

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF NEWS HEADLINES:
A CASE OF YOUTH CRIME IN THAILAND**

Pornjan Duanprakhon

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts (Language and Communication)
School of Language and Communication
National Institute of Development Administration
2012**

ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis	Critical Discourse Analysis of News Headlines: A Case of Youth Crime in Thailand
Author	Miss Pornjan Duanprakhon
Degree	Master of Arts (Language and Communication)
Year	2012

This study is a critical investigation of the language used in the front page headlines of popular newspapers in Thailand regarding news that involves physical violence committed by young people. The purposes of this study are to discover the discursive features of the language used in the news headlines; to expose the ideology of news practitioners reflected in the headlines; and to expose the social identities of the teenagers that these headlines construct in society. There were 97 front page headlines used as the data of this study. These headlines were collected from three well-known popular Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. The data were collected from January - December, 2012.

The main frameworks of this study are based on two theories: Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA and Sociocognitive Approach or SCA. The analysis section is divided into 3 levels: sociocultural practice, discursive practice, and text. This study applied the CDA framework of Fairclough and the SCA framework of van Dijk to analyse sociocultural practice and discursive practice. The notion of van Leeuwen's representation of actors: references, Machin and Mayr's representation of actions: transitivity, verbs, circumstances, and Richardson's lexical choice are all applied in the textual analysis section. The results show that there are 10 discursive features in total. 4 of these discursive features function as the representation of the actors of crime events: functionalization, classification identity, relational identity, and appraisal. There are also 4 discursive features representing the actions of crime events: transitivity, transitivity giving vivid images of the violent actions, verbs showing violence, and circumstances. The 2 other discursive features function in

lexical choices: metaphor and onomatopoeia. The results also show that the language used in the headlines of the newspapers reflects certain negative ideologies of the news practitioners, as well as constructs some negative social identities of the young offenders. Moreover, the analysis of sociocultural practice and textual analysis reveals some consistent and inconsistent aspects.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express the deepest gratitude to my advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Savitri Gadavani, for her support, supervision, insightful suggestions and understanding throughout the whole composition time of this thesis. Her encouragement and constant guidance enabled me to bring this work to a successful completion. I am also highly thankful to my committee, Assistant Professor Dr. Saksit Saengboon and Dr. Pattama Patpong, for their kind support and valuable feedback.

My sincere appreciation also goes to Mr. Martin Dean, a native English language specialist, for his proficient proof reading, and to Miss Tharatip Chuenpeng for her kind support and skillful coordination.

Last but not least, I also would like to convey my deepest gratitude to my parents who have greatly supported me in every way and encouraged me on to achieve my goal. Without these people, I would surely never have been able to reach such a satisfactory and complete outcome.

Pornjan Duanprakhon

September 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGHRES	x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Rationale	3
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Purposes of Study	5
1.5 Analytical Framework	5
1.6 Scope of Study	6
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND APPROACH	7
2.1 The Notion of News	7
2.2 The Notion of Headline	12
2.3 Discourse Analysis	17
2.4 Critical Discourse Analysis	19
2.5 Sociocognitive Approach	22
2.6 Language and Ideology	26
2.7 Identity	27
2.8 Related Studies	27
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Data Collection	33
3.3 Criteria of Selecting Newspapers	34
3.4 Criteria of Selecting Headlines	35

3.5 Analytical Framework	35
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS	38
4.1 Introduction	38
4.2 Macrostructure Analysis	39
4.3 Microstructure Analysis	59
4.4 Conclusion	96
CHAPTER 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	98
5.1 Introduction	98
5.2 Representation of Actors	99
5.3 Representation of Actions	100
5.4 Lexical Choices	102
5.5 Answering Research Questions	103
5.6 Discussion	107
5.7 Conclusion	108
5.8 Limitations	110
5.9 Further Studies	110
BIBLIOGRAPHY	111
APPENDICES	116
Appendix A Headlines Showing Classification	117
Appendix B Headlines Showing Appraisalment	132
Appendix C All the Headline Samples	140
BIOGRAPHY	160

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
4.1 Asia: Youth and Juvenile Age Ranges	43
4.2 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Gender	45
4.3 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Age	45
4.4 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Offense	46
4.5 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2011, Classified by Cause of Offense	47
4.6 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Youth	54
4.7 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Adult	55
4.8 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Family	56
4.9 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Property	57
4.10 Summary of the Newsworthiness	58
4.11 Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines	60
4.12 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 1	60
4.13 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 2	62

4.14	Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 3	63
4.15	Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 4	64
4.16	Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 5 and 6	64
4.17	Headlines Showing Functionalization	66
4.18	Summary of Functionalization	70
4.19	Headlines with Classification Identification	72
4.20	Words Showing Immaturity of Offenders	74
4.21	Words Showing Age of Offenders	75
4.22	Words Showing Location of the Offence	75
4.23	Headlines with Relational Identification	77
4.24	Headlines Showing Appraisalment	78
4.25	Summary of Appraisalment	80
4.26	Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions	82
4.27	Examples of Headlines with Verbs Showing Violence	87
4.28	Words Showing the Circumstances of Criminal Activities	89
4.29	Headlines with Metaphor	90
4.30	Headlines with Onomatopoeic Words	93
4.31	Summary of Textual Analysis – Representation of Actors	96
4.32	Summary of Textual Analysis – Representation of Actions	97
4.33	Summary of Textual Analysis – Lexical Choices	97
5.1	Summary of References	99
5.2	Summary of Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Activities	101
5.3	Summary of Metaphor Use	102
5.4	Summary of Onomatopoeia Use	103
5.5	The Answer of Research Question No.1	103

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Pages
2.1 Discourse & Society Relationship	20
2.2 The Framework of a Communicative Event	21
3.1 CDA Framework Showing Textual Analytical Tools	37
4.1 Schema of Youth Crime News Production	52

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

It is undeniable that youth crime, also known as juvenile delinquency, is a significant problem in many societies, including Thailand, around the world. It is not a new phenomenon. Youth crime is a term used to refer to criminal activities committed by adolescents or people who have not yet reached maturity or adulthood (van Roy and Kroll, 1998). Even though no one knows exactly when it started, it is obviously recognizable that youth crime continues and has been reproduced. This thesis aims to study youth crime news because the way these kinds of events are reported in the media does not only convey the actual event of the particular crime but also embed some notions and ideologies of the crime events.

Additionally, youth crime news in this sense is news reporting about violent actions committed by people socially accepted as youth. When such criminal activities are committed by youth, they tend to be selectively and negatively reported in newspapers especially when they involve violence. According to Kanchana Keawtep (2000 quoted in Pennapa Klaisingto, 2010: 2), the word violence means an intentional physical attack which causes injury and/or death. This thesis focuses on the headlines of youth crime news which is reported on the front pages of newspapers. As mentioned earlier, the researcher believes that the language used to report youth crime news in newspapers creates and embeds certain notions and ideologies. These notions and ideologies are able to shape the attitudes of people towards those involved in the crime events. Several studies have been conducted to investigate the ideologies reflected in the Thai newspapers. However, there are still very few studies examining the language used to report youth crime news through the newspaper medium and under the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. The researcher, therefore, has chosen to study the news reports of youth crime and focuses only on the headlines whose duty it is to catch the readers' attention.

Newspapers can be considered as one of the fastest and most trustworthy sources of news. Although some people have turned to online news in recent years, large numbers still persist with the behavior of newspaper reading. Therefore, it can be claimed that the newspaper plays a significant role in society. For example, Thailand is considered the largest newspaper market in Southeast Asia (Chavalin Svetanant, 2009). Furthermore, a newspaper does not only report what is happening at that particular time but it seems that newspapers also insistently embed some ideology and perspective in their readers' perceptions. As Berger and Luckman (quoted in Conboy, 2007: 5) stated, "the language of the news plays a major part in the construction of what have been referred to as the 'social construction of reality'". That is to say, the language used in newspapers can make a great impact on the readers and the society in many different ways.

One essential structure of any newspaper is its headline. This is the part that this study aims to investigate, whether as used in tabloid or broadsheet. A headline acts as a forerunner to the news report (Javed and Mahmood, 2011). Headlines give the reader brief information about the news being reported and they are also responsible for catching the readers' attention. Conboy (2007: 13) stated that headlines "serve three functions. First, they provide a brief summary of the main news, they attract attention, and, third, they often provide an initial indicator, in their content and style, of the news values of the newspaper and are an important part in the way in which the newspaper appeals to its audience". Generally, after having a quick look at the headlines, readers tend to continue pursuing only the news that they judge to be interesting enough and/or worth reading.

