



# ด่วนที่สุด

## บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนงาน กลุ่มทรัพยากรบุคคล คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ โทร. 45405, 043-202027

ที่ อว 660301.7/3300

วันที่ 19 มิถุนายน 2562

เรื่อง ขออนุมัติให้บุคลากรเดินทางไปราชการ ณ ต่างประเทศ


เรียน อธิการบดี ผ่านกองทรัพยากรบุคคล


ด้วย นางกัลยรัตน์ อุันทานนท์ ข้าราชการพลเรือนในสถาบันอุดมศึกษา ตำแหน่ง ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ สังกัดสาขาวิชาภาษาไทย คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มีความประสงค์เดินทางไปราชการ ณ ต่างประเทศ เพื่อเข้าร่วมนำเสนอผลงานทางวิชาการ ณ สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี ในวันที่ 3 - 4 กรกฎาคม 2562 ตามเอกสารที่แนบมาพร้อมนี้

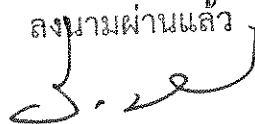
ในการนี้ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ จึงใคร่ขออนุมัติให้บุคคลดังกล่าวเดินทางไปราชการ ณ สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี โดยใช้งบประมาณค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางจากงบประมาณเงินรายได้ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ ประจำปี 2562 โครงการสนับสนุนการนำเสนอบทความทางวิชาการ รหัส 006-03 จำนวน 15,000 บาท และงบประมาณฝ่ายวิจัยและบริการวิชาการ มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น (ทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัยประเภทเงินอุดหนุนทั่วไป มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น) มีกำหนด 8 วัน ระหว่างวันที่ 29 มิถุนายน 2562 ถึงวันที่ 6 กรกฎาคม 2562 อนึ่ง บุคคลดังกล่าวได้ลาพักผ่อนในวันที่ 28 มิถุนายน 2562 และวันที่ 1, 2, 5 กรกฎาคม 2562


เรียน อธิการบดี ผ่านรองอธิการบดีฝ่ายทรัพยากรบุคคล **จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาอนุมัติ**

- กองทรัพยากรบุคคลไม่มีเรื่องรอบตัว เสร็จไปตามหลักเกณฑ์ที่กำหนด
- จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา ขออนุมัติ
- โปรดอนุมัติจัดบุคลากรเดินทางไปราชการ ณ ต่างประเทศ จำนวน... ราย
- โปรดลงนามในเอกสารที่แนบนี้

  
(นายประดิษฐ์ หรีดระกูล)  
หัวหน้างานพัฒนาทรัพยากรบุคคล  
ปฏิบัติการแทนผู้อำนวยการกองทรัพยากรบุคคล

  
(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์สุขุม วสุนธรานโคภิต)  
รองคณบดีฝ่ายบริหาร รักษาการแทน  
คณบดีคณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์

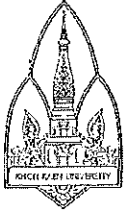
ลงนามผ่านแล้ว  
  
(รองศาสตราจารย์รัชพล สันติวารการ)  
คณบดีคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์  
รักษาการแทนรองอธิการบดีฝ่ายทรัพยากรบุคคล  
24 มิ.ย. 2562

**อนุมัติ**  
  
(รองศาสตราจารย์ชาญชัย พานทองวิริยะกุล)  
คณบดีคณะแพทยศาสตร์  
รักษาการแทนอธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น  
24 มิ.ย. 2562

กองทรัพยากรบุคคล ✓  
เลขรับ 5529 ✓  
วันที่ 20 มิ.ย. 2562  
เวลา 13:37 น.

