	older brother, older sister	พี่ทำอะไรอยู่?	[ pʰi tʰâm rai ju ]	What are you doing, Bro?
13. เจ็บ	เจบ, เจ็บ	[dʒèb]	hurt	ฉันเจ็บใจที่ถูกเขาหลอก	[ tʃân dʒèb dʒai tʰi tʰúk kʰáɔ lɔk ]	I was hurt that I was fooled by him.

## 2. Homonyms and Homographs

The same pronunciation, the same form, and the different meanings are characteristic of words with the same writing style and the same pronunciation in Thai, but the meaning is not the same. Those words are as follows:

**Table 2**  
*Homonyms and Homographs*

Word	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning Among Teenager	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. แม่	[mæ]	mother	It's a suffix for the feeling of the speaker.	แม่ได้พี่นะ!	[ mai dai pʰá mæ ]	No way, sis!
2. ชุ่น	[Kʰòn]	turbid	Miss, Mr., Mrs. Be derived from the word "you", which inflections the use of the word to enhance the taste of speech.	ชุ่นที่	[ kʰòn pʰi ]	Sis!!/Bro!!
3. อยู่	[jù]	exist	It's a suffix that means not.	ไต่อยู่	[ dai jù ]	No, It's not.
4. ลิง	[sɿŋ]	haunt	being very close to something, being somewhere for a long time.	พวกเขาหนะ ลิ่งกันอยู่แล้ว	[ pʰoak kʰəo tʰæb dʒá sɿŋ kan jù léo ]	They were very closed.
5. แซบ	[ŋáɓ]	snap	yes sir	รับหม	ŋáɓ pʰɯm	Yes, sir
6. แทง	[kæŋ]	curry	Tease, make fun	พวกแกกั๊กกัน หรือ?	[ pʰoak kæ kæŋ tʃɿn ro ]	Are you guys tricking me?
7. ดีด	[did]	spring, flick	Alert, active	คืนนี้ ฐึ่ดีด มาก	[ kʰɯn ní rú sək did mak ]	I feel very active this night.
8. ก็พี่ย	[tʰip]	as good as an angel	making imagine, no exist	ช่วงโควิดระบาด ทำก็พี่ยคนอื่น ต้องเที่ยวก็พี่ยไป ก่อน	[ tʃoʊŋ kʰə vid ɾá bəd lái kʰɯn toŋ tʰiao tʰiɓ pai kòn ]	During the covid-19 epidemic, many people have to travel without going out and imagining the place they want to go.
9. เผา	[pʰəo]	burn	gossip	เธอชอบเผา เพื่อนลับหลัง	[ tʰɔ tʃəɓ pʰəo pʰəan lɔɓ líŋ ]	She always gossips about her friend at behind.

Table 2 (continued)