Furthermore, the language used in headlines has a specific structure which is completely different from the news article itself. Headlines have their own style of writing structure: the words used have to be concise, distractive, and meaningful in order to catch the readers' attention. In the current research interest, the words used in a headline seem to construct some initial identity of those who committed the crime. For example, the word "เด็กช่าง" literally refers to students studying in technical schools but, implicitly, it has been embedded into the identity of being a troublemaker because this kind of student has been reported in the news when they committed violent actions especially fighting and causing damage to public properties and

injuring innocent people. These identities constructed by headlines have unconsciously created some ideological images in the readers' minds. Therefore, the readers would be more likely to believe what is written in the headline rather than explore the literal occurrence in the news story. Headlines expose social, cultural and national representations. Therefore, it can be concluded that headlines are considered more deeply by the audience than the actual news articles. Their impact is likely to be stronger upon the readers due to certain linguistic features which make them memorable and effective (Develotee and Rechniewski 2001, quoted in Javed and Mahmood, 2011).

Interestingly, the problems associated with the criminal behavior of young people appear more noticeably amongst newspapers in Thailand, highlighting particularly violence in students, including an inclination to murder, and looting. This thesis will not investigate the factors that cause such increase. Instead, the main focus of this thesis relies on investigating the language used in news headlines to find out how this language may work towards constructing identity as well as a stereotype or bias against these young criminals.

1.2 Rationale

The researcher will focus on a study of youth crime because this is a social phenomenon persisting in Thai society for decades and can be categorized as one of its social problems. People in Thai society may get used to when seeing news about violent activities conducted by teenagers on television or newspapers because of its continuation. This phenomenon has been studied by other academic fields especially sociology and criminology. However, in contrast to its continuous existence, there is still little research regarding the representation of these young people through dominant media such as newspapers. It is anticipated that language used by media to represent young offenders, as well as their violent actions, reflects some perspectives and attitudes towards teenagers as a whole. Conducting this thesis will allow the researcher to discover what such perspectives and attitudes might be.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the discursive features underneath the headlines of Thai teen or youth crime news. The researcher aims to describe the

significant characteristics of discourse used in those headlines by applying Critical Discourse Analysis theory (CDA) and Sociocognitive Approach (SCA). Simultaneously, the researcher also focuses on identifying the types of ideology and potential identities of young criminals constructed by news practitioners. The researcher will gather essential data from 3 dominant Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek.

In addition, the main reason why this study will focus on CDA in “news headlines” is because discourse in “news” is considered to be the area in which most CDA work has previously been done, implying that its theoretical positions and methodology have been the most fully developed to date (Allan, 2004; Fairclough, 1995; Fowler, 1991; Richardson, 2007 quoted in Haig, 2008). The researcher decided to examine only the crime regarding violence committed by youth because young people are more vulnerable to crime than adults. Indeed, they are viewed as the future of the nation and need to be properly raised. When so many young people are involved in violence, it should be diligently watched over by the authorities in the society. Also, every offense these young people have committed can somehow reflect social problems and indicate what should be taken into consideration by the related authorities.

According to Muncie (2004: 39), “crime is commonly understood to be behavior that is prohibited by criminal law”. However, it appears that crime committed by adults and crime committed by youth is somehow defined differently. In Thailand, youth is a legal term defining a person who is under 18 years of age. When these people are arrested, they are sent to Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres. However, youth, as an English word, has no actual boundary separating it in meaning from being an adult (Muncie, 2004). It is obvious that media refers to some offenders as youth even though those criminals are over 18 years old. Also, the word youth can be divided based on 2 criteria: social policy and criminal justice policy (van Roy and Kroll, 1998). For Thailand, youth socially refers to people up to 25 years in age and includes people aged between 7-18 years when based on the criminal justice policy (see table 4.1 in Chapter 4). In order to clarify this term, in this thesis, youth will refer to young people aged up to 25 years old.

In sum, this study focuses only on crime news involving violence against life and body or physical attack committed by offenders who were referred to as youth or who are people up to 25 years in age.

1.3 Research Questions

1.3.1 What are the discursive features of the news headlines which focus on the crimes committed by teenagers?

1.3.2 What kinds of ideologies of media practitioners are reflected in the headlines?

1.3.3 What kinds of identities of the teenagers are being constructed by media practitioners?

1.4 Purposes of Study

The investigation aims to discover the discourse features of crime news headlines; for example, the words that are used to describe the offenders and their illegal actions. It also aims to reveal how these discursive features construct a particular ideology and identity for those young offenders.

1.5 Analytical Framework

This study relies on 2 main theories: Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Sociocognitive Approach (SCA). The framework of CDA is from Fairclough (1995) and SCA framework is from van Dijk (2009). The data will be analysed into 2 main frames; macrostructure (sociocultural practice and discursive practice) and microstructure (textual analysis). The textual analysis is divided into 2 parts: a macro level and a micro level. The macro level of textual analysis in this paper is an analysis of the macrostructure of the news discourse. The researcher uses van Dijk's framework: news schemata. In contrast, the micro level of textual analysis is an analysis of the text itself which will be only the headline. The analysis is divided into 2 main features: representation of actors and actions and lexical choices. The

representation of actors is based on van Leeuwen's (2013) reference and Machin and Mayr's (2012) transitivity which is influenced by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). Lexical choices are concerned with metaphor and onomatopoeia.

In this section, however, there are some related ideas that need to be explored as well, that is, comprehension regarding the discourse analysis, the notions of discourse and power, ideology, and identity which are detailed in Chapter 2.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the discourse used particularly in the news headlines of 3 popular news press publishers in Thailand namely Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek from January – December, 2012, 12 months in total. The news headlines that are going to be examined are those relating to the violent activities committed by young people. These young offenders are up to 25 years in age. Moreover, only the news of crime committed by young people is analysed and only the headlines of the front pages of each newspaper are used in this study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND APPROACH

This section of the study aims to explore the related theories and review of the related studies in various disciplines. The researcher divides this section into 8 parts. These parts explore important notion, theories, and previous studies that are necessary for this paper.

- 1) The Notion of News
- 2) The Notion of Headline
- 3) Discourse Analysis
- 4) Critical Discourse Analysis
- 5) Sociocognitive Approach
- 6) Language and Ideology
- 7) Identity
- 8) Related Studies

2.1 The Notion of News

2.1.1 The Definition of News

According to Reah (2002), news is “information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group” (Reah, 2002: 4). However, this definition still seems to be not satisfactory because anything everywhere happening around the world can also be identified as a recent event. Therefore, everything can be news. However, in real life, there are only some recent events that are being reported. News is actually a word that is relatively difficult to define, and there has never been and probably never will be a satisfactory definition (Rapeepat So-In, 2002: 14).

News is always reported or presented through the media. Radio, television, and newspaper are the media from which people can consume news. In this study, only newspaper news is analysed. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the newspaper in general.

2.1.2 The Definition of Newspaper

Newspaper is a publication that contains news, opinion, features, advertising, and so on, and it is usually distributed on a daily or weekly basis (Elmore, 1992: 432 quoted in Rapeepat So-In, 2002: 17). Although there are numerous definitions that scholars have used in an attempt to define newspaper, the researcher found that the definition given above is the most appropriate one.

2.1.3 Type of Newspaper

The way newspaper publication reports news depends on its publication policy. Publication policy is generally based on the types of newspaper: the quality and popularity of the newspaper.

2.1.3.1 Popular Newspaper

The policy of the popular newspaper is mainly to report soft news. Soft news involves news that is easily understood by all levels of readers no matter how high or low an education they have had. Readers do not need knowledge background or special knowledge to understand the news. Soft news includes news involving crime, big loss accidents, murder, rape, entertainment, and disaster. Noticeably, soft news is the news that most people will pay attention to because people are more likely to pay attention to negative rather than positive news (Lovell, 1980: 17). In addition, popular newspapers tend to use striking language and eye-catching words, as well as images with a colorful shade such as green, orange, and pink, in order to distract people. Popular newspaper tends to report in a direct and exciting way in order to catch people's attention. Because of its ease in perception, popular newspapers always have a higher sales record compared with that of quality newspapers (Sansanee Seangrotpuemsuk, 2010 and Natta Sriboonrod, 2002).

2.1.3.2 Quality Newspaper

A quality newspaper is relatively different from a popular newspaper. While popular newspaper report soft news, quality newspaper mainly report hard news. Hard news is news such as political news, economic news, social news, environmental news etc. Hard news is complex and difficult to understand for those who do not have any knowledge background. Moreover, hard news is reported through the use of difficult, informative, and indirect language. Therefore, readers need to have the ability to interpret it.

This thesis collected data from three different Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. These three newspapers are categorized as popular newspapers. Therefore, they report soft news in a large proportion. Furthermore, the news used as data in this study is news about crime committed by young people which is classified as soft news. However, some clarification is necessary as these three newspaper report youth crime news in slightly different ways.

2.1.4 Organizational Structure of Newspaper

This thesis used Fairclough's CDA framework to analyse the data. In the framework, the production of text is analysed; therefore, it is necessary to explore the organizational structure of newspaper.