ฝ่ายทรัพยากรบุคคล  
เลขรับ 448  
วันที่ 21 มิ.ย. 2562  
เวลา 10:25

5786 (Am)  
24 มิ.ย. 2562



ด้านที่สุด

## บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนงาน สาขาวิชาภาษาไทย คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ โทร. 44875

ที่ อว 660301.7.6/2๑๑

วันที่ 1๑ มิถุนายน 2562

เรื่อง ขออนุมัติเดินทางไปราชการในต่างประเทศ

เรียน คณบดีคณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์

ด้วยข้าพเจ้า ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์กัลยรัตน์ อุ่นทานนท์ ได้รับการตอบรับเข้าร่วมนำเสนอผลงานวิจัย ในงาน International Conference on Science, Social Science and Economics (IC3SE) ระหว่างวันที่ 3 – 4 กรกฎาคม 2562 ณ เมืองมิวนิค สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี

ในการนี้ จึงใคร่ขออนุมัติเดินทางไปราชการในต่างประเทศเพื่อเข้าร่วมนำเสนอผลงานวิจัยในงานดังกล่าว ระหว่างวันที่ 28 มิถุนายน – 7 กรกฎาคม 2562 เป็นจำนวน 10 วัน และได้ขออนุมัติลาพักผ่อน ในวันที่ 28 มิถุนายน, 1 – 2 และ 5 กรกฎาคม 2562 รวมระยะเวลา 4 วัน โดยเบิกค่าใช้จ่ายจากเงินรายได้ ปีงบประมาณ 2562 จาก แผนงาน ผู้สำเร็จการศึกษาคณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ (62302) งาน จัดการเรียนการสอน สาขามนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ กองทุนจัดการศึกษา 2 กิจกรรม การบริหารงานทั่วไป (1106) งบรายจ่าย เงินอุดหนุนทั่วไป โครงการ สนับสนุนการนำเสนอบทความทางวิชาการ รหัสโครงการ 006-03 จำนวนเงิน 15,000.- บาท (หนึ่งหมื่นห้าพันบาทถ้วน) และงบประมาณฝ่ายวิจัยและบริการวิชาการ มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น (ทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัยประเภทเงินอุดหนุนทั่วไป มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น)

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์กัลยรัตน์ อุ่นทานนท์)

อาจารย์ประจำสาขาวิชาภาษาไทย

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ในงาน International Conference on Science, Social Science and Economics (IC3SE)  
ณ เมืองมิวนิค สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี

วันที่ 28 มิถุนายน 2562

- เดินทางจากขอนแก่น ไปยัง สนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ

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- ✓- เดินทางจากสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ ไปยัง สนามบินเมืองมิวนิค สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี
- เดินทางจากสนามบินเมืองมิวนิค ไปยัง ที่พัก

วันที่ 1 - 2 กรกฎาคม 2562

- ศึกษาอารยธรรมสหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี

วันที่ 3 - 4 กรกฎาคม 2562

- นำเสนอผลงานวิจัย ในงาน International Conference on Science, Social Science and Economics (IC3SE)

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- ✓- เดินทางจากสนามบินเมืองมิวนิค สหพันธ์สาธารณรัฐเยอรมนี ไปยัง สนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ ประเทศไทย

วันที่ 7 กรกฎาคม 2562

- เดินทางจากสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ ไปยัง จังหวัดขอนแก่น

**EVENT ACCEPTANCE LETTER**

**Paper Title:** CITY NAMES IN THE EASTERN REGION OF THAILAND

**Author's Name:** KANYARAT UNTHANON

**Co-author's Name:** RATTANA CHANTHAO

**Paper ID:** AW-ICLLCMUNICH-03079-9413

We are happy to inform you that your Paper has been selected for ICLLC on **3rd - 4th July 2019** at **Munich, Germany** after peer review process which will be organized by **ACADEMICS WORLD** and in association with **PET** for presentation (Oral Presentation) at the Conference. Registered papers will get Conference Proceeding having ISBN (*International Standard Book Number*) and certificates of paper presentation.

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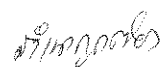
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Kanyarat Unthanon  
(Co-author's Name)

All Selected and registered papers will also be forwarded for publication in any one of the following International Journals after the conference.

