



บันทึกข้อความ

คณะมนตรีฯ และสังคมศาสตร์
รับที่ 1424, 55
โทร. 40098
วันที่ ๑๒/๖/๕๕
เวลา 13.๐๐ น.

ส่วนราชการ กองการเจ้าหน้าที่ งานพัฒนาและฝึกอบรม
 ที่ ศธ 0514.1.3.5/ 3864 วันที่ 5
 เรื่อง ทดสอบ วิทยาลัยอาชีวศึกษา
 เรียน ๓๑๐๐๓๓๖๒๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓

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กองการเจ้าหน้าที่ได้ส่ง

- หนังสืออนุมัติให้ไปราชการ ณ ต่างประเทศ ลงวันที่.....
- หนังสือที่..... ลงวันที่.....
- สำเนาหนังสือที่..... ลงวันที่.....
- สำเนาคำสั่ง มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่นที่..... ลงวันที่.....
- สำเนาใบลา ศึกษา ฝึกอบรม
 มาเพื่อโปรด ทราบ แจ้งผู้เกี่ยวข้องทราบ ดำเนินการในส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง
- พิจารณาขออนุมัติขยายเวลาศึกษาแล้วแจ้งกองการเจ้าหน้าที่
- แจ้งวันเริ่มหยุดราชการ และที่อยู่ E-mail ที่สามารถติดต่อได้
- ให้ส่งรายงานตัวกลับจากต่างประเทศ จำนวน 3 ชุด ภายในวันที่.....
- ให้ส่งผลการไปปฏิบัติงานเพื่อเพิ่มพูนความรู้ทางวิชาการ
- ให้ส่งรายงาน การไปศึกษา ฝึกอบรม ดูนงาน จำนวน.....ชุด
- มอบสัญญาลาศึกษา ฝึกอบรม ให้ผู้เกี่ยวข้อง จำนวน.....ชุด
- มอบหนังสือถึงกระทรวงต่างประเทศ ให้ผู้เกี่ยวข้อง
- กรอกแบบรายงานตัวไปศึกษาฝึกอบรมและดูงาน ณ ต่างประเทศ ส่งกลับแก่กรมการเจ้าหน้าที่เริ่มหยุดราชการ
 (สามารถดาวน์โหลดแบบฟอร์มได้ที่ <http://personweb.kku.ac.th/e-nistration/SearchForm.php>
 เลือกหมวดลาศึกษาฝึกอบรม ดูนงาน)
-

ลงชื่อ.....เจ้าของเรื่อง
 (นางสาวพรรณิ สุโพธิ์ไชย)

ลงชื่อ.....รักษาการในตำแหน่งหัวหน้างาน
 (นางพจมาน ภาระราช)

ปฏิบัติราชการแทนผู้อำนวยการกองการเจ้าหน้าที่

เรียน คณบดี
เพื่อโปรดทราบเกี่ยวกับ
แจ้งเจ้าพนักงานและผู้เกี่ยวข้องทราบ

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16/๖/๕๕

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อธิการบดี
เลขรับที่ ๒๓๙๑ / ๒๕
วันที่ 30 พ.ค. 2555
เวลา 13.3๐ น.

สำนักงานพัฒนาและฝึกอบรม

กองการเจ้าหน้าที่
เลขรับ 5691
วันที่ 29 พ.ค. 2555
เวลา 11.๐๐ น.

บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ โทร. 12124 ต่อ 3109

ที่ ศธ 0514.8/ กศ ๔

วันที่ 28 พฤษภาคม 2555

เรื่อง ข้าราชการขออนุมัติไปราชการต่างประเทศ

เรียน อธิการบดี (ผ่านผู้อำนวยการกองการเจ้าหน้าที่)

ฝ่ายแผนและพัฒนากิจการ
เลขรับ 003669
วันที่ 29 พ.ค. 2555
เวลา 17.2๐ น.