In general, a newspaper publication has three main departments: an editorial department, a business department, and a mechanical department. These three departments work together in order to produce the newspaper for public consumption. This section examines the process of news production as well as the structure in a newspaper organization. Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek all have these 3 main departments in their organizations. However, these 3 departments function differently.

2.1.4.1 Editorial Department

The editorial department is responsible for the entire body of reading matter, all news contents as well as the specific columns, in its newspaper. There is a top person who heads this department, the editor. The editor's job is to fill the newspaper with news, features, editorials, and photographs. This person is also responsible for controlling the editorial staff, evaluating their works, and managing

the budgets for the editorial process. Below the editor is the managing editor who is in charge of managing the daily operation of the newspaper. In fact, the person in this position is also responsible for managing portions of the editor's job such as the budget and personnel responsibilities. Therefore, in some small newspaper organizations, this position may not exist. One important job belongs to the city editor. The city editor directs the staff who prepares the stories and pictures of the news. These people hold the positions of reporters, photographers, and copy editors. The person who works as the city editor is the link amongst the publisher, the editor and the reporters. It should be noted that the number of editors working in the department tends to vary with the size of the newspaper organizations. Mostly, the editorial department has sub departments that contribute to different kind of responsibilities; for instance, the local news section, the foreign news section, the photography section, the contents section, the sport section etc. (Natta Sriboonrod, 2002: 11).

The process of making news starts from seeking out the news source which is done by the reporters, gathering the news information, and then writing the news or columns. When the manuscripts are done, they will be sent to the publisher. Then the complete manuscripts are investigated, and final decisions made about which news is going to be published. However, no matter how many sub departments there are, the main goal of this department is to report the news accurately and in a friendly way for its readers.

2.1.4.2 Business Department

This department is responsible for all the business matter. Its main duty is to earn and manage money for the publisher. Therefore, the business department involves marketing and advertising. The business department is also divided into sections: the advertising section, the sale promotion section, the distribution section, the human resources section etc. All of these sub sections are headed by a general manager or business manager who directly reports to the publisher. The duty of the general manager is to direct the workers who are responsible for selling advertisements and carrying out the bookkeeping and payrolls tasks which are essential to every business (Lovell, 1980: 48).

2.1.5 Production Department

This department is responsible for publishing and printing the newspaper. It is in this department that the words of reporters and headlines of the editors are set into type and ultimately printed (Lovell, 1980: 50). This process consists of typesetting, plate making, proof reading, preparation of illustrations, and press. After the pressing is done, copies of newspaper are delivered to the readers in all corners around the city. That is to say, the production department brings out the complete newspaper and ensures that those complete copies of the newspaper are in hands of readers as soon as possible.

2.1.6 The Aims of Newspaper Report

Obviously, a newspaper does not contain only news; in fact, it does contain various kinds of information and knowledge. In addition, although a newspaper's main responsibility is to report the fact of what happened as news, it also contains related columns reporting the informative opinion of journalists, sport, entertainment, and advertising. In short, the aims of newspaper can be divided into 4 categories.

2.1.6.1 To Inform

Actually, this is the main duty of a newspaper. A newspaper has to report fact or what actually happened in an accurate and explicit way. If a newspaper report distorts information, it tends to lose trustworthiness.

2.1.6.2 To Give Opinion

This tends to appear in specific columns rather than in news articles because news articles are for reporting fact not opinion. Therefore, if readers want to read about the opinions of the journalists from their favorite newspaper, they read the columns.

2.1.6.3 To Entertain

Entertainment in a newspaper appears in the form of cartoons, articles, non-fiction, criticism, etc.

2.1.6.4 To Advertise

In a capitalist country, including Thailand, advertising is inevitable even in a newspaper. Noticeably, a newspaper does not contain only news and column

but it also sells parts of pages in the newspaper particularly for advertising. This is the main source of income for newspapers also.

The aforementioned aims of a newspaper are applicable to all kinds of newspaper; however, the proportion of each aim may vary. Some newspapers, especially popular and tabloid newspapers, are likely to devote their pages to advertising in a great number (Reah, 2002: 3).

2.2 The Notion of Headline

The researcher aims to study the headlines of youth crime news presented on the first page of three popular Thai newspapers. Therefore, an explication of the notion of headline in general is needed. In this part, the notion of headline is introduced through the three significant elements: definition, aims and purpose, and language use.

2.2.1 Definition of Headline and Its Function

According to Reah (2002: 13), a headline is “a unique type of text that consists of a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content, and structure, and it operates within a range of restrictions that limit the freedom of the writer”. In general, a headline tells the whole story of the news. Only the main point of the entire news story is written as the headline (Bowel and Borden, 2000 quoted in Nita Prateepchaikul 2010). Importantly, headlines can be identified by their placement. That is, headlines are always placed above the news story in bigger font size. Besides encapsulating the news story, headlines are responsible for distracting and catching peoples’ attention. According to Javed and Mahmood, (2011), headlines act as a forerunner to the news reports. That is, readers tend to read the headline before they read the news article. Moreover, according to Conboy (2007), headlines serve 3 important functions. First they provide a brief summary of the main news to the reader; hence, readers do not have to read the whole story to capture the point. Second, they attract attention. Headlines distract people’s attention by various font sizes and vocabulary used. Third, they often provide an initial indicator of the content

and style of the news values of the newspaper. This is an important for the way in which the newspaper appeals to its audience.

2.2.2 Aims and Purposes of Headlines

According to Kosit Thongkliang (1995 quoted in Phimonsiri Thanomsak, 1999: 13), the important aims and purposes of headline are as follows.

2.2.2.1 Catch Attention

Catching readers' attention is extremely significant and highly competitive among news press publishers since the more distractive the headlines are, the more readers tend to pay attention.

2.2.2.2. Present the Main Point of the News

As mentioned earlier, a headline gives the readers brief information about the news. By reading through short and concise headlines, readers can predict the whole story.

2.2.2.3 Tell the Importance of the News

Readers can make choices about what news is important to read by scanning through the headlines.

2.2.2.4 Express the Identity of the Publisher

The way each news press publisher constructs headlines is different according to how they what their identity to be seen through the readers' eyes.

2.2.3 The Language of Headline

Conboy (2007: 26) stated that "The language of the news reinforces the ways things are", and the part that does so is the headline. The language used to construct the headline is probably rarely found in other forms of text types. The most outstanding feature of the language of headlines, especially in crime news, is the vocabulary. The vocabulary used in headline has to fit the spaces. It is typically short, yet it must be able to get attention and be effective. There are some linguistic devices that are used for effectively creating headlines. The researcher has chosen suitable linguistic devices from several scholars: Richardson (2007), Conboy (2007), van Leeuwen (2013), and Machin and Mayr (2012). Richardson proposed an analysis of lexical choice in examining newspapers while Conboy (2007) proposed the analysis

of metaphor as a means of understanding the language of headlines. van Leeuwen (2013) suggested an analysis of the way to represent actors which will be referred to as reference in this thesis. Machin and Mayr (2012) proposed an analysis of transitivity which is influenced by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). From the transitivity proposed by Machin and Mayr (2012), the researcher found 3 other means to analyse transitivity giving vivid images of the violent activities, as well as verbs showing violence and the circumstances.

2.2.4 Analytical Tools of Textual Analysis

2.2.4.1 Lexical Choices

Lexical choices include the analysis of particular words in the discourse. The analysis of words is significant in this study because words “convey the imprint of society and of value judgments in particular” (Richardson, 2007: 47). A particular word does not convey only literal meaning but also implicit meaning. That is every type of words carries connoted as well as denoted meanings. Richardson (2007: 48) gave some clear examples about this.

Their men are	Our men are
Troops	Boys
Hordes	Lads

2.2.4.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is an expression used to refer to something that does not literally denote in order to suggest a similarity. According to Conboy (2007: 40), it refers to the description of one phenomenon in terms of another: an implicit comparison. For example, in this headline, “Mournful father of Honda Civic accident victim said his angel was back in heaven and faulted, “not even a wreath””, the word angel is a metaphor in this headline. It implies that the dead victim was a good person.

2.2.4.3 Reference

The word reference in this sense means the way young offenders are mentioned. In representing news, words are provided that are used to refer to anyone involved in the news situation being reported. The way people are named in the newspaper definitely has a significant impact on how they are viewed through the eyes of people in the society. However, since this paper focuses on ideology and the

identity of the young offenders, the researcher explores only the way the young offenders are referred to in the newspapers. The analysis of reference relies on van Leeuwen's (2013) notion of representing social actors.

