

สำนักหอสมุดกลาง พระจอมเกล้าลาดกระบัง

การวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างประโยคภาษาอังกฤษ

ที่ใช้ในแผ่นพับโฆษณาโรงแรม :

กรณีศึกษาแผ่นพับของโรงแรมระดับห้าดาวในประเทศไทย

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURES

IN HOTEL ADVERTISING LEAFLETS:

A CASE STUDY OF FIVE-STAR HOTEL LEAFLETS IN THAILAND



นฤมล วิภาเจริญ

NARUMON WIPAJAROEN

ฉพ.

๙๖๒๗๖ ๗

๒๕๕๐

เลขหมู่.....

เลขทะเบียน.....**78141**

วัน,เดือน,ปี.....**20 ก.พ. 2551**

b..... 11886684
i.....

สารนิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชาภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์ – ภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี

บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง

พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๐

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

**ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURES
IN HOTEL ADVERTISING LEAFLETS:
A CASE STUDY OF FIVE-STAR HOTEL LEAFLETS IN THAILAND**



**A THEMATIC PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS
(ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
KING MONGKUT'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LADKRABANG**

2007

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

หัวข้อสารนิพนธ์

การวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างประโยคภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้ใน
แผ่นพับโฆษณาโรงแรม : กรณีศึกษาแผ่นพับของ
โรงแรมระดับห้าดาวในประเทศไทย

นักศึกษา

นางสาวนฤมล วิภาเจริญ

รหัสประจำตัว

45063970

ปริญญา

ศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชา

ภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์-ภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อวิทยาศาสตร์และ
เทคโนโลยี

พ.ศ.

2550

อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาสารนิพนธ์

รองศาสตราจารย์สุชุมลย์ นิลรัตน์

บทคัดย่อ

สารนิพนธ์ฉบับนี้จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อศึกษา โครงสร้างประโยคภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้แผ่นพับใน
การโฆษณาโรงแรมระดับห้าดาว ข้อมูลที่ใช้ศึกษาครั้งนี้คือแผ่นพับโฆษณาโรงแรมระดับห้าดาว
จำนวน 17 แผ่นพับจากโรงแรม 17 แห่งที่ได้รับป้ายมาตรฐานระดับห้าดาว โดยผ่านการรับรอง
มาตรฐานจากสมาคมโรงแรมไทยซึ่งสนับสนุน โดยการท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทยและสมาคมไทย
ธุรกิจการท่องเที่ยว สำหรับการวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างประโยคนั้น ผู้วิจัยใช้แนวทางของรูปแบบการ
วิเคราะห์จากหนังสือ “A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language” ซึ่งเขียน โดยเจอร์ก กรีน
บาวม์ ลีช และสวาทวิก (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik, 1985)

ผลของการวิเคราะห์จากจำนวนประโยคทั้งหมด 309 ประโยคนั้นพบว่า

1. มีการใช้เอกรรณประโยค (Simple sentence) จำนวน 148 ประโยคหรือคิดเป็น 48 เปอร์เซ็นต์
2. มีการใช้สังกรประโยค (Complex sentence) จำนวน 142 ประโยคหรือคิดเป็น 46 เปอร์เซ็นต์
3. มีการใช้เอนกรรณประโยค (Compound sentence) จำนวน 16 ประโยคหรือคิดเป็น 5 เปอร์เซ็นต์
และ 4. มีการใช้เอนกรรณ-สังกรประโยค (Compound-Complex sentence) จำนวน 3 ประโยค
หรือคิดเป็น 1 เปอร์เซ็นต์

อนึ่ง สำหรับสังกรประโยค(Complex sentence) ทั้ง 142 ประโยค เป็นประโยคที่
ประกอบด้วย 1 ประโยคหลัก (1 main clause) รวมกับ 1 อนุประโยค (1 clause) นั้นพบว่า มีการใช้
อนุประโยคแบบคุณาอนุประโยค (Relative clause) จำนวน 72 อนุประโยคหรือคิดเป็น 50.70
เปอร์เซ็นต์ ใช้วิเศษมาอนุประโยค (Adverbial clause) จำนวน 68 อนุประโยค หรือคิดเป็น 47.89
เปอร์เซ็นต์และใช้นามานาอนุประโยค (Nominal clause) จำนวน 2 อนุประโยคหรือคิดเป็น 1.41
เปอร์เซ็นต์

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

ประโยชน์จากการศึกษานี้สามารถนำไปเป็นแนวทางในการเขียนหรือสร้างความ
เข้าใจในการอ่าน โฆษณาแผ่นพับ โรงแรม รวมถึงแนวทางในการเตรียมบทเรียนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ
เพื่อการท่องเที่ยวและ โรงแรม



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

Thematic Paper Title	Analysis of English Sentence Structures in Hotel Advertising Leaflets: A Case Study of Five-Star Hotel Leaflets in Thailand
Student	Miss Narumon Wipajaroen
Student ID.	45063970
Degree	Master of Arts
Program	Applied Linguistics-English for Science and Technology
Year	2007
Thematic Paper Advisor	Assoc. Prof. Sukhuman Nilrat

ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the sentences structures in hotel advertising leaflets of the five-star hotels in Thailand. The data were 309 sentences in the seventeen hotel advertising leaflets of the seventeen five-star hotels upgraded in the first phase of standard certification program by the Thai Hotel Association (THA), supported by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and the Association of Thai Travel Agents (ATTA). The sentences were analyzed according to the frameworks of “A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language” written by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985).

The results of the analysis showed that 309 sentences contained four basic sentence structures as follows:

1. One hundred and forty eight sentences or 48% were simple sentences.
2. One hundred and forty two sentences or 46% were complex sentences.
3. Sixteen sentences or 5% were compound sentences.
4. Only three sentences or 1% were compound-complex sentences.

In regard to 142 complex sentences, there were 72 relative clauses or 50.70%, 68 adverbial clauses or 47.89% and 2 nominal clauses or 1.41% used respectively.

The outcomes of the result will be used as the guideline to the hotel copywriters in writing effective advertisement and English for Hotel teachers in preparing teaching material as well as for tourism and hotel students in reading and writing hotel advertising leaflets.

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to express my thanks to my advisor, Assoc. Prof. Sukhuman Nilrat in her supervision and guidance. She kindly dedicated her invaluable time to advice, edit, suggest and encourage me. From the beginning to the end she gave me not only knowledge, but also the warmth.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation to my examination committee, Asst. Prof. Dr. Jiraporn Intrasai and Assoc. Prof. Chalerm Sri Preechapanij in their comments and suggestions on this study.

My great thanks were appreciatively delivered to other supports from the department of Languages and Society Science officers, KMITL librarians, and my classmates who were always there for me with their kind assistance and guidance.

Another appreciation and gratitude are for my family: my uncle (Daeng), my sisters (Prem and Pooky), who are always beside me, and the woman whom I credit her to be my inspiration is my beloved mother, Wipa Wipajaroen. I wish my endless loves and misses are delivered to her in the heaven always.

Lastly, I am also debt to libraries and the Internet where are excellent resources, and my Institute, King Monkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang.

Narumon Wipajaroen

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
THAI ABSTRACT.....	I
ENGLISH ABSTRACT.....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	V
LIST OF TABLES.....	VII
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VIII
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Statement and Significance of the Study.....	1
1.2 Goals and Objectives.....	3
1.3 Process of the Study.....	3
1.4 Scopes or Limitations of the Study.....	4
1.5 Definition of Terms Used.....	4
1.6 Anticipated Outcomes of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1 The Significance of Leaflets in Travel and Tourism Industry.....	6
2.2 Language Used in Leaflets.....	7
2.2.1 Sentence Structures.....	7
2.2.1.1 Simple Sentences.....	8
2.2.1.2 Compound Sentences.....	10
2.2.1.3 Complex Sentences.....	12
2.2.1.4 Compound-Complex Sentences.....	21
2.3 Related Research	22
2.3.1 International Related Research.....	22
2.3.2 Related Research in Thailand.....	23

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

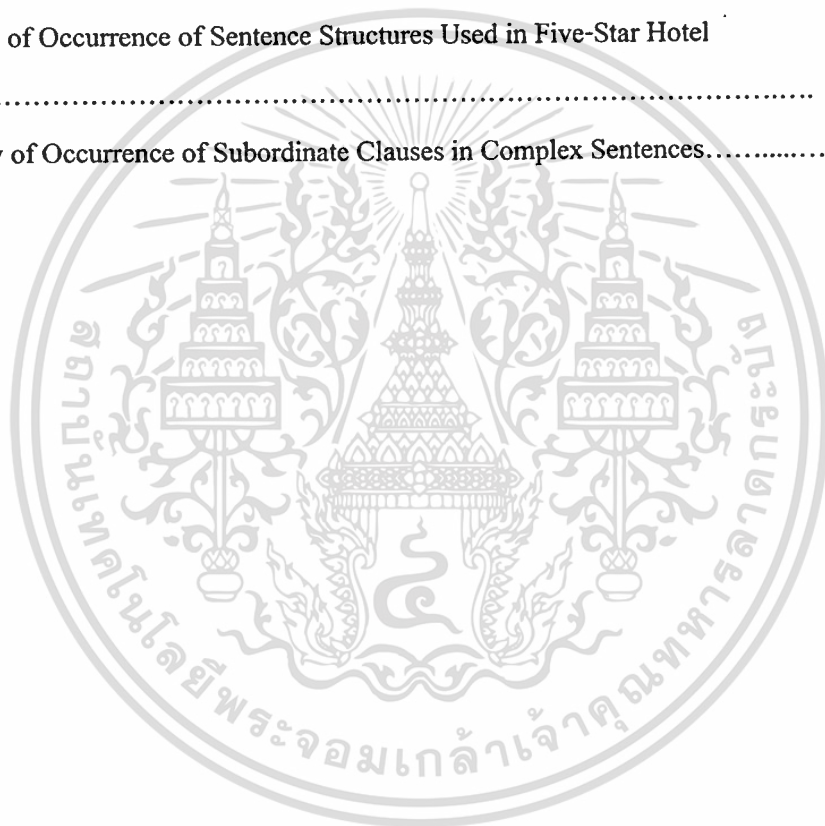
TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	26
3.1 Data Collection	26
3.2 Data Analysis.....	26
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS.....	28
4.1 Data Analysis.....	28
4.2 Conclusion.....	29
CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS.....	30
5.1 Discussion	30
5.2 Suggestions for Further Studies.....	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	35
APPENDICES.....	37
APPENDIX A: Models of Sentence Structure.....	38
APPENDIX B: The Most Frequency of occurrence of Sentence Structure.....	42
APPENDIX C: Samples of Sentence Structure	45
BIOGRAPHY.....	72

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.1 Numbers of International Tourist Arrivals and Average Length of Stay Generating Tourism Receipts of Thailand during 2003 - 2005	1
2.1 Basic Clause Patterns.....	8
2.2 Coordinating Conjunctions and Linking Adverbs.....	11
3.1 Data Analysis.....	26
4.1 Frequency of Occurrence of Sentence Structures Used in Five-Star Hotel Leaflets.....	28
4.2 Frequency of Occurrence of Subordinate Clauses in Complex Sentences.....	29



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 Compound Sentence.....	10
2.2 Complex Sentence.....	12
2.3 Compound-Complex Sentence.....	21



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement and Significance of the Study

Tourism is regarded as the World's highest priority industries, and it has played significant role globally. From the research of WTTC, tourism in Thailand is regarded as the 27th of 174 countries in Long-term (10-year) Growth in 2006. The statistical numbers in Table 1.1 shows that the amount of international tourist arrivals and revenue receipts are gradually positive each year. In 2005, there were 11,516,936 international arrivals to Thailand, generating tourism revenue of 367,380 million baht.

Table 1.1 Numbers of International Tourist Arrivals and Average Length of Stay Generating Tourism Receipts of Thailand during 2003-2005

YEAR	2003	2004	2005
Tourism Receipts (Million Baht)	309,269	384,360	367,380
Number of Arrivals (Persons)	10,004,453	11,650,703	11,516,936
Average Length of Stay (days)	8.19	8.13	8.20

Source: Immigration Bureau, Police Department (2005)

Due to the fact that the numbers of international tourist arrivals and the trend of average length of stay are increasing, the accommodation is also extremely needed. As shown in Table 1.1, the average length of stay in 2005 was 8.20 day which was longer than in 2004. With this reason, several marketing campaigns on accommodation are competitively launched, particularly advertising, to motivate travelers into choosing their accommodation. Most countries supported the marketing campaigns on accommodation, particularly on hotel, which is the major type of accommodation, because it plays an important role in most countries in providing facilities for the transaction of business, for meeting and conferences, for recreation and entertainment (Medik, 1989: 4). In Thailand, the private and public organization recognized the world tourism competition, so they stimulated hotels in Thailand to raise their own standard, and to improve or maintain their good properties and services with a variety of competition strategies, for instance, a

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่นิยมนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

hotel star rating. At the moment, hotels themselves attempted to improve their standard services as well as to promote their own business through a variety of media such as broadcasting, printed advertisement, the Internet, etc.

Regarding the printed advertisement, the medium that is provided more space and more details than other media, it is suitable for the hotel business which sells an intangible product rather than a tangible product (Holloway, 1994). Doris (2000) pointed in the research of the genre of hotel brochures that five-star hotels produced more elaborate brochures than lower classes since brochures for five-star hotels are an important part in their promotion strategy. Regarding the language for communication and advertising in tourism and travel industry, it must present 'the most persuasive selling message' to the tourists which will be sold an intangible product. With this reason, not only the media but also the language is important for the advertising, particularly English language, the language of international travel (Lundberg, 1993). Morairty (1990) has added that literary style and advertising style of English are entirely different. Therefore, in order to help people to understand the advertising leaflets, a study of sentence structures will be helpful.

With this regards, to obtain the most elaborate writing as a great model for writing hotel advertising leaflets, the hotel advertising leaflets of seventeen five-star hotel were certified as the best hotel in the program of Thailand Hotel Standard: Star rating, which adopted internationally recognized practices and based on the universally accepted 'star rating' concept covering three important aspects; the standard of construction and facilities, the standard of maintenance and the standard of services, are all selected as the subject of this study. It is noted that star rating was divided into 5 levels and the highest standard was denoted by five stars and the lower star for the lower standard recognized. All seventeen five-star hotels in Thailand certified during 2003-2004 are as follows:

1. Amari Watergate Hotel
2. Bangkok Marriott Resort & Spa Hotel
3. Banyan Tree Bangkok
4. The Dusit Thani
5. Plaza Athenee Bangkok
6. Intercontinental Bangkok
7. The Oriental Bangkok
8. Sofitel Central Plaza Bangkok

9. Shangri – La Hotel Bangkok
10. Sofitel Silom Bangkok
11. Dusit Resort Pattaya
12. Pattaya Marriott Resort & Spa
13. Dusit Island Resort
14. Four Seasons Resort Chiang Mai
15. Central Samui Beach Resort
16. Dusit Laguna Resort
17. Sofitel Central Hua Hin Resort

1.2 Goal and Objective

The purpose of this study is to analyze English sentence structures of the five-star hotel advertising leaflets in Thailand. The objective is to analyze English sentence structures based on four basic types: a simple sentence, a compound sentence, a complex sentence, and a compound-complex sentence.

1.3 Process of the Study

There were three main stages in the process of this study: data collection, data analysis, and conclusion and discussion.

1.3.1 Data Collection

1.3.1.1 Data were the hotel advertising leaflets of all seventeen five-star hotels which were certified by Thai Hotel Association (THA) supported by Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and Association of Thai Travel Agents (ATTA) in 2003-2004. They were gathered from January 2005 to January 2006.

1.3.1.2 All leaflets were scanned. Then, all texts were manually typed into application programs: Microsoft Word and Excel.

1.3.2 Data Analysis

The analysis focused on four basic types of the sentence structures: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences according to the framework of A Comprehensive Grammar of English language written by Quirk et al. (1985).

1.3.3 Results

The results of the frequency of occurrence of sentence structures were represented in the form of percentage.

1.3.4 Discussion and Suggestion

The conclusion and discussion was concerned the result of the frequency of sentence structures and the suggestions for further studies in terms of implication for Tourism and Hotel Industry Education and the recommendations for further studies are provided.

1.4 Scopes or Limitations of the Study

This study will be restricted to analyze English sentence structures of the five-star hotel advertising leaflets in Thailand. The limitations of the subjects for this study will be as follows:

1.4.1 Seventeen five-star hotels' leaflets, which were upgraded in the first phase of standard certification program by the Thai Hotel Association (THA), supported by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and the Association of Thai Travel Agents (ATTA), are collected.

1.4.2 The leaflets were launched from January 2005 to January 2006. They displayed the general information about their hospitalities, services, facilities, etc.

1.4.3 The analysis of English sentence structures was based on the framework of A Comprehensive Grammar of English language written by Quirk et al. (1985).

