



An Analysis of English Code-Mixing in the Thai Travel Program “Klaibarn Season 2” on Youtube

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Abstract

This research investigates English-Thai code-mixing in KlaiBarn (Far from Home) Season 2, a travel program broadcasting on the Farose channel via YouTube. The analysis focuses on 10 episodes with the highest view counts out of a total of 50 episodes. The primary objective is to examine the types of English code-mixing in Thai conversations between the host and guests, excluding loanwords and repeated borrowings from other languages. A total of 226 instances of English-mixed words were identified and analyzed using Ho's (2007) linguistic framework on English code-mixing. The findings indicate that the highest frequency of code-mixing occurs at the lexical word level (201 instances, 88.94%), followed by proper nouns (8.85%) and short forms (1.33%). Additionally, applying the code-mixing framework based on the characteristics of English nativization by Kannaovakun & Gunther (2003), 20 instances of English-mixed words were classified. The most prevalent type was truncation (50%), followed by conversion (20%) and reduplication (15%) respectively.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Thai Travel Program, Nativization

1. Introduction

In the modern era, English-Thai code-mixing has become a prevalent linguistic phenomenon in the daily life of Thai speakers, particularly in mass media, education, business, and online social platforms. This phenomenon is primarily driven by the influx of global culture into Thai society, leading to a unique linguistic hybridization that significantly influences various aspects of Thai social development. The dominant force behind English-Thai code-mixing is globalization, which has established English as a global lingua franca and reinforced its importance in Thai society through international communication. One of the most frequently observed linguistic phenomena in multilingual communities is code-mixing, the blending of linguistic elements from different languages within a single communicative exchange. This phenomenon has become increasingly prominent in an era of extensive cultural and economic exchanges, where individuals integrate foreign words, phrases, or grammatical structures into their primary language. Mushtaq and Zahra (2012) pointed out that the use of mixed-language structures demonstrates the linguistic adaptability of speakers, allowing them to tailor their language choices to specific social and communicative contexts. Moreover, code-mixing provides insights into the psycholinguistic mechanisms underlying language alternation, offering a deeper understanding of how language use is shaped by both social and cognitive factors.

Although code-mixing and code-switching are often used interchangeably, they represent distinct linguistic phenomena in the context of bilingual communication. Code-switching typically involves shifting between two languages at the sentence or clause level while maintaining the grammatical structures of both languages independently (Myers-Scotton, 1993). In contrast, code-mixing occurs at the word or phrase level within the same sentence, where linguistic elements from one language are embedded within the structural framework of another (Muysken, 2000). Kachru (1983) defines code-mixing as the continuous transfer of linguistic units between languages, resulting in the formation of a hybrid linguistic code which may vary in

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scope and communicative function. Code-mixing encompasses instances where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages co-occur within a single sentence. Despite the widespread use of English in both spoken and written communication, English is not an official language in Thailand. Consequently, its presence in discourse is not subject to formal regulations. Dhithiwattana (1996) observes that English code-mixing primarily occurs in informal conversations or among speakers with some level of English proficiency. However, this does not necessarily indicate a high degree of fluency; rather, it suggests that speakers may recognize and incorporate commonly used English terms into their everyday interactions.

Code-mixing is a linguistic phenomenon that arises in societies where multiple languages coexist, leading to their interchangeable use in communication. As a result of the global spread of English, code-mixing contributes to linguistic changes and the emergence of new English varieties. The phenomenon can be analyzed through various theoretical frameworks. Ho's (2007) framework, for instance, provides a structural perspective, categorizing code-mixed elements into seven types: Acronyms, Short Forms, Proper Nouns, Lexical Words, Phrases, Incomplete Sentences, and Full Sentences. This classification helps researchers understand how English is integrated into Thai discourse and how it shapes bilingual communication. Additionally, Kachru's (1983) Three Concentric Circles Model offers a broader sociolinguistic perspective, illustrating the diffusion and functional roles of English across different linguistic and cultural settings. The model classifies countries into the Inner Circle, where English is the primary language (e.g., the U.S., the U.K., Australia); the Outer Circle, where English serves as a second language due to colonial history (e.g., India, Malaysia, Singapore); and the Expanding Circle, where English is taught as a foreign language primarily for international communication (e.g., Thailand, Japan, China). Within this framework, Thailand falls into the Expanding Circle, reflecting how English is embedded in various domains through code-mixing while maintaining its role as a foreign language.

