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附錄

附錄一

本研究的詳細表

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表（一）

	字數形式						
	成語	三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
1	哀鴻遍野		✓				
2	愛鶴失眾		✓				
3	愛屋及烏		✓				
4	笨鳥先飛		✓				
5	不舞之鶴		✓				
6	彩鳳隨鴉		✓				
7	草長鶯飛		✓				
8	沉魚落雁		✓				
9	鷓鴣目虎吻		✓				
10	池魚籠鳥		✓				
11	池魚堂燕		✓				
12	蟲沙猿鶴		✓				
13	鶉衣百結		✓				
14	慈烏反哺		✓				
15	竄哄鳥亂		✓				
16	打鳳撈龍		✓				
17	打鳳牢籠		✓				
18	呆若木鷄		✓				
19	戴雞佩豚		✓				
20	單鵠寡鶩		✓				
21	顛鸞倒鳳		✓				
22	斗酒只雞		✓				
23	斷鶴續鳧		✓				
24	斷雁孤鴻		✓				
25	鵝行鴨步		✓				
26	餓虎飢鷹		✓				
27	範張雞黍		✓				
28	放鷹逐犬		✓				
29	飛鴻踏雪		✓				
30	飛鳥依人		✓				
31	飛雁游龍		✓				
32	飛鷹走狗		✓				
33	焚琴煮鶴		✓				
34	風聲鶴唳		✓				
35	風聲鶴唳，草 木皆兵						✓
36	鳳凰來儀		✓				
37	鳳凰於飛		✓				
38	鳳凰在笏		✓				

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表 (二)

	成語	字數形式					
		三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
39	鳳毛濟美		✓				
40	鳳毛麟角		✓				
41	鳳靡鸞訛		✓				
42	鳳鳴朝陽		✓				
43	鳳友鸞交		✓				
44	鳧趨雀躍		✓				
45	釜魚幕燕		✓				
46	附驥攀鴻		✓				
47	趕著鴨子上架				✓		
48	割雞焉用牛刀				✓		
49	歌鸞舞燕		✓				
50	孤鴻寡鶴		✓				
51	孤鸞寡鶴		✓				
52	孤雲野鶴		✓				
53	龜年鶴壽		✓				
54	龜龍麟鳳		✓				
55	龜文鳥跡		✓				
56	鶴長鳧短		✓				
57	鶴髮雞皮		✓				
58	鶴髮童顏		✓				
59	鶴立雞群		✓				
60	鴻鵠之志		✓				
61	鴻毛泰山		✓				
62	鴻稀鱗絕		✓				
63	虎假鴟張		✓				
64	鶴入鴉群		✓				
65	虎視鷹瞵		✓				
66	虎體鳩班		✓				
67	花香鳥語		✓				
68	華亭鶴唳		✓				
69	淮南雞犬		✓				
70	黃雀伺蟬		✓				
71	黃雀銜環		✓				
72	雞不及鳳		✓				
73	雞蟲得失		✓				
74	雞飛蛋打		✓				
75	雞飛狗走		✓				
76	雞伏鶴卵		✓				
77	雞零狗碎		✓				
78	雞毛蒜皮		✓				
79	雞鳴而起		✓				
80	雞鳴狗盜		✓				
81	雞犬不驚		✓				
82	雞犬不留		✓				

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表 (三)

	字數形式 成語	三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
83	雞犬不寧		√				
84	雞犬桑麻		√				
85	雞屍牛從		√				
86	雞鶩爭食		√				
87	家雞野雉		√				
88	嫁雞逐雞		√				
89	見單求鴉炙			√			
90	見兔放鷹		√				
91	桎猿籠鳥		√				
92	金雞獨立		√				
93	驚弓之鳥		√				
94	景星鳳皇		√				
95	鳩佔鵲巢		√				
96	舊燕歸巢		√				
97	刻鵠類鶩		√				
98	枯魚病鶴		√				
99	跨鳳乘鸞		√				
100	勞燕分飛		√				
101	老鶴乘軒		√				
102	離鸞別鳳		√				
103	麟鳳龜龍		√				
104	麟肝鳳髓		√				
105	麟角鳳距		√				
106	麟角鳳背		√				
107	麟子鳳雛		√				
108	龍飛鳳舞		√				
109	龍駒鳳雛		√				
110	龍眉鳳目		√				
111	龍蟠鳳逸		√				
112	龍躍鳳鳴		√				
113	龍章鳳姿		√				
114	籠中之鳥		√				
115	鸞鳳和鳴		√				
116	鸞鶴停峙		√				
117	鸞飄鳳泊		√				
118	鸞翔鳳集		√				
119	鸞翔鳳翥		√				
120	亂點鴛鴦		√				
121	羅雀掘鼠		√				
122	侶安題鳳		√				
123	門可羅雀		√				
124	描鸞刺鳳		√				
125	明珠彈雀		√				
126	木雞養到		√				

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表（四）

	字數形式		三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
	成語							
127	目斷飛鴻			√				
128	目斷鱗鴻			√				
129	幕燕鼎魚			√				
130	南蠻馱舌			√				
131	南鷓北鷹			√				
132	鳥革翬飛			√				
133	鳥盡弓藏			√				
134	鳥面鵠形			√				
135	鳥獸散	√						
136	寧為雞口，無 為牛後							√
137	牛刀割雞			√				
138	牛鼎烹雞			√				
139	攀龍附鳳			√				
140	拋鶯拆鳳			√				
141	烹龍炮鳳			√				
142	鵬程萬里			√				
143	翩若驚鴻			√				
144	牝雞司晨			√				
145	牝雞牧鳴			√				
146	牝雞無晨			√				
147	千里鵝毛			√				
148	千里送鵝毛				√			
149	潛蛟困鳳			√				
150	禽息鳥視			√				
151	輕於鴻毛			√				
152	窮鳥入懷			√				
153	趨之若鶩			√				
154	犬牙鷹爪			√				
155	如鳥獸散			√				
156	殺雞駭猴			√				
157	殺雞取卵			√				
158	殺雞為黍			√				
159	山雞舞鏡			√				
160	聲名鵠起			√				
161	尸鳩之平			√				
162	手無縛雞之力					√		
163	獸聚鳥散			√				
164	鼠腹雞腸			√				
165	鼠牙雀角			√				
166	水盡鵝飛			√				
167	死輕鴻毛			√				
168	螳螂捕蟬，黃 雀在後							√

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表（五）

	字數形式	三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
	成語						
169	陶犬瓦雞		√				
170	騰蛟起鳳		√				
171	天下烏鴉一般黑					√	
172	偷雞摸狗		√				
173	偷雞盜狗		√				
174	偷雞不着蝕把米					√	
175	土雞瓦犬		√				
176	兔起鶻舉		√				
177	兔起鶻落		√				
178	威鳳祥麟		√				
179	威鳳一羽		√				
180	味如雞肋		√				
181	聞雞起舞		√				
182	烏合之衆		√				
183	烏面鵠形		√				
184	烏鳥之情		√				
185	烏鵲通巢		√				
186	烏頭白，馬生角				√		
187	烏之雌雄		√				
188	無縛雞之力			√			
189	五雀六燕		√				
190	舞鸞歌鳳		√				
191	閑雲野鶴		√				
192	鴉心鵲舌		√				
193	欣喜雀躍		√				
194	雄雞斷尾		√				
195	熊經鳥申		√				
196	鴉飛鵲亂		√				
197	鴉默雀靜		√				
198	鴉雀無聲		√				
199	雁去魚來		√				
200	雁杳魚沉		√				
201	宴安鳩毒		√				
202	燕巢於幕		√				
203	燕爾新婚		√				
204	燕頷虎頸		√				
205	燕侶鶯儔		√				
206	燕雀安知鴻鵠之志						√
207	燕雀處層		√				
208	燕雀相賀		√				

表 8-1 漢語禽鳥成語字數形式總結表（六）

	字數形式 成語	三字	四字	五字	六字	七字	八字
		209	燕婉之歡		√		
210	燕舞鶯啼		√				
211	燕雁代飛		√				
212	燕語鶯聲		√				
213	燕語鶯啼		√				
214	燕約鶯期		√				
215	羊腸鳥道		√				
216	羊公鶴	√					
217	搖鵝毛扇		√				
218	杳如黃鶴		√				
219	一箭雙雕		√				
220	一琴一鶴		√				
221	一人得道，雞 犬升天						√
222	衣冠梟獍		√				
223	飲鳩止渴		√				
224	鸚鵡學舌		√				
225	應麟鸞視		√				
226	鷹揚虎視		√				
227	魚沉雁杳		√				
228	魚驚鳥散		√				
229	鷸蚌相持，漁 人得利						√
230	鸞飛魚躍		√				
231	猿鶴蟲沙		√				
232	月落鳥啼		√				
233	越覺楚乙		√				
234	越鳥南栖		√				
235	振鷺充庭		√				
236	只雞絮酒		√				
237	指鷄罵狗		√				
238	指雁為羹		√				
239	朱顏鶴髮		√				
240	捉雞罵狗		√				
總數	240	2	223	3	4	2	6
比例	100	0.83	92.92	1.25	1.67	0.83	2.5

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（一）

	搭配格式 成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
1	哀鴻遍野	√			
2	愛鶴失眾	√			

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表 (二)

	成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
3	愛屋及烏	✓			
4	笨鳥先飛	✓			
5	不舞之鶴	✓			
6	彩鳳隨鴉			✓	
7	草長鶯飛	✓			
8	沉魚落雁	✓			
9	鷓鴣目虎吻	✓			
10	池魚籠鳥	✓			
11	池魚堂燕	✓			
12	蟲沙猿鶴	✓			
13	鶉衣百結	✓			
14	慈烏反哺	✓			
15	窟哄鳥亂	✓			
16	打鳳撈龍	✓			
17	打鳳牢籠	✓			
18	呆若木鷄	✓			
19	戴雞佩豚	✓			
20	單鵠寡鶩			✓	
21	顛鸞倒鳳			✓	
22	斗酒只雞	✓			
23	斷鶴續鶩			✓	
24	斷雁孤鴻			✓	
25	鵝行鴨步			✓	
26	餓虎飢鷹	✓			
27	範張雞黍	✓			
28	放鷹逐犬	✓			
29	飛鴻踏雪	✓			
30	飛鳥依人	✓			
31	飛雁游龍	✓			
32	飛鷹走狗	✓			
33	焚琴煮鶴	✓			
34	風聲鶴唳	✓			
35	風聲鶴唳，草木皆兵	✓			
36	鳳凰來儀	✓			
37	鳳凰於飛	✓			
38	鳳凰在笈	✓			
39	鳳毛濟美	✓			
40	鳳毛麟角	✓			
41	鳳靡鸞訛			✓	
42	鳳鳴朝陽	✓			
43	鳳友鸞交			✓	
44	鶩趨雀躍			✓	
45	釜魚幕燕	✓			

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表 (三)