ด้วย ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์วิรัช วงศ์ภินันท์วัฒนา ข้าราชการพลเรือนในสถาบันอุดมศึกษา สังกัดสายวิชามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ ได้รับการตอบรับให้เข้าร่วมประชุมนานาชาติ เรื่อง “International Journal of Arts & Sciences (IJAS)” ณ Anglo-American University เมือง Prague ประเทศสาธารณรัฐเช็ก ในระหว่างวันที่ 24 มิถุนายน – 1 กรกฎาคม 2555

คณะฯ ได้พิจารณาแล้วเห็นว่าการไปราชการครั้งนี้ จะเป็นประโยชน์ในทางวิชาการของอาจารย์เป็นอย่างยิ่ง จึงใคร่ขออนุมัติให้ ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์วิรัช วงศ์ภินันท์วัฒนา ไปราชการ ณ เมือง Prague ประเทศสาธารณรัฐเช็ก มีกำหนด 9 วัน ในระหว่างวันที่ 23 มิถุนายน – 1 กรกฎาคม 2555 โดยใช้เงินสนับสนุนจาก แผนงาน ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาสาขามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ งาน จัดการศึกษาสาขามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ รหัส 0214 หมวดย่อยจ่าย เงินอุดหนุนทั่วไป กิจกรรมการเรียนการสอน (เบิกจ่ายจากโครงการเพิ่มพูนศักยภาพอาจารย์และนักศึกษา รหัส 049-02) เป็นเงิน 20,000.- บาท (สองหมื่นบาทถ้วน) พร้อมนี้ได้แนบสำเนาหนังสือเชิญและรายละเอียดการเข้าร่วมประชุมมาเพื่อประกอบการพิจารณาด้วยแล้ว

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาดำเนินการต่อไป

อนุมัติ
[Signature]

(รองศาสตราจารย์สมหมาย ปรีเปรม)

รองอธิการบดีฝ่ายการคลังและทรัพย์สิน

รักษาราชการแทนอธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น

30 พ.ค. 2555

[Signature]

(รองศาสตราจารย์ภรณ์ ศิริโชติ)

รองคณบดีฝ่ายบริหาร ปฏิบัติราชการแทน

คณบดีคณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์

เรียน อธิการบดี (ผ่านรองอธิการบดีฝ่ายแผนและพัฒนากิจการ)

ตามคำสั่งสกอ.ที่ 425/2552 ลว.28 ต.ค. 2552 เป็นอำนาจของอธิการบดี

ที่จะพิจารณาอนุมัติจึงเห็นควรพิจารณาอนุมัติด้วยบุคคล

[Signature]

(นางพจมาน ภาระราช)

รักษาราชการในตำแหน่งหัวหน้างานพัฒนาและฝึกอบรม

ปฏิบัติราชการแทนผู้อำนวยการกองการเจ้าหน้าที่

[Signature]

[Signature]

(รองศาสตราจารย์รังสรรค์ เนิมสนันท)

รองอธิการบดีฝ่ายแผนและพัฒนากิจการ

29 พ.ค. 2555



คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์
รับที่..... 856, 55
วันที่..... 25 พ.ค. 2555
เวลา..... 16.00 น.

บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ สาขาวิชาภาษาไทย คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ โทร. 3177

ที่ ศธ 0514.8.3/2687

วันที่ 24 พฤษภาคม 2555

เรื่อง ขออนุมัติเดินทางไปราชการต่างประเทศ

เรียน คณบดี

ด้วย ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์วิรัช วงศ์ภินันท์วัฒนา บุคลากรหลักสูตรศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาภาษาไทย จะเดินทางไปเข้าร่วมประชุมนานาชาติ เรื่อง “International Journal of Arts & Sciences (IJAS)” ในระหว่างวันที่ 24 มิถุนายน ถึงวันที่ 1 กรกฎาคม 2555 ณ Anglo- American University เมือง Prague สาธารณรัฐเช็ก ภายใต้โครงการเพิ่มพูนศักยภาพอาจารย์และนักศึกษา ดังนั้น เพื่อให้การดำเนินโครงการดังกล่าวเป็นไปด้วยความเรียบร้อย หลักสูตรฯ จึงใคร่ขออนุมัติเดินทางไปราชการต่างประเทศ โดยใช้เงินสนับสนุนจาก **แผนงาน** ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาสาขามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ งาน จัดการศึกษาสาขามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ รหัส 0214 **หมวด**รายจ่าย เงินอุดหนุนทั่วไป **กิจกรรม** การเรียนการสอน (เบิกจ่ายจากโครงการเพิ่มพูนศักยภาพอาจารย์และนักศึกษา รหัส 049-02) เป็นจำนวนเงิน 20,000.- บาท (สองหมื่นบาทถ้วน) พร้อมนี้ได้แนบรายละเอียดการเข้าร่วมประชุมดังกล่าวมาด้วยแล้ว