2.2.4.4 Transitivity

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 181) see transitivity as a grammatical system. They refer to transitivity as "a system of clause which affects not only the verb serving as process but also participants and circumstances". Process refers to the verb in the clause. Participants refer to the actor and the goal in the clause, while circumstances refer to the surrounding elements in the clause such as a prepositional phrase and are optional. Obviously, Halliday and Matthiessen study transitivity in terms of grammatical aspects. However, this thesis does not focus on the grammatical system of the headline samples, rather, the researcher aims to study the way newspapers represent social actors and actions of the criminal actions to see the meaning embedded in the headline samples.

Machin and Mayr (2012) perceive transitivity as a study which explores the way people are depicted in terms of actors as well as their actions. In other words, who does what to whom and how. This way, the analysis of transitivity is able to tell who or what plays an important role in the headline samples and who or what receives the action. Therefore, Machin and Mayr's concept of transitivity is relevant to this study. Transitivity consists of 3 elements: participants, processes, and circumstances.

1) Participants refer to both the doers (actors) and the done-tos (goals) which can be people, things, or abstract concepts.

2) Processes refer to verbs and verbal groups and consist of 6 types: material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential.

(1) Material processes refer to processes of doing such as shoot, kill, attack etc.

(2) Mental processes refer to processes of sensing such as like, understand, see etc.

(3) Behavioral processes refer to processes that signify psychological and physical behaviour such as watch, taste, stare, dream, breathe, cough, smile, and laugh.

(4) Verbal processes refer to verbs that carry the sense of the meaning of ‘to say’, such as explain, tell, allege, etc.

(5) Relational processes refer to verbs that show states of being expressed through the use of the verb ‘to be’.

(6) Existential processes refer to verbs that indicate that something happens or exists.

3) Circumstances include adverbial groups or prepositional phrases indicating where, when, and how something has occurred.

Study an example of transitivity that Machin and Mayr (2012) gave to clarify the elements of transitivity, ‘Three soldiers attacked a civilian yesterday’. In this example the participants are ‘three soldiers’ and ‘civilian’. The word ‘three soldiers’ acts as the doer or actor, while the word ‘civilian’ acts as the done-to or goal. The process is ‘attacked’ which is material process, and the circumstance is ‘yesterday’.

2.2.4.5 Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions

Here, focus is on the verbs or verbal phrases that not only express the actual violent actions of the crime events but also give the readers’ vivid images of the criminal actions. For example, some headlines used the word ‘ยิงฉีก’ which means ‘to shoot someone until he/she writhes in pain’ instead of the word ‘ยิง’ which means ‘to shoot’ and is enough to communicate the essential message to the receivers. However, newspapers chose the word ‘ยิงฉีก’ as this word can tell the readers not only what actual violent action was committed but also give the image of how much pain the victim suffered.

2.2.4.6 Verbs Showing Violence

In this part, the aim is to analyze the verbs and verbal phrases of all the headline samples, not only the transitivity ones. The researcher focuses on examining the verbs or verbal phrases that newspapers used in describing the crime events. Examples of such verbs or verbal phrases are ‘ยิง’ (to shoot), ‘แทง’ (to stab), and ‘กระแทบ’ (to stomp).

2.2.4.7 Circumstances

Here the focus is on the analysis of the circumstances, the places or scenes of the crime. The researcher aims to analyse the circumstance of all the headlines samples; therefore, it is not included in the transitivity analysis section. Here are some examples of circumstances: ‘กลางถนน’ (on the street), ‘บนรถเมล์’ (on a bus), and ‘ในผับ’ (in a pub).

2.3 Discourse Analysis

The term ‘discourse’ can be understood simply as ‘text and talk’ (van Dijk, 1997: 3). It usually refers to a form of language use in both spoken and written language such as formal speeches, everyday conversations, newspapers, textbooks etc. Because of this fundamental definition, discourse is a term that covers a vast area of disciplines. ‘Discourse’ can be interpreted in wider range than any other term in linguistic areas, yet it has been least accurately defined (Schiffrin, 1994, and Mills, 2004). This is relatively consistent with Richardson’s (2007: 21) idea which implies that discourse is a term that is used fashionably in various disciplines and becomes “one of the most well-used words in academics today”. That is, discourse has been applied into diversified academic fields; therefore, it tends to be diverse in definition as well. Mills (2004) suggested that the ‘discourse of advertising’ and the ‘discourse of racism’ are relatively different through the eyes of linguists and social psychologists. This is because to understand certain discourse, context is needed, and different discourse tends to have a different context

When any discourse in any academics fields are studied, they are called ‘discourse analysis’. Zellig Harris, a well-known linguist, was the first scholar who coined the term discourse analysis, in 1952 (Paltridge, 2006: 2). He defined discourse analysis as a way of analyzing speech and writing (text and talk). However, discourse analysis does have various approaches. Schiffrin (1994: 5) proposed that there are six approaches of discourse: speech act theory, interactional sociolinguistics, ethnography of communication, pragmatics, conversational analysis, and variation analysis. These approaches cause diversity in defining the term discourse because different approaches tend to study discourse in different ways. However, the six approaches

can be classified into two main approaches: non-critical and critical. Non-critical approaches focus mainly on investigating language as ‘descriptive goals’ (Johnstone, 2008: 27), while critical approaches can reveal how the power of discourse can have impact on society and how it can construct ideologies, identities, and beliefs; and in the same way, how discourse is shaped by society (Fairclough, 1992: 12). In its early state, research conducted with aims to analyse discourse tended to be based upon non-critical approaches; for example, some scholars tried to examine the structure of texts of different languages. However, discourse analysis has currently become more prevalent in critical approaches. The studies that have critical approaches are those studies applying the framework of ‘Critical Linguistics’ and ‘Critical Discourse Analysis’ (Johnstone, 2008).

In sum, discourse analysis is an attempt to study language use in certain conditions with certain approaches. In this thesis, the researcher focuses on the critical approaches to study the news headline of youth crime in order to reveal certain ideologies of news practitioners as well as the identities of youth crime reflected through the discursive features, the use of language, embedded in the headlines. Noticeably, this involves the power of discourse. Therefore, to investigate how the use of language has impact on society, it is also necessary to understand the concept of discourse and power.

2.3.1 Discourse and Power

Discourse when studied critically, is inevitably seen to involve power. Power, in general, is a possession or a violation of someone’s right; that is to prevent someone from doing what they want to do (van Dijk, 1995). Therefore, power is about limiting people’s freedom. This thesis sets out to explore only the social power that discourse in the news media has on society.

van Dijk (1995: 11) gave a brief idea about power in the media. He said that media power is “generally symbolic and persuasive”. In this sense he means media does not directly control the actions of readers; however, it is the minds of readers that media can control. When media can control people’s minds, they can control people’s actions indirectly. This is how media discourse exercises its power. When people read newspapers, they perceive knowledge or ideas or beliefs that were expressed by news

discourse. Any discourse repeatedly reproduced tends to have a stronger impact on people's minds.

This thesis studies discourse in order to understand how discourse exercises power. That is, how media tries to put ideologies, identities, and beliefs regarding youth crime into people's minds.

2.4 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analysis that focuses on the way language exercises its power in the society. CDA scholars believe that language does have power both in written and spoken discourse. It is an academic field that is concerned with the ways "discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of power and dominance in society" (van Dijk, 2001b: 353). Critical discourse analysis lays its focus on discourse and society. It is a way of looking into discourse (text and talk) critically to see the way discourse can cause impact against society. Such impact caused by discourse can also occur through reading the news. News has power to control readers' minds and create some ideologies, which affect the way people speak and communicate, according to what is emphasized and what is deemphasized in the headline. And the headline is the news' representative. As mentioned previously, headlines give readers brief information about the news articles.

The goal of CDA is to find the relationship between discourse (text and talk) and society. The norms of society and the beliefs are usually reflected through discourse or the way people speak and communicate. For example, people are likely to say something only when they have certainty that it is consistent with the norms of the society in which they live and there are certain things people do not say because society has constrained them not to say them. The identities of the people in the social structure are shown in the way they think, act, and speak (Taiwo, 2007).

However, the relationship between discourse and society is indirect. People in the society interpret discourse by their cognitive process. In the same way, it is cognitive process that produces discourse in the society; that is discourse and society

have a cognitive process link between them (Savitri Gadavani, 2002). The figure below shows the relationship of discourse, discursive process, and society.

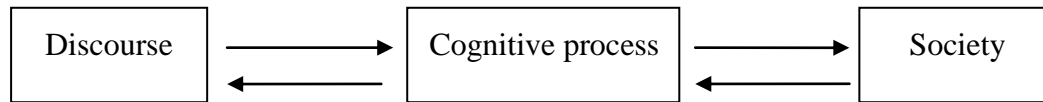


Figure 2.1 Discourse & Society Relationship

Source: van Dijk, 2009: 64.