	成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
46	附驥攀鴻	✓			
47	趕著鴨子上架	✓			
48	割雞焉用牛刀	✓			
49	歌鶯舞燕			✓	
50	孤鴻寡鶴			✓	
51	孤鶯寡鶴			✓	
52	孤雲野鶴	✓			
53	龜年鶴壽	✓			
54	龜龍麟鳳	✓			
55	龜文鳥跡	✓			
56	鶴長鳧短			✓	
57	鶴髮雞皮			✓	
58	鶴髮童顏	✓			
59	鶴立雞群			✓	
60	鴻鵠之志	✓			
61	鴻毛泰山	✓			
62	鴻稀鱗絕	✓			
63	虎假鴟張	✓			
64	鶻入鴉群			✓	
65	虎視鷹瞵	✓			
66	虎體鴻班	✓			
67	花香鳥語	✓			
68	華亭鶴唳	✓			
69	淮南雞犬	✓			
70	黃雀伺蟬	✓			
71	黃雀銜環	✓			
72	雞不及鳳			✓	
73	雞蟲得失	✓			
74	雞飛蛋打	✓			
75	雞飛狗走	✓			
76	雞伏鶴卵			✓	
77	雞零狗碎	✓			
78	雞毛蒜皮	✓			
79	雞鳴而起	✓			
80	雞鳴狗盜	✓			
81	雞犬不驚	✓			
82	雞犬不留	✓			
83	雞犬不寧	✓			
84	雞犬桑癩	✓			
85	雞屍牛從	✓			
86	雞鶩爭食			✓	
87	家雞野雉	✓			
88	嫁雞逐雞		✓		
89	見單求鴟炙			✓	

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（四）

	成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
90	見兔放鷹	✓			
91	桎猿籠鳥	✓			
92	金雞獨立	✓			
93	驚弓之鳥	✓			
94	景星鳳皇	✓			
95	鳩佔鵲巢			✓	
96	舊燕歸巢	✓			
97	刻鵠類鶩			✓	
98	枯魚病鶴	✓			
99	跨鳳乘鸞			✓	
100	勞燕分飛			✓	
101	老鶴乘軒	✓			
102	離鸞別鳳			✓	
103	麟鳳龜龍	✓			
104	麟肝鳳髓	✓			
105	麟角鳳距	✓			
106	麟角鳳嘴	✓			
107	麟子鳳雛	✓			
108	龍飛鳳舞	✓			
109	龍駒鳳雛	✓			
110	龍眉鳳目	✓			
111	龍蟠鳳逸	✓			
112	龍躍鳳鳴	✓			
113	龍章鳳姿	✓			
114	籠中之鳥	✓			
115	鸞鳳和鳴			✓	
116	鸞鵲停峙			✓	
117	鸞飄鳳泊			✓	
118	鸞翔鳳集			✓	
119	鸞翔鳳翥			✓	
120	亂點鴛鴦	✓			
121	羅雀掘鼠	✓			
122	侶安題鳳	✓			
123	門可羅雀	✓			
124	描鸞刺鳳			✓	
125	明珠彈雀	✓			
126	木雞養到	✓			
127	目斷飛鴻	✓			
128	目斷鱗鴻	✓			
129	幕燕鼎魚	✓			
130	南蠻缺舌	✓			
131	南鷁北鷹			✓	
132	鳥革蠶飛	✓			
133	鳥盡弓藏	✓			

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（五）

	成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
134	鳥面鵠形	✓			
135	鳥獸散	✓			
136	寧爲雞口，無 爲牛後	✓			
137	牛刀割雞	✓			
138	牛鼎烹雞	✓			
139	攀龍附鳳	✓			
140	拋鶯拆鳳	✓			
141	烹龍炮鳳	✓			
142	鵬程萬里	✓			
143	翩若鶯鴻	✓			
144	牝雞司晨	✓			
145	牝雞牧鳴	✓			
146	牝雞無晨	✓			
147	千里鷄毛	✓			
148	千里送鵝毛	✓			
149	潛蛟困鳳	✓			
150	禽息鳥視	✓			
151	輕於鴻毛	✓			
152	窮鳥入懷	✓			
153	趨之若鶯	✓			
154	犬牙鷹爪	✓			
155	如鳥獸散	✓			
156	殺雞駭猴	✓			
157	殺雞取卵	✓			
158	殺雞爲黍	✓			
159	山雞舞鏡	✓			
160	聲名鵠起	✓			
161	尸鳩之平	✓			
162	手無縛雞之力	✓			
163	獸聚鳥散	✓			
164	鼠腹雞腸	✓			
165	鼠牙雀角	✓			
166	水盡鵝飛	✓			
167	死輕鴻毛	✓			
168	螳螂捕蟬，黃 雀在後	✓			
169	陶犬瓦雞	✓			
170	騰蛟起鳳	✓			
171	天下烏鴉一般 黑	✓			
172	偷雞摸狗	✓			
173	偷雞盜狗	✓			

表 8-2 漢語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（六）

	搭配格式 成語	一種		兩種	三種
		出現一次	出現兩次		
174	偷雞不着蝕把米	✓			
175	土雞瓦犬	✓			
176	兔起鶻舉	✓			
177	兔起鶻落	✓			
178	威鳳祥麟	✓			
179	威鳳一羽	✓			
180	味如雞肋	✓			
181	聞雞起舞	✓			
182	烏合之衆	✓			
183	烏面鶻形			✓	
184	烏鳥之情			✓	
185	烏鶻通巢			✓	
186	烏頭白，馬生角	✓			
187	烏之雌雄	✓			
188	無縛雞之力	✓			
189	五雀六燕			✓	
190	舞鸞歌鳳			✓	
191	閑雲野鶻	✓			
192	鴟心鸚舌			✓	
193	欣喜雀躍	✓			
194	雄雞斷尾	✓			
195	熊經鳥申	✓			
196	鴉飛鶻亂			✓	
197	鴉默雀靜			✓	
198	鴉雀無聲			✓	
199	雁去魚來	✓			
200	雁杳魚沉	✓			
201	宴安鳩毒	✓			
202	燕巢於幕	✓			
203	燕爾新婚	✓			
204	燕頷虎頭	✓			
205	燕侶鶯儔			✓	
206	燕雀安知鴻鶻之志				✓
207	燕雀處層			✓	
208	燕雀相賀			✓	
209	燕婉之歡	✓			
210	燕舞鶯啼			✓	
211	燕雁代飛			✓	
212	燕語鶯聲			✓	
213	燕語鶯啼			✓	
214	燕約鶯期			✓	

表 8-3 漢語禽鳥成語內部結構總結表 (六)

	結構形式 成語	聯合				偏正		動賓	後補	主謂	兼語
		並列	對比	承接	目的	定中	狀中				
184	鴉默雀靜	✓									
185	鴉雀無聲									✓	
186	雁去魚來	✓									
187	雁杳魚沉	✓									
188	宴安鳩毒									✓	
189	燕巢於幕									✓	
190	燕爾新婚						✓				
191	燕頤虎頸	✓									
192	燕侶鶯儔	✓									
193	燕雀處層									✓	
194	燕雀相賀									✓	
195	燕婉之歡					✓					
196	燕舞鶯啼	✓									
197	燕雁代飛									✓	
198	燕語鶯聲	✓									
199	燕語鶯啼	✓									
200	燕約鶯期	✓									
201	羊腸鳥道	✓									
202	搖鵝毛扇							✓			
203	杳如黃鶴								✓		
204	一箭雙雕			✓							
205	一琴一鶴	✓									
206	衣冠梟獍					✓					
207	飲鳩止渴				✓						
208	鸚鵡學舌									✓	
209	應麟鸚視	✓									
210	鷹揚虎視	✓									
211	魚沉雁杳	✓									
212	魚驚鳥散	✓									
213	鳶飛魚躍	✓									
214	猿鶴蟲沙	✓									
215	月落鳥啼	✓									
216	越覺楚乙	✓									
217	越鳥南栖									✓	
218	振鷺充庭									✓	
219	只雞絮酒	✓									
220	指鷄罵狗			✓							
221	指雁為羹			✓							
222	朱顏鶴髮	✓									
223	捉雞罵狗	✓									
總數	223	139				16		4	8	55	1
		123	2	11	3	14	2				
比例	100	62.33				7.18		1.79	3.59	24.66	0.45
		55.15	0.9	4.93	1.35	6.28	0.9				

表 8-4 泰語禽鳥成語音節數形式總結表 (一)

	成語	音節數形式											
		一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二
1	กาตาบพริก			✓									
2	กาดาวเวเห็นธนู					✓							
3	กาในฝูงหงส์				✓								
4	กาหลงรัง			✓									
5	กาหน้าดำเขาจำหน้าได้								✓				
6	กาเขี้ยวเฉี่ยวเอาไป					✓							
7	ไก่	✓											
8	ไก่กินข้าวเปลือก				✓								
9	ไก่ขัน		✓										
10	ไก่ขันรัง			✓									
11	ไก่เขี้ยว		✓										
12	ไก่รองบ่อน			✓									
13	ไก่หลง		✓										
14	ไก่ได้พลอย			✓									
15	ไก่เห็นตีนงู งูเห็นนม ไก่								✓				
16	ไก่เห็นพลอย			✓									
17	ไก่โห่		✓										
18	ไก่อ่อน		✓										
19	เข้าฝูงหงส์ก็เป็นหงส์ เข้าฝูงกาก็เป็นกา												✓
20	งูเป็น ไก่ตาแตก					✓							
21	งูเห็นนม ไก่				✓								
22	งูเห็นนม ไก่ ไก่เห็นตีนงู								✓				
23	เจ้าชู้ ไก่แจ้				✓								
24	ใจดำเหมือนอีกา					✓							
25	ขึ้นกบนปลายไม้					✓							
26	ขึ้นกเป็นนก ชีไม้เป็น ไม้								✓				
27	เชือก ไก่ให้ถึงดู					✓							

表 8-4 泰語禽鳥成語音節數形式總結表 (三)

	成語	音節數形式											
		一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二
55	พราดลูกนกลูกกา					√							
56	พ่อแจ้แม่จู้				√								
57	มาก่อนไก่			√									
58	มาแต่ไก่โห่				√								
59	เมื่อเจ้าจะไปเหมือน นกจะบิน								√				
60	ไม่ใช่ซี่ไก่				√								
61	ไม่มีไก่เอาเปิดขัน						√						
62	ไม้ร่มนกจับ				√								
63	ยิงทีเดียวได้นกสอง ตัว								√				
64	รอดปากเหยี่ยวปากกา					√							
65	รู้ช่างเปิด			√									
66	ลูกหน้าเหยี่ยว			√									
67	ลูกไก่อยู่ในกำมือ						√						
68	ลูกนกลูกกา				√								
69	วิวสันหลังขาด เห็น กาบินผาดก็ตกใจ											√	
70	วิ่งเป็นไก่ตาแตก					√							
71	ตับไม้ให้กากลิ้นแค้น						√						
72	ตับไม้ให้แค้นคอกกา						√						
73	สาวไส้ให้กากิน					√							
74	สูงเท่านกเขาเห็น					√							
75	หมาหยอกไก่			√									
76	หมูไปไก่มา				√								
77	หมูเห็ดเป็ดไก่				√								
78	หวานคอแรง			√									
79	หากินเหยงกา				√								
80	เหยียบซี่ไก่ไม่ฝ่อ					√							
81	เอาไก่ผูกคอตมา					√							

表 8-4 泰語禽鳥成語音節數形式總結表（四）

	音節數形式 成語	音節數形式											
		一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二
82	โอดกาเหว่า			√									
總數	82	1	9	19	19	17	5	5	4	-	1	1	1
比例	100	1.22	10.98	23.17	23.17	20.74	6.09	6.09	4.88	0	1.22	1.22	1.22