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาอนุมัติ

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์วิรัช วงศ์ภินันท์วัฒนา)

ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตร
ศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาภาษาไทย



Central Connecticut State University

Robert Vance Academic Center, 4th Floor, 1615 Stanley Street, New Britain, CT 06050-4010, USA

PRG196

March 19, 2012

Wirat Wongpinunwatana
Department of Thai Language
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Khon Kaen University
Khon Kaen 40002
Thailand

Dear Dr.:

RESEARCH TITLE

A Study of Everyday Communications of Isan Workers in Bangkok City

AUTHOR/S: Wirat Wongpinunwatana
RESEARCH ID: PRG196
REGISTRATION FEE: \$360 (if one registers for the full conference); \$560 (if two authors register)
REGISTRATION DEADLINE: March 26, 2012

We are pleased to inform you that on the basis of your submission the reviewers have accepted the above for presentation at the *International Journal of Arts & Sciences (IJAS)* conference for academic disciplines which will be held at Anglo-American University, Lázeňská 4, 118 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic (June 26-29, 2012).

The conference follows the multidisciplinary TED format (<http://www.ted.com/>).

For your submission to appear in one of our refereed ISSN-numbered CD-ROMs, please format your work in line with this template <http://www.internationaljournal.org/template.html>. There is no limit on the number of pages. Email your properly formatted abstract/paper only to ManuscriptSubmission@gmail.com. Please make sure that it is in Microsoft Word and that the above "Research ID" number is included in all your future emails' *Subject* line.

The registration fee does not include food and lodging.

We look forward to your presentation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph Bonnici", written in a cursive style.

Professor Joseph Bonnici, PhD, JD
IJAS Conferences Coordinator

A Study of Everyday Communications of Isan Workers in Bangkok City

Wirat Wongpinunwatana, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

Abstract : The objective of this paper is twofold: to study the communication process found among Northeastern Thai widely known as “Isan” workers, who have moved to work in Bangkok area, and to examine the impacts of communication on ways of life and career of these workers. By employing an in-depth interview technique, the data was collected from informants selected through a purposive sampling method; and it was analyzed on a content basis. The findings also suggest that age and social context are two main factors influencing the use of spoken languages Central (standard) Thai and Northeastern Thai (Isan) in their everyday communications. As both message senders and receivers, the workers usually interact among themselves about jobs, living expenses, livelihood and weather through both face-to-face communications and mobile phone. Meanwhile, they are inclined to perform face-to-face communications with non-Isan co-workers on various non-private issues. Interestingly, these workers, those under 25 years of age in particular, seem to have less confidence in using their own dialect in communications with non-Isan co-workers. They speak Isan only to co-workers from the same region, and they are more likely to speak standard Thai, with slight tonal and accentual differences, even though some Isan co-workers are present in conversations. In addition, the mix of Isan to standard Thai-Isan in conversations is thought by certain Isan workers as a drawback of language switching. Because of the great number of Bangkok population of Isan origin as well as the increasing popularity of Isan culture primarily found in everyday conversations, cuisine, TV shows, and movies, the language typical of Thailand’s poorest and least developed region is more or less understandable by many Thai people from other regions. In the eyes of certain workers from the Northeast, therefore, Isan is not an obstacle to communications. Instead, it could bring amusement and enjoyment to conversations. For this reason, they hardly feel offended by language jokes made by people from other regions.

Keywords : Communication, the Northeast Labor

Introduction

Communications are very important on human ways of life in economy, politics, social, education, and culture because it is a main requisite in human life apart from four requisites which are essential for living. Although communications are not related directly to living of human likes four requisites; however, acquisition of them depends on communications used as a tool to achieve the objectives, or to be able to live with other people in society. Communications are the rudimentary of human being contact, and are important appliance of social process. The more complex social is, or the more people are in social, the more important communications would be (Yupadee Thitikulcharoen, 1994 : 3).