Word	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning Among Teenager	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
10. หมก	[mǎk]	dog	abandoned person	เพื่อนกลับไปที่ ดีกับแฟน ฉัน เป็นหมก	[ pʰǎn klàb pai kʰǎn di kàb fǎn tʃǎn pen má lǎi ]	My friend reconciled with her boyfriend. I became an abandoned person.
11. นก	[nók]	bird	miss, fail	ถ้าแก่ไปขอคน ที่ไม่ชอบเรา ระวังกันนะจ๊ะ	[ tʰǎ kǎe pai tʃǎb kʰǎn tʰi mai tʃǎb rao rǎwǎŋ nǒk ná dʒǎ ]	If you like someone who doesn't like you, be careful to fail.
12. บุค	[búd]	putrid, rancid	Bad, awful	ดูมิสยูนิเวิร์สปี นี้ดี บุคมาก	[ du mís ju ní vǎs pi ní dih búd mak ]	Look at this year's Miss Universe contest! It's awful.
13. ฉี่ยาว	[jǎw]	urine	good, excellent, fantastic	รูปนี้เยี่ยมมาก	[ rub ní jǎw mak ]	This is a fantastic photo.
14. ฟัด	[fa ʔ]	thrash, hit	Fight	ฟัดให้ฟัด	[ fad dai fad ]	Fight it back!
15. ต่ำ	[tǎm]	pound	Finding to take something	ลิปสติกเกี๊ยย มาก ฉันต้องไป ต๋ามบ้างละ	[ lípsətík kǎe sí sǎi mak tʃǎn tǎŋ pai tǎm bǎŋ lǎ ]	The color of your lipstick is so pretty. I have to buy one.
16. ๓	[tʰe]	pour	abandoned, canceled, ignore, neglect	ฉันโดนเพื่อน ทอดเลย	[ tʃǎn dǎn pʰǎn tʰe tǎlǎd lǎi ]	I am always neglected by friends.
17. เกม	[kem]	game	end, miss, over	ฉันเกมละ เกมจับ ได้แล้ว	[ tʃǎn kem lá mǎe dʒǎb dai lǎo ]	It's over. My mom caught it.
18. แครอท	[ kʰǎe rǎt ]	carrot	A monk (Used to call a monk, it is a specific language of Thai teenagers. because the monks wear yellow robes, so-called carrots.)	แก๊งแครอท มาแล้ว	[ kǎŋ kʰǎe rǎt ma lǎu ]	A group of the monk has finally arrived.
19. หัวไชเท้า	[ hǎa tʃai tʰǎo ]	radish	A nun (Used to call a nun, it is a specific language of Thai teenagers, because the nuns were dressed in white Similar to radishes.)	พวกหัวไชเท้า มาแล้ว	[ pʰǎk hǎa tʃai tʰǎo ma lǎo ]	A group of nun has finally arrived.
20. ะณี	[tʃǎni:]	gibbon	women	เขาเป็นะณีที่ คนหนึ่ง	[ kʰǎo pen tʃǎni tʰi di kʰǎn nǎŋ ]	She is a good woman.
21. สภาพ	[sǎpʰab]	condition	look at it!	ให้ประชาชน ฉีโนแวค สภาพ! ดูคุณภาพวัคซีน ด้วย	[ hai prǎ tʃat fǎn tʃid sí nǎ vǎk sǎpʰab bu kʰǎn nǎpʰab vǎk sín dǎi ]	People are being forced to take Sinovac. Look at it! Did they determine the vaccines' quality?

### 3. Compound Words

#### 3.1. Meaningful and Meaningful Words

The two words that have different meanings come together and form a new meaning. The words have the characteristics of words that are formed from two words that have different meanings that come together and create a new meaning. Those words are as follows:

**Table 3**

#### *Meaningful and Meaningful Words*

Specific Word	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning among Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example sentence in Thai	Meaning of Example sentence in English
1. ชกตา	[ dʒɔ̀ʔk ta ]	ชก: delve ตา: eyes	The real thing is not the same as the picture, or fake.	เสื้อผ้าที่สวย เลยจนมาก	[ sɔa pʰu rán ní mai sɔ̀ai lɔi dʒɔ̀k ta mak ]	The clothes in this shop are <i>not as</i> beautiful as in the picture at all.
2. แพ้ทาง	[ pʰɛ̀ tʰaŋ ]	แพ้: lose ทาง: way	feeling like something so much	ฉันแพ้กางผู้ขาย น่ารัก	[ tʃán pʰɛ̀ tʰaŋ pʰu tʃai na rák ]	I like a cute guy.
3. ซึ้นเรือ	[ kʰɔ̀n rea ]	ซึ้น: up เรือ: ship	want two people to be together	ฉันจะซึ้นเรือนี้ เขา เหมาะสมกันมาก	[ tʃán dʒɔ̀ kʰɔ̀n rea ní kʰɔ̀n mò sɔ̀m kán mak ]	I will support this couple because they are very suitable.
4. สุดจัด	[ sòd dʒɔ̀ʔd ]	สุด: the most จัด: organize	excellent, full, dedicated	เขนแต่งตัวสุดจัดไป เลย	[ kʰɔ̀n tɔ̀eŋ toa sòd dʒɔ̀ʔd pai lɔi ]	He dresses up very well.
5. โดนตก	[ dɔn tòʔk ]	โดน: bump, touch ตก: fall down.	Falling in love	ฉันโดนเขาตกอะ	[ tʃán dɔn kʰɔ̀n tòk à ]	I fell in love with him.
6. อย่ามา	[ ja ma ]	อย่า: don't มา: come	Don't	เธอยังรักเขาอยู่ อย่า มา!	[ tʰɔ̀ jɔŋ rák kʰɔ̀n jù ja ma ]	You still love him, don't deny it.
7. บู๊บี้	[ bu bi ]	บู๊: be broken, be damaged บี้: crush	bully	อย่ามาบู๊บี้ตุ๊กตาฉัน นะ	[ ja ma bu bi tòkkɔ̀ta tʃán nà ]	Don't bully my doll.
8. คร่ำใจ	[ krao dʒai ]	คร่ำ: be hardened ใจ: mind	Feeling crazy with something	ดูเขาดินสี คร่ำใจ มากเลย	[ du kʰɔ̀n dʒai sɪ krao dʒai mak lɔi ]	Look at his walking, it makes me crazy.
9. งานดี	[ ŋan di ]	งาน: work ดี: good	handsome, pretty, beautiful	เขางานดีมาก	[ kʰɔ̀n ŋan di mak ]	He looks very handsome.
10. วงวารี	[ wɔŋ wan ]	วง: coterie, circle วารี: day	pity	วงวารีอะ	[ wɔŋ wan à kɛ̀ ]	It's pity.