表 8-5 泰語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（一）

	成語	搭配格式		兩種
		一種		
		出現一次	出現兩次	
1	กาลาบพริก	√		
2	กาดาวเวเห็นธนู	√		
3	กาในฝูงหงส์			√
4	กาหลงรัง	√		
5	กาหน้าดำเขาจำหน้าได้	√		
6	กาเหยี่ยวเหยี่ยวเอาไป			√
7	ไก่	√		
8	ไก่กินข้าวเปลือก	√		
9	ไก่ขัน	√		
10	ไก่ขันรัง	√		
11	ไก่เขี่ย	√		
12	ไก่รองบ่อน	√		
13	ไก่หลง	√		
14	ไก่ได้พลอย	√		
15	ไก่เห็นคินงู เห็นนมไก่		√	
16	ไก่เห็นพลอย	√		
17	ไก่โห่	√		
18	ไก่อ่อน	√		
19	เข้าฝูงหงส์ก็เป็นหงส์ เข้าฝูงกาก็เป็นกา			√
20	งงเป็น ไก่คาแตก	√		
21	งูเห็นนมไก่	√		

表 8-5 泰語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表 (二)

	成語	搭配格式		兩種
		出現一次	出現兩次	
22	งูเห็นนมไก่ ไก่เห็นคินงู		√	
23	เจ้าชู้ไก่แจ้	√		
24	ใจคำเหมือนอิกา	√		
25	ซันกบนปลายไม้	√		
26	ซันกเป็นนก ซี้ไม้เป็นไม้		√	
27	เชือกไก่ให้ลิงดู	√		
28	คลบนกบนเวหา	√		
29	คาเป็นนกแขวก	√		
30	คิงให้กาบิน	√		
31	คิ่นก่อนไก่	√		
32	คิ่นแต่ไก่โห่	√		
33	เค้นแรงเค้นกา			√
34	ทำได้อย่างเปิด	√		
35	ทำนಾಯ่าเสียไร่ เลี้ยงไก่ อ่าเสียรั้ง	√		
36	นกระจอก	√		
37	นกระจอกเลี้ยงไม่เชื่อง	√		
38	นกระจอกกินน้ำ	√		
39	นกระจอกไม่ทันกินน้ำ	√		
40	นกะปูด	√		
41	นกด่อ	√		
42	นกล้อยทำรังแต่พ่อตัว	√		
43	นกปีกหัก	√		
44	นกขุ่ยข้อมมีแหวที่หาง	√		
45	นกรู้	√		
46	นกไร่ไม้โหด	√		
47	นกสองหัว	√		
48	นอนนก	√		
49	น้ำลายไก่	√		
50	ปล่อยไก่	√		
51	ปล่อยนกปล่อยกา			√

表 8-5 泰語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表 (三)

	成語	一種		兩種
		出現一次	出現兩次	
52	ปากเหยี่ยวปากกา			✓
53	เปิดขันประชันไก่			✓
54	เป็นนกอับ	✓		
55	พราดลูกนกลูกกา			✓
56	พ่อแจ้แม่อู๋			✓
57	มาก่อนไก่	✓		
58	มาแต่ไก่โท่	✓		
59	เมื่อเจ้าจะไปเหมือนนก จะบิน	✓		
60	ไม่ใช่ขี้ไก่	✓		
61	ไม่มีไก่เอาเปิดขัน			✓
62	ไม่ร่นนกจับ	✓		
63	ยิงทีเดียวได้นกสองตัว	✓		
64	รอดปากเหยี่ยวปากกา			✓
65	รู้อย่างเปิด	✓		
66	ลูกหน้าเหยี่ยว	✓		
67	ลูกไก่อยู่ในกำมือ	✓		
68	ลูกนกลูกกา			✓
69	วิวสันหลังขาด เห็นกา บินผาดก็ตกใจ	✓		
70	วิ่งเป็นไก่ตาแตก	✓		
71	ลับไม่ให้กากสิ้นแค้น	✓		
72	ลับไม่ให้แค้นคอกกา	✓		
73	สาวไส้ให้กากิน	✓		
74	สูงเท่านกเขาเห็น	✓		
75	หมาหยอกไก่	✓		
76	หมูไปไก่มา	✓		
77	หมูเห็ดเปิดไก่			✓
78	หวานคอแรง	✓		
79	หากินเชิงกา	✓		
80	เหยียบขี้ไก่ไม่ฝ่อ	✓		

表 8-5 泰語禽鳥成語搭配格式總結表（四）

	成語	搭配格式		兩種
		出現一次	出現兩次	
81	เอาไก่ผูกคอตมา	✓		
82	โอดกาเหว่า	✓		
總數	82	66	3	13
比例	100	69		84.15
				15.85

表 8-6 漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語表達方式對比總結表（一）

	種類形式	漢語禽鳥成語	泰語成語
1	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語的意義相同或相近且用同類的禽鳥	池魚籠鳥	นกอยู่ในกรง ปลาอยู่ในข้อง ถูกไก่อยู่ในค้ำมือ
		呆若木雞	งงเป็นไก่ตาแตก
		趕著鴨子上架	เอาเป็ดไปชันประชันไก่
		雞鳴而起	ตื่นแต่ไก่โห่
		聞雞起舞	ตื่นก่อนไก่
		籠中之鳥	นกในกรงทอง
		殺雞駭猴	เชือดไก่ให้ลิงดู
2	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語的意義相同或相近但用不同的禽鳥	鸞趨雀躍	เดินเร็วเดินกา
		驚弓之鳥	กาดาวเววเห็นธนู
		鳩佔鵲巢	กาชิงรังนกกาเหว่า
		麟肝鳳髓	หมูเห็ดเป็ดไก่
		鼠腹雞腸	ใจค้ำเหมือนอีกา
		欣喜雀躍	ตีปีก
		燕雀安知鴻鵠之志	นกน้อยไม่ล่งรู้ความคิด พญาครุฑ
3	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語的意義相同或相近而用其他動物	不舞之鶴	งูๆ ปลาๆ
		鵝行鴨步	งุ่มง่ามเหมือนเต่า ช้าเหมือนเต่าคาน

表 8-6 漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語表達方式對比總結表 (二)

	種類形式	漢語禽鳥成語	泰語成語
3	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語的意義相同或相近而用其他動物	飛鳥依人 攀龍附鳳 窮鳥入懷	แมวพึ่งพระ
		狐假鴟張	เขียนเสือให้วัวกลัว
		雞毛蒜皮	จี้หนู จี้หมา
		見彈求鴟炙	ไม่เห็นน้ำตัดกระบอก ไม่เห็นกระรอกโก่งหน้าไม้
		金雞獨立	ยืนกระต่ายขาเดียว
		麟角鳳豬	หนดเต่า เขากระต่าย
		鳳毛麟角	
		鸞飄鳳泊	วัวไม่มีหลัก พิกไม่มีร้าน
		鳥盡弓藏	เสร็จนำมาโคถึก
		殺雞取卵	ฆ่าช้างเอางา
		烏頭白, 馬生角	งาช้างไม่เคยงอกออกจากปากหมา
		燕巢於幕 幕燕鼎魚 釜魚幕燕	อยู่ในปากเสือปากหมี
		指雞罵狗 捉雞罵狗	ตีวัวกระทบคราด
4	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語非禽鳥或動物成語的意義相同或相近	哀鴻遍野	เดือดร้อนทุกหย่อมหญ้า เดือดร้อนทุกเส้นหญ้า
		愛鶴失眾	รักเมียเสียญาติ
		沉魚落雁	งามราวนางฟ้าสวรรค์
		雞飛狗走	ขวัญหนีดีฝ่อ
		麟鳳龜龍	เพชรน้ำหนึ่ง
		味如雞肋	จืดเหมือนไชยเชษฐ
		鴉默雀靜	เงียบเป็นเป่าสาก
		鴉雀無聲	เงียบราวป่าช้า
		燕語鶯聲	น้ำผึ้งเดือนห้า

表 8-6 漢語禽鳥成語與泰語成語表達方式對比總結表（三）

	種類形式	漢語禽鳥成語	泰語成語
4	漢語禽鳥成語與泰語非禽鳥或動物成語的意義相同或相近	雁杳魚沉	หายเข้ากลีบเมฆ
		杳如黃鶴	
		指雁為羹	สร้างวิมานในอากาศ

附錄二

此附錄為本研究之英文簡略版

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINESE AND THAI IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AS RELATED TO BIRDS

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background and Motivation

All languages have their own ways of using idioms. An idiom represents a special form of language, an essence of language and the crystallization of people's wisdom. Chinese and Thai idioms are not the exception. Throughout a long period of time, a number of idiomatic expressions have been produced each one of them are related to the history and culture of the two nations. The characteristics of these expressions can be similar and/ or different.

Chinese and Thai idioms derive from various sources. Mostly, idioms are from a natural environment or daily living, such as articles used in daily life, plants and animals etc. Animals and human beings are closely connected since they have coexisted for a long time. Mankind has long been influenced by animal's nature and habitat. These influences can be traced in human language or expressions. Many expressions in Chinese and Thai show this close relationship with animals, especially idiomatic expressions. For example, in an idiom about marriage, the Chinese say “嫁鸡逐鸡，嫁犬逐犬” (jià jī zhú jī, jià quǎn zhú quǎn). This advises a woman to follow her husband no matter what his lot is. Similarly, Thais say “สามีเป็นช้างเท้าหน้า ภรรยาเป็นช้างเท้าหลัง” (sa: mi: pen c^ha:ŋ t^haw na: p^han ra ja: pen c^ha:ŋ t^haw laŋ). The meaning may be the same, the difference being the form of expression between the two languages.

Some scholars also pay attention to Chinese and Thai idioms that are related to animals. Sometimes they find the same or similar form of expression, sometimes they find a different form of expression. For example,

Chinese idiom

飛蛾投火

fēi é tōu huǒ

殺雞取卵

shā jī qǔ luán

烏頭白，馬生角

wū tóu bái, mǎ shēng jiǎo

割雞焉用牛刀

gé jī yān yòng niú dāo

Thai idiom

แมลงเม่าบินเข้ากองไฟ

ma le:ŋ maw bin k^haw kɔ:ŋ faj

ฆ่าช้างตัวเอง

k^ha: c^ha:ŋ ʔaw ŋa:

หมวดเต่าเขากระต่าย

nuat taw k^haw kra ta:j

จีช้างจับตักแตน

k^hi: c^ha:ŋ cap tak ka tɛ:n

Though there has already been extensive research on Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions, the comparative study of idioms relating to birds in Chinese and Thai has not been researched as thoroughly. The focus on birds is the objective of this research.

1.2 Objective of the Research

1) To study the characteristics of Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions as related to birds.

2) To study the differences of expressions related to birds in Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions.

3) Through exploring the differences of these expressions, a discussion about the differences in values, society, culture, folk customs, beliefs and the environment of the Chinese and Thai nations will be presented.

1.3 Research Hypothesis

1) There are three aspects of similarity and differences in meaning among Chinese and Thai idioms.

2) The similarity and difference of expression in Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions related to birds can reflect China's and Thailand's natural environment, folk customs, values, lifestyles, etc.