The success of communications needs to use both of verbal language and non-verbal language to delivery knowledge, idea, information, and notion to make other people understand and react to a sender. Therefore, the communications aim to change the behaviors of a receiver such as communication for showing a requirement, expressing an opinion, passing on knowledge, attitude and proficiency to warn or prohibit, and reacting to each other

(Chaiyong Promwong, 1987 : 6). The languages used in communications are the heart of communications. "Language users should realize in function and significance of the language on communications of human contributing to acknowledge and understand a message together" (Uayporn Panich et al., 2001 : 2)

Communications in speaking, writing, and gestures are extremely significant for every social unit to communicate and understand each other. The smallest unit like family including a large unit which is the aggregation of an institution, an organization, and a nation must rely essentially on communications i.e. personal matter, business, commerce, and learning. Moreover, communications are necessary for expression a sentiment or attitude toward something and communication between family members, co-workers, and other people who want to communicate with. Particularly, when society is more progressive, technology is more modern, and social system is more complex, communications are still more important closely.

When both of urban and local societies are more progressive, and the population is increasing, it can produce an effect of struggling to earn a living and money to support oneself and family. Communications for this reason can be unavoidably occurred, and worker migration from hometown to other places providing more types of jobs, or more chances to choose a job and more payment need to communicate with their upcountry family. In addition, communications ought to be used as a device for living in new society with someone else, or used for communication between the personnel in an institute, communicants, and concerned persons. Also, the development of efficiency in working has to be more effective communications as a result of occupation in companies, trading, and working as employees and freelancers counted as an organization or an institute concerning with so many people. Kanchana Tangchonlatip (2006) said "Nowadays, people in Bangkok are various, and it is difficult to discriminate who are truly Bangkok people ...Furthermore, people who live in Bangkok have just moved from other regions." Therefore, communications by using the language of each region different in idiomatic wording, tone of voice, and meaning may cause the problem of making an identical comprehension. Cultural learning in communications of each society is also important in the sense of communication system or the impacts of communications.

A number of workers from the provinces in Northeast Thailand, who have moved to work in Bangkok area, are higher every year. Resources, job resources, and income are the factors attracting Isan workers to work as an employee in the capital area which is the urban society different from their locality in geography, culture, and living including the different form, style, and method of communication process. As the reasons of factor, structure, content, message treatment, and socio-culture systems affect to the efficiency to achieve successful communications. Consequently, the study on the impacts of communication on workers, who have moved to plural society in Bangkok, is a way of making an identical understanding of communications between a sender and a receiver. However, it is different in the skills of communication, attitude, knowledge, social system, and culture which are the way to relieve the problems and contradictions of intercultural communication.

Literature Review

Pradit Mekchaipak (1998 : 110-114) researched on "Relationship between personal factors and communication for information seeking of peoples looking for jobs in Northeast Thailand" found that people in up-country searched information to look for a job from varied information sources. A numerous information resource was personal media such as relatives;

second information sources were mass media such as newspaper, private organizations, and state agencies such as department of labor respectively. For people who lived in downtown and searched the information to look for a job from the information sources, mass media i.e. newspaper was the information resource extremely searched by them. Second, there was personal media resource i.e. neighbor, state agency resource i.e. department of labor, and private organization resource that was employment brokers of private organizations respectively.

Surassavadee Chakshuraksha (1999) studied on "Superior's differential treatment and its impact on coworker communication in Thai organizations". The purposes of this study were to study on the pattern of superior's differential treatment in Thai organizations, the impacts of superior's differential treatment on the organizations and communication within a group of co-workers in Thai organizations, and the factors influencing the superior's differential treatment in Thai organizations. This study found that most of superior's differential treatments in Thai organizations problem was enfranchisement to work. Following patterns consisted of contribution to be more cultivated, unequal delegation, no giving some information thoroughly, giving unequally prerogative, and attending to private matter happened the least. Superior's differential treatment bearing mostly on Thai organizations was giving unequally prerogative. Next impacts consisted of giving some information thoroughly, unequal delegation, contribution to be more cultivated, and attending to private matter had least impact on organizations. Superior's differential treatment was the cause of communication between pleasant people who were differential treated and co-workers had lower communication. The factors producing an effect of Superior's differential treatment was familiarity of a supervisor and a subordinate.

Viraya Khunprom (2000) studied on "The conceptualization of communication competence at the group level in Thai organizations." The study found that a group which had the communication competence at the group level in Thai organizations was a group which had members who were able to deliver and interpret the messages in one direction by using strategic communication knowledge. There were the knowledge about background of the group, cultural knowledge, and knowledge originating in mutual understanding. Moreover, there were tactical communication skills such as information exchange skill, conflict management skill, and making friend with other groups.