**Table 3 (Continued)**

Specific Word	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning among Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example sentence in Thai	Meaning of Example sentence in English
11. พร้อมบวก	[ p <sup>h</sup> róm bók ]	พร้อม: ready บวก: add, plus	ready to fight	ฉันพร้อมบวกเสมอ	[ tʃán p <sup>h</sup> róm bók sǎmʔ ʌ ]	I'm always ready to fight.
12. หัวร้อน	[ hǔa rón ]	หัว: head ร้อน: hot	angry, upset	เล่นเกมทีไร หัวร้อนทุกที	[ len ke:m t <sup>h</sup> i rai hǔa rón t <sup>h</sup> ók t <sup>h</sup> i ]	When playing games, I am always upset.
13. บ้ายยา	[ pài ja ]	บาย: sign, smear ยา: medicine	convince, induce, persuade	ฉันซื้อกระเป๋าใบนี้เพราะโดนขอบายยา	[ tʃán sǔ kɾʌ pǎo bai nán p <sup>h</sup> rǔ don t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:pai ja ]	I bought the bag because I was persuaded by you.
14. ยืนหนึ่ง	[ jɛn nòŋ ]	ยืน: stand หนึ่ง: one	stand out	เขายืนหนึ่งในเรื่องการเรียน	[ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo jɛn nòŋ nai rɛaŋ kan rian ]	He is outstanding in education.
15. เกินต้าน	[ kɛn tan ]	เกิน: over, supernumerary ต้าน: impede	beyond resistance, damaged	เขาหล่อเกินต้านมาก	[ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo lò kɛn tan mak ]	He's very handsome.
16. โดนบง	[ dʒai baŋ ]	โดน: mind บง: slim	Shaken up	ฉันโดนบงหมดตัวเพราะเขาน่ารักมาก	[ tʃǎn dʒai baŋ mǔd lǎəo p <sup>h</sup> rǔ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo na rák mak ]	I was shaken because he was so cute.
17. มงฉง	[ mɔŋ lɔŋ ]	มง(มงกุฎ): crown ฉง: down, get down	Win, excellent	มงฉงจ้า	[ mɔŋ lɔŋ dʒa ]	It's excellent.
18. ยั้วดยั้วดย	[ jɔa bbd bbd ]	ยั้ว: voluptuous ดย: crush	very excellent	แต่งตัวได้ยั้วดยั้วดยมาก	[ tɛəŋ toa dai jɔa jɔa bbd bbd mak ]	Your outfit is very excellent today.
19. ตรงปก	[ trɔŋ pòk ]	ตรง: straight ปก: covered	like the real thing	เขาไม่ตรงปกวะ	[ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo mai trɔŋ pòk wǎh ]	He isn't the same as his profile image.
20. พัวรัง	[ t <sup>h</sup> ɔa lɔŋ ]	พัว: tour รัง: down, get down	be blamed by a group	ระวังพัวรังห้า	[ rǎ wɔŋ t <sup>h</sup> ɔa lɔŋ náh ]	Be careful to be blamed.
21. เล่นใหญ่	[ len jài ]	เล่น: Play ใหญ่: Big	overacting, grand	เขาชอบเล่นใหญ่	[ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo tʃɔb len jài ʌ ]	He is always overacting.

### 3.2 Meaningful and meaningless words

A meaningful word combined with a meaningless word forms a new meaning. These are characteristics of words that are formed from a word that has a meaning that is combined with a word that has no meaning and thus has a new meaning. Those words are as follows:

**Table 4**  
*Meaningful and Meaningless Words*

Specific Word	Transcription	Meaningful word / The meaning	Meaningless word	Combined meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. ใจดี	[ ai tao ]	ใจ is an adjective for calling others, often used among close friends instead of the word.	ดี	Baby, babe, bunny, honey, sweetheart, Darling	ไปกินใจดี	[ pai kɔn ai tao ]	Let's go darling.
2. น่ารัก	[ pók pik ]	น่ารัก: back, in northern	น่ารัก	tiny, cute, sometimes look cute, small.	น้องหมาตัวนั้นน่ารักจังเลย	[ nóŋ mǎ toa nǎn pók pik dʒaŋ lɔɪ ]	The dog is so cute.
3. ขอบใจ เหี้ยม	[ k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌ʔ jad kiad ]	ขอ: The verb translates to ask, a type of aloe vera that resembles turmeric.	ใจเหี้ยม	This phrase is used by teenagers to joke around when someone does something weird, funny, or something. It doesn't mean you really hate it; it just means that the person who likes it or jokes about it makes them want to hate it.	ขอบใจเหี้ยม	[ k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌ʔ jad kiad nǎh ]	I hate you (joking moment)
4. 隊長	[ dǎ bæk ]	แบก : Lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy loads.	隊長	The one who takes everything takes responsibility for everything, and bears of burden.	ฉันเป็น隊長ของทีมROV	[ tʃǎn pen dǎ bæk k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌ŋ tʰim a ɔ̌ vi ]	I am the leader of the ROV team.
5. ร่มใจ	[ ɔ̌rɔ̌m dʒɔ̌ ]	ร่ม : overcast	ใจ	Sweet good-feeling smile, look suspiciously.	เธอทำหน้า ร่มใจ	[ tʰɔ̌ tʰɔ̌m na ɔ̌rɔ̌m dʒɔ̌ ]	She has a sweet good-feeling smile, but looks suspiciously.
6. ขอความช่วยเหลือ	[ k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌m k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌ ]	ขอ : galangal	ขอ	Thank you, but speaking quickly.	ขอความช่วยเหลือ	[ k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌m k <sup>h</sup> ɔ̌ tʰi tʃɔai ]	Thank you for your help.

**Table 4 (Continued)**

Specific Word	Transcription	Meaningful word / The meaning	Meaningless word	Combined meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
7. เหมียนหมา	[mian mǎ]	หมา: Dog	เหมียน	Not beautiful. Ugly. Most often used to chat with friends.	เธอร้องไห้เหมียนหมา	[ tʰɔ̌ rɔ̌ŋ hai mian ma ]	She's crying ugly.
8. ขุงหมา	[ sɔŋ læ̌ ]	ขุง: logs, stumps	หมา	Lies, cunning, speaking untruths	อย่ามาขุงหมานะ	[ ja ma sɔŋ læ̌ nǎh ]	Don't lie to me.
9. ผู้ชิต	[sù kʰid]	ผู้: to somewhere	ชิต	Very tired, almost die	การบ้านเยอะมาก ฉันจะผู้ชิตแล้ว	[ kan ban jò mak tʰɔ̌n dʒà su kʰid læ̌u ]	I'm very tired because I have a lot of homework.

### 3.3. Meaningless and Meaningless Words

A meaningless word combined with a meaningless word formed a new meaning. There is a characteristic of words that are formed from a word that has no meaning, which is combined with a word that has no meaning and has a new meaning. Those words are as follows:

**Table 5**

#### *Meaningless and Meaningless Words*

Specific Word	Transcription	Meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. เล็กกัก	[lək lak]	Showing signs of astonishment, surprise, shock, etc.	ไปทำอะไรมา ดูเล็กกักนะ	[ pai tʰɔ̌m à rai ma du lək lak nǎh ]	What's wrong? You are tripping.
2. ตูยอ	[toi je:]	Tired, exhausted, very tired, feeling tired to die	ฉันจะตูยอเพราะการบ้านเยอะนี่แหละ	[ tʰɔ̌n dʒà toi je: pʰrɔ̌ kan ban jò'ni læ̌ ]	I feel so exhausted to do a lot of homework.
3. โป๊ะขี้ะ	[bò bá]	Suddenly funny	เมื่อคืน แกลโป๊ะขี้ะมาก	[ məd kʰɔ̌n kæ bò bá mak ]	You were so funny last night.

#### 4. Eponym

A new term that is formed to refer to a new word or new name is derived from the name of a person, name of a thing, place name, or other related names. Those words are as follows:

**Table 6**

#### *Eponym*

Specific Word	Transcription	Specific Meaning among Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Example Sentence in English	Meaning of Example Sentence in English
1. มีง	[bɔŋ]	bad	เขาที่มีงคั่งงอยู่นะ	[ k <sup>h</sup> ǎo kɔ mi dʒɔd bɔŋ jù nǎh ]	He also has some bad habits.
2. วิค	[wɛd]	Miss, disappoint	วิคเลย	[ wɛd lɔi ]	I missed it.