1.4 Research Scope

1) This research focuses on providing a contrastive analysis of Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions related to birds.

2) This research mainly uses the idioms compiled in Wang Tao "Zhongguo Da Cidian" and Sa-nga Kanchanakpan "Thai idioms". In the case of the Chinese idioms the main kind of idioms will be used.

3) The study of Chinese idioms is not limited to only four character idioms.

4) The study of Thai idioms are not limited to only bird idioms, other animals or things can also be included.

1.5 Research Method

1) To search and gather data of related Chinese and Thai idioms from books and other sources of information.

2) To collect Chinese and Thai bird idioms from "Zhongguo Da Cidian" and "Thai idioms". After that, to take each Chinese and Thai idiomatic expression as related to birds and record that data.

3) To conduct a contrastive interpretation according to the purpose of each Chinese and Thai bird idioms card.

4) To summarize the findings, and to present an analysis.

1.6 Research Significance and Usefulness

1) To help the researcher and interested students in Chinese and Thai idioms to understand the diversity of Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions as related to birds and to be able to use them correctly.

2) Through the analysis in Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions as related to birds, help Thai students to understand the difference between Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions as related to birds.

3) The result of this research can be further studied and can serve as a source of reference.

1.7 Remarks

In this research, Thai idioms and Thai example sentences are transcribed with International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols.

CHAPTER II LITURATURE REVIEW

2.1 Language and Culture

After reading through the definition of language and culture given by E.Sapir, Zhao Yongxin, Chen Ling, Lu Zhaoqiang, Lin Dajin, it could be concluded that language is an important part of culture and is closely related to it. In addition, language is also a reflection of society.

2.2 Research about Idioms

2.2.1 Definition of Chinese and Thai idioms

2.2.1.1 The Definition of Chinese idioms

This research investigated a number of explanations of the idiom from “Cihai”; “Xiandai Hanyu Cidian”; “Xiandai Hanyu Guifan Cidian”; “Chengyu” by Ma Guofan; and “Hanyu Chengyu Yanjiu” by Shi Shi. Its definition can be summarized, that idioms are concise and meaningful phrases, or are short sentences that have long been in public usage. Most Chinese idioms have a historical origin and consist of four Chinese characters. The meaning of some is obvious, but some can be understood only by learning their origins, sources or the stories behind them.

2.2.1.2 The Definition of Thai idioms

A definition of Thai idioms derives from a summary of “Thai idioms” by Sa-nga Kanchanakpan; and the “Thai Dictionary” published by The Royal Institute of Thailand. Idioms are concise phrases and word groups and their meanings are indirect. A listener, however, may understand the meaning immediately if he or she uses them frequently.

2.2.2 A Study of Chinese Idioms

Ma Guofan set a system of identifying the origins of Chinese idioms by dividing them into three types which are 1) those appearing in the present time; 2) those transferred from the past; 3) those borrowed from other languages. After studying the structure of idioms, they can be separated into two main parts, which are: 1) idioms that can be divided into two parts with a co-ordinate relation; and 2) idioms that can not be divided into two parts.

Liu Jiexiu studied idioms from the aspect of concept, scope, origin or development, meaning, and usage. Regarding idiom usage, Liu could classify idioms to be: 1) a word; and 2) a sentence.

In the research of An Liqing, named, “Chengyu de Jiegou he Yuyin Tezheng”, he studied and concluded form, grammar, meaning or semantic, and phonology.

2.2.3 Research works about comparison of Thai and Chinese idioms

Most of the studies on idioms were focused on the content, comparison and the teaching of idioms. This research focuses on offering a comparative study of idioms.

As for the studies of forms and meaning, there have been many research works such as: "A Comparative study of Chinese and Thai Idioms" by Qin Ronglin; "A Comparative study of Chinese-Thai idiomatic expressions with numbers" by Chanyaporn Parinyavottichai; "A Comparative study of Chinese idiomatic expressions containing the word 'xin' with their Thai equivalents" by Sumalee Sripanngo; "A Chinese and Thai Idiomatic expressions as related to animals: a comparative study" by Piriya Surakajohn; "A Comparative study of Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions containing the word 'eyes'" by Wannida Thungsang.

From the result of the study, it appears that there has yet to be a study offering a comparison of Chinese and Thai bird idioms. Therefore, I have chosen this as my topic of research.

2.3 Grammatical Structure and Function of Idioms

2.3.1 Grammatical Structure of Idioms

Nowadays, the structural classification of idioms is different. Most academics, however, will firstly divide four-character idioms into two parts. They consider the two parts' relationship and divide them into the following two groups: 1) co-ordinate classification; and 2) grammatical structure classification.

2.3.1.1 Co-ordinate Classification

Hu Yushu divides idioms into two groups as follows: 1) co-ordinate structure; and 2) non-coordinate structure.

According to Liu Zhenqian and Xing Meiping's study on the semantic symmetrical features of four-character Chinese idioms and their effects on cognition, these are divided into three types:

1) Symmetrical Semantic Idioms

The characteristics of the symmetrical semantic idioms are the first two characters that have the same, similar or opposite meanings as the latter part.

2) Partly Symmetrical Semantic Idioms

There are three types as follows: a) A Symmetrical relationship in the same part; b) A Symmetrical relationship in separating character; c) A Symmetrical relationship in idioms of more than four characters

3) Non-Symmetrical Semantic Idioms

There are seven types as follows: a) A Subject-Predicate structure; b) A Verb-Object structure; c) A Verb-Complement structure; d) An Adverbial Modifier-Head structure; e) An Adjective Modifier-Head structure; f) A Double Verb structure; g) A Pivotal structure.

2.3.1.2 Grammatical Structure Classification

Fu Huaiqing and Lan Jianing used this grammatical structure classification according to the Chinese grammatical structure.

In this study, I've used the concept of Fu Huaiqing to classify idioms. I've divided idioms into 6 types which are: 1) A Co-ordinate Structure; 2) A Modifier-

Head Structure; 3) A Verb-Object Structure; 4) A Verb-Complement Structure; 5) A Subject-Predicate Structure; and 6) A Pivotal Structure.

2.3.2 Grammatical Function of Idioms

Liu Jiexiu separated the grammatical function of Chinese idioms into two main types which are: 1) a word; and 2) a sentence.

2.4 Rhetoric Method

In this thesis I chose only rhetoric related to this study as follows:

2.4.1 Dingzhen (頂針)

A rhetorical device calling for a sentence to begin with the last word or phrase of the previous one.

2.4.2 Consonant Rhyme

A compound consisting of two syllables with the same initial consonant.

2.4.3 Vowel Rhyme

A compound consisting of two or more syllables that rhyme with one another.

CHAPTER III CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE AND THAI BIRD IDIOMS

3.1 Characteristics of Chinese Bird Idioms

The source of the data that this study comprises is an analysis of a total of 240 bird idioms from the “Zhongguo Chengyu Da Cidian”. The result concludes that there are five types as follows:

3.1.1 The Number of characters in Chinese Bird Idioms

Chinese idioms can be comprised of 3-16 characters. I found that Chinese bird idioms could have 3-8 characters, but it is mostly four characters. A number of Chinese bird idiom characters can be divided as follows:

3.1.1.1 Three character idioms. Example:

羊公鶴	The name falls short of the reality.
yáng gōng hè	

3.1.1.2 Four character idioms. Example:

牛刀割雞	A large resource put to small use.
niú dāo gé jī	

3.1.1.3 Five character idioms. Example:

無縛雞之力	Having not enough strength.
wú fù jī zhī lì	

3.1.1.4 Six character idioms. Example:

趕著鴨子上架 Making somebody do something entirely
gǎn zhe yāzi shàng jià beyond his capacity.

3.1.1.5 Seven character idioms. Example:

天下烏鴉一般黑 The same animals or things have alike the
tiān xià wūyā yìbān hēi same innate characters.

3.1.1.6 Eight character idioms. Example:

鷸蚌相持，漁人得利 If two parties fight a third party will benefit.
yù bàng xiāng chí, yú rén dé lì

Table 3-1 The result of the study about the number of Chinese bird idiom characters

The form of number character	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Number of character idioms	2	223	3	4	2	6	240
Percentage	0.83	92.92	1.25	1.67	0.83	2.5	100

3.1.2 The Form of Characters in Chinese Bird Idioms

The results can be divided into three types as follows:

3.1.2.1 One kind of bird;

1) A bird in the first character of an idiom. Example:

鷓目虎吻 Very fierce and cunning.
chí mù hǔ wěn

2) A bird in the second character of an idiom. Example:

哀鴻遍野 There are disaster victims everywhere.
āi hóng biān yě

3) A bird in the third character of an idiom. Example:

草長鶯飛 Beautiful spring scenery of the regions south
cǎo zhǎng yīng fēi of Jiangxi.

4) A bird in the fourth character of an idiom. Example:

見單求鶩炙 To count one's chickens before they are
jiàn dàn qiú xiāo zhì hatched.

5) A bird in the last character of an idiom. Example:

愛屋及鳥 Love me, love my dog.
ài wū jī wū

6) A bird in an idiom that comprises of two parts. Example:

一人得道，雞犬升天 When a man gets to the top, all his friends and

yī rén dé dào, jī quǎn shèng tiān relations get there with him.

7) One kind of bird that appears in two places of an idiom. Example:
 嫁雞逐雞 jià jī zhú jī A woman follows her husband no matter what his lot is.

3.1.2.2 Two kinds of birds;

1) Two kinds of birds are together and next to each other. Example:
 勞燕分飛 láo yàn fēn fēi The couple is forced to part.

2) The character of two kinds of birds is separated. Example:
 鵝行鴨步 é xíng yā bù To walk with a swagger.

單鵠寡鵠 dān hú guǎ fū A widow or a widower.

3) The character of two kinds of birds is in the first and the last places of an idiom. Example:

雞不及鳳 jī bù jí fèng The son is inferior to his father in many respects.

3.1.2.3 Three kinds of birds. Example:

燕雀安知鴻鵠之志 yàn què ān zhī hóng hú zhī zhì A common fellow can't read the mind of a great man.

Table 3-2 The result of the study about the form of characters in Chinese bird idioms

The form of characters	One kind	Two kinds	Three kinds	Total
Number of character idioms	189	50	1	240
Percentage	78.75	20.83	0.42	100

3.1.3 Grammatical Structure of Chinese bird idioms

3.1.3.1 Co-ordinate Structure:

1) Parallel relation

In this kind of idiom, although it can be divided into two parts, each part has equal meaning and their positions can be switched while still maintaining the same meaning of the whole idiom.

花香鳥語 huā xiāng niǎo yǔ Used to describe a fine spring day.

“花香鳥語” is divided into two parts as “花香” and “鳥語”. Each part can be put in any place and “花香鳥語” can reverse its position to “鳥語花香” while the meaning remains the same.

2) Contrastive relation

This kind of idiom can also be divided into two parts. The meaning of each part is dependent upon each other, but the meaning of each part contrasts with one another.

鶴長鳧短	A comparison of things in the world with its specific characteristic is difficult to change and never will be changed.
hè cháng fù duǎn	

In the idiom “鶴長鳧短”, each of the two parts “鶴長” and “鳧短” has contrasting meanings and can not show the whole meaning of the idiom. However, put together the two contrasting things can give the whole meaning of the idiom. It can be said that each part is dependent while reflecting the other part.