Research Objectives

1. To study the communication process found among Northeastern Thai widely known as "Isan" workers, who have moved to work in Bangkok area.
2. To examine the impacts of communication on ways of life and career of these workers.

Conceptual Framework of the Research

This research stands on the conceptual framework of communication models of David K. Berlo suggesting that communication consists of six bases such as communication source, encoder, message, channel, decoder, and communication receiver.

The ability of senders and receivers depend on five qualifications following:

1. Communication skill such as speaking and writing abilities, and thinking and reasoning abilities

2. Attitude is a method that a person evaluate something by own propensity in order to access or avoid those things, for instance, attitude to oneself, title of communication, receivers, environmental and health situation at that time.

3. Knowledge means the accuracy of a sender's knowledge in any situations or matters, person or the surrounding circumstances of communication situation.

4. Social system is a determination of communication behavior of people depending on a social group they are living.

5. Cultural system means customs, value, and belief belonging to people in society. Also, it is a main determination of communications such as the difference of cultures in case of interpersonal communication possibly fails due to the dissimilar thinking and belief between senders and receivers.

In case of the messages including terms, phoneme, facial expression, and motion made by human when they are the senders or the actual physical products originating in coding of senders has three qualifications as follows:

1. Message codes such as spoken language, written language, and others

2. Message contents

3. Message treatment is the method that a sender chooses and provides a message of contents such as language usages, grammars, and terms including questions, interjection, and opinions. The messages which are properly prepared can bring about the recognition of meaning in the receivers.

For the channel, it is a transport to carry the messages to the receivers, or it is a channel to take the messages at all five sensory nerves i.e. seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting.

Research Methodology

1. Research Design

It is a qualitative descriptive research for the purpose of study on communication process of Northeastern Thai widely known as "Isan" workers, who have moved to work in Bangkok area. Also, to examine the impacts of communication on ways of life and career of workers by emphasizing general information of workers, receiving, delivering, and the impacts of communication toward workers in any cases.

2. Research Instruments

In-depth interview technique standing on the questions set up as a model would be used, and the questions were examined and given an advice by the experts before applying to interview workers in Khon Kaen Province. Those workers used to work in Bangkok area, and they were not the target group to collect data in order that the questions would be improved by objectives in the sense of language and content before applying to the real target groups.

3. Scope of the Research

This is the study of workers who has hometown in Northeast Thailand, and they have moved to work in Bangkok area over one year regardless ages and genders of the workers.

4. Target Group

Target group is the workers hailing from anywhere in Northeast Thailand, and they have moved to work in Bangkok area. The method for choosing the target group is purposive sampling method. The researcher chose an area in Bangkok expecting that the workers would be i.e. bus terminals, bus stops, motorbike taxi terminals, factories, buildings, and business quarters or markets.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a content analysis from individual interview in case of receiving, delivering, and the impacts of communications according to the elements of communications such as senders, messages, mediums, and receivers presented in the form of descriptive analysis.

Discussion and Conclusion

The informants are the workers total 25 persons from Northeast Thailand (19 males and 6 females). Mostly, their ages are between 31-40 years old, Next ages are 21-30 years old, less than 20 years old, and the ages between 41-50 years old respectively. Khon Kaen is the province the largest numbers of workers have come from. Next, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Mahasarakham, Yasothon, Roi Et, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani while the numbers of workers from Chaiyaphum, Phetchabun, Loei, Srisaket, and Udon Thani are the least.

Most of workers work as an employee in a factory or company, and others are chauffeur, builder, salesman, housekeeper, and daily hireling respectively. The longest period of time the workers have worked in Bangkok is 15 years, and 1 year is the least. There are many reasons why they have moved to work in Bangkok. For instance, there are no any types of jobs in their hometown to do, or the jobs are not enough for them to do compared with the demand of a number of workers in local. In addition, geographical features of Northeast Thailand are dry, short of water, and infertile soil, so the people are not able to do principle occupation like agriculture. Moreover, some workers are usually invited to work in Bangkok after finishing their farms, or when they feel the draught and have to earn money to support the family, or they want to see the civilization of the capital because they thought that working in Bangkok could earn more money than working at their hometown.

Receiving of workers rely on their career and time such as people who work as a taxi driver mostly listen to the information from radio broadcast. However, most of employees in factories or companies receive the messages from newspaper provided by the organizations as welfare for the employees or read in a restaurant. Nevertheless, radio, television, internet, mobile phone, and talking to co-workers are the most popular mediums for the workers to receive after finishing their work.