Kannaovakun and Gunther (2003) examined code-mixing within the natural linguistic context of the Thai language, applying Kachru's (1983) World Englishes framework. As Thailand is categorized within the Expanding Circle, their research investigated how Thai speakers integrate English into Thai, whether by incorporating English words into Thai sentences or by blending English terms with Thai in socially and culturally meaningful contexts. This phenomenon highlights the extent to which English has become an integral part of the Thai linguistic landscape. Their study classifies English-Thai code-mixing into six distinct types: 1) Truncation – The shortening of English words 2) Hybridization – The combination of English and Thai words 3) Conversion – The adaptation of English words into different grammatical categories. 4) Semantic Shift – The modification of English word meanings when used in a Thai context. 5) Reduplication – The repetition of English words. 6) Word Order – The alteration of word sequence in mixed-language structures. This classification provides valuable insight into the adaptation of English within Thai linguistic structures, and its broader impact on language use in Thai society.

In the digital era, YouTube channels have emerged as a widely popular platform for disseminating both information and entertainment. In Thailand, YouTube serves not only as a source of leisure content but also as a powerful medium for shaping social influence. Many individual content creators and brands employ code-mixing as a strategy to engage diverse audiences, facilitating multilingual communication that enhances audience engagement and comprehension. According to Nakkaew (2013), code-mixing occurs for various reasons, primarily to streamline communication, as certain words in one language may provide greater clarity and directness than their equivalents in another. This linguistic phenomenon is widespread across multiple domains and can be observed in various media outlets, including print media and television. Code-mixing is particularly prevalent in travel television programs, which frequently incorporate globalized cultural content. Exposure to such content increases individuals' familiarity with English, thereby influencing lifestyle and communication patterns. Ultimately, this exposure fosters the integration of English into everyday Thai discourse.

Farose Channel is a YouTube channel specializing in educational content related to history and linguistics. The channel's flagship program, KlaiBarn (Far from Home), is a travel documentary series that explores international destinations. Hosted by Nat Klinmalee, also known as Farose, a graduate of the Faculty



of Arts, Chulalongkorn University. Each episode features a guest, typically a friend, senior, or junior from Chulalongkorn University, who resides in a foreign country. These guests, representing various regions across Asia, Europe, North America, and South America, serve as local guides, providing insights into history, religion, politics, and linguistics. The program promotes knowledge exchange between the host and guests, drawing from their firsthand experiences of living abroad. Additionally, the camaraderie between the speakers fosters natural and engaging conversations, contributing to the show's widespread popularity.

Given this context, the researcher seeks to investigate English-Thai code-mixing in KlaiBarn (Far from Home), a YouTube-based travel program with significant influence and accessibility among viewers. This study aims to analyze the patterns and underlying motivations behind English-Thai code-mixing in this media setting, and to examine language use and integration by applying various theoretical frameworks. The findings will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of English usage in Thai media, emphasizing its role in contemporary Thai society and illustrate how language evolves in response to globalization and technological advancements in digital communication.

2. Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to classify the linguistic patterns of English-Thai code-mixing in the travel program “KlaiBarn” (Far from Home), which is broadcast on YouTube. Additionally, the study examines the distinct characteristics of code-mixing employed by the Thai host and Thai guests residing abroad within the context of a travel show. Furthermore, it aims to identify the underlying motivations influencing the speakers' use of English-Thai code-mixing.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Data Collection

This study employs a quantitative research approach to investigate English-Thai code-mixing in “KlaiBarn” (Far from Home) Season 2. The series has gained significant popularity, with high viewership numbers, indicating its influence on Thai audiences' linguistic behaviors. As a widely accessible media platform, KlaiBarn provides valuable insights into the increasing integration of English in Thai communication. The data selection was based on the 10 most-viewed episodes out of a total of 50 episodes. The study analyzed the spoken interactions in the program using two theoretical frameworks: Ho's (2007) linguistic theory on English code-mixing and Kannaovakun & Gunther's (2003) framework on English transformation in Thai usage. These theories were applied to identify and explain the patterns of English-Thai code-mixing present in the show. The extracted data were systematically categorized into a table, documenting the episode titles, air dates, and view counts for further analysis.