3) Temporal event relation

As for this kind of idiom, the position of each part can not be switched. The first part is a firstly-occurring event and the second part comes after. For example;

鳥盡弓藏	Cast somebody aside when he has served one's purpose.
niǎo jìn gōng cáng	

The idiom “鳥盡弓藏” has a temporal ordering of events. The event in the first part occurs prior to the event in the second part. The position of each part cannot be switched.

4) Purposive relation

As for this kind of idiom, it represents the action, performance or behavior in the first part to then serve its purpose in the second part.

殺雞駭猴	Punish one as a warning to the other.
shā jī hài hóu	

In the idiom “殺雞駭猴” it can be divided into two parts as “殺雞” and “駭猴”. To frighten the monkey is the purpose of killing the chicken.

3.1.3.2 Modifier-Head Structure

This structure has a front part as the modifier and the back part as the main word. This structure can be divided as follows,

1) Adjective/Noun Modifier-Head Structure

籠中之鳥	Have lost freedom.
lóng zhōng zhī niǎo	

In the idiom “籠中之鳥”, “籠中” it shows an adjective modifier part which modifies “鳥”.

2) Adverbial/Verb Modifier-Head Structure

如鳥獸散	To describe the action of fleeing from the helter-skelter or being in the route.
rú niǎo shòu sàn	

In the idiom “如鳥獸散”, “如鳥獸” it shows an adverbial modifier part which modified “散”.

3.1.3.3 Verb-Object Structure

This structure has a front part as an action or a performance, and a back part as something, somebody or an event which is connected to the action in the front part.

亂點鴛鴦	To cause an exchange of partners by mistaking two couples engaged to marry.
luàn diǎn yuān yāng	

In the idiom “亂點鴛鴦”, “亂點” is the verb part and “鴛鴦” is the object part.

3.1.3.4 Verb-Complement Structure

This structure has a front part as an action or a performance and a back part as describing a characteristic or giving more information about the front part.

杳如黃鶴	Nowhere to be found.
yǎo rú huáng hè	

In the idiom “杳如黃鶴”, “杳” is the verb and “如黃鶴” is the complement.

3.1.3.5 Subject-Predicate structure

1) Subject –Predicate

鸞鳳和鳴	A couple live happily together.
luán fèng hé míng	

In the idiom “鸞鳳和鳴”, “鸞鳳” is the subject and “和鳴” is the predicate.

2) Subject-Predicate-Object

彩鳳隨鴉	A perfect woman married to a worthless man.
cǎi fèng suí yā	

In the idiom “彩鳳隨鴉”, “彩鳳” is the subject; “隨” is the predicate; “鴉” is the object.

3) Subject-Predicate-Complement

鶴立雞群	A distinguished man in a common crowd.
hè lì jī qún	

In the idiom “鶴立雞群”, “鶴” is the subject; “立” is the predicate and “雞群” is the complement.

3.1.3.6 Pivotal Structure

The object of the first verb is, at the same time, the subject of second verb.

放鷹逐犬	Go hunting in the wild.
fàng yīng zhú quǎn	

The object of the first verb “鷹” is at the same time, the subject of the second verb “逐”.

Table 3-3 The result of the study about the grammatical structure of Chinese bird idioms

The form of structure	Co-ordinate				Modifier-Head		V-Ob	V-Complement	Subject Predicate	Pivotal	Total
	Parallel relation	Contrastive relation	Temporal event relation	Purposive relation	Adj.	Adv.					
Number of character idioms	139				16		4	8	55	1	223
	123	2	11	3	14	2					
Percentage	62.33				7.18		1.79	3.59	24.66	0.45	100
	55.15	0.9	4.93	1.35	6.28	0.9					

3.1.4 Grammatical Function of Chinese bird idioms

3.1.4.1 As a word use, it can be divided into 3 types as follows:

1) As the noun phrase

鳳毛麟角

fèng máo lín jiǎo

Phoenix feathers and a unicorn horn

Rare and precious things and people.

For example;

- (a) 在長期的封建社會裏，好女能成爲作家而名垂青史的，實屬罕見的人才，屈指可數。

Zài chángqí de fēngjiàn shèhuì lǐ, hǎo nǚnéng chéngwéi zuòjiā ér míng chuí qīng shǐ de, shí shǔ hán jiàn de réncái, qū zhǐ kě shǔ.

In the feudal period, a woman who could become an author or a famous person in history was a very rare and valuable thing.

- (b) 在長期的封建社會裏，好女能成爲作家而名垂青史的，實屬鳳毛麟角，屈指可數。

Zài chángqí de fēngjiàn shèhuì lǐ, hǎo nǚnéng chéngwéi zuòjiā ér míng chuí qīng shǐ de, shí shǔ fèng máo lín jiǎo, qū zhǐ kě shǔ.

In the feudal period, a woman who could become an author or a famous person in history was like phoenix feathers and a unicorn horn.

In (a), “rare and valuable thing” is the noun phrase, but we can replace it with the idiom “*phoenix feathers and a unicorn horn*” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So in this sentence, the idiom can function as a noun phrase.

2) As the verb phrase

趨之若鶩

qū zhī ruò yù

To go after something in a flock like ducks

To scramble for something that is often disapproved of.

For example;

- (a) 看他們急急忙忙著趕去上班。

Kàn tāmen jíjí mángmáng zhe gǎn qù shàngbān.

Look there, they make haste and rush off to work.

- (b) 看他們趨之若鶩上班。

Kàn tāmen qū zhī ruò yù shàngbān.

Look there, they go to work in a flock like ducks.

In (a), “make haste and rush off” is the verb phrase, but we can replace it with idiom “*To go after something in a flock like ducks*” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So in this sentence, the idiom can function as a verb phrase.

3) As the adjective phrase

風聲鶴唳

Like the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork

fēng shēng hè lì

Referring to the great fright of routed soldiers.

For example;

- (a) 當她十五歲時吳江發生兵變，她家恐懼地遷到上海。

Dāng tā shí wǔ suì shí Wú jiāng fāshēng bīng biàn, tā jiā kǒngjù de qiān dào Shànghǎi.

When he was 15 years old, the war broke out at Wujiang and then his family alarmingly moved to Shanghai with fear.

- (b) 當她十五歲時吳江發生兵變，她家風聲鶴唳地遷到上海。

Dāng tā shí wǔ suì shí Wú jiāng fāshēng bīng biàn, tā jiā fēng shēng hè lì de qiān dào Shànghǎi.

When he was 15 years old, the war broke out at Wujiang and then his family were like the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork moving to Shanghai.

In (a), “alarmingly with fear” is the adjective phrase, but we can replace it with the idiom “*like the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork*” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So in this sentence, the idiom can function as an adjective phrase.

3.1.4.2 Independent Construables

哀鴻遍野

Famine refugees swarm the country

āi hóng biān yě

There are disaster victims everywhere.

For example;

- (a) 當時社會動蕩，到處都是流離失所的災民。

Dāngshí shèhuì dòngdàng, dào chù dōu shì liú lí shī suǒ de zāi mǐn.

At the time of social agitation, there were disaster victims who were destitute and homeless everywhere.

- (b) 當時社會動蕩，哀鴻遍野。

Dāngshí shèhuì dòngdàng, āi hóng biān yě.

At the time of social agitation, famine refugees swarm the country.

In (a), the main sentence “there were disaster victims who were destitute and homeless everywhere” can be replaced with the idiom “famine refugees swarm the country” while keeping the same meaning. Therefore, it can be said that the idiom can function as a sentence.

3.1.5 Rhyme in Chinese Bird Idioms

3.1.5.1 Repetition of words

Here is an example of a repetition of the same word in the first and the third position from a four character of idiom.

一琴一鶴
yī qín yī hè

Very little luggage.

3.1.5.2 Consonant Rhymes

A compound consisting of two syllables with the same initial consonant.

1) consonant rhyming within each part.

鴻鵠之志
hóng hú zhī zhì

Great ambition.

2) consonant rhyming in the front part or back part

離鸞別鳳
lí luán bié fèng

A couple in separation.

勞燕分飛
láo yàn fēn fēi

The couple is forced to part.

3) consonant rhyming on syllables 1 and 3

顛鸞倒鳳
diān luán dǎo fèng

In a sexual embrace.

4) consonant rhyming on syllables 2 and 4

愛屋及烏
ài wū jí wū

Love me love my dog.

5) consonant rhyming on syllables 1 and 4 or 2 and 3

鳳凰於飛
fèng huáng yú fēi

Conjugal felicity.

龜龍麟鳳
guī lóng lín fèng

The most favorable auspices.

6) consonant rhyming on alternate syllables.

孤鴻寡鶴
gū hóng guǎ hú

A widow.

3.1.5.3 Vowel Rhymes

A compound consists of two syllables that rhyme with one another. In this study, a vowel rhyme is a repetition of a similar or identical vowel sounds in the adjacent or close words. As for combined vowels, only the final vowel sound of the combined vowels, in the syllable similar to adjacent words, is considered vowel rhyming. Vowel rhymes in Chinese bird idioms can be divided into 4 types as follows.

1) Vowel rhyming in the front part or back part.

鵠入鴉群
hú rù yā qún

A triton among the minnows.

鶴髮雞皮 hè fà jī pī	A hoary head with wrinkled skin.
2) Vowel rhyming on syllables 1 and 3	
環肥燕瘦 huán féi yàn shòu	To describe a woman of beauty like Yang Yuhuan was plump and Zhao Feiyan was thin.
3) Vowel rhyming on syllables 2 and 4	
愛屋及烏 ài wū jí wū	Love me, love my dog.
4) Vowel rhyming on syllables 1 and 4 or 2 and 3	
孤鴻寡鵠 gū hóng guǎ hú	A widow.
鶴立雞群 hè lì jī qún	A distinguished man in a common crowd.

It is found that consonant rhyming and vowel rhyming are often used in Chinese four-syllable idioms, so when reading Chinese idioms, we can feel the rhythm and sound movement. This is the dominant feature of Chinese idioms.

3.2 Characteristics of Thai Bird Idioms

In this study I have analyzed 82 bird idioms from the book “Thai Idioms”. These can be divided into five types as follows:

3.2.1 The Number of characters in Thai Bird Idioms

Thai idioms can be comprised of 1 to 16 characters. However, after studying Chinese bird idioms, I found that Thai bird idioms can have 3 to 8 characters. The number of Thai bird idiom characters can be divided into;

3.2.1.1 One character idioms. Example:

ไก้	A woman who provides sexual favours
kaj	in exchange for money.

3.2.1.2 Two character idioms. Example:

นกรู๋	A person who is very clever and can
nok ru:	anticipate a coming event or danger.

3.2.1.3 Three character idioms. Example:

กากาบพริก	A dark skinned person puts on a red
ka: k ^h a:p p ^h rik	shirt. The expression is used to compare a person who does something unsuitable for himself.

Table 3-4 The result of the study about the number of Thai bird idiom characters

The form of number character	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	Total
Number of character idioms	1	9	19	19	17	5	5	4	1	1	1	82
Percentage	1.22	10.98	23.17	23.17	20.74	6.09	6.09	4.88	1.22	1.22	1.22	100

3.2.2 The Form of Characters in Thai Bird Idioms

The results can be divided into two types as follows:

3.2.2.1 One kind of bird;

1) A bird in the first character of an idiom. Example:

กาคาบพริก

ka: k^ha:p p^hrik

A dark skinned person puts on a red shirt. It is used to compare a person who does something unsuitable for himself.