This figure is drawn out from the idea of van Dijk (2009) who claims that the relationship between discourse and society is in fact never direct. As shown in the figure, the cognitive process is between discourse and society. It acts like an interpretator helping translate discourse to the society through people's minds and, at the same time, society affects people minds to produce discourse. van Dijk (2001b: 353) has summarized the aims of critical discourse analysis as follows:

- 1) CDA focuses on social problems and political issues.
- 2) An empirically adequate critical analysis of social problems is usually multidisciplinary.
- 3) CDA does not describe only discourse structure; it rather attempts to explain discourse in terms of social power.
- 4) CDA also focuses on the way discourse exercises its power in relation to the society.

CDA sees discourse differently from DA; that is, CDA can explain the way discourse structure has impact on society. This is why this thesis use CDA's framework to analyse the data rather than using that of DA. However, CDA does not have a clear cut framework. Therefore, the researcher decided to apply the framework of Fairclough to this study. Fairclough's framework consists of 3 dimensions which he calls text, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice (Fairclough, 1995).

The CDA framework of Fairclough has three dimensions: sociocultural practice, discourse practice, and text. The relationship of these three dimensions can be illustrated by the figure below.

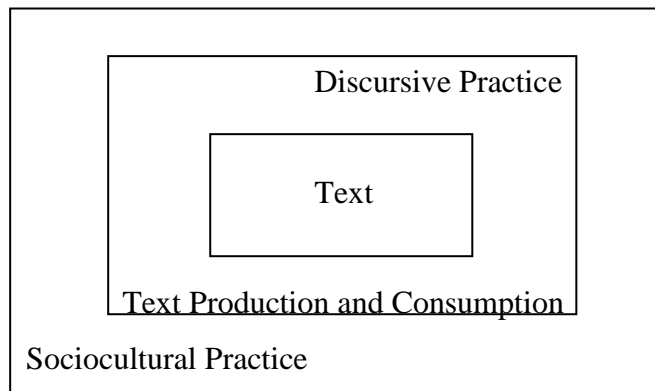


Figure 2.2 The Framework of a Communicative Event

Source: Fairclough, 1995: 59.

From figure 2, it can be seen that these three dimensions are connected to each other. The broader dimensions shape the smaller ones, and vice versa. Sociocultural practices shape discourse practice; discursive practices shape text; and text shapes sociocultural practice. Fairclough (1995: 57) gave brief definitions of these three dimensions as follows.

1) Text may be written or oral, and oral texts may be only spoken, as on radio, or spoken and viewed, as on television.

2) Discourse practice is the process of text production and text consumption.

3) Sociocultural practice is the social and cultural on-going situation, of which the communicative event is a part.

In addition, the researcher chose Critical Discourse Analysis as a main theoretical framework of this study in order to examine news discourse critically to see how this particular type of discourse can cause an impact on society. van Dijk (2001b: 352) has explained CDA as a type of research on certain discourse “that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in a social context”.

However, the framework of CDA alone is not adequate for the analysis because CDA does not have a clear analytical tool to explain the way discourse is consumed. Since discourse is consumed through the mind or cognitive process of the

discourse consumers, the additional analytical framework that should fulfill this gap is the Sociocognitive Approach or SCA framework proposed by van Dijk.

2.5 Sociocognitive Approach

Sociocognitive Approach or SCA, developed by Teun A. van Dijk, concerns two important concepts: context and text. It focuses on the impact of discourse and the controlling power that has on society. Both context and text are considered essential for discourse interpretation. Text is something produced by people in the process of making discourse. It can be written or spoken as a part of everyday conversation, a speech, a book, or a newspaper, etc. Context is something psychological and dynamic. In terms of being psychological, context is defined as a mental structure that is essential for discourse production and comprehension (van Dijk, 2009: 356). In terms of being dynamic, context is changeable; it is never a standstill. Unless society stops making change, context cannot stop being dynamic. Context is the process in people's minds which can be perceived as a device people use when they speak or write something and when they consume written or spoken text. They need it in order to extract the meaning embed in the text.

van Dijk (2001b: 355) has proposed this as a 'context model'. A context model is in the middle of society and discourse as SCA suggests that discourse indirectly controls people's actions but it can influence people's minds and the minds can control people's actions. Through the processes running in our minds, discourse is produced and consumed. It can be claimed that the production and consumption of discourse cannot be directly linked to social structures. It needs a device that can link them, a mediating cognitive device (van Dijk, 2009). There are two notions of principle models that can be cognitive devices which can control people's actions and interpretations: mental models and context models.

2.5.1 Mental Models

The notion of mental models was introduced by van Dijk (2001a). Mental models are explained as memory in people's minds. They may be identified with people's experiences, specific acts or events they participate in, witness to or

hear/read about. Discourses are often specific. They always involve specific people, acts and settings as in everyday conversation, as well as the news. From these specific utterances made by people, the brain starts to construct some memory in their minds. According to van Dijk (2001a), the mental models may also have a schematic structure, namely the schematic structure of events (setting, participants, actions, etc.). Since mental models typically feature personal opinion, mental models then define the situation. These opinions may become social attitudes and finally construct social ideologies. Mental models may also be ideologically biased (van Dijk, 2001a), and can form the input of discourse production. Such biased discourse may appear in various forms of discourse: biased topics, lexical items, or metaphors, among many other (especially semantic) properties of discourse.

Moreover, the ideological influence of discourse is often indirect. Ideologies influence social attitudes which may influence the individual opinions of group members represented by the mental models of specific people and events. Mental models with ideologies thus control meaning produced in text and talk, discourse about such events. When people perform a discourse, they may form biased models according to their ideologies. Therefore, different individual social members may have different ideological comprehensions. This is one of the reasons for the variable nature of discourse comprehension and interpretation (van Dijk, 2001a). From this, it can be concluded that variation of opinions between different group members does not mean that the group does not share attitudes or ideologies. It is only individual group members that do not share such attitudes or ideologies.

2.5.2 Context Models

van Dijk (2009) stated that context models, defined as specific mental models, represented in people's memory, act as a mediating cognitive device. They make sure that language users adapt their discourse to the social environment, so that it is socially appropriate. Context models represent every kind of communication in which people participate such as conversation at breakfast, meeting at work, etc. Context models are considered dynamic since they represent ongoing actions. They will be continuously updated or changed during the processing of discourse. Each different participant in a communicative event tends to have his/her own, personal context

model according to his/her social experience. Therefore, each participant may have a different personal interpretation of a current situation. However, discursive interaction and communication will occur only when context models are partly shared, synchronized, or negotiated (van Dijk, 1999). Participants may produce and update each other's models when they communicate. Speakers may have models that are partly similar to those of recipients and vice versa.

Context models can be understood as the structure of all properties of a social situation that are systematically relevant for the production, comprehension, or function of discourse and its structures (van Dijk, 1999). In this case, the word relevance is defined by a current context model, and it may be both personal and social. That is to say, it is not social features such as age, ethnicity, and sex that constitute the context, but the socially based and mentally represented constructions that social members make or take to be relevant in social interaction. In order to distinguish between the theoretically infinite complexity of a social situation and the context constructed out of this situation, language users have learned to focus on those properties of the social situation that are systematically relevant for discourse in a given culture (van Dijk, 1999).

2.5.3 News Schemata

Schemata are global forms of discourse which consist of a series of hierarchically ordered categories. According to van Dijk (1988: 49), many discourse types in our culture have a more-or-less fixed schematic organization. Language users learn such schemata during socialization, although for some schemata, such as those used in professional discourse, special training may be required.

In this study, the schemata of news are involved because this paper examines news headlines; therefore, it is essential to explore news schemata. News schemata are the macrostructure of texts as news; van Dijk (1998: 49) calls it textual superstructures. The researcher uses van Dijk's idea of news schemata. According to van Dijk (1986: 160), the schematic organization of news is as follows: summary, main events, background, consequences, and comments.

2.5.3.1 Summary

Summary is the verbalization of the underlying semantic macrostructure of a text. Summary consists of 2 elements: Headline and Lead. These 2 elements express the most important topics or themes of a text. That is, summary tells what the whole text is about. Headline can be classified as main headlines, upper headlines and lower headlines. Headline contains a summary of the news story with a special structure of writing. Lead expresses the semantic categories of a news event: who, what, where, when, how, and so on. It gives some important information about the participants, action or events, locations, or other properties of news events. Headline and Lead are important in a news story because they prepare core information of the news for the readers so that the readers can skim which news they want to continue reading the whole story.

However, it is only the headline part of the news that is analysed in this thesis. Although the lead part also provides important information for the readers; still, it is an unstable part - especially in the Thai language newspapers. As its name suggests, the lead part also functions as 'introduction' (van Dijk, 1988: 162) leading readers to the news article. Moreover, the context of the Thai newspapers is relatively different from the English language newspapers. One significant difference is the grammatical system. Also, some news does not include a lead part. As a result, in this study, the lead part is excluded. The researcher keeps focusing on investigating only the headline part.