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International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology Research	Indexing :Yes/ Scopus/Google Scholar
Journal of Huazhong University of Science and Technology	Impact Factor: 0.547
Acta Polytechnica Scandinavica, Applied Physics Series	Indexing :Yes/ Scopus/Google Scholar
Aquaculture, Economics and Management	Impact Factor: 0.672
International Journal of Environmental Research	Indexing :Yes/ Scopus/Google Scholar
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International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCPE)	Impact Factor: 0.399
Mechanical Engineering Series, Springer	Indexing :Yes/ Scopus/Google Scholar
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International Journal of Civil, Structural, Environmental and Infrastructure Engineering Research and Development (IJCSIIERD)	Impact Factor: 0.415
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International Journal of Robotics Research and Development (IJRRD)	Impact Factor : 1.686
International Journal of Computer, Networking, Wireless and Mobile Communications (IJCNWMC)	Indexing : Yes/Google Scholar
International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering (IJMPE)	Impact Factor : 1.672
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Regards

**MADHUSMITA SATAPATHY**

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# CITY NAMES IN THE EASTERN REGION OF THAILAND

<sup>1</sup>KANYARAT UNTHANON, <sup>2</sup>RATTANA CHANTHAO

<sup>1,2</sup> Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University  
Email: <sup>1</sup>orakho@kku.ac.th, <sup>2</sup>jratta@kku.ac.th

**Abstract:** The studies of place names or toponyms have been much more published by scholars in different fields including linguistics. The pioneer works of place names in Thailand have published thirty years ago. The popular areas studied are village names in the district level. The overview of the village names in the regional level had not been explained. This article, therefore, aims to explain the city's names in the eastern region of Thailand in terms of name structure, language, and meaning. There are totally 64 names of cities in 7 provinces are the data that have been analyzed by using a linguistic perspective. The result has shown that to name the city, the government or local government gave the city's names being related to the main important place or their landscape of each district. The name's structure was found that mostly there are built by two words mixing. The root of language mostly is Thai language following by Pali-Sanskrit and Khmer language as this region nearly to Cambodia that uses Khmer mixed Pali-Sanskrit. The cities are to be named by its geographical feature and following by history, myth, people occupation, personal name, and good meaning respectively. The geographical names mostly concern water resources; the stream, rivers, canals, sea, an island. The result also implied the relationship between Thailand and Cambodia both languages and people who have lived together in the past time. The next studies, however, should have compared the city names in other regions differently landscape and its history of each region in Thailand.

**Keywords:** Toponyms, Place-name, Geographical name, Thailand

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The research works in toponyms have been published in various fields such as linguistics, sociology, anthropology, history, economics including information science. The toponymy reveals that names reflect the experience of people who used their names such as a name of 'Macedonia' in Greek [1]. Seemingly, the place named by the others does not be the preference of the place's owner. In Thailand, the people living in the northeastern region prefer to be called Isan than the northeastern as given by the government. Although the lexical theory believes that name there is no meaning, it only performs the function of denoting items once they become inactive [2]. Dobrić [3] reviewed the descriptive theory and causal theory supported by Evans [4] and Kripke [5]. The descriptive theory agrees that name is able to represent the characteristic items and causal theory agrees that names have a causal connection to its item because the one thing can be creating named in various ways.

Asian culture, the people pay attention to name their places and it has many strategies used to be named. For instance, the city's names in the western region of China were named by having good meaning such prosperity and wealthy. The other strategies for naming are the geographical feature, ethnicity, occupation, and plant's name [6]. The city's names of Kanto province in Japan were named by linking the mountain or river direction being nearly their cities, in addition, numerous cities have a name related to the east direction as Japan is the first country to see the sunrise [7]. The city's names of the northeastern region of Thailand shown that this region has mixed between Khmer and Thais in ancient time because it was represented by the language to naming their cities and they have good meaning. Most cities were named by its geographical as well [8]. It seems that place names or city's names in Asian countries named similar strategies to name the place especially prosperity and wealth as it has good meaning. So, this is the culture of the place's

name in Asian countries.