1.5 Definition of Terms Used

The terms used in the study are defined as follows:

Hotel leaflets	pieces of paper folded into two or three sections produced by hotels for informing tourist about its properties, services, accommodation and other facilities
----------------	---

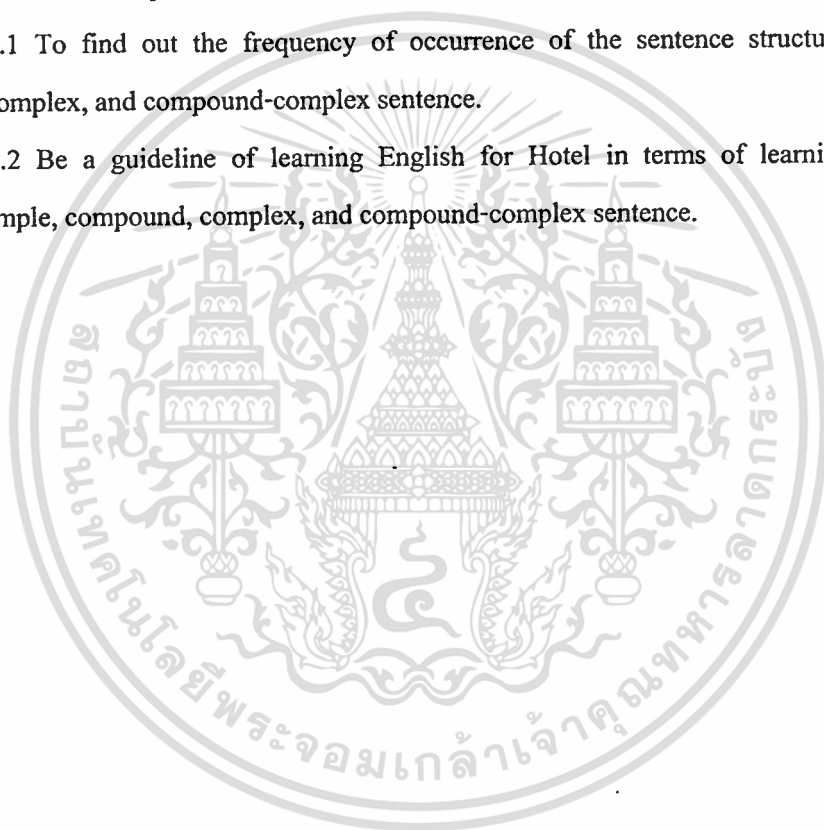
Sentence structures sentences structures are classified into four basic types; a simple sentence, a compound sentence, a complex sentence, and a compound-complex sentence based on the framework of “A Comprehensive Grammar of English language” written by Quirk et al. (1985).

1.6 Anticipated Outcomes of the Study

The analysis of English sentence structures of the five-star hotel advertising leaflets in Thailand present the anticipated outcomes of the study as follows:

1.6.1 To find out the frequency of occurrence of the sentence structures: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence.

1.6.2 Be a guideline of learning English for Hotel in terms of learning sentence structures: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study aimed to study the sentence structures in hotel advertising leaflets: a case study of five-star hotels in Thailand. It consists of three parts: the significance of leaflets in travel and tourism industry, language used in leaflets, and related research in travel and tourism industry leaflets.

2.1 The Significance of Leaflet in Travel and Tourism Industry

Tourism, and *travel and tourism* are terms which relate to the same target market: tourists, so their terms can be used interchangeably. In travel and tourism industry, the product which is sold to the tourists is a service, an intangible product rather than a tangible product (Holloway, 1994). To motivate the travelers to choose their own countries as the destination, the marketing in tourism sells the service through its component sectors: accommodation, attraction, transport sector, travel organizers and destination organization.

Hence, to convey abstract qualities, and persuade people to complete the marketing strategy, a printed advertisement is regarded as the best media of advertising since it provides more space and more details than other media. A leaflet, one of printed advertisement, is a sales representative itself in supporting an advertising campaign. Its goal is to increase profit by giving details about addition of a new service to potential customers, remind past customers of the services and facilities, introduce people to the facilities and the services, and tell people about special bargain (Quinn, 2002). Besides, people can take it back to study more in a longer time (Robert, 1990).

As mentioned above that services are sold to the tourist in travel and tourism industry, so that a hotel business needs a medium that is appropriate in providing abstract qualities to mass audience. A leaflet is seemed to be the best media of hotel advertising. In a leaflet of hotel, it generally consists of three parts; the cover, the inside pages and the back section. The benefits such as type of facility, special facilities and advantages, recreational possibilities, and location are normally described in inside pages while the name, location, and products or services being

sold of the business are distinctively contained in the cover. The reader will be told how to take action by turning in the back section (Quinn, 2002).

Because the main purpose of leaflet is to communicate and persuade potential customers to buy the product or use the service, it can be said that a language used in communication on leaflet is undoubtedly very important in this business. By this reason, the next part will be discussed about the language in leaflets: a case study of sentence structures.

2.2 Language Used in Leaflets

Leech (1966) pointed that three categories of language used in medium we have been concerned were spoken only, written only, and scripted. Regarding a leaflet, it is a medium described by words and pictures, therefore, language used in leaflet is written only. Moriarty (1991) pointed that the primary characteristic of advertising is a natural writing using simple language, simple sentences and paragraphs, sentence fragments, personal pronouns, direct address, present tense, and active voice. Well, Burnet and Moriarty (2003:338) added that the general features of writing effective copy should keep on a single focus, and be succinct, specific, conversational and original. Nevertheless, it is found that the complexity of advertising language can be made by clause for giving more details or valuation to products or services (Leech, 1966).

With the reason, to understand the advertising effectively, it is necessary to understand the basic structures of the sentences. Next part will focus on the structures of sentences consisting of simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentence.

2.2.1 Sentence Structures

A sentence is a group of words containing a verb and its subject and expressing a completed thought. Quirk et al. (1985) stated that sentences are either SIMPLE or MULTIPLE. A simple sentence consists of a single clause. Multiple sentences are either COMPOUND or COMPLEX. In a compound sentence it contains two or more coordinated main clauses which are linked by coordinating conjunction. The forth structure is termed a compound-complex sentence which one or both main clauses in a compound sentence may include one or more subordinate clauses.

2.2.1.1 Simple Sentence

A simple sentence contains one main clause in which each of its elements (subject, object, adverbial, etc) is realized by a phrase. Quirk et al. (1985) classified the basic clause patterns into seven types in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Basic Clause Patterns

Clause Pattern	Subject	Verb	Object / Complement/Adverbial	
(1) SV	S <i>Prices</i>	V <i>rose</i>		
(2) SVO	S <i>Elizabeth</i>	V <i>enjoys</i>	O <i>classical music</i>	
(3) SVC	S <i>Your face</i>	V <i>seems</i>	C <i>familiar</i>	
(4) SVA	S <i>My sister</i>	V <i>lives</i>	A <i>next door</i>	
(5) SVOO	S <i>The thief</i>	V <i>gave</i>	O _{indirect} <i>the inspector</i>	O _{direct} <i>his coat</i>
(6) SVOC	S <i>The president</i>	V <i>declared</i>	O _{direct} <i>the meeting</i>	C _o <i>open</i>
(7) SVOA	S <i>He</i>	V <i>put</i>	O _{direct} <i>his coat</i>	A _o <i>over his arm</i>

A_o object-related adverbial

C_o object complement

O_d direct object

A_s subject-related adverbial

C_s subject complement

O_i indirect object

As shown in Table 2.1, the elements of clause structures are Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, and Adverbial. The verb is regarded as the most important element in the sentence which determines the clause types. The subject is secondly important in that it is most often present. The occurrence of other elements; object, complement and adverbial depends on the verb determination. The elements of clause are additionally described by Quirk et al. (1985) as follows:

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

Subject (S)

A subject is normally a noun phrase or nominal clause (a word or a group of words serving as a noun) that tells who or what is doing the action or experiencing the state of being expressed by the verb in a clause. The bold words in the following examples are subjects of the sentence.

Examples: ***My brother*** eats lunch at noon.

The old house sits at the end of the street.

A subject is obligatory in finite clause but it is normally implied in imperative clause which normally has no overt grammatical subject, and whose verb has the base form, e.g. (You) Jump. It is described that the subject omitted is the second person pronoun you (Quirk et al., 1985: 828).

Verb (V)

A verb is used to state or assert something. It usually shows action, condition, or state of being. The bold words in the following examples are verbs of the sentence.

Examples: ***I see*** Juan every day at work.

The meal tastes good.

Object (O)

An object is normally a noun phrase or nominal clause which normally follows the subject and the verb. The objects are classified into two types: direct object and indirect object. The direct object typically refers to an entity that is affected by the action denoted in the clause, e.g. *Norman smashed a window in his father's car* while the indirect object is applied to an animate being that is the recipient of the action, e.g. *I gave them some chocolate*. If both objects are present, the indirect object normally comes before the direct object.

Complement (C)

A complement is noun, pronoun or adjective. It is categorized into two types; the subject complement or the object complement. The position of subject complement in SVC is after verb while the object complement follows the direct object in SVOC. The bold words in the following examples are complement.

Examples: ***Bill is a student.*** (complement = noun)

Bill is happy. (complement = adjective)

Adverbial (A)

The adverbial is normally an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, or a noun phrase which gives extra information about time, place, manner, etc. The adverbial in SVA type normally follows the subject and the verb, another in the SVOA type normally follows the direct object. The bold words in the following examples are adverbial.

Examples: *Ronald is **off cigarettes**.* (S+V+A)

*We kept Ronald **off cigarettes**.* (S+V+O+A)

2.2.1.2 Compound Sentence

A compound sentence consists of two or more main clauses. It is formed by linking two or more simple sentences. As shown in figure 2.1. 'I admire her reasoning' is first main clause and 'I reject her conclusions' is a second main clause which linked by 'but' a coordinating conjunction using to represent the contrast.

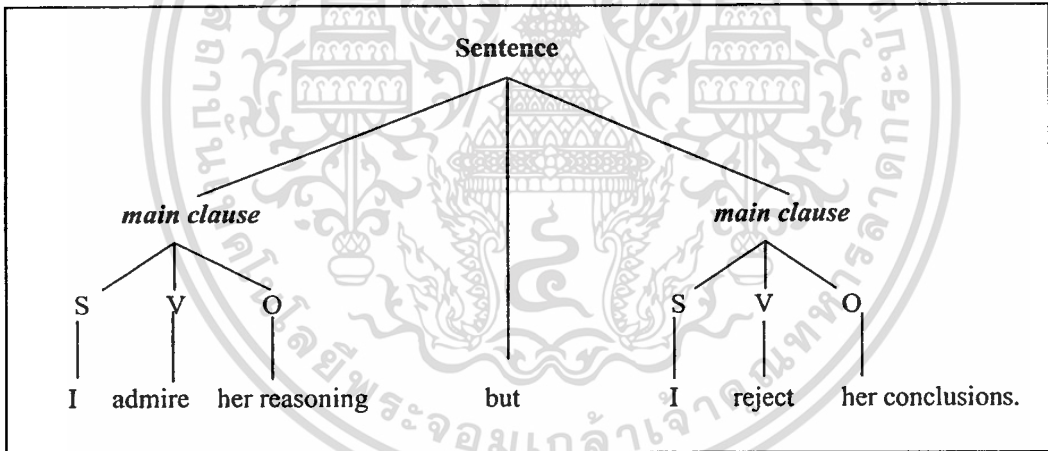


Figure 2.1 Compound Sentence

Regarding the coordination, it is achieved by using three patterns; compounding with coordinating conjunction, semicolon, or linking adverb. The list of coordinating conjunctions and linking adverbs are classified by meaning or function shown in Table 2.2.

Patterns of compound sentences

1. Compounding with coordinating conjunction



The **coordinating conjunctions** are a group of words join equal sentence element

which sometimes remembered as "A. B. Fonsy": *and, but for, or, nor, so, yet* or called **simple**

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารทสงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น เมื่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

conjunction. These coordinating conjunctions can be used for the purposes of addition (*and*), contrast (*but, yet*), choice (*or*), reason (*so*), continuation (*and then*) and consequence of result (*so*). Whenever simple conjunctions; *and, or, but* follow another word which emphasized their meaning, they are called **correlative conjunctions**: *both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but, not...but*. In writing a comma (,) is normally put at the end of the first clause; however, it can be omitted if subject or verb in the second clause is omitted. The coordinating conjunction is represented in bold letter in the example.

Examples: *I like ice-cream, **but** Michael doesn't like sweet thing.*

***Not only** did they steal his books, **but** they **also** throe up his manuscripts.*

Table 2.2 Coordinating Conjunctions and Linking Adverbs

MEANING/FUNCTION	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	LINKING ADVERB
Additive	and both...and not only...but	then, furthermore, moreover, also similarly, in addition, besides
(negative)	nor neither...nor	
Alternative	or either...or	on the other hand, or else, otherwise, alternatively
Contrastive	but yet	however, on the contrary instead, conversely, , on the other hand, by contrast, nevertheless, nonetheless
Causal	for so	then, hence, consequently, as a result, in consequence, thus, therefore, accordingly

2. Compounding with semi-colon (;)

MAIN CLAUSE + SEMICOLON (;) + MAIN CLAUSE

This type of compound sentence is coordinated by semi-colon. Semi-colon is a punctuation used in rather formal writing to separate two sentences which are closely linked in meaning. The semicolon is bold in the example.

Example: *Many people dislike using semi-colons; **personally**, I find the semi-colon a very useful punctuation mark.*

3. Compounding with linking adverb (Leech, 1989)



Leech (1989) described that the linking adverb is a word or phrase that indicates the relationship between the clauses it join, as a coordinating conjunction does. But it is weightier and more formal, and it can appear at the beginning of the second clause or after the start, unlike coordinating conjunctions. The linking adverb and punctuation are represented in bold letter in the example.

Examples: *We fished all day; **however** we didn't catch anything.*

*The Americans wintered in crude shelters open to wind and rain; the British, **in contrast**, resided in well-built homes.*

2.2.1.3 Complex Sentence

A complex sentence consists of only one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The clause which contains another clause is called a **main clause**; the clause which is part of the main clause is called a **subordinate clause**. The main clause can stand on its own although another clause is removed from the sentence but the subordinate clause can't stand alone if it is isolated from a sentence. In the figure 2.2 it presents a finite clause which the main clause follows the subordinate clause and linked by the subordinating conjunction 'although'.

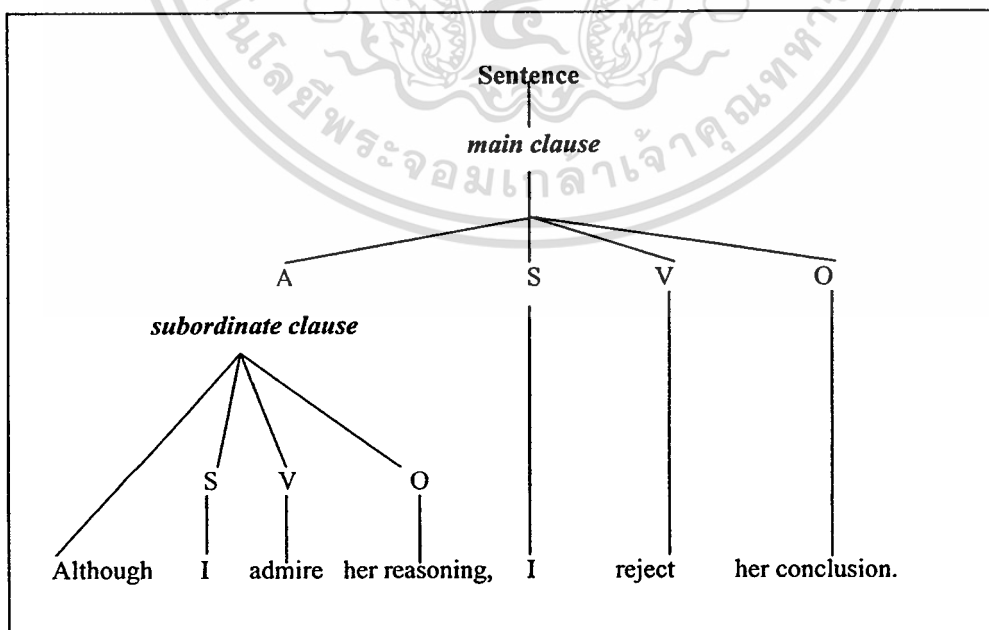


Figure 2.2 Complex Sentence

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

Quirk et al. (1985: 1047) also categorize the subordinate clauses into 4 functional types; *nominal clauses*, *adverbial clauses*, *relative clauses*, and *comparative clauses*. Nevertheless, only *nominal clauses*, *adverbial clause* and *relative clauses* which making a complex sentence by subordinating to the main clause and concerned this study will be discussed.

1. Nominal Clauses

Like any noun, a nominal clause can function as noun in the position of subject, object, complement, appositive, and prepositional complement.