2.5.3.2 Main Events

Main Events denotes the body of the news. Main Events appears after the Headline and Lead. It gives readers the news details. The information in a Main Events is the basis of the news values such as an elite person, negativity, unexpectedness etc.

2.5.3.3 Background

Every news event tends to have background information about the news. There are 2 types of background: Context and History. Context is the present background of the news which covers all the information of the news regarding the actual situation in which the news takes place. History, as the name suggests, is the past history. It gives prior background information in weeks, months, or even years.

2.5.3.4 Consequences

Consequences are a part of news schemata. It is the result of a news event. Therefore, it can be considered a measurement of the newsworthiness of any news event. Any event can become news not only because of its stories that pull the event into news but also the consequences or the results of the event. Sometimes, consequences are even more important than the news event itself. Consequences have one important sub category: Verbal Reaction. Verbal Reaction contains information about the routinely gathered and quoted declarations of immediate participants who have opinions or comments on the news events.

2.5.3.5 Comments

This is different from Verbal Action. Verbal Action is opinions or comments of people who have participated in the news events, but Comments is opinions and evaluations of the journalists or newspapers themselves. Comments can be divided into two subcategories: Evaluation and Expectation. Evaluation is an assessing opinion, while expectation is opinion that predicts future events

2.6 Language and Ideology

Ideology is used in many disciplines with different, but overlapping shades of meaning (Taiwo, 2007). Johnstone (2008) defined ideologies as systems of beliefs. That is, ideologies can be defined as a special form of social cognition shared by social groups which form the basis of the social representations and practices of the people in the society. These practices include discourse practices which at the same time serve as the means of ideological production, reproduction and challenge (van Dijk, 2001a). Thus, ideology simply refers to attitudes, sets of beliefs, values which can shape both individuals' and groups' perceptions (Taiwo, 2007). For instance, at the basis of group knowledge and attitudes about sexual harassment we may find a feminist or anti-feminist ideology (van Dijk, 2001a). In media such as news reports, there is no ideological neutrality, transparent or 'innocent'.

As a result, in order to create media messages, news reporters, editors, copywriters, and feature writers are likely to work on social values or conceptions of the world and symbolic systems (Taiwo, 2007). Therefore, the researcher believes that

media (i.e., newspapers in this thesis) reflect their ideologies through their use of language in the headlines. These ideologies of newspapers' practitioners can also create social identities of teenagers.

2.7 Identity

Identity basically refers to our reflective view of ourselves and other perceptions of our self-images. It is a self-conception which is dynamic and multiple. What people have experienced throughout their lives is the most effective factor that forms their identities. Throughout one's life, a person tends to have many different identities and these identities are integrated and can be changed over time according to how one conceptualizes himself/herself and how he/she wants others to perceive us (Samovar, Porter and McDaniel, 2010).

Therefore, it can be concluded that identity has variations. According to Samovar et al. (2010), identity can be classified into three levels: Personal identities, Relational identities, and Communal identities. Personal identities represent your uniqueness and set you apart from others while relational identities represent the relationships that you have with other people, and communal identities are your self-conceptions in the communities in which you live; for example, ethnicity, nationality, gender, religious, and political affiliation. Since communal identities directly involve society, this third level is also known as social identities. Social identity depends on how others perceive us. It is not something which can be determined on our own (Johnstones, 2008). In this study, the identities of the young offenders that the researcher is going to discern are social identities that are perceived by society through the use of the language of news headlines.

2.8 Related Studies

2.8.1 Related Studies Regarding Crime News Headline in Thailand

In Thailand, there have been numerous studies conducted in order to investigate news articles and news headlines in many different aspects. Each of them

conceptualizes the idea of what headline is in a relatively similar way. Phimonsiri Thanomsak (1999) stated in her study that headline means the clause placed on top of any news and is generally published in large font size. It gives the readers brief information about the news; therefore, the readers can pinpoint the news they are interested in by scanning through these headlines (Wandee Thongngok, 1995: 70 quoted in Phimonsiri Thanomsak, 1999). Phimonsiri Thanomsak (1999) also referred to Kosin Thongkliang's idea about definition of headline which is that headline merely consists of the main point of the news. The font size varies according to the impact that the news may bring to the society. News that can distract people most is likely to be published in the largest size, while news, even good news, that does not catch people's attention tends to be published in smaller size. Moreover, headline can be considered the heart of a newspaper since, besides reporting news, it reflects the identity, policy, and standpoint of newspaper publishers (Yodsoi Sakdinun, 1994: 9 quoted in Phimonsiri Thanomsak, 1999). In sum, it can be claimed that headline is the short clauses presented on the front page of a newspaper to give the readers brief information about the news and to catch readers' attention at the same time.

However, the researcher has found 2 research studies regarding crime news headline that were conducted by the Thai researchers: Sansanee Seangrotpuemsuk (2010), and Pennapa Klaisingto (2010). Sansanee's (2010) thesis entitled "Influences of Crime News Headlines on the Front Page in Thai Daily Newspapers Affecting the Readers" investigated the readers' opinions towards crime news headlines as well as the ethical awareness. After examining participants' opinions of 96 headline samples from four dominant Thai news presses: Thairath, Daily News, Matichon and Naewna, Sansanee concluded that crime news headlines use violent, emotional, and exaggerated words. Some cases were misleading, mentioning the accused as if he/she really did the crime in spite of the fact that there was no final verdict. According to her results, this impacted the readers. That is to say, the participants felt depressed, unhappy, and frightened after reading those headline samples. Such negative feelings were caused by the violent, emotional, and exaggerated words of the crime news headlines.

Pennapa Klaisingto (2010) conducted a thesis under the topic of "Gender Ideology in Headlines of Criminal News in Thai Newspapers: A Critical Discourse

Analysis” in 2010. Her study focused on studying crime news headlines in the front page of four Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, Khaosod, and Khom Chad Luek between 2006 - 2007. She applied Fairclough’s framework of CDA in her study. The aim of this study was to analyse the linguistic forms in crime news headlines regarding agent and victim’s sex and gender ideologies. In her study, the results show that there are 13 patterns of crime news headlines and the most frequently-found pattern is violent actions. Her results also reveal that when the agent is a man and the victim is a woman, the pattern of the headline tends to be “police process + violent action”. However, if the agent is a woman and the victim is a man, the pattern tends to be “reason + violent action”. Additionally, men and women are represented differently in the crime news headlines. That is, men are described according to their status as agent or victim and their relation to the other participant’s sex. Women, on the other hand, are mentioned according to their identification form. Pennapa concluded that her study found that crime news headlines reflect some value traits on both men and women which reflects an unequal power relation based on gender ideology.

Sansanee’s and Pennapa’s studies serve as a guideline to do research on crime news particularly news headlines which include only those which appeared on the front page of three newspapers. It also helped this researcher to define the scope of the data. In this current study, the researcher aims to discover the discursive features of youth crime news headlines and to classify the ideologies and identities constructed by such discursive features. In order to achieve the aims of this paper, it is necessary to explore and apply theories and key concepts: discourse analysis theory, critical discourse analysis theory, power in discourse, language and ideology, and identity.

2.8.2 Related Studies Regarding Crime and Youth

Discourse in the media has appeared in many different forms such as the press, radio, and television broadcasting etc. Definitely, each form of media tends to express a different style of discourse. These differences of discourse in media have been observed and studied for decades. It is noticeable that numerous scholars have conducted research regarding media discourse, and most of them have explored the relationship of discourse in the media and society. The theories frequently used are

discourse analysis theory and critical discourse analysis theory. Every form of media has been studied. However, since this thesis focuses on analyzing discourse in news headlines, the researcher will review only those research studies, both from abroad and Thailand, that involve news press and news headlines.

Research abounds that examines language in newspapers. For example, Takagi (2009) studied the way Japanese and American newspaper articles reported the very same event. Takagi examined how texts are linguistically constructed based on the influence of social situations. It was clarified that different ideologies are seen in the newspapers in Japan and the U.S. Paulsen (2010) studied the CDA of newspaper representations of aggression to see how psychopathy is treated in the dominating media discourse. Paulsen found that striving for power in the popularized version of psychiatric discourse is not a cause for aggression; on the other hand, it is a means to stop aggression from disseminating. Since psychopaths lack fundamental qualities that characterize the human being, they only constitute a threat to humanity and are fully comparable with an earthquake. If, however, the psychopath is a human being, the psychiatric discourse appears in a different light. It proves that the psychopath is not antisocial but extremely socialized and in tune with the values of his society. In Dirks's study (2006) about the CDA of the Iraq Conflict in British and German 'Quality' Press, it was revealed that the SZ (German) and THE INDEPENDENT (British) newspapers share a great number of similar genre patterns in connection with specific frames and conceptual metaphors that take the shape of war-opposing preference structures - in contrast to the right-wing papers, the FAZ (German) and THE TIMES (British), who shared a practice of displaying indifference to their readiness to accept a military attack on Iraq. In the study of Izadi and Saghaye-Biria (2007) which attempted to clarify the ideological representation of U.S. policies toward Iran's nuclear program in the editorial positions of three elite U.S. newspapers, the obvious result shown was that The Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post more predominantly drew on Orientalist arguments than did The New York Times.