The reason why they receive the messages from varied mediums above mentioned because they thought that it was useful for themselves and their occupation. For instance, if the taxi drivers known the information about traffic, they could avoid traffic jam problem, or any other who listen to radio news and music, and watch television plays or game show can bring it to be the topics of conversation with their co-workers, or to satisfy the individual needs.

Most of workers receive the messages from different mediums every day, at least two hours a day and five to six hours are the most relying on time and convenience. In some cases receive the messages from radio broadcast while driving a taxi, or work and use the internet at the same time to read the news or communicate with friends.

The contents they have received the most are related to everyday life news for following the matter concerning with their living. Males are likely to follow the political and economic news especially fluctuation in prices, and sport news. Females are likely to be more receiving about entertainment. All of these rely on the purposes of each worker; however, they

believed that the information was important and essential to following about social movement in the big city which was high struggling and competition in occupation.

For receiving of workers, they tend to communicate with other people such as relatives, friends, and acquaintances via a mobile phone more than other ways because it is comfortable, rapid, and able to talk directly with other people. Furthermore, they can perceive the feeling of the interlocutor while phoning, and the mobile phone prices today are not too expensive. The contents for communication apart from working hours are related to private matters or asking a household about all sufferings and happiness because the workers have to work in Bangkok to earn money in order to support their family. As the result, they do not have time to get back their hometown except in festival seasons like New Year's Day or Songkran Festival Day; therefore, phoning with the family can relieve their loneliness or desolation, and can talk anything freely. In contrast, they only communicate about their work in working hours, and supervisor is a person who they make contact with. Central (standard) Thai language is mostly used by the workers for communication up to 95 % because they are afraid that other people cannot understand when they speak Isan. However, they speak Isan language with co-workers from the same region, but standard Thai is used when there are co-workers from other regions in their group.

The impacts of communication toward a person who they communicate with mostly have no problems because electronic media has more influence in cognition in this time. For instance, there are the actors in television programs speaking Isan, so watching television programs can make people more understand the meaning. At the same time, modern communication tools have the effects on living and work, so using a mobile phone is very important to communications on private matters and work due to its convenience, rapidity, and efficiency. Nevertheless, the workers thought that internet was a modern media, and it could use for searching the information around the world rapidly, but most workers could not use a computer, and they were unskilled in searching the information on internet.

Workers who have worked in Bangkok communicate with other people who are not their relatives by performing face-to-face communications in workplace mostly with their boss or co-workers from both other regions and Isan region. They sometimes do not understand when a foreman commands in both standard Thai and technical terms in such occupations; however, they can spend short time to understand owing to learning from their work and co-workers. Isan workers usually stay together because they are easier to understand each other, and their way of life is the same.

The problem found in communication of Isan worker while living in Bangkok is they seem to have less confidence in using their own dialect in communications with non-Isan co-workers. Even though some Isan co-workers are present in conversations, they prefer to speak standard Thai, but they speak Isan only to co-workers from the same region. Particularly, workers less than 25 years old seem to speak standard Thai more than speak Isan because they feel less confidence in using their own dialect in communications with non-Isan co-workers.

However, communication with non-Isan co-workers are related to work, direction, delegation of work, and transaction by face-to-face communications more than communication via the other mediums such as mobile phones. The obviously communication feature of Isan workers with non-Isan workers is workers less than 25 years old are likely to dress fashionably, and they are called "Dek Thep" (city people, or Bangkok people) by co-workers from the same region. For language usage, standard Thai are used more than Isan, but they might distort the tone marks or accent in some words of dialect. In addition, the mix of Isan to standard Thai-

Isan in conversations is thought by certain Isan workers as a drawback of language switching. Because of the great number of Bangkok population of Isan origin as well as the increasing popularity of Isan culture primarily found in everyday conversations, cuisine, TV shows, and movies, the language typical of Thailand's poorest and least developed region is more or less understandable by many Thai people from other regions. In the eyes of certain workers from the Northeast, therefore, Isan is not an obstacle to communications. Instead, it could bring amusement and enjoyment to conversations. For this reason, they hardly feel offended by language jokes made by people from other regions.

Consequently, the impacts of communication toward Isan workers, who have moved to work in Bangkok area, depend on ages, occupation styles, pride of local, and attitude of each people toward environment now.

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