- (a) Subject: *That we haven't any money is a pity*
- (b) Object: *You know that we haven't any money.*
- (c) Complement: *The problem is that we haven't any money.*
- (d) Appositive: *Your assumption, that things will improve, is unfounded.*
- (e) Preposition complement: *I'm interested in how we can earn some money*

Furthermore, a nominal clause can occur into 9 main types as follows:

- Nominal that-clauses, or subordinate declarative clause
- Subordinate Wh- interrogative clause
- Subordinate yes-no and alternative interrogative clause
- Subordinate exclamative clause
- Nominal to-infinitive clause
- Nominal -ing participle clauses
- Nominal bare infinitive clause
- Nominal verbless clause
- Nominal relative clause

1) **Nominal that-clauses or subordinate declarative clauses** may function as follows:

- (a) Subject: *That she is still alive is a consolation.*
- (b) Object: *I told him that he was wrong.*
- (c) Subject complement: *The assumption is that things will improve*
- (d) Appositive: *Your assumption, that things will improve, is unfounded.*
- (e) Adjectival complement: *I'm sure that things will improve.*
- (f) Subject with anticipatory *it*: *It's a pity you don't know Russian.*

2) Subordinate Wh-interrogative clauses

These clauses occur in the whole range of functions available to the nominal *that*-clause, and in addition can act as prepositional complement as follows:

- (a) Subject: *How the book will sell depends on its author.*
- (b) Object: *I can't imagine what made him do it.*
- (c) Subject Complement: *The problem is not who will go, but who will say.*
- (d) Appositive: *My original question, why he did it at all, has not been answered.*
- (e) Adjectival complement: *I wasn't certain whose house I was in.*
- (f) Prepositional complement: *No one was consulted on who should have the prize.*

An infinitive wh-clause can be formed with all *wh*-words, though instances with *why* are rare, e.g. *I don't know what I should say.* ['...what I should say'].

3) Subordinate yes-no and alternative interrogative clauses

They can occur in the whole range of function available to subordinate wh-interrogative clauses. They are formed with subordinators *if/whether* and *if/whether...or* as follows:

- (a) Subject: *Whether she likes the present is not clear to me.*
- (b) Direct object: *I wonder if you can help me.*
- (c) Subject complement: *My problem is whether I should ask for another loan.*
- (d) Adjectival complement: *It's irrelevant whether she's under sixteen.*
- (e) Appositive: *You have yet to answer my question, whether I can count on your vote.*
- (f) Prepositional complement: *It all depends on whether they will support us.*
- (g) Infinitive wh-clause: *I don't know whether to see my doctor today.*
- (h) Extraposed subject: *It's not clear to me (whether/if) she likes the present.*

If the subordinating conjunction is repeated in the second clause, it can be treated by using an abbreviated form, repetition with *to*-infinitive clause or omission of the infinitival *to* as shown in the following examples in order.

- *I don't care if they join us or not.* (an abbreviated form)
- *He didn't tell us whether to wait for him or (whether) to go on without him.*
- *He didn't tell us whether to wait for him or go on without him.*

4) Subordinate exclamative clause

These clauses generally have the same form as subordinate interrogative clauses introduced by *what* or *how*. However, the exclamative element is formed with *what* as

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

predeterminer in a noun phrase (preceding indefinite article), and *how* as intensifier of an adjective, adverb, or clause. They can function as follows:

(a) Extraposed subject: *It's incredible how fast she can run.*

['It's incredible that she run so fast.']

(b) Direct object: *I remember what a good time I had at your party.*

['I remember that I had such a good time at your party.']

(c) Prepositional complement: *I read an account of what an impression you had*

made. ['I read an account that you had made an excellent (or a terrible) impression.']

5) Nominal to-infinitive Clauses

They may function as follows:

(a) Subject: *For a bridge to collapse like that is unbelievable.*

(b) Direct object: *He likes everyone to be happy.*

(c) Subject Complement: *My wish is to be a pilot.*

(d) Appositive: *His ambition, to be a straight actor, was never fulfilled.*

(e) Adjectival complement: *I'm glad to help you.*

To-infinitive clause normally occurs without subject, but if the subject of a to-infinitive clause is required, it is preceded by *for*, e.g. *For us to take part on the discussion would be a conflict of interest.*

6) Nominal -ing Participle Clauses can occur as follows:

(a) Subject: *Telling lies is wrong.*

(b) Direct object: *No one enjoys deceiving his own family.*

(c) Subject Complement: *His favorite pastime is playing practical jokes.*

(d) Appositive: *His hobby, collecting stamps, absorbed him.*

(e) Prepositional complement: *I'm tired of being treated like a child.*

(f) Adjectival complement: *The children were busy building sandcastles.*

The commonest type of participle clause is without subject. However, when it's required, there is sometimes a choice as follows:

- Genitive case in formal style: *I'm surprised at his/John's making that mistake.*

- Objective or Common case (for personal pronouns or nouns, respectively) in formal style: *I'm surprised at him/John making that mistake.*

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

7) Nominal Bare Infinitive Clauses (without *to*)

They can function whether subject complement or subject in a sentence. The '*to*' of the infinitive is optionally omitted in a clause which supplies a predication corresponding to a use of pro-verb *do*.

- (a) Subject complement: *What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.*
- (b) Subject complement: *All I wanted to do was (to) help him.*
- (c) Subject: *Mow the lawn was what I did this afternoon.* (rare and informal)

8) Nominal verbless Clauses

Although this category is superficially a noun phrase, it has some constructions of the semantic and structural characteristics of clauses. It may be paraphrased by nominal non-finite existential clauses as [1a].

Examples: *A friend in need is a friend indeed.* [1]

To be a friend in need is to be a friend indeed. [1a]

Verbless clause differs from the construction of a noun phrase syntactically because the prepositional phrase is not of the kind that postmodifies the head in a noun phrase. *A friend in need* as a noun phrase, for example, would mean '*a friend who is in need*', where as [1] means '(to be) a friend when another is in need' (i.e. '*Friendship in a time of need is indeed friendship*')

9) Nominal Relative Clauses

They are much closer to noun phrase, and normally they can be paraphrased by a noun phrase containing a noun head with general reference that modified by a relative clause.

Example: *Quality is what counts most.* ('... the thing that counts most.')

These clauses introduced by a *wh*-elements, and function as follows:

- (a) Subject: *What he is looking for is a wife.*
- (b) Object: *I want to see whoever deals with complaints.*
- (c) Indirect object: *He gave whoever came to the door a winning smile.*
- (d) Subject Complement: *Home is where your friends and family are.*
- (e) Object complement: *You can call me what (ever) names you like.*
- (f) Appositive: *Let us know your college address that is, where you live in term time.*
- (g) Prepositional complement: *Vote for which (ever) candidate you like.*

Additionally, to-infinitive clause may be nominal relative clause, bit restricted in the function of subject complement and prepositional complement as follows:

(a) Subject complement:

Example: *That's where to go for your next vacation.* ['...the place to go...']

(b) Prepositional complement:

Example: *The book is how to use a computer.* ['...the way to use...']

2. Adverbial clauses

An adverbial clause acts as adverbial which gives extra information about the time, place, reason, etc. It can function mainly as adjuncts and disjuncts, and usually goes at the end of the main clause but some types can also be used in front position. Adjuncts denote circumstances of the situation in the main clause, whereas disjuncts comment on the style or form of what is said in the main clause or on its content (content or attitudinal disjuncts).

Quirk et al. (1985) classified adverbial clauses as time, contingency, place, condition, concession, contrast, exception, reason, purpose, result, proportion, preference, and similarity and comparison.

(1) Clause of Time

A clause of time is used to say when something happens by referring to a period of time or to another event. The time of main clause may be previous to, subsequence to, or simultaneous with. Subordinating conjunctions having this meaning are *when, whenever, while, whilst, now (that), after, once, before, since, until, till, as, as soon as, as/so long, a, immediately, directly*.

Examples: *The audience applauded when he finished his speech.*

Spanish is delicious when eaten raw.

(2) Clause of Contingency

The subordinating conjunctions in this clause primarily express time, place, or condition which may be neutralized in certain contexts to convey a more abstract notion of recurrent or habitual contingency: *when, whenever, once, where, if*. These may then be paraphrased by such prepositional phrases as 'in cases when' or 'in circumstances where'.

Examples: *If possible, you should test all moving parts.*
When (ever) in doubt, see me.

Non-finite and verbless clauses without subordinating conjunction may also express recurrent contingency, e.g. *Driving at high speed, one may well miss direction signs.*

(3) Clause of Place

This clause is used to talk about the location or position of something. The subordinating conjunctions indicate *where, wherever, anywhere* and *everywhere*.

Example: *You can't camp where/wherever/anywhere you like these days.*

(4) Clause of Condition

A clause of condition indicates a condition under which the action in the main clause may be performed. The subordinating conjunctions are *if, unless, in case, provided/providing (that), in the even (that), and suppose/supposing, (that)*.

Examples: *If you are in difficulty, ring this number.*

Supposing that you are elected, will you build a hospital in our village?

(5) Clause of Concession

A clause of concession is introduced chiefly by *although* and *though*, and the other subordinating conjunctions; *if, even though, even if, when, while, while, whilst, and whereas*.

Examples: *While I don't want to make a fuss, I feel must protest at your interference.*

Though well over eighty, he can walk faster than I can.

(6) Clause of Contrast

A clause of contrast indicates that it opposes the main clause which is the main idea. It is introduced by the following subordinating conjunctions; *although, though, if, even though, even if, when, while, while, whilst, and whereas*.

Example: *I will not marry him though he is the only man on earth.*

(7) Clause of Exception

A clause is introduced by *but that <formal>, except (that), less frequently excepting (that) and save (that) <formal>*.

Examples: *I would pay you now, except I don't have any money on me.*

Nothing would satisfy the child but for me to place her on my lap.

(8) Clause of Reason

A sentence that gives reason or a cause for something consists of two parts: a statement giving a result preceded or followed by a second statement that tells the cause or reason why

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

something happens. Subordinating conjunctions indicate this relationship are *because, since, as, whereas, inasmuch as, and on the ground (s) that*.

Example: *We have no money left because we spent it extravagantly.*

(9) Clause of Purpose

A clause of purpose informs the reason or the purpose of the action in the main clause. It is more often infinitival than finite. Subordinating conjunctions having this meaning are *so that, in order that, lest* and *for fear (that)*.

Example: *The country is working hard to increase food production.*

[‘... in order to improve...’]

(10) Clause of Result

It can be introduced by *so that, so, and in order that*. The semantic difference between clause of result and clause of purpose is that a result clause is factual than putative: both express result, but in a result clause the result is achieved, whereas in a purpose clause it is yet to be achieved. In addition to a purpose clause, it can be replaced *so that* by *in order to*, and can precede the main clause while a result clause is prohibited.

Example: *We paid him immediately, so (that) he left contented.*

(11) Clause of Proportion

A clause involves a comparison in the use of *as* and *than*. The *as-clause* described an equal comparison while *than-clause* describes an unequal comparison. It may be introduced by *as*, with or without correlative *so*, or by the fronted correlative *the...the* followed comparative forms.

Example: *As time passed, so our hopes grew stronger.*

(12) Clause of Preference

This clause is mainly introduced by the subordinating conjunctions *rather than* and *sooner than*, with the bare infinitive as the verb of the clause.

Example: *Rather than go there by air, I'd like the slowest train.*

[‘I'd prefer to take the slowest train.’]

(13) Clause of Similarity and Comparison

A clause of similarity and comparison is used to talk about someone's behaviour or the way something is done. The subordinating conjunctions used in this clause are *as, as if, as though, just as, like, much as*. ‘*The way*’, ‘*in a way*’, and ‘*in the way*’ are also used in clauses of

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

manner in a similar way to those subordinating conjunctions. Also 'as' and 'like' are commonly premodified by just and exactly.

Examples: *He was looking at her in a way she did not recognize.*

I don't understand why he behaves as he does.

3. Relative clause

A relative clause and an appositive clause are finite clauses used as noun phrase postmodifiers. They modify a noun as the same an adjective or prepositional phrase does. A relative has functions of relative clauses in the written language: *restrictive* or *nonrestrictive*.

● **Relative clause**

(a) *Restrictive relative clause* is used to give essential information in order to identify what/who are being talking about. The relative pronoun can refer the subject, object, complement and adverbial in the relative clause. In this clause, there is optional between that-relative and zero.

'()' is used to explicit the 'zero'

- Subject: *We got on the first bus that came.*
- Object: *We got on the first bus that we saw.*
- Complement: *This is the book (that) I bought at the sales.*
- Prepositional complement: *People who(m) I spoke to...*
- Adverbial: *The lady that the dog ran towards...*

(b) *Nonrestrictive relative clause* is used to add extra information. If we leave out the adding clause, the sentences still make sense. The punctuations in this type can be commas, dashes or brackets, e.g. *The new manager is nice than the old one-whom the staff disliked.*

● **Appositive relative clause**

This clause resembles the restrictive relative clause in being capable of introduction by the unstressed *that*. It can be *restrictive* or *nonrestrictive* appositive clause. It is different from the relative clauses as follows:

- the participle *that* is not an element in the clause structure (functioning as subject, object, etc. as it must in relative clause)
- the nonrestrictive appositive clause has the same introductory item as the restrictive, i.e. *that*, e.g. *She rejected their excuses, even this last one, that investigations had taken several weeks.* (nonrestrictive appositive)

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

- the head of noun phrase must be general abstract noun such as fact, idea, proposition, reply, remark, answer, and the like

Examples: *The fact that he wrote a letter to her suggests that he knew her.*

The belief that no one is infallible is well-founded.

I agree with the old saying that absence makes the heart grow fonder.

2.2.1.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

Further complexity and structural variability can be occurred by the interrelation of subordination and coordination. A compound-complex sentence contains at least two or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

In the figure 2.3 the sentence consists of two main clauses, and are coordinated by 'and'. The first main clause contains a noun clause 'I think that your new position demands sensitive judgment' while the second main clause 'I would hope that you will mature as the years go by' contains a noun clause and an adverbial clause placed in the second main clause.

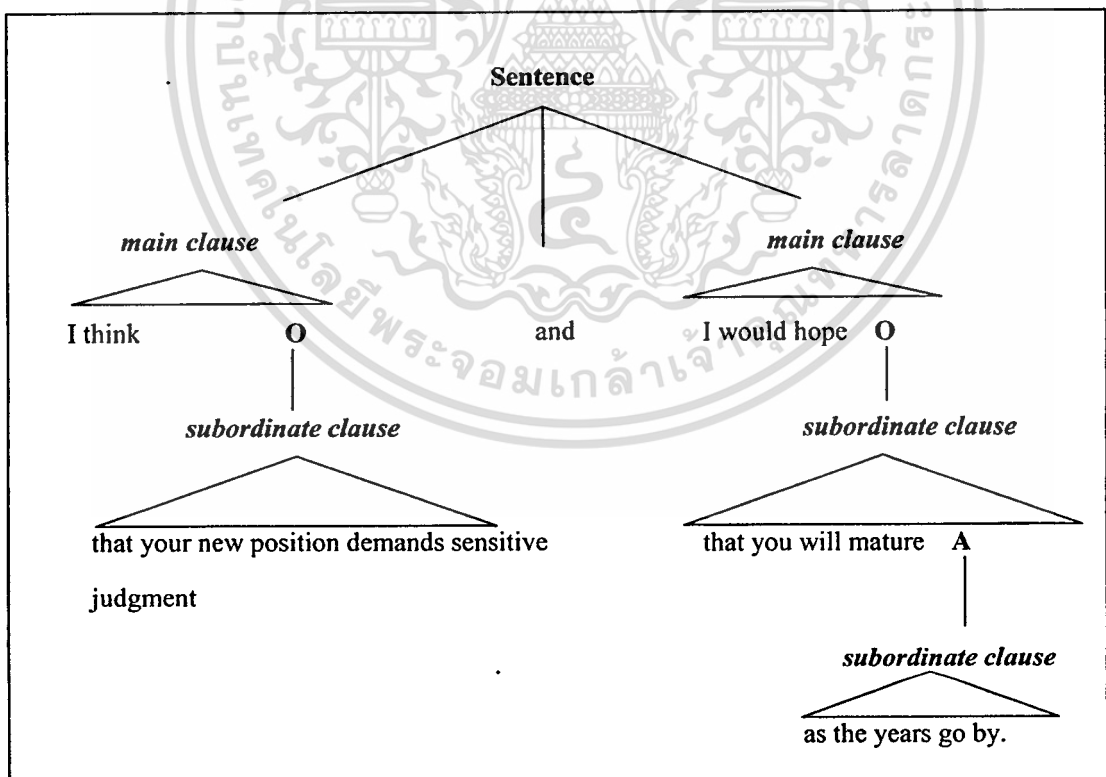


Figure 2.3 Compound-Complex Sentence

2.3 Related Research

2.3.1 International related research

According to the on-line article “*An Analysis of Language Features in English Advertisements*” (<http://www.lunwenwang.com>), three levels of language features: lexical features, syntactical features, and discourse features in three types of ad: daily consumer goods, technical equipment and service ads were analyzed. Firstly, it was found that simple verbs were used. Words were carefully chosen to make alliteration, and emotive adjectives were adopted to arouse reader’s interest. Secondly, regarding syntactical features, sentences in advertisement were short, and most sentences were interrogative and imperative. The copywriters preferred active voice to passive voice. It was also noted that reduced clauses were used to save advertising cost among the advertisements. Finally, there were five elements found; Headline, Body Copy, Slogan, Illustration and Trade Mark. The key part was Body Copy that used to convey product or service information. In addition to advertisement, tourist leaflets are another promotional print used in tourism industry. Their common communicative purposes are also to persuade reader to do something at attraction.