## 2. PLACE NAME STUDIED IN THAILAND

The studies of place names in an early period of Thai scholars began 30 years ago that most of them were in the linguistics area. The village names in a district or province have been mainly studied. Therefore, this part will be given to research finding related to this article.

In 1991 there was the study of the village's names in Chonburi province, the eastern region of Thailand [9]. The 227 village names were analyzed their history and language used. The result was shown that most villages have been named by geography such as appearing the meaning of wamp and beach in their names. This study, in addition, reveal the change of name's pronunciation that leads the loss of original meaning. The new generation might do not understand their village name meaning. Next few years there was the study of village names in Tak province [10] of the northern region of Thailand. The research finding was shown that most villages were named by geographies such as mountain, river, and forest as well as the history. In terms of the place names in southern regions [12] the research finding has shown the Khmer and Malay languages being used to village naming and mostly names related to history and myths of each area.

The first study place name in terms of a region overview was published by Dephadung and Wandee [11] that has the research areas in the western region of Thailand. The finding of village names was divided into 2 categories that are, the geography names such river, hill, swamp, and the names without geography words such as ethnic names, and historical place names. This study displays an influence of geographical landscape into place naming in a region. It was similarly Lekan and Chanthao [8] that explained the district names in the Northeastern region of Thailand that uses the landscape to name their cities.

The studies above, however, mostly a research finding has explained the only one area of one province. This article, whereby, will be presented the place names in the eastern

region overview. The figure 1 below shows the eastern region of Thailand by the red color as the area study.

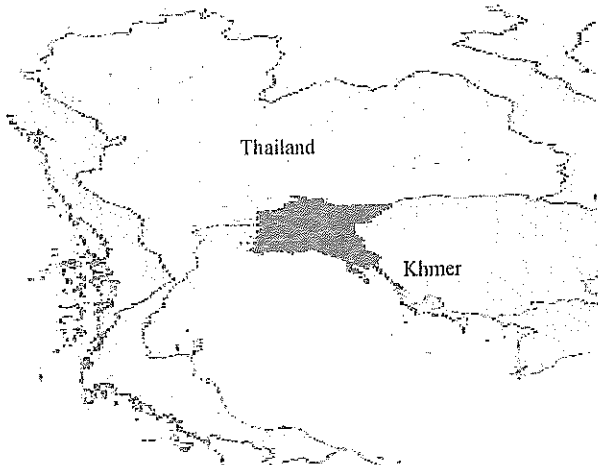


Fig. 1 Eastern region of Thailand  
(<https://th.wikipedia.org>)

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This research is linguistics that aims at finding out the city's names in three characteristics; language structure, language's root, and the name's meaning. The data contain totally 64 district names from 7 provinces of the eastern region, Thailand that is, Chonburi, Chachoengsao, Chonburi, Rayong, Trad, Chanthaburi, and Sakaew. The name's structure will be analyzed by word category and find its root of language. The meaning will be proved by the Thai language dictionaries and dialect dictionary. In addition, a represent meaning of city's name also will be explained it out from each district information given in public or online website by its local official government.

The research questions are that 1) the eastern region is near Cambodia that their national language is Khmer; moreover, this language has numerous borrowed words from Pali-Sanskrit language so whether these languages pay the role into naming the district names in the eastern region or not. And 2) the meaning linking to the sea or island will be prominently used to naming or not as some provinces have the island and beach.

This first part of the research finding will be explained the name's structure by count number of words appearing in a name. The second one will be explained the root of languages by the Royal Thai Dictionary of which give the root of a word. And this part the names will be analyzed by separating the word's structure in the name. In a name might have 2-3 words which each word will be separated in order to analyze its root of language. For the third part of the result will be shown a meaningful name by each word meaning in the name. The symbols being used in the example names consist;

- to separate a word in a name
- to separate the syllable in a name
- ( ) to give the meaning of name
- [ ] an example word in a name
- ' ' city names in content
- " " meaning or the name of city in content
- x<sup>1-5</sup> the tonal marker of the Thai language

The names in the example will be not used capital in the

symbol ' ' for prominence name explained.