Table 1 Episode Titles of “KlaiBarn” (Far from home) that categorized by air date and view count

No.	Episode Title	Air Date	Number of Views *
1	EP73 Dubai, UAE Honorary Guest Star from Dubai	Oct 17, 2022	2,512,603
2	EP79 Paris, Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen Christmas in 5 cities – a full 2 hours special !!	Dec 22, 2022	1,884,709
3	EP100 London, United Kingdom Christmas in London – a chill season 2 finale, no dead air!	Dec 21, 2023	1,543,463
4	EP53 Paris, France The legend of the fallen ghost king of Paris	Oct 14, 2021	1,226,752
5	EP52 Heidelberg, Germany Goodbye, PhD life!	Sep 29, 2021	1,170,972
6	EP75 Frankfurt, Germany	Nov 3, 2022	1,052,664

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No.	Episode Title	Air Date	Number of Views *
Torr and Pong unite to fight for Tony's episode views			
7	EP61 Heidelberg, Germany Scary stories from the monkhood	Feb 24, 2022	1,006,326
8	EP71 Copenhagen, Denmark This is what a first world country looks like	Sep 8, 2022	988,178
9	EP55 San Francisco, USA Professor Pavin, a new actor, just auditioned.	Nov 24, 2021	963,906
10	EP63 Seattle, USA The first Starbucks in the world that still open, but didn't go in	Apr 7, 2022	944,352

* Data as of September 25, 2024

3.2 Data Analysis

The data analysis, conducted between November and December 2024, examines the occurrence of English code-mixing in Thai within 10 selected episodes of *KlaiBarn* (Far from Home). All spoken interactions were transcribed to identify English words, phrases, and sentences, which were subsequently categorized based on Ho's (2007) linguistic framework for English code-mixing and Kannaovakun & Gunther's (2003) model on the nativization of English. The frequency of each category was quantified and expressed as a percentage to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of code-mixing patterns in the program.

To ensure accuracy in classification, Thai loanwords were excluded by referencing the Royal Institute Dictionary. Additionally, to establish the meanings of all English-mixed elements, definitions were obtained from the Oxford Online Dictionary.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Theory of English Conversion by Usage

The data collected on English code-mixing in Thai within the YouTube show "*KlaiBarn*" (Far from Home) Season 2—across 10 selected episodes with a total of 226 English-mixed words—were categorized based on Ho's (2007) linguistic theory. The words were systematically classified into lexical words, proper nouns, short forms, and phrases, in that order of frequency.

Table 2 Classification of English Code-Mixing According to Ho's Theory

No.	Linguistic units	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lexical words	201	88.94%
2	Proper nouns	20	8.85%
3	Short forms	3	1.33%
4	Phrases	2	0.885%
	Total	226	100

Table 2 illustrates the classification of English code-mixing according to Ho's (2007) theory. The highest frequency is found in lexical words, with 201 occurrences, accounting for 88.94%. This is followed by proper nouns at 8.85% and short forms at 1.33%. No instances of acronyms, incomplete sentences, or full sentences were observed in this study.

Table 3 Classification of words and phrases in English according to Ho's (2007) theory.

No.	Part of speech	Example Words	Frequency	Percentage
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1	Noun	parliament, constitution, privilege, elite, monarchy, transportation etc.	148	63.68
2	Verb	celebrate, defrost, dethrone, support, abdicate, recognize etc.	46	22.89
3	Adjective	private, sustainable, dominant, unlimited, festive etc.	24	11.94
4	Adverb	enough, officially, literally	3	1.49
Total			201	100

Table 3 presents the classification of words based on their grammatical function. The analysis indicates that nouns were the most frequently occurring category, with 148 instances (66.68%), followed by verbs with 46 occurrences (22.89%), adjectives with 24 occurrences (11.94%), and adverbs, which were the least frequent, appearing 3 times (1.49%).

Table 4 Examples of proper nouns in English according to Ho's theory.

No.	Word	Definition	ตัวอย่างการปนภาษา
Product name			
1	Chanel	a luxury fashion house founded in 1910 by Coco Chanel in Paris	<u>Chanel's</u> Moon
2	Louis Vuitton	a French luxury fashion house and company founded in 1854 by Louis Vuitton	<u>Louis Vuitton</u> also tries to make the theme similar.
Place			
3	Tuileries	a public garden between the Louvre and the Place de la Concorde in Paris, France.	The Christmas market is held at <u>Tuileries</u> .
4	Saint Stephen	St. Stephen's Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church in Vienna, Austria.	<u>St. Stephen</u> is the heart of the city.
Person			
5	Queen Victoria	Queen Victoria (Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death in 1901.)	<u>Queen Victoria</u> had German ancestry
6	Napoleon	a French general and statesman who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led a series of military campaigns across Europe	Before <u>Napoleon</u> placed this column here

Table 4 presents examples of proper nouns in English, categorized into three types based on Ho's theory. The first category comprises product names, such as "Chanel" and "Louis Vuitton," which are French brand names. The second category consists of place names, including "Tuileries" and "St. Stephen." The final category includes names of historical figures, such as "Queen Victoria" and "Napoleon." These examples are predominantly related to culture and history.