Iborra and Garrido (2001) investigated texts of twelve authentic tourist leaflets collected at the Tourist Information Centers in countries where English is the first language. Regarding the lexico-grammatical features, it was found that they play their vital role to serve communicative purpose.

Firstly, simple nouns were more found than compound nouns. Besides, there were more common nouns than proper ones in simple nouns. Unlike, most compound nouns were made up of proper names (names of churches, streets and so on). In an analysis of the noun phrases, complex nouns were found prominently 64.24% of the total. This is what Gonzalez (2000 as cited in Iborra and Garrido, 2001) explains that “this particular linguistic feature seems to be usual in tourist texts. Iborra and Garrido (2001) proposed that complex noun phrases were used to avoid long description; as a result pre-modification and post-modification were added to nouns in order to allow information.

Secondly, it was found that lexico-grammatical features of the studied texts pointed to the informative-descriptive communicative purpose mainly while the persuasive promotional purpose was respected latterly. They assumed that the content and information were very important in the tourist leaflets. This was supported by the use of adjectives which played a role

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่นอนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

more informative than persuasive. Qualitative adjectives were found a much smaller group than nouns. More “objective” adjectives (age, size, origin and so forth) were used to describe than expressing subjective opinion ones (beautiful, peaceful charming, etc). Besides, it was also found that there is only the few use of degree of comparison in these texts.

Next, regarding verbs, the finite forms were found a smaller group than nominal and adjectival ones. Their verbal forms were more active voice than passive voice among studied tourist leaflets. Iborra and Garrido (2001) said that “the active voice offers greater dynamism and directness to attract the readers’ interest. Besides, the active voice also makes the reading easier and quicker for a better understanding of the text.” These advantages of forms of active voice were related to their communicative purpose, so they are found more common than passive voice unsurprisingly.

In non-finite forms, non-finite clauses with –ed participles appeared more than with present participle. Juan (2000 as cited in Iborra and Garrido, 2001) proposes that they are frequent in tourist texts and they usually appear at the beginning of a sentence.

2.3.2 Related research in Thailand

Poonlappanich (2001) analyzed the style of language used in 20 hotel advertising brochures in Bangkok, Thailand in terms of three main areas, vocabulary items, the grammar structures of sentences, and the locations and styles of themes. According to vocabulary items, it was found that ‘noun’ as the class of words that was most frequently used, ‘adjective’ and ‘verb’ were found respectively, unlike, ‘interjection’ was rarely used. It is interesting that most adjectives were used to express hotel information in brochures. With respect to personal pronoun, ‘you’ was the only one used in brochure writing. In addition, it was noted that sexist language never occurred. Besides, focusing on structures of sentences, a fragment with bullet was the most frequently used in order to make sentences into short sections. The simple sentences were used at 35.60% and the complex sentences were employed around 14.04%. Imperatives were occurred 6.95% whereas double sentences and interrogative sentences were rarely used at 3.26% and 0.57% respectively. In other grammatical structures of sentences, the brochure writers preferred to use active voice in describing hotel information rather than passive voice because it was dynamic than passive voice. Finally, locations and styles of themes were categorized into 8 themes; logotype, introduction, services offered, address, map, corporate structure, fact sheet, and the close.

Vimonnann (2003) studied the genre-based analysis of tourist leaflets produced and distributed in United State. The result indicated that all studied texts share certain similarities in linguistic features, and it was respected as sub-genre of promotional genres which share persuasive communicative purpose. In terms of linguistic features, complex noun phrases occurred in a great numbers in the studied texts. The combination of adjectives and nouns as pre-modifiers appeared predominantly. It can be noted that adjectives frequently give positive meanings. Leech (1996) noted that adjectival pre-modifier with positive meaning is generally used in promotional genres in order to give information about the product and to describe attractive aspects of it. According to noun phrases with post-modifiers, they were found only one fifth of a total number. There were also four features found in the studied leaflets; a great amount of prepositional phrases beginning with 'of' (e.g. A taste of the Big Apple), past participle clauses (spirits raised at enchanting haunted mansions), some relative clauses and infinitive clauses (e.g. the rides that make you spin, splash, smile, scream, loop and laugh, and lots to see and do).

It was also discussed that complex noun phrases seemed to play important role because they provide a way for the writer to add modifier in the product-detailing making it more convincing to the readers. She particularly adds that the use of complex noun phrases in move 3 'Describing the Attraction' of the studied tourist leaflets might be comparable to its role in product-detailing of advertising.

Pattaradej (2005) investigated the sentence patterns in the English newspapers, Bangkok Post, from June 1-November 30, 2002. There were 1,305 sentences consisting of 55.10% of complex sentences, 42.07% of simple sentences, 1.53% of compound-complex sentences, and 1.30% of compound sentences. It was further advised that the complex sentences were the most favorable because of the short and compactness by using the various kind of non-finite clauses, lack of tense markers and modal auxiliaries, frequent lack of subjects and subordinating conjunctions. These syntactic compressions made the sentence short and compact which minimized the space and saved expenses.

During July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002, Tosatjawong (2006) collected English sport news in the Bangkok Post, English daily newspaper to study the sentence structure. The figures showed that at highest frequency (56.17%) the complex sentences occurred, followed by simple sentences (33.64%), compound-complex sentences (6.81%), and compound sentences (3.38%) from 3,612 sentences with the total number of 5,375 pieces of sports news. It was concluded that to get to the point clearly, quickly, and emphatically, journalists or reporters prefer

to use the complex sentences and simple sentences in reporting news. Because of the characteristics of long sentence in slowness and delay of completion of thought with other clauses and phrases, compound-complex sentences and compound sentence were rarely used in reporting news.



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research methodology in this study. It concerns data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Data Collection

As the names and addresses of the seventeen hotels awarded five-star rating hotel in the first phrase project of Thailand Hotel standard during 2003-2004 were declared on the star rating lists through <http://www.thaihotels.org/news/starhotel.xls>, a website of The Thai Hotel Association, all seventeen hotel advertising leaflets used for promoting the overall of their mainly hotel properties, facilities and services were collected from the hotels and tourism agencies during January 2005 to January 2006.

All leaflets were scanned and stored as .pdf file. Then, all texts were manually typed into application programs: Microsoft Word and ExCel.

3.2 Data Analysis

Table 3.1 Data Analysis

Patterns	Code represented by
Sentence patterns	
■ <i>Simple sentences</i>	S
■ <i>Compound sentences</i>	CD
■ <i>Complex sentences</i>	CX
- <i>Relative clause</i>	R
- <i>Adverbial clause</i>	ADV
- <i>Nominal clause</i>	N
■ <i>Compound-complex sentences</i>	CD-CX

The Sentence Structures

As shown in Table 3.1 all sentences in the leaflets were classified manually into simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences according to the framework of A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language by Quirk et al. (1985). The results of the frequency of sentence structures were represented in the form of percentage. After the data was collected completely and the sentences were manually analyzed, the result of this study in the form of percentage was declared. The findings of this study will be shown in next chapter.



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the study followed by data analysis based on the objective in Chapter 1. There are two main parts; the first part shows the findings of sentence analysis, and the second part is the conclusion of this chapter.

4.1 Data Analysis

309 sentences of seventeen five-star hotel leaflets were manually analyzed. The frequency and percentage of the sentence structures: simple, compound, complex, compound-complex sentences in the leaflets are shown in Table 4.1.

48% or 148 sentences of the total sentences are the simple sentences. 46% or 142 sentences of the total sentences are the complex sentences while only 5% or 16 sentences of the total sentences are the compound sentences, and 1% or 3 sentences of the total sentences are the compound-complex sentences respectively (See samples of sentence structure in Appendix C).

Table 4.1 Frequency of Occurrence of Sentence Structures in Five-Star Hotel Leaflets

Sentence Structures	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage
Simple sentences	148	48
Compound sentences	16	5
Complex sentences	142	46
Compound-complex sentences	3	1
Total	309	100

Regarding the complex sentences, three types of subordinate clauses are also analyzed, and shown in Table 4.2. The frequency of occurrence of the relative clauses are 72 clauses or 50.70% of the total complex sentences. 68 clauses or 47.89% of the total complex sentences are the adverbial clauses. There are 2 nominal clauses or only 1.41% of the total complex sentences.

Table 4.2 Frequency of Occurrence of Subordinate Clauses in the Complex Sentences

Subordinate Clauses	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage
Relative clause	72	50.70
Adverbial clause	68	47.89
Nominal clause	2	1.41
Total	142	100

4.2 Conclusion

As shown in Table 4.1, it represents that the simple sentences and the complex sentences rank at the most two frequent occurrences in the seventeen five-star hotel advertising leaflets. Due to the frequency of simple sentence and complex sentence, the former is the most significantly favorable but the use of the latter is less than only 2%. The sentences that are rarely used in this study are the compound sentences and the compound-complex sentences. Besides, in the complex sentences, Table 4.2 represents that the relative clauses are predominantly used as well as the adverbial clauses. The former appears at 50.70% of the total complex sentences while 47.89% are the latter. The nominal clauses are rarely used or 1.41% of the total complex sentences.

Further discussion in this chapter and the suggestion will be discussed in details in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers two main parts of discussion and suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Discussion

This study focused on the analysis of the sentence structures in five-star hotel advertising leaflets in Thailand. The samples were the 17 leaflets of 17 five-star hotels certified by Thai Hotel Association (THA), supported by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and the Association of Thai Travel Agents (ATTA) in the initial phrase. According to the result of this study, it is found that the most frequency of sentence structures in the five-star hotel leaflets are simple sentences (48%) while complex sentences are used at the second rank at 46%. It is also found that 5% of the total sentences were the compound sentences and only 1% of the total sentences were the compound-complex sentences. It can be concluded that the most favorable use of sentence structures in hotel advertising leaflets are the simple sentences, 48% of the total sentences, while 46% of them are the complex sentences.

With regards to the previous research of sentence structures in hotel advertising brochures, Poonlapanich (2001) found that 35.60% of the total sentences were the simple sentences while the complex sentences were used in the second rank or 14.04% of the total sentences in 20 hotel advertising brochures in Bangkok, Thailand.

Contrarily, the findings of the sentence structures in five-star hotel advertising leaflets in this study and in the previous research of Poonlapanich (2001) are different from the sentence structures used in job advertisements and sport news. Pattaradej (2005) studied the sentence structures used in job advertisement and it was found that 55.10% of the total sentences were the complex sentences while the simple sentences occurred at the second rank or 42.07%. Regarding the finding of sentence structures in sport news, Tosatjawong (2006) summarized that the highest frequency of occurrence of sentence structures or 56.17% of the total sentences were the complex sentences followed by the simple sentences (33.64%). It is assumed that the hotel advertising leaflets are used to cater for a largely indifferent and uncooperative audience, so it is a simpler kind of linguistic complexity than news materials and job advertisement materials. Nevertheless,

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่นอนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

it is noted that the frequency of simple sentences are higher than complex sentences only 2%. The distinctive characteristics of sentence structures of five-star hotel advertising leaflets can be generally summarized as follows:

1. Simple sentences are preferred in order to make a simple understanding and suit mass audiences which vary in backgrounds.
2. To distinguish the main idea in the main clause and to achieve commercially desirable effect of advertiser: to save space where words cost money, complex sentences are preferred.
3. To make the hotels more convincing to the readers, relative clauses are predominantly used to add information of facilities and special services including attractive aspects of hotels.
4. To give extra information about the time, place, reason, etc., adverbial clauses are used.
5. Reduced clauses are predominantly used in subordinate clauses to convey compactness and save the space in studied printed advertisement.

The characteristics of the sentence structures in details are provided in 5.1.1-5.1.4 as follows:

5.1.1 The Simple Sentences

The result concludes that the simple structures of sentence are preferred in advertising language. Leech (1978:83), the author of 'English for An advertisement', stated that the advertising material is simpler kind of linguistic complexity than others such as news material because advertising has to cater for a largely indifferent and uncooperative audience. In addition, Burton (1990) said on his book 'Advertising Copywriting' that most good advertisement should be simple and straightforward. It can be summarized that the status of the audience such as age, education, and willingness to participate is the most essential criterion for language used in the advertisement. With this reason, to communicate a mass audience composed of people who vary in background, simple structure of sentence is preferred.

5.1.2 The Compound Sentences

Most compound sentences are linked by coordinating conjunction. It is advised that it enables the reader to see the relations between the ideas more easily. Nevertheless, compound

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

sentences are occurred at least. It is assumed that compound sentences use more space which words cost more money, so they were rarely used in the leaflets.

5.1.3 The Complex Sentences

Complex sentences occur at the second rank of the frequency of occurrence. Nevertheless, it is noted that its occurrence is less than simple sentence only 2%. It can be explained that to distinguish the main idea in the main clause and to achieve commercially desirable effect of advertiser: to save space where words cost money, complex sentences are preferred. According to adding more information to nouns and highlighting the main idea in the main clause, subordinate clauses are used as follows:

Relative clause

To make the hotels more convincing to the readers, relative clauses are predominantly used to add information of facilities and special services including attractive aspects of hotels. In this study, 50.70% of total complex sentences are relative clauses.

Adverbial clause

To give extra information about the time, place, reason, etc., adverbial clauses are used at 47.89% of total complex sentences.

Nominal clause

Only 1.41% of total complex sentences are nominal clauses. It is rarely used because the writer prefers to distinguish the main idea and describe nouns by using relative clauses to add more information and to make nouns more convincing, and also adverbial clauses are used to give extra information about the time, place, reason, etc.

Additionally, the reduced clauses are favorable in the complex sentences. The importance of the reduced clause is pointed by Quirk et al. (1985) that the reduced clause is valuable as a means of syntactic compression in terms of lack of tense markers, a subject, subordinating conjunction, and modal auxiliaries used to convey more compactness. In the advertising, to avoid drawing attention to features of the message which do not serve the advertisers' interest, it is assumed that the reduced clauses are preferred because not only it is a clause without finite verb but also it does not require so many words as finite clauses.

5.1.4 The Compound-Complex Sentences

Like the compound sentence, a compound-complex sentence is not preferred to use because longer sentence use more space which words cost more expense of advertiser.

Next part will provide the suggestions for further studies which consist of two parts: the implications for tourism and hotel industry education as discussed in 5.2.1 and recommendations for further studies as in 5.2.2.

5.2 Suggestions for further studies

5.2.1 Implications for Tourism and Hotel Industry Education

5.2.1.1 Implications for Hotel Brochure Copywriters

The distinctive characteristics of sentence structures are used in studied five-star hotel advertising leaflets including the suggestions from many professionals in linguistics and advertisements can be used as a guide book to make the copywriters in hotel industry aware of the nature of copy and characteristics of advertisement and lead to better English writing in hotel leaflets.

The usefulness of the study is virtually for a teacher or a course designer who is in the tourism and hotel industry education. The results from the study can be of assistance in pedagogically preparation of English sentence structures used in advertisement of hotel industry.

5.2.1.2 Implications for Teachers and Course Designers

Regarding the result of main sentence structures, the nature of sentence structures used in hotel advertising leaflets is focused on simple sentence as well as complex sentence. This finding can be used for designing of teaching material, especially emphasizing the teaching of simple sentences as well as complex sentences. The compactness of complex sentences such as reduced clause and subordination into the main clause can be problematic for the students in writing and reading this type of advertisement.

5.2.2 Recommendations of further studies

Because of the limitations of this study, it is recommended that the following suggestions should be taken into account for further studies:

1. The amount of the five-star hotel leaflets in this study was limited only from the five-star hotels awarded the hotel certification of Thai Hotel Association (THA). It is suggested that further studies should also gain more leaflets from other reliable resources.

2. This study focused on the sentence structures only. Thus, further studies should study other linguistics features such as lexical feature, discourse feature, etc.

3. This study used a framework of sentence structure of Quirk et al. (1985). So, it is useful if further studies would use other frameworks in comparison to results of sentence structure.

4. To continue the encouragement of teaching in tourism and hotel industry education, other advertisements of sectors in tourism such as travel organizers, transportation sector, etc. are interesting subjects of further studies in comparison to finding among various tourism advertisements.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

“An Analysis of Language Features in English Advertisements”. [Online]. Available:

http://www.lunwenwang.com/Freepaper/English/AcademicEnglish/200612/Freepaper_31056.html

Brierley, S. 2002. **The Advertising Handbook**. London: Routledge.