#### 5. Distorting Word

Words often get distorted through incorrect use or use for particular effect. This usage may then become accepted jargon and even fall into everyday language where the distortion is unrealized and accepted as normal. Those words are as follows:

**Table 7**

#### *Distorting Word*

Word in Thai	Transcription	Original Word	Transcription of Original Word	Meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. ดี	[dɛ]	ดี	di	good	มันคือไปหมดเลยดี	[ mǎn dɛ pai mɔd lɔi λ kǎe ]	It's so good.
2. น้อย	[nɔn]	น้อย	nóŋ	the meaning of Younger sister or younger brother is used instead of words to call creatures that are cute and adorable. to add a degree of cuteness	น้อยน่ารัก	[ nɔn na en du ]	She's very cute.
3. ดีง	[dʒɔŋ]	ดี, ดีง	[di], [thɔŋ]	Good, Great, Shock,	มันดีงมาก	[ mǎn dʒɔŋ mak ]	It's so amazing!

**Table 7 (Continued)**

Word in Thai	Transcription	Original Word	Transcription of Original Word	Meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
4. เตรียม	[kiam]	เตรียม	triam	prepare	เตรียมตัวไว้ด้วย	[ kiam tāj wái ləi ]	Prepare your money.
5. เขี้ยว	[p <sup>h</sup> èt]	เขี้ยว	p <sup>h</sup> èd	Pretty, hot, sexy, feisty, seductive	เธอดูเขี้ยววันนี้	[ t <sup>h</sup> ɔ du p <sup>h</sup> èt nǎh wan ni ]	You look so hot today.

These words are distorted from other languages. The words are as follows:

**Table 8***Words Distorted from Other Languages*

Word in Thai	Transcription	Original Word	Transcription of Original Word	The Meaning among The Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. ดีซ	[tát]	touch	[t <sup>h</sup> át]	Excellent, so good, amazing	ชุดเธอดีซ	[ tʃöd t <sup>h</sup> ɔ mǎn tót ]	Your outfit is so amazing.
2. เขี้ยว	[fiəs]	fierce	[fiəs]	Confident, a person who doesn't care about anything	หล่อหลอเขี้ยว เขี้ยวนะ	[ lòn du pen k <sup>h</sup> ɔn fiəs nǎh ]	li seems like she is confident and doesn't care about anything.

**6. Acronym**

Words are formed by the initial letters or groups of letters of words in a set phrase or series of words. The words are used only in typing. It sounds like the original form when speaking. Those words are as follows:

**Table 9***Acronym*

Acronym in Thai	Original Form in Thai	Transcription of The Original Form	Meaning	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of Example Sentence in English
1. ก. ส.	เพื่อนสาว	[ p <sup>h</sup> əan sǎo ]	Girls, girl friends	ว่ใจ ก.ส.	[ wa ɲai p <sup>h</sup> əan sǎo ]	Hi, girls.
2. ทน.	พรุ่งนี้	[ p <sup>h</sup> roj ní ]	Tomorrow	ทน. ว่ใจไหม?	[ p <sup>h</sup> roj ní wan mái ]	Are you free tomorrow?
3. ขท.	ขี้เกียจ	[ k <sup>h</sup> i kiad ]	lazy	ขท. ๐๕	[ k <sup>h</sup> i kiad 0 ]	I feel so lazy.
4. มปร.	ไม่เป็นไร	[ mai pen rai ]	Never mind, It's okay.	มปร. ๕๖	[ mai pen rai dʒɔ ]	It's okay.
5. กอ.	คิดถึง	[ k <sup>h</sup> id t <sup>h</sup> əŋ ]	Miss	กอ. ๕๖	[ k <sup>h</sup> id t <sup>h</sup> əŋ dʒɔn ]	I miss you so much.
6. สด.	เสียใจ	[ sǎ dʒai ]	Sad, regret	สด. ๖๕	[ sǎ dʒai wǎh ]	I feel so sad.

## 7. Onomatopoeia

The imitated sounds are characteristics used to convey the mood of the messenger. Those words are as follows:

**Table 10**  
*Onomatopoeia*

Word	Reading	Imitated Sound	Meaning	Example Sentence	Reading of Example Sentence	Meaning of Example Sentence
1. ไล่	[pʰ]	The substance with a shattered circle.	Catching a secret	ฉันจับไล่เขาได้	[ tʰɔ̌n dʒʌ̀b pʰ kʰə̀o dai ]	I caught him.
2. ปัง	[pʌŋ]	Sound of gun	Good, excellent, very good.	เธอปังปัง	[ tʰə man pɔŋ ]	You're so amazing.
3. ตูบ	[tob]	The sound of something falling to the ground	Feeling like falling down	นางงามคนที่ตูบแล้ว	[ naŋ ɣam kʰɔ̌n ni tob læ̀o ]	The beauty contestant did not qualify.