2) A bird in the second character of an idiom. Example:

เชือดไก่ให้ลิงดู

c^huat kaj haj liŋ du:

To punish one person as a warning to others.

3) A bird in the third character of an idiom. Example:

งงเป็นไก่ตาแตก

ŋoŋ pen kaj ta: tɛ:k

To be utterly confused.

4) A bird in the fourth character of an idiom. Example:

ตั้งให้กากิน

ti: ŋu: haj ka: kin

To do something for other people.

5) A bird in the fifth character of an idiom. Example:

ยิงทีเดียวได้นกสองตัว

jiŋ t^hi: diaw da:j nok so:ŋ tua

To succeed in doing two things by only one action. To kill two birds with one stone.

6) A bird in the sixth character of an idiom. Example:

เมื่อเจ้าจะไปเหมือนนกจะบิน

mua caw ca paj muan nok ca bin

Goes likes a bird.

7) A bird in the last character of an idiom. Example:

ปล่อยไก่

plɔ:j kaj

To make an embarrassing mistake.



8) A bird in an idiom that comprises of two parts. Example:
 ทำนออย่าเสียไร่ เลี้ยงไก่อย่าเสียรัง To be hard-working and to make the
 t^ham na: ja: sia raj lian kaj best attempt to do something./ don't be
 ja: sia ran lazy.

9) One kind of bird that appears in two places of an idiom. Example:
 ชี้นกเป็นนก ชี้นไม้เป็นไม้ If this is a bird and that is tree-say so.
 c^hi: nok pen nok c^hi: mai: pen Never say no from being afraid of
 mai: something or to please someone.

3.2.2.2 Two kinds of birds;

1) The characters of two kinds of birds that have been put next to each other.
 Example:

กาเหี่ยวเหี่ยวเอาไป To have disappeared immediately.
 ka: jiaaw chiaaw ?aw paj

หมูเห็ดเป็ดไก่ Rare delicacies.
 mu: het pet kaj

2) The characters of two kinds of birds have been placed separately
 เดินแรงเดินกา Describing to jump with joy.
 ten re:ŋ ten ka:

3) The characters of two kinds of birds placed on syllables 1 and 4
 กาในฝูงหงส์ Low society person in high society.
 ka: naj fu:ŋ hon

4) The characters of the same kind of bird have been separated but are still in the same part.

เข้าฝูงหงส์ก็เป็นหงส์ เข้าฝูงกาก็เป็นกา Birds of a feather flock together.
 k^haw fu:ŋ hon kw: pen hon
 k^haw fu:ŋ ka: kw: pen ka:

Table 3-5 The result of the study about the form of characters in Thai bird idioms

The form of characters	One kind	Two kinds	Total
Number of character idioms	69	13	82
Percentage	84.15	15.85	100

3.2.3 Grammatical Structure of Thai Bird Idioms

From the study of the grammatical structure, it can be divided into 3 types consisting of word compounded idioms, phrase compounded idioms and sentence compounded idioms.

3.2.3.1 Word-compounded idiom

1) Single-morpheme word

นกกระจอก
nok kra ɔ:k
To be ungrateful.

2) Compound Word

2.1) Noun-Noun

หมูเห็ดเป็ดไก่
mu: het pet kaj
Rare delicacies.

2.2) Noun-Verb

นกรู
nok ru:
A person who is very clever and can anticipate a coming event or danger.

2.3) Noun-Adverb

ไก่อ่อน
kaj ʔɔ:n
A greenhorn; an inexperienced person.

2.4) Verb-Noun

ปล่อยไก่อ
plɔ:j kaj
To make a stupid or careless mistake.

3.2.3.2 Phrase-compounded idiom

1) A noun phrase is a phrase whose head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers.

นกสองหัว
nok sɔ:ŋ hua
One who tries to please both parties.

2) A verb phrase is a phrase headed by a verb and any auxiliary verbs, plus optional specifiers, complements, and adjuncts

เชือดไก่ให้ลิงดู
c^huat kaj haj liŋ du:
To punish one as a warning to others.

3) An adverb phrase made with prepositions or infinitives

ใจดำเหมือนอีกา
caj dam muan ʔi: ka:
To be very selfish; a lack of kindheartedness.

In the idiom “ใจดำเหมือนอีกา”, “ใจดำ” is the head part and “เหมือนอีกา” is the modifier part.

3.2.3.3 Sentence-compounded idioms

1) Subject-Predicate Structure

ไก่ขัน	To describe the scenery and atmosphere
kaj k ^h an	at dawn.

In the idiom “ไก่ขัน”, “ไก่” is the subject part and “ขัน” is the predicate part.

2) Subject-Predicate-Object Structure

ไก่ได้พลอย	Do not waste good things on people who
kaj da:j p ^h lɔ:j	will not appreciate them.

In the idiom “ไก่ได้พลอย”, “ไก่” is the subject part; “ได้” is the predicate part; and “พลอย” is the object part.

3) Subject-Predicate-Complement Structure

กาเหี่ยวเฉียวเอาไป	To have disappeared immediately.
ka: jia:w c ^h ia:w ?aw paj	

In the idiom “กาเหี่ยวเฉียวเอาไป”, “กาเหี่ยว” is the subject part; “เฉียว” is the verb; and “เอาไป” is the complement.

4) Subject-Predicate-Object-Complement Structure

นกน้อยทำรังแต่พอตัว	You only do things that you have
nok nɔ:j t ^h am ran tɛ: p ^h ɔ: tua	sufficient ability for.

In the idiom “นกน้อยทำรังแต่พอตัว”, in Thai, “นกน้อย” is the subject part; “ทำ” is the predicate part, “รัง” is the object part; and “แต่พอตัว” is a modifier of “ทำรัง”

3.2.4 Grammatical Function of Thai Bird Idioms

3.2.4.1 As a word use, it can be divided into 3 types as follows:

1) As the noun phrase

ไก่รองบ่อน	A house cock
kaj rɔ:ŋ bɔ:n	A person who is only a substitute.

For example;

(a) เธอเห็นฉันเป็นแค่ตัวสำรองเท่านั้นใช่ไหม ออกหักแล้วถึงได้ย้อนกลับมาหา

t^hɔ: hen c^han pen k^hɛ: tua sam rɔ:ŋ t^haw nan c^haj maj ?ok hak le:w
t^huŋ da:j jɔ:n klap ma: ha:

For you, I am just a reserve, aren't I? Once you're heart broken, then you will come back to me.

(b) เธอเห็นฉันเป็นแค่ไก่อรงบ่อนเท่านั้นใช่ไหม ออกหักแล้วถึงได้ย้อนกลับมาหา

t^hɔ: hen c^han pen k^hɛ: kaj rɔ:ŋ bɔ:n t^haw nan c^haj maj ?ok hak lɛ:w
t^huŋ da:j jɔ:n klap ma: ha:

For you, I am just a house cock???, aren't I? Once you've broken up, then you will come back to me.

In (a), “the substitution” is the noun phrase and we can replace it with the idiom “a house cock” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So it can be said that the idiom can function as the noun phrase.

2) As the verb phrase

เต้นแร้งเต้นกา

Squawk vulture and crow

ten rɛ:ŋ ten ka:

To describe jumping with joy.

For example;

(a) พวกเขากระโดดโลดเต้นด้วยความดีใจ

p^huak k^haw kra dot lot ten duaj k^hwa:m di: caj

They dance and jump with joy.

(b) พวกเขาเต้นแร้งเต้นกาด้วยความดีใจ

p^huak k^haw ten rɛ:ŋ ten ka: duaj k^hwa:m di: caj

They squawk vulture and crow with joy.

In (a), “dance and jump” is the verb phrase and we can replace it with the idiom “squawk vulture and crow” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So it can be said that the idiom can function as the verb phrase.

3) As the adjective phrase

ใจดำเหมือนอีกา

Selfish like a crow

caj dam muan ?i: ka:

To be very selfish; a lack of
kindheartedness.

For example;

(a) ผู้หญิงคนนี้เห็นแก่ตัว คุณไม่ต้องไปหวังหรอกว่า หล่อนจะช่วยเหลือคุณ

p^hu: jin k^hon ni: hen kɛ: tua k^hun maj tɔ:ŋ paj waj rɔ:k wa: lɔ:n ca
c^huaj lua k^hun

This woman is selfish, don't even think she will help you.

(b) ผู้หญิงคนนี้ใจดำเหมือนอีกา คุณไม่ต้องไปหวังหรอกว่า หล่อนจะช่วยเหลือคุณ

p^hu: jin k^hon ni: caj dam muan ?i: ka: k^hun maj tɔ:ŋ paj waj rɔ:k wa:
lɔ:n ca c^huaj lua k^hun

This woman is selfish like a crow, don't even think she will help you.

In (a), “selfish” is the adjective phrase and we can replace it with the idiom “selfish like a crow” without changing the grammatical relation in the sentence. So it can be said that the idiom can function as the adjective phrase.

3.2.4.2 Independent Construable

กาคาบพริก

ka: k^ha:p p^hrik

A crow carries a red chilli

A black guy puts on a red shirt. Used to compare a person who does something that doesn't suit him.

For example;

(a) ช่างไม่ดูดีผิวของตัวเองเลย ตัวดำใส่เสื้อแดง นำหัวเราะจริงๆ

c^ha:ŋ maj du: si: p^hi:w k^hɔ:ŋ tua ʔeŋ lə:j tua dam sa:j sua dɛ:ŋ na: hua rɔ ciŋ ciŋ

It looks ridiculous wearing a red dress on a black body.

(b) ช่างไม่ดูดีผิวของตัวเองเลย กาคาบพริก นำหัวเราะจริงๆ

c^ha:ŋ maj du: si: p^hi:w k^hɔ:ŋ tua ʔeŋ lə:j ka: k^ha:p p^hrik na: hua rɔ ciŋ ciŋ

It looks ridiculous a crow carrying a red chilli.

In (a), the main sentence “a black guy puts on a red shirt” can be replaced with the idiom “a crow carrying a red chilli” instead and the sentence (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Therefore it can be said that the idiom can function as a sentence.

3.2.5 Rhyme in Thai Bird Idioms

3.2.5.1 Repetition of word

Repetition of the same word in the first or final position of each part.

ขึ้นนกเป็นนก ชี้ไม่เป็นไม้

c^hi: nok pen nok c^hi: ma:j
pen ma:j

If this is a bird and that is tree-say so.

Never say no from being afraid of something or to please someone.

3.2.5.2 Consonant Rhyme

A compound consisting of two syllables with the same initial consonant.

ไต่กินข้าวเปลือก

kaj kin k^ha:w plwak

To accept or take bribes.

3.2.5.3 Vowel Rhyme

A compound consists of two syllables that rhyme with one another. In this study, a vowel rhyme is a repetition of a similar or identical vowel sounds in the adjacent or close words. As for combined vowels, only the final vowel sound of the combined vowels, in the syllable similar to adjacent words, is considered vowel rhyming. Vowel rhymes in Thai bird idioms can be divided into 2 types as follows.