Burton, P. W. 1990. **Advertising Copywriting**. 6th ed. Lincolnwood, IL: NTC Publishing Group.

Cook, G. 1992. **The Discourse of Advertising**. London and New York: Routledge.

Cruickshank, B., Ivanic, R. and Leech, G.N. 1989. **An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage**. Hong Kong: Nelson.

Eastwood, J. 1995. **Oxford Guide to English Grammar**. New York: Oxford.

Goeldner, C.R. , McIntosh, R.W. and Brent Ritchie, J.R. 2000. **Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies**. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Holloway, J. C. 1994. **The Business of Tourism**. 4th ed. New York: Harlow, Addison Wesley Longman Ltd.

Iborra, A. S., and Ruiz, M. F. 2001. “The genre of tourist leaflets.” *PASAA*. 32: 71-81.

Leech, G. N. 1966. **English in Advertising**. London: Longman.

Middleton, V.T.C. 1988. **Marketing in Travel & Tourism**. Oxford: Heinemann Professional.

Moriarty, S.E. 1991. **Creative Advertising: Theory and Practice (Hardcover)**. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Pattaradej, R. 2005. “Analysis of English Vocabulary and Sentence Patterns in Job Advertisements: A Case Study of the Bangkok Post”. M.A. Dissertation. Bangkok: King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology Ladkrabang.

Poonlappanich, T. 2001. “English in advertising : a case study of language styles used in hotel advertising brochures”. M.A. Dissertation. Bangkok: King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology North Bangkok.

Quinn, T. 2002. “**Creating Travel Brochure That Sells**”. [Online]. Available: <http://web1.msue.msu.edu/imp/modtd/33729800.html>

Quirk, R. and Greenbaum, S. 1973. **A University of Grammar of English**. Hong Kong: English Language Book Society, Longman.

Quirk, R. et al. 1985. **A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language**. London: Longman.

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

Robert, W. B. 1986. **The Copywriter's Handbook**. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Thai Hotels Association. 2006. **"Hotel Rating"**. [Online]. Available: <http://www.thaihotels.org>

Tourism Authority of Thailand. 2006. **"Tourism Statistics"**. [Online]. Available:

http://www2.tat.or.th/stat/web/static_tex.php

Tosatjawong, M. 2006. "Analysis of vocabulary and sentence structures of sports news in the Bangkok Post". M.A. Dissertation. Bangkok: King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang.

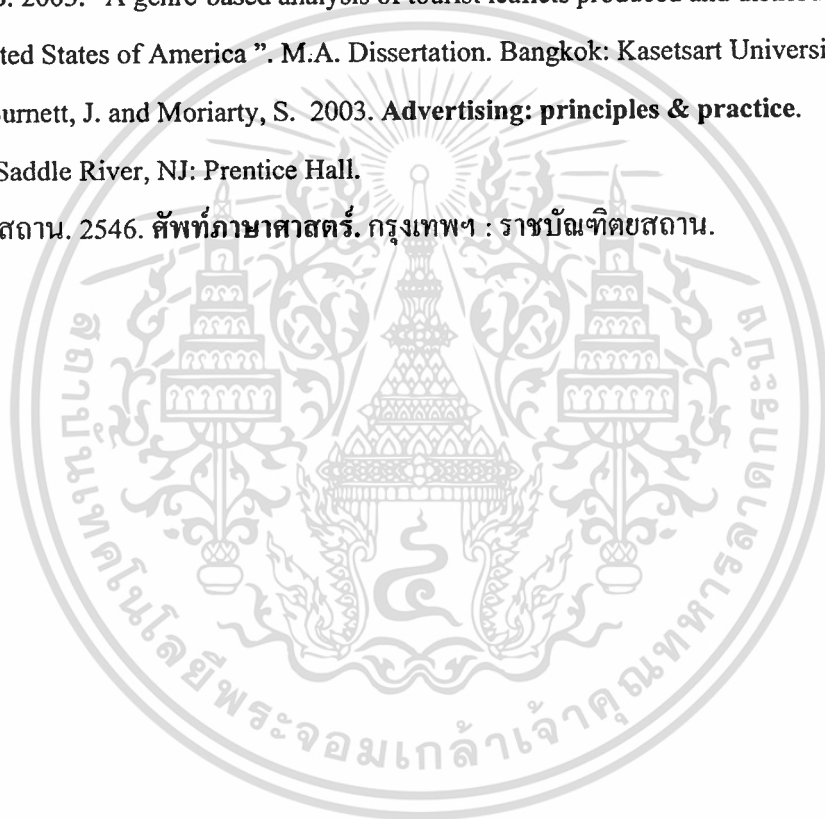
Yadin, D. 2000. **Advertising**. Harlow: Financial Times/Prentice Hall.

Vimonnan, B. 2003. "A genre-based analysis of tourist leaflets produced and distributed in the United States of America". M.A. Dissertation. Bangkok: Kasetsart University.

Wells, W., Burnett, J. and Moriarty, S. 2003. **Advertising: principles & practice**.

Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน. 2546. **ศัพท์ภาษาศาสตร์**. กรุงเทพฯ : ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน.





เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

MODELS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE

A framework of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985)

SIMPLE SENTENCE		
CODE	ELEMENT	EXAMPLES OF SIMPLE SENTENCE
S1	S+V	<i>The sun is shining.</i>
S2	S+V+O	<i>Elizabeth enjoys classical music.</i>
S3	S+V+C	<i>Your face seems familiar.</i>
S4	S+V+A	<i>My sister lives next door.</i>
S5	S+V+O+O	<i>We all wish you a happy birthday.</i>
S6	S+V+O+C	<i>The president declared the meeting open.</i>
S7	S+V+O+A	<i>The doorman showed the guest into the room.</i>
COMPOUND SENTENCE		
CODE	ELEMENT	EXAMPLES OF COMPOUND SENTENCE
CD:1	main clause (,) coordinating conjunction +main clause	<i>I admire her reasoning but I reject her conclusion.</i>
CD:2	main clause; main clause	<i>Taylor was, as always, a consummate actor; without a few telling strokes he characterized King Lear magnificently.</i>
CD:3	main clause; linking adverb (,) main clause	<i>We fished all day; however we didn't catch anything.</i>
COMPLEX SENTENCE		
Subordinate clause: Nominal clause		
N1 Nominal that-clause: <i>that</i>		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N1 a	Subject	<i>That the invading troops have been withdrawn has not affected our trade sanctions.</i>
N1 b	Direct object	<i>I noticed (that) he spoke English with an Australian accent.</i>
N1 c	Subject complement	<i>My assumption is that interest rates will soon fall.</i>
N1 d	Adjectival complement	<i>We are glad that you are able to join us on our wedding anniversary.</i>
N1 e	Appositive	<i>Your criticism, that no account has been taken of psychological factors, is justified.</i>
N1 (1)	Extraposd subject	<i>It's a pity (that) you don't know Russian.</i>
N2 Subordinate Wh- interrogative clause: <i>whether, if, whether...or, if...or</i>		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N2 a	Subject	<i>How the book will sell depends on the reviewers.</i>
N2 b	Direct object	<i>I can't imagine what they want with your address.</i>
N2 c	Subject complement	<i>The problem is who will water my plants when I am away.</i>
N2 d	Adjectival complement	<i>I'm not sure which she prefers.</i>
N2 e	Appositive	<i>Your question, why he didn't report it to the police, has not yet been answered.</i>
N2 f	Prepositional complement	<i>They did not consult us on whose names should be put forward.</i>
N2 (1)	Infinitive wh-clause	<i>I don't know what to say. ("...what I should say")</i>
N2 (2)	Extraposd subject	<i>It's obvious who will look after the baby.</i>
N3 Subordinate yes-no and alternative interrogative clause: <i>whether, if, whether...or, if...or</i>		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N3 a	Subject	<i>Whether she likes the present is not clear to me.</i>
N3 b	Direct object	<i>I wonder if you can help me.</i>
N3 c	Subject complement	<i>My main problem right now is whether I should ask for another loan.</i>
N3 d	Adjectival complement	<i>It's irrelevant whether she's under sixteen.</i>
N3 e	Appositive	<i>You have yet to answer my question, whether I can count on your vote.</i>
N3 f	Prepositional complement	<i>It all depends on whether they will support us.</i>
N3 (1)	Infinitive wh-clause	<i>I don't know whether to see my doctor today.</i>
N3 (2)	Extraposd subject	<i>It's not clear to me (whether/if) she likes the present.</i>
N4 Subordinate exclamative clause: <i>what as predeterminer in NP, how as intensifier of adjective, adverb or clause</i>		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N4 b	Direct object	<i>I remember what a good time I had at your party.</i>
N4 f	Prepositional complement	<i>I read an account of what an impression you had made.</i>
N4 i	Extraposd subject	<i>It's incredible how fast she can run.</i>
N5 Nominal to-infinitive clause		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N5 a	Subject	<i>To be neutral in this conflict is out of the question.</i>
N5 b	Direct object	<i>He likes to relax. / He didn't like (for) me to be alone at night.</i>
N5 c	Subject complement	<i>The best excuse is to say that you have an examination tomorrow morning.</i>
N5 d	Adjectival complement	<i>I'm very eager to meet her.</i>
N5 e	Appositive	<i>Your ambition, to become a farmer, requires the energy that you have.</i>
N5 (1)	Extraposd subject	<i>It's important (for us) to agree on our position before the meeting.</i>
N6 Nominal -ing clause		
CODE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N6 a	Subject	<i>Watching television keeps them out of mischief.</i>

MODELS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE

A framework of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985)

N6	b	Direct object	<i>He enjoys playing practical jokes.</i>
N6	c	Subject complement	<i>Her first job had been selling computers.</i>
N6	d	Adjectival complement	<i>They are busy preparing a barbecue.</i>
N6	e	Appositive	<i>His research, investigating attitudes to racial stereotypes, takes up most of his time.</i>
N6	f	Preposition complement	<i>I'm responsible for drawing up the budget.</i>
N7 Nominal bare infinitive clause			
CODE	FUNCTION		EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N7	a	Subject	<i>Mow the lawn was what I did this afternoon.</i>
N7	c	Subject complement	<i>What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.</i>
N7	g	Object complement	<i>They made her pay for the damage.</i>
N7	(1)	Follow preposition of exception	<i>She did everything but make her bed.</i>
N8 Nominal verbless clause			
N9 Nominal relative clause			
CODE	FUNCTION		EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
N9	a	Subject	<i>What I want is a cup of hot cocoa.</i>
N9	b	Direct object	<i>You should see whoever deals with complaints.</i>
N9	c	Subject complement	<i>April is when lilacs bloom.</i>
N9	e	Appositive	<i>I'll pay you the whole debt: what I originally borrowed and what I owe you in interest.</i>
N9	f	Preposition complement	<i>You should vote for which(ever) candidate you think best.</i>
N9	g	Object complement	<i>You can call me what(ever) you like.</i>
N9	h	Indirect object	<i>He gave whoever asked for it copy of his latest paper.</i>
N9	j	Adverbial	<i>Where she went was Liverpool.</i>
Subordinate clause: Adverbial clause			
A1	Clause of Time		
Subordinating conjunction	<i>after, as, directly, once, till, whilst, while, before, now (that), whenever, as soon as, since, until, when, immediately, as/so long as, the moment</i>		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE	
A1.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>Since the shuttle crashed, NASA has been demoralized.</i>	
A1.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>Returning to my village after thirty years, I met an old schoolteacher.</i>	
A1.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>Once seen, that painting will never be forgotten.</i>	
A1.4	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>When in difficulty, consult the manual.</i>	
A1.5	Reduced adverbial (to-infinitive clause)	<i>He left, never to return.</i>	
A2	Clause of contingency		
Subordinating conjunction	<i>when, once, if, whenever, where</i>		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE	
A2.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>When(ever) there's smoke, there's fire.</i>	
A2.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>Driving at high speed, one may well miss direction signs.</i>	
A2.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>The sentence is ambiguous, taken out of context.</i>	
A2.4	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>Fresh from the oven, rolls are delicious.</i>	
A3	Clause of place		
Subordinating conjunction	<i>where, wherever, everywhere</i>		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLE OF COMPLEX SENTENCE	
A3.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>Where the fire had been, we saw nothing but blackened ruins.</i>	
A3.2	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>Where grown, it is our area.</i>	
A3.3	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>Wherever necessary, call him.</i>	
A4	Clause of condition		
Subordinating conjunction	<i>if, unless, as/so long as, assuming (that), given (that), in case, in the event that, just (so) that, on condition (that), provided (that), providing (that), supposing (that), no matter whether, whether...or, regardless of whether, irrespective of whether, should</i>		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE	
A4.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>Unless you understand this, you will be unable to do the exercises.</i>	
A4.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>Unless receiving visitors, patients must observe normal hospital rules.</i>	
A4.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>The grass will grow more quickly if watered regularly.</i>	
A4.4	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>If wet, the pipe won't give you a good smoke.</i>	
A4.5	Introduced by with/without	<i>Without me to supplement your income, you wouldn't be able to manage.</i>	
A4.6	Subject-operator inversion	<i>Had Mark been in charge, it wouldn't have happened.</i>	
A5	Clause of concession		
Subordinating conjunction	<i>if, while, when, whereas, even though while, whilst, even if</i>		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE	
A5.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>No goals were scored, though it was an exciting game.</i>	
A5.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>While not wanting to seem obstinate, I insisted on a definite reply.</i>	
A5.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>Even though given every opportunity, they would not cooperate with us.</i>	

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

MODELS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE

A framework of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985)

A5.4	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>Though well over eighty, he can walk faster than I can.</i>
A5.5	Subject-operator inversion	<i>Genius though she was, she was quite unassuming.</i>
A6	Clause of contrast	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>whereas, while, whilst</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A6.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>Mr. Larson teaches physics, while Mr. Corby teaches chemistry.</i>
A7	Clause of exception	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>but that, save (that), less except (that), frequently excepting (that), except (that), only</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A7.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>I would pay you now, except I don't have any money on me.</i>
A7.2	Reduced adverbial (To-infinitive clause)	<i>Nothing would satisfy the child but for me to place her on my lap.</i>
A8	Clause of reason	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>because, since, as, seeing (that), as long as, inasmuch as, as, for, cause</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A8.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>I lent him the money because he needed it.</i>
A8.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>Knowing their tastes, she was able to bring a gift that they would like.</i>
A8.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>Assured of your support, he would not compromise.</i>
A8.4	Introduced by <i>with</i>	<i>With so many children to support, they both have to work full time.</i>
A8.5	Reduced adverbial (To-infinitive clause)	<i>He's foolish to make such a fuss.</i>
A9	Clause of purpose	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>in order to, so that, so, in order that, so as to, for fear (that), in case, lest, that, so as not to, in order not to, in order that...not</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A9.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>The school closes earlier so (that) the children can get home before dark.</i>
A9.2	Reduced adverbial (To-infinitive clause)	<i>I'd just sat down to read the paper.</i>
A10	Clause of result	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>so that, so...that, such...that</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A10.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>They ignored the young prince, so that he became very angry.</i>
A10.2	Reduced adverbial (To-infinitive clause)	<i>I awoke one morning to find the house in an uproar.</i>
A11	Clause of proportion	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>as... (so), the... the</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A11.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>As time passed, so our hopes grew stronger.</i>
A12	Clause of preference	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>rather than, sooner than</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A12.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>Rather than go there by air, I'd like the slowest train.</i>
A13	Clause of similarity and comparison	
Subordinating conjunction	<i>as, as...if, as...though, like</i>	
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEX SENTENCE
A13.1	Adverbial finite clause	<i>(Just) as a month is attracted by a light, so he was fascinated by her.</i>
A13.2	Reduced adverbial (-ing clause)	<i>He bent down as if tightening his shoe laces.</i>
A13.3	Reduced adverbial (-ed clause)	<i>Fill in the application form as instructed.</i>
A13.4	Reduced adverbial (verbless clause)	<i>You should discuss the company with him as though unaware that you were being considered for a job.</i>
A13.5	Reduced adverbial	<i>She winked at me as if to say that I shouldn't say anything.</i>
Subordinate clause: Relative Clause		
R1	Restrictive relative clause	<i>We got on the first bus that we saw.</i>
R2	Nonrestrictive relative clause	<i>The new manager is nice than the old one-whom the staff disliked</i>
COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE		
CODE	SUBTYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE
CD-CX:1	subordinate clause + main clause + main clause	<i>When the sun came up, Larry was hammering the bookcase, and the dog was howling.</i>
CD-CX:2	main clause + subordinate clause + main clause	<i>It's surprised that you come here early, but I am not ready at the moment.</i>
CD-CX:3	main clause+ main clause + subordinate clause	<i>I had no money but I lent him because he needed it.</i>
CD-CX:4	main clause+ subordinate clause + main clause + subordinate clause	<i>I think that your new position demands sensitive judgments and I would hope that you will mature as the years go by.</i>