4.2. The Theory of English Nativized Features

The study identified 20 instances of English word mixing, which were analyzed using Kannaovakun & Gunther's (2003) theory of English nativized features.

**Table 5** Classification of words and phrases in English according to the characteristics of nativization of English

No.	Nativized features	Frequency	Percentage
1	Truncation	10	50
2	Conversion	4	20
3	Reduplication	3	15
4	Hybridization	2	10
5	Semantic shift	2	10
6	Word order	0	0
	Total	20	100

Table 5 presents the distribution of words exhibiting language mixing, categorized according to the theory of English nativized features in Thai language use. The data were classified into six types based on Kannaovakun & Gunther's (2003) framework. Among the 20 identified words, the most frequent type is Truncation, accounting for 10 words (50%). This is followed by Conversion with 4 words (20%), Reduplication with 3 words (15%), Hybridization with 2 words (10%), and Semantic Shift with 2 words (10%). No instances of Word Order were observed.

Table 6 The types of truncation according to the characteristics of nativization of English

No.	Truncation	Full word	Examples of code-mixing
1. Keeping the first syllable of the word			
1	jew	jewelry	เพราะตรงนี้ขาย jew (jewelry) ึง (because they sell jewelry here)
2	Copen	Copenhagen	อากาศที่ Copen (Copenhagen) -6 องศา (The weather in Copen (Copenhagen) is -6 degrees.)
3	app	application	เข้าไปใน app (application) (Go into the app (application).)
4	ads	advertisement	ชอบมากที่สุดคือ ads ของหลุยส์วิตตอง (What I like the most are the Louis Vuitton ads.)
5	luxu	luxury	ก็จะเป็นเส้นที่มีความ luxu(ry) (It will be a street with luxury.)
6	foot	footage	เหมือน foot เลิกเลยนะคะ (It seems like the footage can't be used.)
7	Bratis	Bratislava	ที่ Bratis จัดใหญ่มัยคะ (Is it a big event in Bratislava?)
2. Keeping the last syllable of the word			
8	ver	over	ให้มันดู (o) ver (Make it look over)
9	noid	paranoid	ฉันเป็นคนชอบ noid (paranoid) (I am a person who likes to be paranoid.)
3. Keeping both the first and last syllables of the word			
10	contem art	contemporary art	เป็นงานศิลปะแบบ contem(porary) art (It is a work in the style of contemporary art.)

Table 6 presents the types of truncation, the most frequently observed form of language mixing. Truncation is categorized into three distinct forms. The first form involves retaining only the first syllable of the original word. For



example, the word “จิว” (jew) in the sentence “เพราะตรงนี้ขาย jew (jewelry) ใจ” (because they sell jewelry here) is a shortened form of “jewelry.” Similarly, “แอป” (app) is derived from “application,” as seen in the phrase “เข้าไปใน app” (enter the app).

The second form of truncation involves retaining only the final syllable of the original word. For example, “เวอร์” (ver) is a shortened form of “over” in the sentence “ให้มันดูเวอร์” (make it look over the top). Similarly, “นอยด์” (noid) is derived from “paranoid”, as seen in the phrase “ฉันเป็นคนชอบ noid” (I’m the kind of person who tends to be paranoid).

The final form of truncation involves retaining both the first and last syllables of the original word. An example is “คอนเทม อาร์ต” (contem art), which preserves the first and last syllables of “contemporary art,” as in the sentence “เป็นงานศิลปะแบบ contem (porary) art” (It’s contemporary art). This explanation outlines the truncation process and provides specific examples from Thai usage of shortened English words.

Table 7 The conversion of words according to the characteristics of nativization of English

No.	Conversion	The form of conversion	Examples of code-mixing
1	festive	Adjective → Noun	มันจะมีความ festive (It will have a festive vibe.)
2	masculine	Adjective → Noun	ความ masculine จะแรงมาก (The sense of masculinity will be very strong.)
3	recycle	Adjective → Noun	ที่ใช้การ recycle (That uses recycling)
4	ticket	Noun → Verb	จะโดน ticket (We will be fined with a ticket.)