1) Vowel sounds in the adjacent words

กาหายเฉยเฉยเอาไป

ka: jia:w c^hia:w ʔaw paj

To have disappeared immediately.

2) Vowel sounds in the close words

เอาไปคั่นประชันไต่

To make somebody do something

ʔaw pet k^han pra c^han kaj entirely beyond his capacity.

3.2.5.4 Ding zhen (頂真)

A rhetorical device calling for a sentence to begin with the last word or phrase of the previous one.

งูเห็นนมไก่ ไก่เห็นตีนงู They all know their each other secret.
 ɲu: hen nom kaj kaj hen nom ɲu:

CHAPTER IV COMPARATIVE CHINESE AND THAI BIRD IDIOMS EXPRESSIONS

The sources of the data that this study used in the analysis are from the “Zhongguo Chengyu Da Cidian”. In this chapter, I compare only the same or similar meaning between Chinese bird idioms and Thai idioms. The results are divided into four types as follows:

- 1) Thai idioms that use the same birds as the Chinese.
- 2) Thai idioms that use different birds to the Chinese.
- 3) Thai idioms that use other animals.
- 4) Thai idioms that use other objects.

4.1 Thai idioms that use the same birds as the Chinese

籠中之鳥	นกในกรงทอง
lóng zhōng zhī niǎo	nok naj krong t ^h ɔ:ŋ
A bird imprisoned in a cage	A bird imprisoned in a golden cage
Meaning :	Have lost freedom.
Example :	這個孩子整天被關在家裏，猶如一只籠中之鳥。 Zhè gè háizi zhěngtiān bèi guān zài jiā lǐ, yóurú yì zhī <u>lóng zhōng zhī niǎo</u> . This child is imprisoned in a house all day as if he is <u>a bird imprisoned in a cage</u> . เด็กคนนี้โดนขังไว้ในบ้านทั้งวัน ราวกับ <u>นกในกรงทอง</u> ตัวหนึ่ง dek k ^h on ni: do:n k ^h aŋ waj naj ba:n t ^h aŋ wan ra:w kap <u>nok naj krong t^hɔ:ŋ tua nuŋ</u> This child is imprisoned in a house all day as if he is <u>a bird imprisoned in a golden cage</u> .

殺雞駭猴	เชือดไก่ให้ลิงดู
shā jī hài hóu	c ^h uat kaj haj liŋ du:
To kill the chicken to frighten the monkey	To cut the chicken to frighten the monkey
Meaning :	To punish someone as a warning to others.
Example :	經理扣發了遲到工人的工資，目的是爲了 <u>殺雞駭猴</u> ，警告其他

工人不要遲到。

Jīnglǐ kòufā le chídào gōngrén de gōngzī, mùdì shì wèi le shā jī hài hóu, jǐnggào qítā gōngrén bú yào chídào.

A manager deducts the salary of a laborer who comes to work late because he wants to kill the chicken to frighten the monkey and not treat him as he would a friend.

การที่ผู้จัดการหักเงินเดือนของกรรมกรที่มาสายนั้น จุดประสงค์ก็เพื่อเชือดไก่ให้ลิงดู เป็นการเตือนกรรมกรคนอื่นๆว่าอย่ามาทำงานสาย

ka:n t^hi: p^hu: cat ka:n hak ɲo:n duan k^ho:ŋ kam ma kon t^hi: ma: s a:j nan cut pra soŋ ko: p^hua c^huat kaj haj liŋ du: pen ka:n tuan kam ma kon k^hon ʔu:n wa: ja: ma: sa:j

A manager deducts the salary of a laborer who comes to work late because he wants to slaughter the chicken to frighten the monkey and not treat him as he would a friend.

4.2 Thai idioms that use different birds to the Chinese

鼠腹雞腸

ใจดำเหมือนอีกา

shǔ fù jī cháng

caj dam muan ʔi: ka:

A rat's stomach and chicken's intestine A pitiless like a crow

Meaning : Extreme pettiness of character.

Example : 他並不是一個鼠腹雞腸的人。

Tā bìng bú shì yí gè shǔ fù jī cháng.

He is not the rat's stomach and chicken's intestine kind of person.

เขาไม่ใช่คนใจดำเหมือนอีกาสักหน่อย

k^haw maj c^haj k^hon caj dam muan ʔi: ka: sak noj

He is not a pitiless like a crow kind of person.

一箭雙雕

ยิงทีเดียวได้นกสองตัว

yī jiàn shuāng diāo

jiŋ t^hi: diaw da:j nok so:ŋ tua

To kill two vultures with one arrow To kill two birds with one arrow

Meaning : To succeed in doing two things by only one action.

Example : 昨夜警察去抓賭徒們同時，還抓到了偷賭徒們汽車的小偷，真是一箭雙鳥。

Zuó yè jǐngchá qù zhuā dǔtúmen tóngshí, hái zhuā dào le tōu dǔtúmen qìchē de xiǎotōu, zhēn shì yī jiàn shuāng diāo.

Policemen who caught a gambler last night, also caught a thief who stole a gambler's car. Therefore, they killed two vultures with one arrow.

ตำรวจที่ไปจับคนเล่นการพนันเมื่อคืนนี้ จับผู้ร้ายที่ลอบขโมยรถคนที่ไปเล่นได้ด้วย เท่ากับเป็นการยิงทีเดียวได้นกสองตัว

tam ruat t^hi: paj cap k^hon len ka:n pa nan muwa k^hu:n ni: cap p^hu: raj t^hi: lo:p k^ha moj rot k^hon t^hi: paj len da:j duaj t^haw kap

pen ka:n jɪŋ tʰi: diaw da:j nok so:ŋ tua

Policemen who caught a gambler last night, also caught a thief who stole a gambler's car. Therefore, they killed two birds with one arrow.

4.3 Thai idioms that use other animals

鳳毛麟角

หนวดเต่า เขาระต่าย

fèng máo lín jiǎo

nuat taw kʰaw kra ta:j

Phoenix feathers and a unicorn horn

A tortoise beard and a rabbit's horn

Meaning : A unique and valuable person or object.

Example : 如今，像他這麼優秀的人，簡單像鳳毛麟角一樣，太難尋了。
Rújīn, xiàng tā zhème yōu xiù de rén, jiǎndān xiàng fèng máo lín jiǎo yíyàng, tài nán xún le.

Nowadays, a valuable person like him is so difficult to find. It is like finding phoenix feathers and a unicorn's horn.

ทุกวันนี้คนดี ๆ อย่างเขานั้นหาได้ยากยิ่ง เหมือนหนวดเต่า เขาระต่ายเลย

tʰuk wan ni: kʰon di: di: ya:ŋ kʰaw nan ha da:j ya:k yɪŋ muan nuat taw kʰaw kra ta:j lə:j

Nowadays, a valuable person like him is so difficult to find. It is like finding a turtle beard and rabbit's horn.

殺雞取卵

ฆ่าช้างเอางา

shā jī qǔ luǎn

kʰa: cʰa:ŋ ʔaw ŋa:

To kill the hen to get its eggs

To kill the elephant to get its tusks for ivory.

Meaning : To sacrifice future gains to satisfy present needs.

Example : 爲了賺錢，他們連許多幼樹也砍倒剝了皮，這種做法猶如殺雞取卵。

Wèi le zhuàn qián, tāmen lián xǔduō yòushù yě kǎn dào xiāo le pí, zhè zhǒng zuòfǎ yóurú shā jī qǔ luǎn.

To make money, they cut down many small trees to take only their bark. This action is like killing the hen to get its eggs.

เพราะเงินแม้แต่ต้นไม้ต้นเล็กๆ พวกเขาก็ยังตัด การกระทำเช่นนี้เท่ากับเป็นการ

ฆ่าช้างเอางา

pʰɔ: ŋɔ:n me: te: ton maj ton le:k le:k pʰuak kʰa:w kɔ jaŋ tat ka:n kra tʰam cʰɛ:n ni: tʰaw kap pen ka:n kʰa: cʰa:ŋ ʔaw ŋa:

To make money, they cut down many small trees to take only their bark. This action is like killing the elephant to get its tusks for ivory.

4.4 Thai idioms that use other objects.

麟鳳龜龍

เพชรน้ำหนึ่ง

lín fèng guī lóng

pʰet nam nuŋ

A unicorn, a phoenix, a tortoise and

A diamond of the first water



a dragon

Meaning : The most favorable auspices.

Example : 像他這樣的人，已屬麟鳳龜龍了。

Xiàng tā zhè yàng de rén, yǐ shǔ lín fēng guī lóng.

This kind of man is like a unicorn, a phoenix, a tortoise and a dragon.

คนแบบนี้ นับว่าเป็นเพชรน้ำหนึ่งแล้ว

k^hon bɛ:p k^haw ni: nap wa: pen p^het nam nuŋ le:w

This kind of man is like a diamond of the first water.

The same or similar meaning between comparisons of Chinese and Thai bird idioms can be divided into four parts which are: Thai idioms that use the same birds as the Chinese; Thai idioms that use different birds to the Chinese; Thai idioms that use other animals and Thai idioms that use other objects.

CHAPTER V THE CONNOTATION OF CULTURE IN CHINESE BIRD IDIOMS AND THAI BIRD IDIOMS

In chapter I, 240 Chinese bird idioms and 82 Thai bird idioms are used as data to study the reflection of culture in both Chinese and Thai bird idioms. They are divided into 2 main types as below:

5.1 Objective Culture

It is found that bird idioms reflect the objective culture of both Han and Thai people. We can divide them into 3 types as below:

5.1.1 Life and natural environment

With regards topography, there are Chinese bird idioms that reflect the dominant features of China's geography, such as its expansive topography and its complex area. For example: “羊腸鳥道” (yáng cháng niǎo dào) and “鴻毛泰山” (hóng máo tài shān). There are other idioms that reflect the uniqueness of Henan as in the idiom “飛鴻踏雪” (fēi hóng tà xuě); others reflect the weather such as “花香鳥語” (huā xiāng niǎo yǔ) and “燕語鶯啼”(yàn yǔ yīng tí); others reflect the scenery in the spring of Jiangnan as in the idiom “草長鶯飛”(cǎo zhǎng yīng fēi); others reflect living near the sea and being a fisherman as in the idiom “鵝蚌相爭，漁人得利”(yù bàng xiāng zhēng, yú rén dé lì), etc.

In contrast, there are no idioms that reflect the dominant features of the living environment using in Thai bird idioms. There is only the idiom “ทำนาอย่าเสียไร่ เสียงไร่ อย่าเสียรัง”^{*} (t^ham na: ja: sia raj lian kaj ja: sia ran) that reflects the Thais ancient connection with agriculture.

^{*} see chapter 3, 3.2.1.9, p.26.

With regards animals, Chinese bird idioms reflect the many kinds of fowl in China. Furthermore, their idioms also reflect the uniqueness of Chinese fowl such as in the idiom “鳩佔鵲巢” (jiū zhān què cháo), “鸞飛魚躍” (yuán fēi yǔ yuè).