เอกภพวิทยา

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

The Frequency of Occurrence of Sentence Structure

No.	Hotels	TOTAL SENTENCES	BY SENTENCES				BY PERCENTAGE (%)				TOTAL
			S	CD	CX	CD-CX	S	CD	CX	CD-CX	
1	AMARI WATERGATE HOTEL	25	14	2	8	1	4.53	0.65	2.59	0.32	8.09
2	BANGKOK MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA	7	1	0	6	0	0.32	0.00	1.94	0.00	2.27
3	BANYAN TREE BANGKOK	22	9	1	12	0	2.91	0.32	3.88	0.00	7.12
4	THE DUSIT THANI	25	11	0	14	0	3.56	0.00	4.53	0.00	8.09
5	PLAZA ATHENEE BANGKOK	11	7	1	3	0	2.27	0.32	0.97	0.00	3.56
6	INTERCONTINENTAL BANGKOK	30	13	0	17	0	4.21	0.00	5.50	0.00	9.71
7	THE ORIENTAL BANGKOK	13	6	1	6	0	1.94	0.32	1.94	0.00	4.21
8	SOFITEL CENTRAL PLAZA	22	14	0	8	0	4.53	0.00	2.59	0.00	7.12
9	SHANGRI-LA HOTEL BANGKOK	25	12	3	9	1	3.88	0.97	2.91	0.32	8.09
10	SOFITEL SILOM BANGKOK	23	10	1	12	0	3.24	0.32	3.88	0.00	7.44
11	DUSIT RESORT PATTAYA	18	9	0	9	0	2.91	0.00	2.91	0.00	5.83
12	PATTAYA MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA	31	14	4	13	0	4.53	1.29	4.21	0.00	10.03
13	DUSIT ISLAND RESORT	9	4	0	4	1	1.29	0.00	1.29	0.32	2.91
14	FOUR SEASONS RESORT CHIANG MAI	9	3	0	6	0	0.97	0.00	1.94	0.00	2.91
15	CENTRAL SAMUI BEACH RESORT	10	4	0	6	0	1.29	0.00	1.94	0.00	3.24
16	DUSIT LAGUANA RESORT	12	5	2	5	0	1.62	0.65	1.62	0.00	3.88
17	SOFITEL CENTRAL HUA-HIN RESORT	17	12	1	4	0	3.88	0.32	1.29	0.00	5.50
Total sentences		309	148	16	142	3	47.9	5.2	46.0	1.0	100.00
Total percentage (%)		100.00	48	5	46	1					

Remark:

- S stands for 'simple sentence'
- CD stands for 'compound sentence'
- CX stands for 'complex sentence'
- CD-CX stands for 'compound-complex sentence'

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

The Frequency of Occurrence of Subordinate Clauses

NO.	Hotels	COMPLEX SENTENCE	BY CLAUSES			
			R	ADV	N	T/T
1	AMARI WATERGATE HOTEL	8	5	3	0	8
2	BANGKOK MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA	6	2	4	0	6
3	BANYAN TREE BANGKOK	12	2	9	1	12
4	THE DUSIT THANI	14	4	10	0	14
5	PLAZA ATHENEE BANGKOK	3	2	1	0	3
6	INTERCONTINENTAL BANGKOK	17	10	7	0	17
7	THE ORIENTAL BANGKOK	6	2	4	0	6
8	SOFITEL CENTRAL PLAZA	8	5	3	0	8
9	SHANGRI-LA HOTEL BANGKOK	9	5	4	0	9
10	SOFITEL SILOM BANGKOK	12	8	4	0	12
11	DUSIT RESORT PATTAYA	9	7	2	0	9
12	PATTAYA MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA	13	6	7	0	13
13	DUSIT ISLAND RESORT	4	2	1	1	4
14	FOUR SEASONS RESORT CHIANG MAI	6	3	3	0	6
15	CENTRAL SAMUI BEACH RESORT	6	5	1	0	6
16	DUSIT LAGUANA RESORT	5	3	2	0	5
17	SOFITEL CENTRAL HUA-HIN RESORT	4	1	3	0	4
Total sentences		142	72	68	2	142
Total percentage		100	50.70	47.89	1.41	100

Remark:

- R stands for 'Relative clause'
- ADV stands for 'Adverbial clause'
- N stands for 'Nominal clause'

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

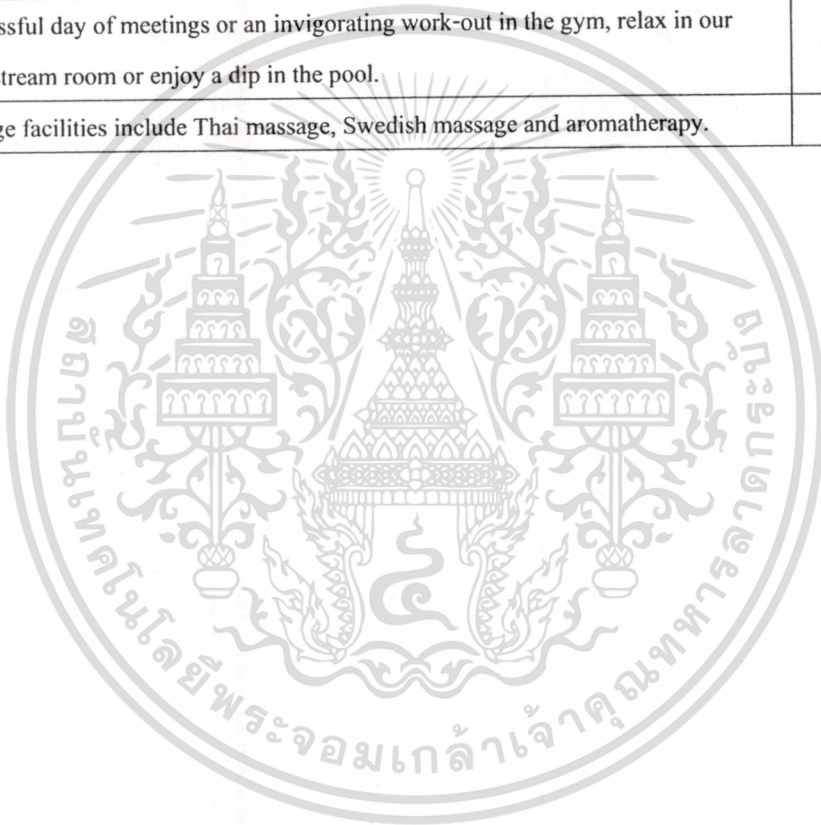
#1_AMARI WATERGATE HOTEL_25 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. The Amari Watergate Hotel is located adjacent to the World Trade Centre in Pratunam.	SIMPLE
2. The hotel takes its name from the bustling nearby market beside the canal.	SIMPLE
3. Whether on business or pleasure, the Amari Watergate Hotel will ensure your stay in Bangkok is a memorable one.	COMPLEX
4. The spacious guest rooms of 40 sq. meters are elegantly decorated in pastel fabrics with Thai artifacts.	SIMPLE
5. Each room has a spectacular view of the city.	SIMPLE
6. All are equipped with IDD phones with voicemail, fax link, personal safe and mini-bar.	SIMPLE
7. The remote control TV has a selection of satellite and local stations (plus pay movies).	SIMPLE
8. The luxurious marble bathrooms feature twin hand basins, a separate shower cubicle and a large bath tub.	SIMPLE
9. The hotel's top three floors have been designed specifically for the business executive.	SIMPLE
10. Features include private reception, 24-hour butler service, an Executive split-level reading and cocktail lounge which serves complimentary breakfast and sunset cocktail and has breathtaking views of the city.	COMPLEX
11. The executive floors also offer business assistance and boardroom facilities with multi-lingual secretarial services plus personal in-room fax machines on request.	SIMPLE
12. A wide range of restaurants offer a variety of cuisines to suit every taste.	COMPLEX
13. Heichinrou Chinese Restaurant is undoubtedly one of the finest Cantonese restaurants in Asia; The Promenade coffee shop serves sumptuous daily buffets, while Grappino provides a cool and elegant venue for fine Italian cuisine, quality wines and unobtrusive service.	COMPOUND-COMPLEX
14. Enjoy a cocktail at the Headlines Lobby Bar and catch the news, or take in the authentic all-American style.	COMPOUND
15. Henry J Bean's Bar and Grill has become one of Bangkok's popular hot spots.	SIMPLE
16. At Amari Watergate Hotel, it is always a pleasure doing business.	SIMPLE
17. Our business centre is efficiently run by a team of professionally trained staff offering fax, e-mail and full secretarial and translation services.	COMPLEX
18. This, together with boardroom and meeting room facilities, provides all you will ever need to do business in Bangkok.	COMPLEX
19. The pillarless Watergate Grand Ballroom is designed for conferences and banquets accommodating up to 1,000 guests for a cocktail reception, or seating up to 800 for a	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น เมื่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#1_AMARI WATERGATE HOTEL_25 sentences

formal dinner.	
20. Our spacious meeting rooms are fully equipped with the latest audio conferencing facilities, while our highly trained conference organizers will ensure that your function runs smoothly and efficiently.	COMPLEX
21. There are also boardroom and business facilities on the executive floor.	SIMPLE
22. Keeping fit and healthy is paramount to many individuals when traveling.	COMPLEX
23. Clark Hatch Fitness Center offers a state-of-the-art gymnasium, squash courts and aerobics studio	SIMPLE
24. After a stressful day of meetings or an invigorating work-out in the gym, relax in our sauna and steam room or enjoy a dip in the pool.	COMPOUND
25. Our massage facilities include Thai massage, Swedish massage and aromatherapy.	SIMPLE



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#2_BANGKOK MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA_7 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Ideally located on the bank of the Chao Phraya River, the Bangkok Marriott Resort and Spa provides guests with internationally renowned Marriott comfort and hospitality in a uniquely Thai setting of splendid gardens and architecture.	COMPLEX
2. The city's only riverside resort and spa also provides swift and easy access to the city's major commercial and shopping area via colorful river transport or the modern overhead expressway.	SIMPLE
3. Majestically set in eleven acres of lush tropical gardens, pools and lily ponds, it is a delightful oasis in one of the world's most densely populated cities.	COMPLEX
4. In a land where gentle pleasures are an art, the resort's Mandara Spa is outstanding.	COMPLEX
5. The many dining pleasures include ten superb restaurants and bars, ranging from spectacular BBQ's and Thai dancing at the Riverside Terrance, to the entertaining chefs of Benihana, and the exotic ambience of Trader Vic's.	COMPLEX
6. Unequaled for its blend of space, comfort and uniquely Thai design, all guestrooms feature a private balcony with garden and river views.	COMPLEX
7. Located majestically on the bank of the Chao Phraya river, Bangkok Marriott Resort & Spa is the only Resort on the river of Kings.	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#3_BANYAN TREE BANGKOK_22 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. All 117 elegantly appointed suites are tastefully designed with essence of Thai heritage.	SIMPLE
2. Each suite features a spacious bedroom with attached bathroom, living room and a fully equipped workstation for ultimate comfort and convenience.	SIMPLE
3. Enjoy a unique experience at the Deluxe View Suites, with spectacular views of either the city or the Chao Phraya River.	SIMPLE
4. Immerse yourself in the Banyan Tree Premier Suites which offer a delicate mix of business and pleasure.	COMPLEX
5. Each of the exquisitely furnished suites comes well equipped with facilities and amenities for all your business needs.	COMPLEX
6. Guests of the 45 Banyan Tree Premier Suites will be able to enjoy exclusive privileges including in-suite registration, breakfast, high speed Internet broadband usage, early check-in and late check-out(subject to availability),tea snacks and other offerings.	SIMPLE
7. Offering a total of 50 suites designed with the needs of business professionals in mind, the Banyan Tree Club offers separate sleeping and working/living space within its stylish interiors.	COMPLEX
8. Featuring a first in Bangkok-Banyan Tree Club is the only executive club with spa facilities.	COMPLEX
9. You can enjoy priority privilege on the use of Banyan Tree Spa facilities and a 10-minute complimentary neck and shoulder massage.	SIMPLE
10. With a welcome scrub, in-suite registration, express check-out, late check-out till 16.00 hours (subject to availability), complimentary laundry, dry cleaning or pressing up to four pieces a day, local calls and faxes, we hope your stay will be a pleasurable one.	COMPLEX
11. Limited to only three suites, the Spa Suite represents a sanctuary in the city, where you can enjoy sensuous in suite spa treatments.	COMPLEX
12. The sophisticated accommodation consists of a bedroom, ensuite bathroom, living room, workstation and spa treatment room.	SIMPLE
13. As a Spa Suite guest, you can enjoy a selection of exquisite spa privileges such as a revitalizing welcome scrub with 30-minute 'Basic Steps of Massage' lesson by our Banyan Tree Spa therapist, herbal tea, complimentary afternoon treat of spa canapés, fresh juice from a daily selection of local fruits for your ultimate therapeutic relaxation, and an array of in-suite spa treatments should you choose to have a session in the comforts and private of your own suite.	COMPLEX
14. Tastefully combining rejuvenating spa elements with comfortable accommodations, the	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่นอนุญาตให้นำไปเผยแพร่บนสื่อออนไลน์
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#3_BANYAN TREE BANGKOK_22 sentences

Spa Suite is a haven that offers absolute privacy and sweet relief from stress.	
15. Leave all earthly matters below while our dedicated spa therapists invigorate your fatigued body, mind and spirit, with soothing massage therapies and body treatments.	COMPLEX
16. Spa treatments are subject to extra charge, from our spa à-la-carte menu.	SIMPLE
17. Only 30 minutes from Bangkok International Airport, Thailand, Banyan Tree Bangkok is located in the heart of the central business district.	SIMPLE
18. Situated along South Sathorn Road, it is the tallest luxury all-suite hotel in the city.	COMPLEX
19. Banyan Tree Bangkok offers 216 exquisitely furnished suites- Deluxe Suites, Deluxe View Suite, Banyan Tree Premier, Banyan Tree Club, Spa Suite and Presidential Suite, each featuring spectacular views of the city or the Chao phraya River.	COMPLEX
20. Every suite has separate sleeping and working/living area, fully equipped with in-suite data line, high speed Internet Broadband connection , fax line and facsimile machine (upon request), four-fixture bathroom, hairdryer, bathrobes, mini-bar ,coffee and tea making facilities, in-suite safe and two colour TVs with satellite news and entertainment channels.	COMPLEX
21. Banyan Tree Club guests can enjoy added privileges such as welcome body scrub, complimentary neck and shoulder massage and priority use of spa facilities.	SIMPLE
22. For the ultimate luxury, indulge in our Spa Suite and treat yourself to complimentary spa canapés with herbal tea, fresh juice from a daily selection of local fruits, and in-suite spa treatments by our dedicated therapists.	COMPOUND