Table 7 presents examples of word function changes when English words are mixed with Thai. For instance, in the phrase “มันจะมีความ festive” (It will have a festive vibe), the English word “festive,” which is typically an adjective, functions as a noun in this context. Similarly, “masculine” and “recycle” undergo a functional shift from adjectives to nouns when used by the speaker. Additionally, the phrase “จะโดน ticket” (will be fined with a ticket) demonstrates the adaptation of “ticket” as a verb, a usage that differs from its conventional noun form in English.

4.3 Discussion of Results

The research on English code-mixing in Thai within the YouTube channel KlaiBarn (Far from Home) Season 2 focuses on 10 selected episodes, ranked by highest viewership. The analyzed episodes include destinations across various regions: Dubai, UAE Christmas Special Episode (Paris, Strasbourg, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna) Paris, France Heidelberg, Germany Frankfurt, Germany Heidelberg, Germany Copenhagen, Denmark San Francisco, USA Seattle, USA.

The researcher aimed to examine the types of English code-mixing found in the show and systematically categorize English words and phrases within Thai-language discourse, applying Ho’s (2007) theory of code-mixing and the nativization characteristics of English as outlined by Kannaovakun & Gunther (2003). The findings revealed that truncation was the most frequently observed type of code-mixing, followed by conversion, reduplication, hybridization, and semantic shift, respectively. No instances of word order modification were identified in the study.

The study found that English code-mixing in Thai, based on Ho’s (2007) theory, most frequently involved lexical words, which were categorized into four major functional groups: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Among these, nouns were the most commonly used, appearing 128 times out of 201 instances (63.68%). These nouns were further classified into three main semantic categories: Governance terms (e.g., activist, royalist, elite, republic), Art-related terms (e.g., concept, exhibition hall, collection), and Belief/Religion terms (e.g., protector, superstition, faith).



As KlaiBarn (Far from Home) is a travel program that explores linguistics, social sciences, and history, the host engages viewers by visiting various locations and communities in both urban and rural areas, narrating stories of culture, nature, and places through conversations with Thai friends living abroad. The prominence of nouns in English-Thai code-mixing can be attributed to several linguistic and behavioral factors. Given the program's content, language use, and the influence of tourism-related discourse, nouns play a crucial role in facilitating communication about people, places, food, activities, and objects associated with travel. This finding aligns with previous research by Papijit (2013) and Nakkaew (2013), which identified nouns as the most frequently code-mixed lexical category, particularly in cases where a direct Thai translation is unavailable or less precise. Travel programs often incorporate English terminology to enhance their modern and cosmopolitan appeal, making content more accessible to viewers. For instance, phrases such as "Christmas has a certain magic" (magic → เวทมนตร์) and "This dish is the signature dish of the chef" (signature dish → เมนูพิเศษของเชฟ) demonstrate how English nouns are seamlessly integrated into Thai conversations for clarity and stylistic effect.

The second most common category of English-Thai code-mixing, based on Ho's (2007) theory, is proper nouns, accounting for 8.85%. This reflects the distinct linguistic characteristics of modern travel media. In travel programs, proper nouns primarily consist of the names of famous individuals, brands, and internationally recognized tourist destinations. These terms are essential for communication and international marketing, as they refer to city names, tourist attractions, hotels, and product brands, enabling viewers to easily recognize and recall the uniqueness of these places. Proper nouns are typically used without translation or modification, contributing to seamless language blending in travel shows. This finding aligns with research by Somsin and Suksakhon (2023) and Janhom (2011), which demonstrated that code-mixed proper nouns do not require translation into Thai, as they do not hinder audience comprehension. Most viewers are already familiar with these terms and can instantly grasp their meaning. For instance, in the sentence "The Christmas market is held at Tuileries", the proper noun "Tuileries" refers to Tuileries Garden, France. Similarly, in "The Tivoli looks so big", "Tivoli" refers to Tivoli Gardens, Denmark. In both examples, the speaker omits the word "garden" before the proper noun, as the locations are widely recognized, and the context of the conversation is sufficient for the listener to understand the reference without needing the additional descriptor.