### 4. RESEARCH FINDING

The research finding will be divided into 3 topics following the objectives that are the name structure, language, and meaning.

#### 4.1 Place name structure

The district names are analyzed by word structure that was found that there are three categories; 1 word, 2 words, and 3 words. The second one category is the most being found by mixing the words different meaning while the first one is the less found. The examples below will be shown in those categories.

<i>One-word:</i>	klaeng	trad	ma-kham
<i>Two-words:</i>	laem.ngop	pluak.daeng	ban.khay
<i>Three-words:</i>	na.yay.am	bang.nam.priaw	

The first category or one-word structure have been related in the root of language that is, they use the Thai and Khmer languages. The Thai language is the isolating language that most vocabularies contain one syllable while the three-word structure came from Pali-Sanskrit language of which contain polysyllables. The two words category consisted of the mixing of two Thai words. For instance, the district name Laem<sup>5</sup> Ngop<sup>3</sup> mixed the word Laem 'cape' and Ngop 'to germinate' so its meaning illustrates the city's landscape. The three-word structure generally mixed the words shown generally a feature of the city such as 'Bang.nam.priew<sup>3</sup>'. The word Bang<sup>1</sup> represented the waterlogging land. The word Nam<sup>4</sup> 'water' and Priew<sup>3</sup> means sour. This city name, therefore, informs the landscape and water quality. The compound word Nam<sup>4</sup>.Priew<sup>3</sup> 'brackish water' that is normally water quality in the area near the sea. From 64 names there are only 4 names (6.4%) being the one-word structure. The 51 names (79.6%) are in the two-word structure and 9 names (14%) being of the three-word structure that will be shown at figure 2 below.

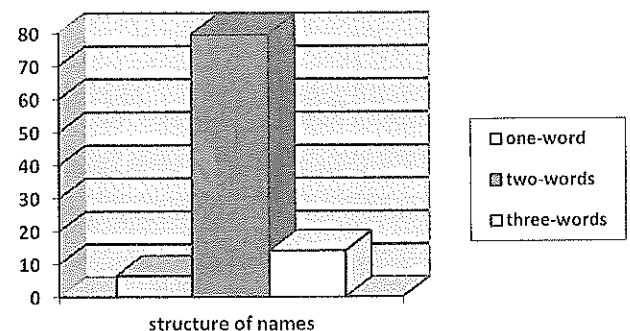


Fig.2 Percent of place name structure

The place name structure in Fig.2 above predominant names is the two-word structure. This implies that the names have been mixed by two words or two meaning to specifically describe the place name detail. This category, however, has all 3 languages mixed.

#### 4.2 Root of language

Thailand has the main 5 language families: Tai, Mon-

Khmer, Sino-Tibetan, Hmong-Yao, and Austroasiatic. Standard Thai as the national language plays an important role in all aspects of this country. The Thai language has borrowed words from other languages particularly Pali-Sanskrit and Khmer from Cambodia. Pali-Sanskrit is the prestige language used in the Buddhist religion as a major religion of Thailand. The Khmer language being in Mon-Khmer language family and plays a crucial role through Mekong Region countries. The other language families are spoken in border areas. The eastern region is near Cambodia of which has Khmer is the national language, in addition, some Khmer dialects are spoken in the eastern region of Thailand as well.

The finding in this part was found that there are 4 languages used to naming the district that is Thai, Pali-Sanskrit, Khmer, and Khmer dialect. The most city name uses the Thai language while Khmer dialect has rarely found. The names were divided into 2 categories that are the one language and language mixing. There are 18 names (28.1%) in the first category and there are 46 names (71.9%) in the second one. The named being in one language mostly in Thai language and Pali-Sanskrit language. The names having mixing languages mostly found are the Thai mixed with Pali-Sanskrit languages. Using obviously the Pali-Sanskrit to name the city in this region indicates that original people this land is Khmer that enormously contains borrowed words from Pali-Sanskrit. The example names below will be separated by the root of languages.