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#4 _THE DUSIT THANI_ 25 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. A Bangkok landmark for more than a quarter of a century, the Dusit Thani is firmly established as a leading city hotel, distinguished by charm of its traditional Thai hospitality and the excellence of its modern facilities.	COMPLEX
2. With deluxe accommodation, a wide selection of dining and comprehensive facilities for business and recreation, the hotel meets the needs of the traveling executive and the leisure visitor.	COMPLEX
3. The comfort of the Dusit Thani is complemented by the convenience of its locations.	SIMPLE
4. Set in the heart of Bangkok's major business and entertainment district, the hotel overlooks Lumpini Park, the city's principal green oasis.	COMPLEX
5. Guests couldn't be better placed.	SIMPLE
6. Luxurious accommodation is provided by 500 guest rooms, including signature "Landmark" rooms and opulent suites which reflect the beauty of Thai style.	COMPLEX
7. The Dusit Thani matches deluxe accommodation with a richly rewarding choice of fine dining.	SIMPLE
8. Cuisines from almost every corner of the globe are served in the hotel's superb restaurants.	SIMPLE
9. Royal Thai cuisine is the speciality in Benjarong, while Chinese dining is available at the elegant Mayflower.	COMPLEX
10. Other Asian specialities are Vietnamese food at Shogun.	SIMPLE
11. Alternatively, Western dishes are offered at our famous rooftop Tiara restaurant.	SIMPLE
12. For all-day dining, The Pavilion presents an extensive menu of Thai, Asian and International favourites.	SIMPLE
13. Equally varied is the array of sophisticated venues for cocktails, ranging from the Lobby Lounge and the Champagne Bar to the quieter setting of Library 1918 or the rooftop Tiara Bar with its panoramic city views.	COMPLEX
14. With elegant settings and impeccable service, the Dusit Thani meets every need in the style of a truly grand hotel.	COMPLEX
15. Offering a full range of facilities of the highest international standards, the Dusit Thani is perfectly placed to suit all requirements.	COMPLEX
16. The visiting executive will appreciate the fully equipped business centre, with dependable secretarial services, communication systems, conference rooms and other amenities.	SIMPLE
17. The Dusit Thani is also the ideal venue for conventions, meetings, seminars, banquets	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#4 THE DUSIT THANI 25 sentences

business and social gatherings.	
18.The Napalai Ballroom can accommodate up to 2,000 persons, while a choice of other function rooms gives the flexibility for hosting smaller events.	COMPLEX
19.Located within the hotel is an extensive election of boutiques offering gifts, jewelry, cigars, tailoring and wine.	COMPLEX
20.“Devarana” comes from Thai Sanskrit and means “garden in heaven.”	SIMPLE
21.Taking its inspiration from this concept, Devarana Spa is a place where guests are pampered into a state of total bliss, while in an atmosphere of utter serenity.	COMPLEX
22.Devarana Spa offers a variety of private treatment suites luxuriously designed in the traditional Thai style with fresh flowers, aromatic fragrances, soothing music and featuring steam and shower rooms, floral bath, massage area, lounge, vanity, plus other amenities.	COMPLEX
23.Aches, pains and stress will vanish through a bevy of spa treatments which include Swedish Massage, Devarana Massage, Aromatic Detoxifying Massage, Anti-Stress Massage, Reflexology Foot Massage, and an extensive selection of body treatments using a full range of private label products exclusively designed for Devarana Spa.	COMPLEX
24.The Dusit Fitness Club features state-of-the-art fitness equipment.	SIMPLE
25.For those who prefer outdoor activities, the hotel has a magnificent pool set in tropical gardens and a golf driving range.	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#5_PLAZA ATHENEE BANGKOK_11 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Hotel Plaza Athenee, Bangkok is situated centrally in the most pleasant and greenest part of Bangkok on Wireless Road and within walking distance of more than 20 embassies, shopping centres and business districts of Silom, Rama 4, Rajadamri, Ploenchit and Sukhumvit.	SIMPLE
2. The Hotel, accessible from the Wireless and Ruamruedee roads and near to Expressway and the Skytrain, is a highly desirable base for the discerning traveler to do business or to explore the delights of Bangkok.	COMPLEX
3. Bangkok's latest luxury Hotel Plaza Athenee offers 354 guestrooms and 28 suites excelling in spaciousness, modern amenities and tasteful appointments, epitomizing the very high standards of service in the tradition of Thai hospitality.	COMPLEX
4. The Executive floors offer spacious guestrooms served by a uniquely ample and innovative lounge with full facilities setting it apart.	SIMPLE
5. Our theme suites re-create the ancient day grandeur and exoticness of Thailand.	SIMPLE
6. From board meetings to conferences, banquets or private dining, our facilities can accommodate from 10 up to 1,200 guests.	SIMPLE
7. With the extensive availability of function rooms, the hotel is able to cater for most corporate meeting demands.	SIMPLE
8. The large open-air pool area offers a visual as well as physical relaxation in a serene garden-like ambiance complete with a short jogging track.	SIMPLE
9. The adjacent health centre offers guests the latest in fitness equipment, a beauty salon, an enlivening spa and a squash court.	SIMPLE
10. Hotel Plaza Athenee, Bangkok is proud to be Bangkok's premier centre of gourmet cuisines offering a choice of 5 distinctive restaurants (Thai, Japanese, Chinese, International and all day dining) and bars which cater to the most fastidious taste.	COMPLEX
11. In the heart of Bangkok, the Hotel Plaza Athenee, Bangkok provides the ultimate in personalized and attentive service and we pride ourselves in making your stay the most enjoyable.	COMPOUND

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#6_INTERCONTINENTAL BANGKOK_30 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. InterContinental Bangkok is perfectly placed for both the business and leisure traveler, with a prime location at centre of the city's business and commercial districts.	SIMPLE
2. Two international department stores and a complex of top designer boutiques are among the wealth of shopping facilities all within easy walking distance.	SIMPLE
3. Access to other parts of the city is fast and efficient by Skytrain, the nearest station being literally steps from the hotel's entrance.	SIMPLE
4. Complementing convenience with style, InterContinental Bangkok affords a welcoming sense of space and a graceful interior décor of understated elegance.	COMPLEX
5. Throughout, guests will appreciate impeccable service and the warm, attentive hospitality that is traditionally Thai.	COMPLEX
6. All of InterContinental Bangkok's 381 deluxe guestrooms, including 67 Club InterContinental rooms and 39 suites, are finely appointed for complete comfort and convenience.	SIMPLE
7. Individual air-conditioning, soundproofing and double glazing ensure a quiet and restful ambience, while for reliable communications rooms are equipped with two-line telephones, voicemail, fax and high-speed Internet access.	COMPLEX
8. Irons, ironing boards, tea and coffee making facilities, and an evening turndown service are all standard features for added ease.	SIMPLE
9. Bathrooms are decorated in Italian marble and offer spacious bathtubs, separate glass-enclosed shower units, and full bath amenities.	SIMPLE
10. Club InterContinental rooms and suites offer the ultimate in personalized attention with a butler service.	SIMPLE
11. Further exclusive amenities are provided by the Club InterContinental Lounge, which commands dramatic views of the city.	COMPLEX
12. Serving a sumptuous buffet breakfast, fresh juices, snacks, afternoon tea, evening cocktails and canapés, the lounge is the ideal venue for conducting business or simply relaxing.	COMPLEX
13. A selection of restaurants offers choice dining from a variety of cuisines served in a pleasing contrast of venues.	COMPLEX
14. An acclaimed Chinese restaurant, Summer Palace is renowned equally for its Cantonese specialities, including dim sum favourites, and its superb setting.	SIMPLE
15. For a menu of imported steaks, seafood and other fresh produce, complemented by a creative wine list, The Fireplace Grill combines modern cuisine with a stylish yet relaxed	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารสงวนลิขสิทธิ์สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษานานาชาติ ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#6_INTERCONTINENTAL BANGKOK_30 sentences

ambience.	
16. All-day dining is available at Espresso, which offers a wide choice of Eastern and Western dishes, as well as a la carte and buffet selections for breakfast, lunch and dinner.	COMPLEX
17. Sunday brunch is also a popular speciality.	SIMPLE
18. The Balcony Lounge, looking out onto the city streets, is the ideal lobby rendezvous for morning coffee, afternoon tea or evening cocktails, with entertainment nightly.	COMPLEX
19. Serving cool cocktails and light snacks is the rooftop Oasis Pool Bar, whilst The Deli is the place to stop and shop for freshly baked pastries and gourmet treats.	COMPLEX
20. With 22 spacious and versatile function rooms, InterContinental Bangkok has one of the largest hotel banqueting, meeting and convention facilities in the city.	COMPLEX
21. Largest of the venues is the ballroom, which can accommodate up to 1,000 guests for cocktails and 600 people for banquets and gala dinners.	COMPLEX
22. Additionally, there is a dedicated exhibition area with a capacity of up to 1,500 guests for cocktails and 750 for banquets.	SIMPLE
23. Technical capabilities include ISDN lines, satellite, video-conferencing, and centrally controlled computer-enhanced display monitors and projection systems, while an experienced catering team can be relied on to create custom-designed menus and innovative decorative settings.	COMPLEX
24. Further support is provided by The Business Centre and Convention Organizer Office, which offers a boardroom, private office and full secretarial services.	COMPLEX
25. Guests can laze away the day at the Sun Terrace, where a secluded swimming pool is set amid a landscaped tropical patio.	COMPLEX
26. Alternatively, a workout can be enjoyed at the fitness centre, which open 24 hours, features the latest in electronic cardiovascular machines, as well as resistance equipment and free weights.	COMPLEX
27. Fitness instructors can provide assistance with personal training routines.	SIMPLE
28. Totals relaxation and rejuvenation can be found at the Royal Health Spa, the ultimate retreat for body and soul.	SIMPLE
29. With 13 luxurious private rooms, the Royal Health Spa offers personalized therapy services that include Asian and European message, herbal wraps and the finest skin rejuvenation techniques.	COMPLEX
30. Among signature treatments are the 'Hydro Aromatic Bath' and 'Warm Your Spirit' hot stone therapy.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#7_ THE ORIENTAL BANGKOK_ 13 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. The legend of the Oriental dates back over 125 years when we first opened our doors as a seaman's lodge along the fabled Chao Phya River.	COMPLEX
2. Since then, the legend has continued to grow, and today we are recognised as one of the world's premier city resorts.	COMPOUND
3. Our guestrooms are exquisitely appointed in delicate Thai accents with both garden and river views.	SIMPLE
4. Each guest also enjoys personal butler service.	SIMPLE
5. The lobby of the River Wing is full of light and freshness.	SIMPLE
6. Relaxing by the pool, set amid lush gardens is to relish moments of tropical ease and contentment in surrounding of peace and tranquility.	COMPLEX
7. Dinning at Le Normandie, our world acclaimed French restaurant is an ideal way to discover the true meaning of The Oriental's legendary service.	COMPLEX
8. The Bamboo Bar combines an evocative yet sophisticated ambience with the best live jazz in town.	SIMPLE
9. The luxurious Oriental Spa is our temple of well-being, where the gentle ministrations of our therapists stimulate, rejuvenate and soothe the spirit.	COMPLEX
10. Just across the river, our Sala Rim Naam restaurant brings together authentic Thai dishes with the traditional entertainment of classical Thai dance and music.	COMPLEX
11. The legend lives on at Lord Jim's.	SIMPLE
12. Observe the vibrant river spectacle or huge aquarium of multicoloured fish as you enjoy Bangkok's most tantalizingly delicious and innovative seafood cuisine.	COMPLEX
13. The Royal Ballroom is Bangkok's premier venue for meeting, conferences, banquets and wedding receptions.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#8_SOFITEL CENTRAL PLAZA_22 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Thailand has a long history.	SIMPLE
2. Its capital, Bangkok is a busy hub for business combined with a world of vivid colours.	COMPLEX
3. The first hotel to operate under the Sofitel name in Bangkok “City of Angels”, guests will discover that there is very little reason to leave the Sofitel Central Plaza Bangkok once settled in.	COMPLEX
4. An international deluxe business hotel emphasises efficiency, charm and elegance.	SIMPLE
5. Take residence in one of the 607 superb rooms or suites, each tastefully designed for comfort and convenience.	COMPLEX
6. Be pampered by hospitable staff whose aim is to please, warm hospitality in a country famous for its charm.	COMPLEX
7. The outdoor Swimming Pool is surrounded by lush, tropical gardens, an oasis of peace and tranquility.	SIMPLE
8. The Fitness Centre offers an inspiring environment work-out on state-of-the-art, with separate saunas and Jacuzzis.	SIMPLE
9. A health bar completes The Fitness Centre.	SIMPLE
10. In a city renowned for its wide range of restaurants, even the discerning gourmet will be delighted with the finest winning and dinning options of our world class chefs.	COMPLEX
11. From exotic cocktails to fine champagne, our newly renovated Lobby Lounge offers lively entertainment every evening in a trendy ambience.	SIMPLE
12. A Business Centre provides professional and comprehensive secretarial and communication service to aid the busy executive	SIMPLE
13. Our banquet, meeting and convention facilities are unrivalled.	SIMPLE
14. A wide range of meeting and banqueting facilities are offered from small group meetings to as many as 5,000 people.	SIMPLE
15. The Sofitel Central Plaza Bangkok has 9 function rooms and a spacious Ballroom of international standard including extensive audio visual support.	SIMPLE
16. Combined with our own Bangkok Conventional Centre (BCC), linked to the hotel via a walkway, the possibilities are endless.	COMPLEX
17. The extension of a new Sky Hall at the BCC is capable of additional space, particularly for exhibitions.	SIMPLE
18. This self-contained facility has been world-acclaimed as the premier convention facility	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ทางการค้า

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#8_SOFITEL CENTRAL PLAZA_22 sentences

in the region for hosting international events since 1983.	
19. Shopping is a pleasure when a major mall is right next door under the same roof.	COMPLEX
20. The Central Plaza Complex houses one of the Central Department Stores.	SIMPLE
21. For weekend stays, nothing can be more fun than bargain-shopping at the Chatuchak Market, just a 5 minute drive from the hotel.	SIMPLE
22. The Market features everything under the sun set amidst a maze of lanes.	COMPLEX



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#9_SHANGRI-LA HOTEL BANGKOK_25 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Exotic Bangkok is the capital of Thailand and is home to the luxurious Shangri-La hotel, consistently rated as one of the top ten hotels in the world.	COMPLEX
2. One of Asia's most vibrant and flourishing cities, Bangkok retains unique charm and a rich heritage.	SIMPLE
3. This bustling business centre is also the gateway to Thailand's national parks, remote hill tribes and sun-drenched islands lapped by crystal waters.	COMPLEX
4. Perched on the 'River of Kings', the Chao Phraya River, the hotel is set in lush tropical gardens and is a calming oasis in the heart of Bangkok.	COMPOUND-COMPLEX
5. Offering unrivalled facilities and services, it is also conveniently located to the business, shopping and entertainment districts.	COMPLEX
6. The moment you enter the Shangri-La graceful lobby, you can be assured of gracious hospitality in a unique setting.	COMPLEX
7. Each of the Shangri-La's elegant 792 guestrooms and 58 suites offers optimum comfort and convenience.	SIMPLE
8. Should your choice be the exclusive Krungthep Wing, you'll enjoy a private garden balcony overlooking the river.	COMPLEX
9. All guestrooms and suites offer deluxe amenities including IDD telephone, mini-bar, individually controlled at conditioning, beverage facilities and in-room movies.	COMPLEX
10. Discerning executives can enjoy the exclusive Horizon Club where benefits include 24-hour butler service and a private lounge.	COMPLEX
11. Elegant banquet and conference facilities are complemented by experienced staff and meticulous attention to detail.	SIMPLE
12. The Grand Ballroom holds 2,000 guests with a further seven function rooms in the Shangri-La Wing and an additional eight in the Krungthep Wing.	SIMPLE
13. All function rooms offer the latest audio-visual equipment and lighting accessories.	SIMPLE
14. The hotel has a Business Centre which is operated by a team of professional and dedicated staff handling secretarial, translation and courier services.	COMPLEX
15. The Centre also includes a private boardroom for meetings and interviews.	SIMPLE
16. The hotel has superb range of recreation and leisure facilities including two freeform outdoor pools and a fully-equipped gymnasium.	SIMPLE
17. Enjoy a game of tennis under the stars or experience a traditional Thai massage at	COMPOUND

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#9_SHANGRI-LA HOTEL BANGKOK_25 sentences

the Health Club.	
18. Additional attractions include two squash courts, sauna, steam bath, two Jacuzzi, hydro pool.	SIMPLE
19. Dine at Angelini for authentic Italian Dishes or be tempted by an international buffet on board the "Horizon".	COMPOUND
20. Sip on cocktails at the Sunset Bar, while the Lobby Lounge and Riverside Lounge are the perfect venues for light snacks and afternoon teas.	COMPLEX
21. Lunches are also served at the Pool Bars.	SIMPLE
22. Pamper yourself at the Beauty Salon, shop for souvenirs at the Gift Shop and the shopping arcade or arrange a trip at the tour office.	COMPOUND
23. The hotel's private luxury yacht, Horizon, is available for river cruising.	SIMPLE
24. The hotel will impress you with the superb selection of restaurants available.	SIMPLE
25. Enjoy traditional Thai food at Salathip, Chinese favourites at Shang Palace and Japanese delicacies at Edogin.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#10- SOFITEL SILOM_23 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Welcome and bienvenue to a hotel where contemporary Thai style meets French flair, creating new dimensions in modern hospitality.	COMPLEX
2. Ideally located on Silom Road-the centre of Bangkok's business, cultural and entertainment district-this dynamic 38-storey international hotel is the ideal choice for discerning business travelers.	COMPLEX
3. This exciting and colourful street, today lined with international banks, modern shopping complexes, restaurants and temples, has been the heart of Bangkok's commercial centre for more than a century.	COMPLEX
4. Sofitel Silom Bankkok extends you an inviting welcome that is always warm and from the heart.	COMPLEX
5. The hotel's interiors are graced with a distinctive French 'art de vivre' that successfully blends contemporary Thai culture with the understated elegance and style that Sofitel is renowned for.	COMPLEX
6. A hotel for connoisseurs, Sofitel Silom Bangkok offers the finest tastes and experiences from Europe and Asia to revive the senses within a unique urban resort atmosphere.	SIMPLE
7. The 454 guestrooms and suites at Sofitel Silom Bangkok share a thematic design defined by simple lines, rich fabrics, and artistic motifs.	COMPLEX
8. Added to this are modern comforts such instant internet connections, CD/Radio players, cordless phones and many other thoughtful amenities-selected to make you stay that much more comfortable and memorable.	COMPLEX
9. Bright, spacious bathrooms reflect the artistic blend of French and traditional Tai designs with a touch of Zen.	SIMPLE
10. Choosing which of the four irresistible restaurants to lunch or dine at is difficult indeed.	SIMPLE
11. Mistral; the Mediterranean Restaurant that offers an open kitchen and daily buffets will satisfy the most demanding palates.	COMPLEX
12. Nika-I, it's a Japanese Restaurant located on the highest floor of the hotel that offers panoramic views of the city together with delectable cuisine.	COMPLEX
13. And V9; a wine pub, a restaurant and market all is rolled into one fabulous venue for live entertainment, good food, great wine and incredible fun.	SIMPLE
14. After the day's work is done, revive mind and body within the soothing healthy atmosphere of the spa.	COMPLEX
15. A full range of personalized treatments blend the international expertise of anne semonin	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#10- SOFITEL SILOM_23 sentences