In the case of English code-mixing in Thai, analyzed through Kannaovakun & Gunther's (2003) theory, the study identified 20 instances out of 226 words, with truncation being the most frequently observed type, occurring 10 times (50%). Truncation is commonly applied to high-frequency words or multi-syllabic terms to enhance ease of pronunciation, writing, and memorization. As travel programs often employ casual and natural language to enhance accessibility for audiences, truncation facilitates smoother speech and communication. Additionally, all of the program's guests are graduates or professionals who have studied or worked abroad, making them highly familiar with English usage in academic and professional settings. This familiarity naturally leads them to incorporate English words into daily conversations, allowing them to communicate bilingually. Furthermore, truncation contributes to speech fluency and fosters an informal conversational tone. This finding aligns with studies by Yuthayothin and Tipayasuparat (2018), as well as Kuptanaroaj, Srinoparut, Vichulta, and Chomaithong (2021), which indicate that Thai speakers frequently insert English words into conversations while retaining their original meaning and grammatical function. Examples of truncation observed in this study include: "The weather in Copen is -6 degrees" → "Copenhagen" "Go into the app" → "application" "My favorite is the ads from Louis Vuitton" → "advertisement" "It seems like the footage can't be used at all" → "footage".

The second most frequent type based on the characteristics of nativization of English by Kannaovakun & Gunther (2003) is conversion, accounting for 20%. The conversion of English words involves changing the grammatical category of a word without significantly altering its structure. Pichanut Kunarawong (2014) stated that conversion is the process of shifting a word from one lexical category to another. In the context of travel programs, conversion enhances language modernity, allowing for a natural and fluid conversational style. The host frequently integrates English words into Thai sentences, modifying their grammatical function to align with contextual meaning. Additionally, Woolard (2004) explains that



conversion in code-mixing can influence bilingual identity as speakers may adjust English words to emphasize significance and clarity while ensuring they conform to the grammatical structure of the target language. Since travel show hosts are often fluent in multiple languages, and Thai guests living abroad primarily communicate in English, they naturally incorporate English words and structures into Thai speech. This form of code-mixing is likely influenced by familiarity with English vocabulary in daily life, particularly when no direct Thai equivalent exists. The ability to switch and adapt word functions between languages reflects a linguistic flexibility that transcends the grammatical constraints of any single language. For example: “ที่รีไซเคิล” (which uses recycle) → The word “recycle” is originally a verb in English, but in this Thai sentence, it functions as a noun (recycling or the process of reusing materials). “คนแมน” (the masculine is strong) → The adjective “masculine” is repurposed as a noun in Thai to refer to masculinity.

5. Conclusion

This study examines the linguistic patterns of English-Thai code-mixing and explores the motivations behind its usage in the travel program KlaiBarn (Far from Home). The show, hosted by a Thai presenter, features Thai guests living abroad and aims to showcase Thai culture and lifestyle in foreign countries. By taking viewers on explorations of significant locations, communities, and personal experiences across various countries, the program fosters cross-cultural understanding. Additionally, it highlights cultural differences and various aspects of life abroad, including education, work, and adaptation.

Although Thai is the primary language used in communication, English words and phrases are incorporated into sentences to maintain a natural conversational flow and enhance comprehension. KlaiBarn (Far from Home) differs from other conventional travel programs by integrating discussions on history, religion, and politics from the perspective of Thai expatriates.

Since both the host and guests are bilingual, viewers have the opportunity to expand their English vocabulary and enhance their speaking skills through contextual conversations. The program not only introduces audiences to new vocabulary but also provides culturally specific knowledge relevant to each country. The findings of this study suggest that code-mixing in KlaiBarn (Far from Home) occurs naturally and is a defining characteristic of travel media. It serves to make communication more concise and accessible while also reflecting the influence of English on modern Thai language.

6. Recommendations

This research examines English-Thai code-mixing within the context of KlaiBarn (Far from Home), a program that explores the lives of Thai people abroad. However, the data used in this study is limited in terms of media diversity and may not be generalizable to other program types, such as variety shows or podcasts. To build a more comprehensive understanding of code-mixing in Thai media, further studies should broaden the scope to include a wider range of media formats.

Additionally, this study does not examine individual factors such as speakers' language backgrounds, English proficiency levels, or motivations for using code-mixing, all of which may influence language usage in the program. Future research should investigate the underlying factors driving guests to engage in code-mixing, including their experiences in English, educational backgrounds, and the social context of the countries they reside in. Future analysis would provide a more in-depth understanding of language use behavior in media settings.

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