Although there are numerous researchers studying newspapers in various aspects, there are very few studies focusing on news headlines about crime and youth. Back in 1952, F. James Davis conducted a study regarding crime news in newspapers.

He investigated four Colorado newspapers in order to answer 2 hypotheses: (1) there is no consistent relationship between the amount of crime news in Colorado newspapers and the state crime rates, either for (a) total crime or for (b) various types of crime, and (2) public opinion about Colorado crime trends to reflect trends in the amount of newspaper coverage rather than in actual Colorado crime rates (Davis, 1952). The results show that there was no consistent relationship between the amount of crime news in newspapers and the local crime rates. That is to say, the amount of crime news in each newspaper varied independently of both the amount of crime in the state and the amount of crime news in the other newspapers. Also, the findings supported the hypothesis that public opinion reflected trends in the amount of crime news rather than in actual crime rates. However, some of the evidence was still inconclusive and some contrary to the hypothesis.

In Canada, there was a study conducted on particular youth crime news reported in the newspapers. Adorjan (2011) investigated three dominant newspapers focusing on youth crime news. He explored how these three newspapers, both popular and quality, addressed appropriate reactions to youth crime during the 1990s. Adorjan (2011) argued that the media could somehow generate moral panics regarding youth crime, especially by promoting public fear that youth crime is increasingly serious and growing out of control, and that the media reacted to the moral panic in more sophisticated ways. However, his findings demonstrate that emotional discourses were only presented as appropriate responses to youth crime within the popular papers which contradicted those papers that view young offenders more as victims than victimizers. These latter newspapers considered such responses as inappropriate.

Additionally, one interesting study about reporting news involving youth was Chavalin Svetanant's (2009) study presented under the topic of 'Revealing Linguistic Power: Discourse Practice toward "Youth" in Japanese and Thai Newspapers,'. This study reveals that the Japanese media give special care and attention to reports on youth because in Japan youth is regarded as a group of citizens that must be treated with care and empathy. In contrast, the Thai press plays the role of patron or guardian who has a legitimate right to blame and preach to the youth for any action considered "misbehavior." One further interesting study working on youth in the news, Cannon (2011), revealed that there was a contradiction between the participants' perceptions

of the dominance of the media and the reality of the hegemonic ideologies upon participants.

Even though the above-mentioned studies have different foci, they provided brief background to the concepts of youth and crime in general and news headlines revolving around youth crime in particular. Moreover, the reviewed studies suggest that relatively little research has been conducted that shed light on newspaper language focusing on youth crime news headlines. This study, therefore, constitutes a further step in addressing the existing gap in knowledge about youth crime news in the field of CDA.

Additionally, language used in the headlines of newspapers has its own explicit function which has been discussed earlier. However, apart from the function it serves, language of the headlines has some covert function in inevitably shaping readers' attitudes and perspectives towards a particular group of people referred to by the newspapers. One possible way that newspapers can shape people's attitudes is through the way a particular group of people is represented in their headlines. Therefore, investigating the language of the headlines that news practitioners use to represent social actors and actions can reveal some significant results regarding the identities and ideologies of a particular group of people such as teenagers in the case of this thesis.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to introduce the methodology and the data that the researcher used to conduct this research. The description includes data collection and data analysis. The data collection is divided into units of data and the source of data. The data analysis is divided into two frames: macrostructure analysis and microstructure analysis.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Units of the Data

The data of this thesis is headlines regarding news about crime that was committed by young people aged up to 25 years old. The researcher collected the data from three well known popular Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. The headlines that were used in this thesis were only those in the front pages regarding youth crime news that involved violence against life and body.

The total number of headlines that are used in this thesis is 97. 38 headlines are from Khom Chad Luek, 32 headlines are from Daily News, and 27 headlines are from Thairath. These headlines were collected from January 1st through December 31st, 2012.

Since all the 97 headlines were originally published in the Thai language, they needed to be translated into the English language before they were analysed. However, translation is not enough for the analysing process. The headlines also need to be transliterated before they are translated in order to keep the literal meaning of the words when they were originally written in the Thai language. The researcher then found the discursive features used in each headline, and classified them upon the

discursive features they contain. Some headlines might have more than one discursive feature. In this case they will be classified into every discursive feature they have.

3.2.2 The Source of the Data

As mentioned, all the data are from three popular Thai newspapers: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. The researcher collected all the headlines of these three newspapers from <http://edu.iqnewsclip.com> which is a website that gathers all news from more than 30 newspapers in Thailand. This website, known as IQNewsClip, was founded by a leading information service provider and news agency in Thailand, InfoQuest Company. It is a new dimension of online news clipping service. The fact that it covers over 30 English- and Thai-language newspapers including hundreds of Thai magazines, provided in high-quality color clip, black & white clip, and text mode, makes IQNewsClip a useful and creditable source of data.

The headlines in this website are well categorized into various sections. The researcher collected the data from the section highlighted as ‘crime/ police’ which contains all news that involves all kinds of crime including youth crime news in every aspect.

3.3 Criteria of Selecting Newspapers

This thesis aims to study only popular newspapers because youth crime news is categorized as soft news (Natta Sriboonrod, 2002: 10). Popular newspapers have similar characteristic that is using exciting words especially in the headline part in order to capture people’s attention. Of all the popular newspapers in Thailand, the researcher decided to examine only three: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. The criteria that is used for selecting the popular newspapers is their circulation since the circulation can implicate their popularity; that is, the higher the circulation, the higher number of readers. Thairath and Daily News have the highest circulation (Sansanee Seangrotpuemsuk, 2010: 65). According to its official website <http://www.komchadluek.net/contact.php>, Khom Chad Luek claims itself to have the third highest newspaper circulation in Thailand.

3.4 Criteria of Selecting Headlines

In 2012, there were in total 202 headlines of youth crime news that appear on the front pages of Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. News which are classified as crime are those involve various sort of offenses such as assault, life and body, sexuality, drugs, and public peace. However, there is only offense that is considered dominant among all of the offenses; that is violence against life and body. This kind of offense involves physical assault. Therefore, the criteria used for selecting the headlines are that the headlines must contain words that implicate physical attack such as ‘ยิง’ (shoot), ‘รุมสกรัม’ (gang stomp), ‘ฆ่า’ (kill), and ‘ฟัน’ (slash) etc. Moreover, since this thesis focuses on youth crime, the words that signify a young person such as ‘โจ้’ (youngster), ‘วัยรุ่น’ (teenager), ‘เด็กแว้น’ (motorbike punk kid) and ‘เทคโนโลยี/เทคนิค/อาชีพ’ (vocational school student) are also considered as the keywords used for selecting headlines.

3.5 Analytical Framework

This thesis focuses on two main theories: critical discourse analysis (CDA) and sociocognitive approach (SCA). CDA and SCA were chosen because they can form a systematic framework when used together, and it is the most effective combination for any analysis involving society and discourse. They provide an explanation of the discourse-society relationship as well as how this relationship can be manipulated (Savitri Gadavani, 2002).

The data analysis is divided into 2 levels: macrostructure analysis and microstructure analysis. Macrostructure analysis consists of the analysis of sociocultural practice and discursive practice. Microstructure analysis refers to an analysis of the news text. The data will be analysed from the broadest to the narrowest pieces of news. Therefore, sociocultural practice will be analysed first, discursive practice will be analysed second, and textual analysis will be analysed last.

3.5.1 Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure level is a combination of the CDA framework of Fairclough (1995) and the SCA framework of van Dijk (2009) (Savitri Gadavani, 2002). It is believed that context is essential for analyzing discourse and that the text reflects what is going on in a society. However, even though discourse has an effect on society, the relationship between discourse and society is never direct. The framework of CDA can systematically link the text and the social practices. The 3 levels of the framework consist of communicative events: sociocultural practice, discourse practice and text (Fairclough, 1995: 57).