## 8. Expressions

A new short group of words or phrases are created to communicate. Those expressions are as follows:

**Table 11**  
*Expressions*

Expression in Thai	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning in Thai Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
1. ผู้ฉะฉินหญิง	[ su si wʌ́h i jɪŋ ]	According to the expression, it's like a situation that there's someone talk to someone called Ying.	Hang on there. Keep going. You can do it.	อย่าท้อ ผู้ฉะฉินหญิง	[ ja tʰɔ̌ su si wʌ́h i jɪŋ ]	Don't give up. Keep going.
2. เอปปากถนาวง	[ əp pʌk ka ma wɔŋ ]		Tell me.	รักฉันตรงไหน เอปปากถนาวง	[ rʌk tʰɔ̌n trɔŋ nʌi əp pʌk ka ma wɔŋ ]	Tell me why do love me.
3. เมาขม	[ məo ja kʰɔ̌m ]	Drug intoxication of contraceptive	Numb, be confused, stupid	เมาขมหรือ	[ məo ja kʰɔ̌m rɔ̌ ]	Are you stupid?

**Table 11 (Continued)**

Expression in Thai	Transcription	General Meaning	Specific Meaning in Thai Teenagers	Example Sentence in Thai	Transcription of Example Sentence in Thai	Meaning of The Example Sentence in English
4. ลูกพี่พระเจ้	[ luk rák p <sup>h</sup> rǎ́ dʒəo ]	Favorite son or daughter of God.	Gorgeous, stunning, very handsome or beautiful	เธอลูกพี่พระเจ้	[ t <sup>h</sup> ɔ́ à luk rák p <sup>h</sup> rǎ́ dʒəo ]	You are gorgeous.
5. อย่าทำ	[ jà há t <sup>h</sup> ám ]	Don't find it.	Don't	อย่าทำนะแบบคนอื่นอะ	[ ja há t <sup>h</sup> ám nǎh bæb k <sup>h</sup> ɔ́n nǎn à ]	Don't act as her does.
6. พี่ข้างบ้าน	[ pa k <sup>h</sup> ɔ́j bān ]	The neighbors who is a middle-aged woman	pry, snoop, nosy, nosey (being called for women in middle-age)	พี่คนนั้นทำตัวเป็นพี่ข้างบ้านอยู่	[ pa k <sup>h</sup> ɔ́n nǎn à t <sup>h</sup> ám tua pen pa k <sup>h</sup> ɔ́j bān jù dai ]	The aunty is nosey.

The study reaffirms that when the era changes, language will continue to arise, regardless of the form of the word. This includes word meaning as well as their use in various contexts. The emergence of those languages depends on a specific group of users. We define those languages as specific languages. The Thai language in modern times tends to have many new words because the language changes with the times and trends of social media. As a result, we classify those languages as "specific languages." Nowadays, Thai has a tendency to continually come up with new words as the language changes with the times and trends of social media, as observed through the use of different applications by Thai teenagers. However, the style of the original language is still preserved. Discussion

As mentioned earlier, the objective of this paper is to find out the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications.

The result supports the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications that the researcher collected as research data were generated by Thai adolescents based on grammatical principles as follows: Homonyms, Synonyms, Homographs, Compound words, Eponyms, Distorting words, Acronyms, Expressions, and Onomatopoeia.

## Recommendations

The result is the specific language used by the younger Thai generation in communication through various applications. Because the language is constantly changing, the researcher has foreseen that in the future, there will be new languages from many factors. Language users should be aware of the correct use of the Thai language. I understand the change in language. aware of the conservation of the Thai language, including the appropriateness of the use of language that is emerging or defined as "specific language", whether it is correct or not.

If possible, researchers should increase research data collection by conducting in-depth interviews with users of various applications that we have researched, such as Facebook, Messenger, Twitter, LINE, YouTube, and TikTok, to determine whether the owners of those accounts are real teenagers or not. Researchers should seek additional research information from various applications to obtain complete information. Those interested in studying this topic should compare the results of this research with future research in order to know the changes and differences.

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