spa with traditional Thai healing arts to cleanse, moisturize and rejuvenate.	
16. Choose from a special menu of in-room and poolside treatments or relax in one of nine private treatment rooms before a dip in the pool and an invigorating workout in the fitness club.	COMPOUND
17. The keys to successful meeting, seminars, banquets, and private functions are location, service and professional support.	SIMPLE
18. Sofitel Silom Bangkok's modern meeting rooms, located on the 36 th floor, offer all these and more.	COMPLEX
19. Natural light illuminates all four elegant function rooms from its large bay windows providing a bright and cheerful atmosphere by day and a mellow ambiance by night.	COMPLEX
20. Executive guests will appreciate the Sofitel Club Lounge: the private dining lounge, butler service and complimentary evening cocktails and a touch of finesse to any stay.	SIMPLE
21. A comprehensive range of secretarial assistance is available in the modern Business Centre.	SIMPLE
22. The Concierge desk and Tour Desk are ready with invaluable local knowledge and advice to ensure a full itinerary throughout your stay.	SIMPLE
23. Limousine services and our 24-hour room service complete the experience.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#11_DUSIT RESORT PATTAYA_18 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Pattaya, the Gifl of Thailand's famed international vacation centre, combines beach resort with city attractions.	SIMPLE
2. It is a unique concept which is fully reflected in the high standards and deluxe facilities to be found at the Dusit Resort.	COMPLEX
3. Located on its own beach at the exclusive northern end of Pattaya Bay, the hotel offers seclusion and yet, at the same time, easy access to all of Pattaya's sporting, shopping and entertainment attractions.	COMPLEX
4. Accommodation providing every modern comfort is given a refreshing sense of place by light tropical décor which creates a relaxing resort ambience.	COMPLEX
5. An excellent choice of dining, as well as extensive meeting and leisure facilities make the Dusit Resort the ideal choice for business or pleasure.	SIMPLE
6. Commanding un-interrupted views of Pattaya Bay, the Dusit Resort blends opulence with spaciousness to offer city luxury in the fun setting of a tropical playground.	COMPLEX
7. The Dusit Resort's 460 rooms and suites, including extra spacious "Landmark" deluxe rooms, are all tastefully appointed and complete with private balconies affording panoramic sea views.	COMPLEX
8. The Dusit Resort offers a choice of restaurants, each specializing in distinctive cuisines enhanced by spectacular views and carefully created ambience.	COMPLEX
9. The restaurants of the Dusit Resort cater to all tastes and needs.	SIMPLE
10. The Express specializes in fine Chinese cuisine including dim sum.	SIMPLE
11. The bay features Southern-European dishes and spectacular buffets in breathtaking surrounding adjoining the pool and the bay.	COMPLEX
12. All day dining is available at the Cascade Café where guests can choose from a menu of Thai, Asian and European favorites.	COMPLEX
13. The Lobby Lounge and the Lagoon Bar serve exotic cocktails and drinks.	SIMPLE
14. Live music can be enjoyed by night at the Lobby Lounge.	SIMPLE
15. As a venue for meetings, conventions and social events of all kinds, Dusit Resort is unsurpassed with a magnificent Convention Hall accommodating up to 3,000 persons, supported with a range of other function rooms suited to smaller functions.	COMPLEX
16. For leisure and pleasure there are two magnificent swimming pools and tennis, and a fully equipped fitness centre.	SIMPLE
17. No visit to Dusit Resort is completed without experiencing a traditional Thai massage and our Yogi features in a variety of specialized treatment programmes and invigorating	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น เมื่ออนุญาตเห็นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า

ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#11_DUSIT RESORT PATTAYA_18 sentences

massages.	
18. With its own beach, as well as all the sporting attractions of Pattaya close at hand, the Dusit Resort allows every opportunity to experience the fun and thrills of a unique place in the sun.	SIMPLE



เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#12_PATTAYA MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA_31 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. The location of Pattaya Marriott Resort & Spa could not be better.	SIMPLE
2. In the heart of Central Pattaya, and forming one of the busy resort city's most famous landmarks, the hotel is right in the midst of the best shopping, restaurant and entertainment outlets.	COMPLEX
3. With its own adjacent shopping mall, the hotel faces the sea and the beach is just a few steps away.	COMPOUND
4. Yet the design, with the buildings encompassing the extensive gardens, ensures that guests enjoy privacy and tranquility.	COMPLEX
5. Pattaya is the city resort for everyone, a glittering destination on the Eastern Seaboard.	SIMPLE
6. Independent travelers, couples, families, groups, leisure or business, Pattaya has an irresistible allure.	SIMPLE
7. Golfers particularly enjoy Pattaya, as there are no less than 18 courses within easy reach of the resort city.	COMPLEX
8. There is every other form of sport you can imagine, from flying to diving, from go-karting to horse riding.	COMPLEX
9. Pattaya Marriott Resort & Spa is the perfect base from which to explore all these possibilities.	COMPLEX
10. You have the very best of Pattaya, Asia's most exciting resort city, less than two hours drive from Bangkok.	SIMPLE
11. Set in eight acres of landscaped tropical gardens and pools, the resort with its garden spa offers a self-contained world of relaxation.	COMPLEX
12. Yet Pattaya and all its attractions are just steps away.	SIMPLE
13. There is much to see and do in the city, and the resort staff will be happy to assist in making arrangements.	COMPOUND
14. Business travelers will find everything they require in technology and comfort.	COMPLEX
15. If your business is on Thailand's Eastern Seaboard then Pattaya is the base you will find most convenient.	COMPLEX
16. Where better to return every day than to a peaceful garden setting, the sight of the ocean, a refreshing drink, and that special Marriott service that takes care of all your needs.	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่นอนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#12_PATTAYA MARRIOTT RESORT & SPA_31 sentences

17. The architectural design of Pattaya Marriott Resort & Spa utilizes classical Thai elements that interact with natural garden surroundings, and incorporates every modern amenity guests may require.	COMPLEX
18. For company meetings and events, the function rooms offer a range of sizes and equipped with the newest presentation and communications technology, including video-conferencing and broadband internet.	SIMPLE
19. A team of dedicated meeting organizers ensure the smooth running of your event.	SIMPLE
20. The guestrooms use teak furnishings, timber floors, natural fabrics and light interiors to create an open, cool space that works for leisure and business guests alike.	SIMPLE
21. All guestrooms feature a private balcony or terrace with garden or sea views.	SIMPLE
22. Visit the spa, and exotic herbal baths, fruit and floral facials, and royal Thai massages are just a few of the indulging treatments available.	COMPOUND
23. The range of restaurants provide endless opportunities for dining , whether it be a satisfying breakfast, a quick but nutritious lunch, fine dining in the evening, or a party with friends and associates.	COMPLEX
24. For Cantonese and other regional Chinese cuisine, plus the most popular dim sum lunch in town, there is The Rice Mill.	SIMPLE
25. Kabuki sushi bar serves exquisite imported seafood, while Benihana is the well-known and inimitable Japanese-American steakhouse.	COMPLEX
26. Garden Cafe' is for all-day dining, with international food in a garden setting.	SIMPLE
27. The poolside Manao Bar and the Elephant Bar are perfect for relaxing with a cocktail.	SIMPLE
28. If you are hosting an event, we will arrange anything from a small private dinner party to a large-scale banquet of Western or Chinese cuisine.	COMPLEX
29. We also specialize in theme parties and corporate events such as conferences and product presentations.	COMPOUND
30. These can be staged in air-conditioned surroundings, or in the magnificent gardens of the resort.	SIMPLE
31. These can be arranged either at the hotel or at a venue of your choice.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#13_DUSIT ISLAND RESORT_9 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. In the heart of the famous Golden Traingle, Chiang Rai is Thailand's northernmost province where high rugged hills, pristine rivers and remote hill-tribe villages produce a spectacular landscape of wild natural beauty coloured by an even more exotic culture.	COMPLEX
2. The province forms the very centrepiece of the North's timeless attractions	SIMPLE
3. Located on the edge of Chiang Rai's provincial capital, the Dusit Island Resort is indeed stunningly located on its own island in the Kok river and offers seclusion amid natural surroundings, as well as ready access to the town centre and the serenity of beyond.	COMPLEX
4. Service, like the landscape, is impeccable.	SIMPLE
5. Accommodation is of a truly international standard and all 271 deluxe guest rooms and suites are welcoming and spacious, while featuring traditional Thai decorative styles and design motifs.	COMPOUND-COMPLEX
6. This is fully matched by a selection of fine restaurants and superb facilities designed to cater for social functions and business meetings.	COMPLEX
7. Providing leisure and sporting activities are the well-equipped Fitness Centre and Sauna, along with Jacuzzi, stream room, swimming pool, tennis courts, jogging track plus snooker and games room.	COMPLEX
8. The resort also serves as a perfect base to explore and arrange elephant treks and boat tours.	SIMPLE
9. Dusit Island really is the key to the charming Nor.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#14_FOUR SEASONS RESORT CHIANG MAI_9 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Luxuriate in the timeless beauty of the secluded Mae Rim Valley where Four Seasons has perfected the refinement and gracious hospitality of Thailand's ancient Lanna kingdom.	COMPLEX
2. Unrivalled facilities for relaxation and recreation offer the ultimate retreat.	SIMPLE
3. Nearby classical temples, vibrant markets, handicrafts and elephant treks invite delightful discovery.	SIMPLE
4. The classical splendours of a kingdom are yours.	SIMPLE
5. Set in landscaped tropical gardens overlooking rice fields and misty mountains, your spacious Lanna-style pavilion is a heaven of tranquil luxury.	COMPLEX
6. Enjoy the exquisite simplicity of polished teakwood floors, enhanced by sumptuous silks and magnificent Thai artifacts.	COMPLEX
7. Delight in the intriguing flavours of innovative Thai cuisine, served in the casually elegant Sala Mae Rim.	COMPLEX
8. Or sample, if you prefer, a judicious selection of the finest Western, Asian and international fare is at Terraces.	COMPLEX
9. The subtle secrets of Thai cuisine are shared in the Cooking School, allowing you to nourish your memories after you reluctantly depart.	COMPLEX

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#15_ CENTRAL SAMUI BEACH RESORT_10 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Over the last decade, the once little known Island of Samui in the Gulf of Thailand has developed into a resort of international renown, where fabulous beaches and crystal-clear waters lure travelers back time after time again.	COMPLEX
2. An exclusive beachfront property which opened its doors in 1996, Central Samui beach Resort is situated on the island's finest beach, Chaweng Beach, and only 15 minutes from Samui Airport.	COMPLEX
3. Central Samui offers 208 deluxe rooms and suites in a complex of units designed accentuate the natural tropical environment.	COMPLEX
4. Standard features in all rooms include multi channels satellite television reception, in-room video movies, music channels, a mini-bar, tea and coffee making facilities, safe and 24 hours Room Service.	SIMPLE
5. For a superb winning and dining experience, there is an authentic Thai Restaurant.	SIMPLE
6. The Café Restaurant serves Continental and Thai cuisine, while the Bakery cum Snacks Corner, Poolside bar, Beachfront Barbeque Terrace, Pub and Lobby Lounge all guarantee the highest satisfaction.	COMPLEX
7. For those combining business with pleasure, there are function rooms capable of accommodating up to 200 persons for meetings, private receptions and banquets.	COMPLEX
8. Other than relaxing on the beach where a range of water-sports and Dive Centre are yours for the asking-recreational facilities include a huge swimming pool, spa, children's pool, outdoor Jacuzzi, two tennis courts, Fitness Centre with fully-equipped gymnasium, sauna and massage service.	SIMPLE
9. Central Samui Beach Resort combines the very finest in island vacations now awaiting to welcome you.	COMPLEX
10. For a fun-filled holiday in a tropical paradise away from it all, you can't beat Central Samui Beach Resort.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#16_DUSIT LAGUANA RESORT_12 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Phuket is one of the world's finest tropical islands, its stunning natural beauty wonderfully complemented by luxury facilities and Thailand's famed hospitality.	COMPLEX
2. Here is the perfect beach resort, latented in large lush gardens and offering a host of magnificent beached facing the clear blue waters of Andaman Sea.	COMPLEX
3. Matching Phuket's superb natural charms are all the modern amenities that promise a resort paradise.	SIMPLE
4. An hour flight from Bangkok or Singapore and you enter an idyllic world where you can do as much or as little as you wish.	COMPLEX
5. And for luxury accommodation, Dusit Laguna is your best choice.	SIMPLE
6. Enjoying an unrivalled location overlooking 2.5 kilometres of sandy beach and flanked by two lagoons, Dusit Laguna offers deluxe accommodation in 226 guest rooms and suites.	COMPLEX
7. All have private balconies, and all are appointed to ensure total comfort.	COMPOUND
8. Guests will appreciate a tempting choice of fine dining and evening entertainment, while there is every opportunity for fun and recreation.	COMPLEX
9. Many types of watersports are to be enjoyed at the beach and the lagoons, alternatively there is a large swimming pool set amid beautiful landscaped gardens.	COMPOUND
10. Additional sporting options include minigolf and tennis courts.	SIMPLE
11. Dusit Laguna is also the ideal venue for conferences, seminars, banquets and parties.	SIMPLE
12. Service throughout the hotel is, naturally, impeccable.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

#17_SOFITEL CENTRAL HUA-HIN RESORT_17 sentences

SENTENCES	Sentence Structure
1. Hotel Sofitel Central Hua-Hin is a celebration of days gone by.	SIMPLE
2. Built in 1923, it befits the status as the Kingdom's first resort hotel with a noble quality of hospitality found nowhere else in Asia.	COMPLEX
3. Located on the shores of the Gulf of Thailand, our luxurious hotel offers the very best of the past together with impeccable service and world-class facilities.	COMPLEX
4. Set amidst 15 hectares of private gardens that are alive with rich tropical flora and bushes trimmed in animal shapes, our guests enjoy the unique architecture of our colonial buildings and the remarkable charm of "Old Siam"	COMPLEX
5. Crystal Chandeliers, Antique Teakwood, Rich Marble and exotic Flowers, Our hotel lobby awaits you.	SIMPLE
6. The elegance of a bygone era is reflected in the furnishing of our beautifully appointed guestrooms, suites and villas.	SIMPLE
7. Rich Thai Silks, Hand-woven Cottons, Teakwood, and Antique Fans, all combines with the spectacular views from your private terrace overlooking the gardens and sea.	COMPLEX
8. Even the most discerning of palates will be delighted with the cuisine of our world-class chefs.	SIMPLE
9. From our authentic Thai restaurant to traditional high-tea in The Museum, dining is truly an experience to savour.	SIMPLE
10. From exotic cocktails to fine champagne, our bars and lounges will offer you lively entertainment and first-class service.	SIMPLE
11. Our banquet and convention facilities can cater for an elegant wedding party, a boardroom meeting for 10, or gala event for 250.	SIMPLE
12. And with our superbly landscaped gardens, outdoor events are our speciality second only to the aroma of the flowered walkways and the sparkle of the stars and twinkle-lit trees.	SIMPLE
13. Hotel Sofitel Central Hua-Hin is just 2½ hours drive south of Bangkok, and is surrounded by five world-class golf courses.	COMPOUND
14. Your every recreational wish is at your doorstep.	SIMPLE
15. Welcome to Thailand Welcome to the luxury of Hotel Sofitel Central Hua-Hin.	SIMPLE
16. Private chauffeured limousines or mini-buses can be arranged to meet you at Bangkok International Airport or at any other location.	SIMPLE
17. Regular train and air-conditioned coach are also available.	SIMPLE

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารที่สงวนไว้สำหรับการใช้งานเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น ไม่อนุญาตให้นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ด้านการค้า
ไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น อีกทั้งห้ามมิให้ตัดแปลงเนื้อหา และต้องอ้างอิงถึงเจ้าของเอกสารทุกครั้งที่มีการนำไปใช้

BIOGRAPHY

Name: Miss Narumon Wipajaroen

Date of Birth: 27 April 1978

Place of Birth: Trat, Thailand

Education:

1997-2000 Bachelor's degree of Arts with first class honor majoring in English Business Communication and minoring in Secretarial, Sripatum University (Scholarship student of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother)

2003-2007 Master's degree in Applied Linguistics-English for Science and Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL)

Work Experiences:

- Executive secretary and international customer service agent at multinational companies (Freight Forwarder)
- Passenger Service Agent at Thai Airport Ground Services (TAGS)
- English instructor at Chanthaburi Technical College
- English translators: Technical Manual, Education, Office supply, etc.
- Part-time Thai classical dancer