Language	Name	Name	Name
Thai:	bo.thong	na.dee	tha.mai
Pali-Sanskrit:	siracha	patthaya	mahosot
Khmer:	chon.buri	aran.prathet	chang
Dialect:	khlung	ra-yong	trad
Thai & Pali-Sanskrit:	ko.chan	sa-kaew	
Thai & Khmer	khao.sming	ko.yoi	
Khmer & Pali-Sanskrit:	chon.buri	simahapho	

The names being in the same language family mostly there are mixing of 2 or 3 words in such as 'bo.thong' that the first word 'bo' (puddle) and 'thong' (gold) are the Thai language. Similarly the names 'chon.buri' build by mixing the word 'chon' (water) and 'buri' (town) of which both words are the Khmer language. Its dialect also has been spoken in Thailand especially the northeastern and eastern regions where has their original people migrated from Cambodia into Thailand. The Thai and Khmer languages, therefore, have mixed in the past time and used until the present time.

Each word in the name will be analyzed its language root. For instance, the name 'Tha.takiep' the word 'tha' means waterfront. It is the Thai language while the word 'Takiep' having mean chopsticks and it is the Khmer language. The research finding was found that there are totally 151 words being in 64 city's names. The most of words are the Thai language that there are 78 words (51.6%). The Pali-Sanskrit has 44 words (29.1%) while there are 29 words (19.3%) being from Khmer. In the Thai language has some words from its dialect using in the eastern region, as well as, there is the Khmer dialect being mixed in the name. The Fig.3 will be shown the number and percent of

language's root being the city's names.

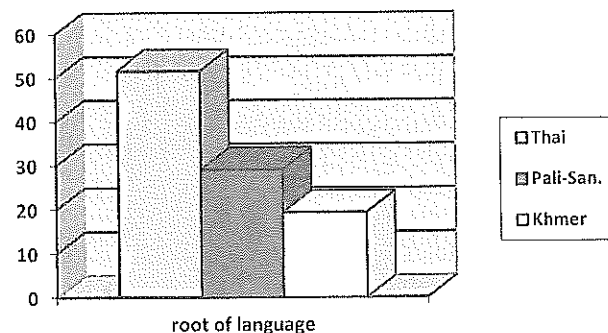


Fig.3 The root of language

The percentage shown in Fig.2 indicates that the city's names in the eastern region of Thailand have mixed language used in this area particularly Khmer language as border language in Trad and Chantaburi provinces.

#### 4.3 City's name meaning

To name the city can be divided into 5 categories by the related meaning that is geography, history, myth, good meaning, and person name. Most names have mixed two meaningful such as 'khao.sming' which mix between 'khao' (mountain) and 'sming' (tiger/myth).

As the eastern region has the sea and mountain being prominent landscape so they have been used to name the cities as well. There are lots of names concerning water resources and mountain. The example names below consist of the meaning linked to water resources such as pond, beach, waterfront, canal.

Word	Meaning	City Name
[tha]	'port'	tha.mai tha.ta-kiap
[klong]	'canal'	klong.yai klong.kheun
[bueng]	'pond'	ban.bueng bueng.pra
[bang]	'swamp'	bang.khla bang.pa-kong banb.la-mung bang.nampriaw
[hat]	'beach'	klong.hat. hat.lead
[wang]	'small river'	wang.chan. wang.somboon

The word [tha] 'port' and [hat] 'beach' appearing part of the city name shown that this city has a river or the sea. This region has many rivers and canal flow into the Thai gulf, therefore, the word [klong] 'canal' and [wang] 'small river' appear in the names. In addition, there are pond or swamp being used to name the cities such as 'ban.bueng' and 'bang.khla'. It has not only meaning of water, but the names have also used the mountain's name to be their city names such as the name bellowing.