There are many more examples of Chinese bird idioms than Thai bird idioms because China is a much larger country than Thailand. There are idioms that include wild geese, phoenixes, cranes, wild ducks, quails, doves, magpies, huge mythical birds, swallows, mandarin ducks and demon animals such as the owl, vultures, hawks, kites, falcons, sparrow hawks, etc. On the other hand, because Thailand is a much smaller country, birds that appear in Thai idioms are almost all common fowl such as the sparrow, cuckoo and peafowl etc., as in example: “กาชิงรังนกกาเหว่า”* (ka: c^hiŋ raŋ nok ka: waw). There are fewer birds that claim Thailand as their habitat and they are therefore not mentioned in idioms as frequently as they are in China.

5.1.2 Food

Sometimes Chinese bird idioms can reflect some aspects of Chinese food culture. Rice, beef, chicken and fish often appear in the idioms. Moreover, kinds and names of the food such as “炮鳳烹龍” (pāo fèng péng lóng) and many recipes such as “焚琴煮鶴” (fén qín zhǔ hè); “見彈求鴉炙” (jiàn dàn qiú xiāo zhì) also are found in idioms.

As for Thai bird idioms, they also reflect Thai food culture as in the example below:

“หมูเห็ดเป็ดไก่”** (mu: het pet kaj)

“ไก่อินข้าวเปลือก”*** (kaj kin k^ha:w pluak)

The image reflected in the above idioms show that there are many various and plentiful kinds of Chinese and Thai food and recipes. However, there are more examples of idioms about food in Chinese than there are in Thai.

5.1.3 Equipment used in daily life

There are many pieces of equipment that appear in Chinese idioms such as “牛鼎烹雞” (niú dǐng péng jī); “鳥盡弓藏” (niǎo jìn gōng cáng); “一箭雙雕” (yī jiàn shuāng diāo); “牛刀割雞” (niú dāo gé jī); and “老鶴乘軒” (lǎo hè chéng xuān). These pieces of equipment are the cultural reflections that appear in Chinese bird idioms.

In Thai idioms, there are only 2 idioms that mention daily use of the aim. Those are with reference to a bow and arrow. In idiom “ยิงทีเดียวได้นกสองตัว”† (jiŋ t^hi: diaw da:j nok so:ŋ tua) and “กาดาวเวงเห็นธนู”†† (ka: ta: we:w hen t^ha nu:).

* see chapter 4, 4.2.3, p.46.

** see chapter 4, 4.2.4, p.47.

*** see chapter 3, 3.2.1.4, p.25.

† see chapter 3, 3.2.1.7, p.25.

†† see chapter 4, 4.2.2, p.45.

5.2 Spiritual Culture

5.2.1 Religious beliefs

Chinese respect and believe strongly in Taoism, hence, most Chinese bird idioms will reflect this belief. For example, in the idiom “一人得道，雞犬升天” (yī rén dé dào, jī quǎn shèng tiān) and “淮南雞犬” (huái nán jī quǎn), they both reflect that the Chinese strive to achieve true happiness or Nirvana in order to become a God or a Goddess in heaven.

Thais respect and believe in Buddhism, and the idiom “นกน้อยทำรังแต่พอตัว” * (c^ha:j p^ha: luan) and “ปล่อยนกปล่อยกา” (ploj nok ploj ka:) reflects that belief.

5.2.2 Arts

As for the art of Chinese letter writing, there are quite a number of idioms that reflect Chinese calligraphy. For example; “龍飛鳳舞” (lóng fēi fèng wǔ).

In music, the idiom “焚琴煮鶴” (fén qín zhǔ hè) and “一琴一鶴” (yī qín yī hè) can show the importance of the Chinese musical instrument “*Qin*”, a seven-stringed instrument in some ways similar to the zither.

As for martial arts, Chinese martial arts has continuously developed since ancient times and there are many different styles in practicing as illustrated in the following idiom “金雞獨立” (jīn jī dú lì)

Moreover, Chinese idioms can reflect the art of embroidery as in “描鸞刺鳳” (miáo luán cì fèng).

As for Thai bird idioms, they do not reflect on any other aspect of the arts, only letter writing such as “ไก่เขียน” ** (kaj k^hia).

5.2.3 Social system

Thai bird idioms can be used to show a Thai social system that includes the family system and the family controlling system.

As for the family system, in both Chinese and Thai society the gratitude of the child to the parent is an important basic moral principle as reflected in the Chinese idiom “烏鳥反哺” (wū niǎo fǎn bǔ). However Thai bird idioms about gratitude are not found, so it is required to use another animal idiom in its place as in the idiom “เดินตามผู้ใหญ่หมาไม่กัด” (do:n ta:m p^hu: jaj ma: maj kat).

The Chinese has the concept towards a family controlling system whereby they place more importance on man than woman as you can see in the Chinese idiom “嫁雞逐雞” (jià jī zhú jī) that teaches women to look after and obey their husbands, and also about things that a wife should and should not do as in the idiom “牝雞司晨” (pìn jī sī chén). At the same time, Chinese people give importance to a suitable marriage, with a person of the same social status, and to a happy and stable marriage. For example “沉魚落雁” (chén yú luò yàn) highlights the idea of a suitable marriage,

* see chapter 3, 3.2.4.2, p.36.

** see chapter 3, 3.2.3.3, p.32.

while “鳳凰於飛” (fèng huáng yú fēi); “燕侶鶯儔” (yàn lǚ yīng chóu) illustrates best wishes for the married couple.

5.2.4 The ways of life

The Thai and Chinese ways of life are very similar to one another because they always were and are an agricultural society. They've always had to work hard and get up early in the morning as in the Chinese idiom “雞鳴而起”(jī míng ér qǐ), “聞雞起舞”(wén jī qǐ wǔ) and the Thai idiom “ตื่นแต่ไก่โห่” * (tu:n te: kaj ho:), “ตื่นก่อนไก่” ** (tu:n te: kaj). In addition to this, the bird idioms can also reflect a Thai characteristic. As ancient Thai people loved cockfighting, this activity appears in the idiom “ไก่รองบ่อน” *** (kaj ro:ŋ bo:n).

Also, Thai and Chinese idioms can reflect Thai and ancient Chinese culture, including material culture such as food and arts and non-material culture such as beliefs, social systems, lifestyles and social values.

5.2.5 Values

In old Chinese culture, the most important bird is the “Phoenix”. It became one of four animals that people most respected and worshipped. “Dragons” and “Phoenixes” are always paired together, for example “Dragons” for men and “Phoenixes” for women like in the idiom “彩鳳隨鴉”(cǎi fèng suí yā) and “龍駒鳳雛”(lóng gōu fèng jú). The “Phoenix” represents a symbol of prosperity, luck and hope as in “鳳凰於飛”(fèng huáng yú fēi); “鳳毛麟角”(fèng máo lín jiǎo), “鳳鳴朝陽”(fèng míng zhāo yáng). Yet, it also represents holiness as in “龍眉鳳目”(lóng méi fèng mù); “鳳凰來儀”(fèng huáng lái yí); “雞不及鳳”(jī bù jí fèng).

With exception to “Dragons”, “Luans” is another symbol which has been used to represent a husband and wife as in “鸞鳳和鳴”(luán fèng hé míng) and “鸞交鳳友”(luán jiāo fèng yǒu).

The “Crane” is also one of the prosperity symbols in Chinese culture. For example, “猿鶴蟲沙”(yuán hè chóng shā); and “一琴一鶴”(yī qín yī hè). It also represents a symbol of long lasting life as in “龜年鶴壽”(guīnián hè shòu) and “鶴髮童顏”(hè fà tóng yán).

But in Thai culture, the bird that represents the symbol of wealth, good health and holiness is the “Peafowl”, for example “นกยูงขอมมีแหวที่หาง”† (nok ju:ŋ jw:m mi: we:w t^hi: ha:ŋ).

However, the bird that represents bad luck, in Thai and Chinese tradition, are the “Chickens” and “Crows” as in the Chinese speech “鶴立雞群”(hè lì jī qún); “雞不及

* see chapter 4, 4.1.4, p.43.

** see chapter 4, 4.1.4, p.43.

*** see chapter 3, 3.2.3.2, p.31.

† see chapter 3, 3.2.1.7, p.25.

鳳” (jī bù jí fèng); and “彩鳳隨鴉” (cǎi fèng suí yā), and in Thai “กาในฝูงหงส์”^{*} (ka: naj fū:ŋ hǒŋ).

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND FURTHER SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Specific Characteristics of Chinese and Thai Bird Idioms

6.1.1.1 Similarity of Specific Characteristics of Chinese and Thai Bird Idioms

1) In the aspect of the idioms comprising form, Chinese and Thai bird idioms have their own specific characters, no matter if they were one or two kinds of birds. Birds can appear in different places in each idiom.

2) In the aspect of grammatical function, Chinese and Thai bird idioms can function as several types of words, such as nouns, verbs, or adjectives. Moreover, they can function as a sentence.

6.1.1.2 Difference of Specific Characteristics of Chinese and Thai Bird Idioms

1) In the aspect of the character number in idioms, Chinese bird idioms mainly used four-characters. This form was definitely fixed. This was unlike Thai bird idioms which were not fixed but could be comprised of 1-12 characters.

2) In the aspect of the grammatical structure, most Chinese bird idioms used a coordinated relation. They also used a modifier-head; a verb-object; a verb-complement; a subject-predicate and a pivotal relation. In Thai bird idioms, their comprising form determined the complexity of the grammatical structure. The way that Thai bird idioms are comprised from character+character, phrase+phrase, and sentence+sentence this make the idioms' grammatical structure its most distinguished characteristic.

3) In the aspect of rhyme in idioms, both Chinese and Thai bird idioms have rhyming vowels and consonants. Chinese bird idiom rhymes are more noticeable than the Thai because the main form of the Chinese idiom is only a four-character type idiom. In Thai bird idioms, however, the word number in the idiom isn't limited. Therefore rhyming vowels and consonants don't appear in Thai idiom as much as they do in Chinese.

6.1.2 Comparative Chinese and Thai Bird Idiom Expressions

The comparative Chinese and Thai bird idiom expressions results are divided into four types as follows: 1) Thai idioms that use the same birds as Chinese; 2) Thai idioms that use different birds from the Chinese; 3) Thai idioms that use other animals; and 4) Thai idioms that use other objects.

^{*} see chapter 3, 3.2.1.4, p.24.

6.1.3 The Connotation of Culture in Chinese Bird Idioms and Thai Bird Idioms

The connotation of culture in Chinese bird idioms and Thai bird idioms denote to the dominant feature of both the Han and Thai people. In this study they are divided into 2 kinds, which are: Objective cultures, such as the natural environment, food and equipment used in daily life; and spiritual cultures such as beliefs, arts, social structures, lifestyles and values etc.

6.2 Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Further Research

The scope of this study is very wide. Because of the limitations of manpower and time, this research has produced only basic rudimentary results. It is only the first step in a thin study field. Therefore, to gain a deeper understanding and more accurate results here are some suggestions for further research.

First, since the scope is very wide any further research should narrow its scope. Any future study in analyzing idioms usage or meaning will make the results more detailed.

Secondly, most of the research data is based on dictionaries, so any further research should collect data from other sources such as idioms used in everyday life.

Finally, because of the difference of the connotation of culture in Chinese and Thai bird idioms, I have divided them into 2 kinds which are: Objective culture and Spiritual culture. Anyone who is interested in the connotation of culture in Chinese and Thai idioms could study them in another field.



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