Word	Meaning	City names
[leam]	'peninsular'	leam.sing leam.ngop
[phu]	'mountain'	phu.soidao phu.thok
[khao]	'mountain'	khao.khitchakut khao.chakan
[ko]	'island'	ko.change ko.kut ko.chan

The words [leam], [phu], [khao], and [ko] reveal the geography of the eastern region that has mountain or highland in the mainland while the word [ko] 'island' explain that this



region is nearby the sea

Although most city names were named by geographical names of which are closely their area particularly sea and mountain, the names have been named by the King being in past time also found in this region especially in Chantaburi province. Previously the eastern region had been the area of Kingdom fighting between Thai or Siam in that time with Myanmar or Khmer. Figure 4 below explains the travel of King Taksin or Taksin period which had been established before the Rattanakosin period in the present time.

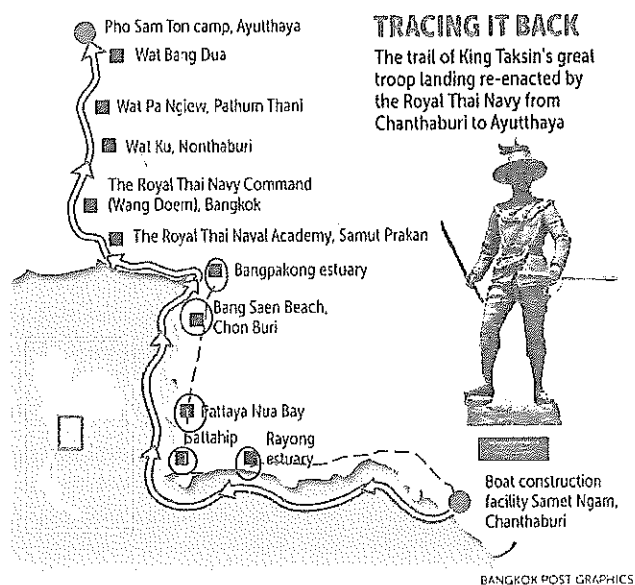


Fig.4 Taksin King's battle route to the east region

Figure 4 above presents the battle route between Taksin King and Myanmar in 1796 by a dashed line [13]. The black circle in the figure are cities of Eastern region such as Banglamung, Bangsean, Pattaya, Sattahip, Rayong, and Chantaburi.

King Taskin is a king who has been honored and highly respectfulness from Thais to his ability and courage in battle for the nation. Therefore, he has been given the importance of praise from this history and honors him by naming the city according to the place his travel where is part of the history and pride of the Thai people.

## 5 CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The 64 district's name or the city names are the data in this research. These cities are in the eastern region of Thailand. The research finding was divided into them into 3 characteristics by the objectives; name structure, language root, and meaning. In terms of the structure was found that there is 80 % of names or most of the names being in 2 words. The language root was found that there are 3 languages to name the city; Thai, Pali-Sanskrit, and Khmer. Most of the names use the Thai language by 51 % while the other two languages had been borrowed from Cambodia in the ancient period. the Khmer Kingdom played an important role in Mekong subregion countries including Thailand. For the name's meaning was found that having 5 categories; geography, history, myth, good meaning, and personal name.

The prominent finding shows that most names link to their geographical area such as an island, mountain, beach. And there are remark names in the eastern region concerning the historic battle between Thailand or Siam and Myanmar in the Thonburi period.

City names or place names imply its history and landscape. The appearing of Pali-Sanskrit and Khmer languages also disclose that Khmer people have had lived in this area from in the ancient time because city names have been maintained of what the ancient people have named their living area.

The next research should be studied about the name of new cities in this region in order to compare with this finding as this region has been developing to be the new economic route of Thailand and it leads to having fast grown. Therefore, the new cities and their names might have different from the name of old cities being this research finding.

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