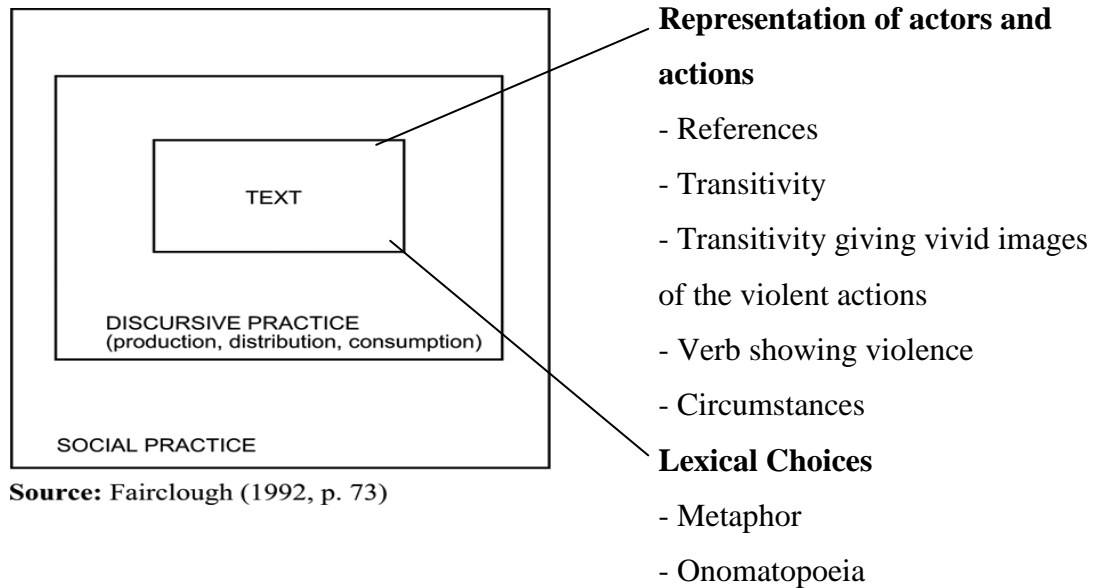
In this state, sociocultural practice and discursive practice are analysed. According to Fairclough (1995: 60), discourse practice is the dynamic between sociocultural practice and text. It indirectly links sociocultural practice and text. Sociocultural practice shapes discursive practice. Discursive practice shapes text. Therefore, sociocultural practice directly shapes text. The analysis of sociocultural practice in this study is done by analysing the crime, which is youth crime, as well as the context of urbanization within Thai culture. Discursive practice involves text production and text consumption. The analysis of discursive practice in this study is done by analysing the procedures of popular newspaper production in Thailand. The analysis of text consumption is achieved by applying the sociocognitive approach (SCA).

3.5.2 Microstructure Analysis

Microstructure analysis looks at the micro categories of discourse such as the lexical choices that form the discursive strategies (Savitri Gadavani, 2002). Therefore, in this study, microstructure analysis is an analysis of the text or textual analysis. Microstructure analysis is divided into two level: macro level and micro level. The macro level focuses on the news schemata, while the micro level focuses on the text itself. At this degree of micro level analysis, the discursive features of the text will be examined. The researcher uses some discursive strategies of news headlines to analyse the text. These discursive strategies are sub-divided into two categories: representation of actors as well as actions and lexical choices. The representation of

actors and actions is based on van Leeuwen's reference (2013) and Machin and Mayr's (2012) transitivity. Lexical choices look at metaphor, and onomatopoeia.

Below is the diagram of the framework showing the textual analytical tools used in this thesis.



Source: Fairclough (1992, p. 73)

Figure 3.1 CDA Framework Showing Textual Analytical Tools

This figure is adapted from Fairclough's framework of communicative events. The researcher has inserted the text's analytical tools into the original framework in order to outline a more comprehensive framework.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Chapter 4 presents the analysis part of the data: youth crime news headlines. It is divided into 2 sections: macrostructure analysis, microstructure analysis. The researcher first discusses the macrostructure analysis consisting of the sociocultural practice analysis, discursive practice analysis, and the microstructure analysis which consists of textual analysis is followed. The sociocultural practice analysis concentrates on analysing the on-going situation in society and culture that a communicative event belongs to (Fairclough, 1995: 57). In this case, sociocultural practice involves relevant aspects regarding youth crime or juvenile delinquency: patterns of delinquency, justice system, and social problems brought about by youth crime. The discursive practice focuses on the process of text production and text consumption. The text production analysis focuses on how the headlines of youth crime are produced by popular newspapers. The text consumption aims to explain the way readers consume the news headlines of youth crime through the framework of a sociocognitive approach. Textual analysis aims at analysing the text to find its discursive features. This stage not only shows the entire typology of the text used in this study but also the transliteration and the translation of the text. These three levels of analyses are the parts of CDA, or critical discourse analysis, and SCA, or sociocognitive approach, which are the main framework used in this thesis.

4.2 Macrostructure Analysis

4.2.1 Sociocultural Practice of Juvenile Delinquency

In this section, sociocultural practice, which is the broadest stage of CDA, is going to be presented. This section focuses on the sociocultural practice involving crime and urbanization, crime in Thailand, and juvenile delinquency.

4.2.1.1 Crime and Urbanization

Crime is commonly known as behaviour that is prohibited by criminal law (Muncie, 2004). Interestingly, the concept of crime does exist in every country across the world although the frequency of the occurrence varies. However, there is something in common; that is, the frequency of criminal events seems to have direct variation to the size of the city and its population. Crime tends to occur in large cities more frequently than in smaller ones. This might be explained by the phenomenon of urbanization around the world.

In 2007, the world passed a significant turning point regarding population in urban areas (Duijsens, 2010). For the first time in history, more than half of the world's population is living in urban areas. People have migrated from rural to urban areas with hope to improve their economic status. Noticeably, the growth of a city is mainly motivated by economic development which was shifted from a predominantly agrarian-oriented economy to one that is dominated by the industrial and service section in terms of the country's GDP and workforce.

In addition to a growing urban population, Asia is also urbanizing. Many countries in Asia, including Thailand, have a growing proportion of their total populations living in urban areas. According to Jack (2006), this urbanization trend is the result of the following three main factors.

- 1) More people move from rural to urban areas than from urban to rural areas.
- 2) Natural population growth is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- 3) Reclassification of rural settlements as urban settlements.

The first of these, migration patterns, is a significant factor in most Asian countries, and it is related to economic development patterns. The second factor

is found only in a few countries, such as Indonesia and the Philippines. The third factor is noticeable in countries including China, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand; as cities grow outwards covering rural areas that are relatively populous (Jack, 2006: 101). The urbanization trends in Asian countries are also significant. According to Jack (2006: 103), a cluster of other Asian countries have begun to urbanize more rapidly over the last five to ten years and their rates of urbanization will also increase over the next two decades. Also, Thailand will follow this trend. Its urban proportion will constantly grow.

Cities or urban sites are viewed as places with great progress and are believed by numerous people to bring wealth and financial opportunities to large numbers of their citizens. In contrast to the growth of the economy, not all of urban citizens can gain benefits from living in urban areas. It is noticeable that urban areas do have a great deal of people who have a low quality of life. These groups of people who gain fewer advantages in cities are likely to be those people who are viewed as minorities whose lives are characterized by poverty and a lack of opportunities for improvement. Their instabilities in life tend to be greater when they are faced with difficulties such as natural disasters and forms of urban violence. These instabilities are persistent and dramatically severe. As a result, if these individuals are unable to free themselves from the circle of poverty, they tend to survive through criminal behaviour. The contrast between wealth and poverty in cities is generally significant, and this indicates the fact that urban areas are sites of progress as well as destitution (Duijsens, 2010: 353).

According to Clinard (1942: 213), “cities up to now have offered more fertile fields for crime”. This idea suggests that crimes are likely to be committed in cities more frequently and diversely than in the countryside. This might be a result of the fact that most of the population is living in cities and the extreme wide range of social class in cities leads to various social problems such as low life quality, selfishness, materialism and immorality. For example, cities are full of properties which belong to upper and middle class citizens, yet it also full of poverty-stricken citizens as well. This might definitely lead to criminal actions like looting and robbery. Moreover, crimes in cities show more complex techniques than those in the countryside; networks of criminal relationships were found to vary directly with the

amount of urbanization of the areas from which offenders came. Also, in heavily urbanized areas, the characteristics of criminals are definitely organized; they follow certain patterns (Clinard, 1942). From this, it can be concluded that crime rates somehow coincide with the process of urbanization. The more cities grow and spread, the more frequent and serious crime presents.

4.2.1.2 Crime in Thailand

In Thailand, a big city like Bangkok and the areas around it present more crime rate than other parts of the country as reported in The Thailand Crime Victim Survey 2007. However, in an overall situation, crime rate does increase all over the country. Crime has been considered a problem for a very long time. In fact, no one knows exactly when it began. However, crime in Thailand nowadays compared to the past is not the same. Crime these days shows more severity, violence, and complexity which is claimed to be because of the way society change (Sobha Spielmann, 2005: 11). Additionally, a dramatically changed society can be one essential source of factors for criminal activities. Thai society has changed dramatically in the past two decades, especially in urban areas. Thailand has grown in economy and materialism which are relatively opposed to the growth of morality of people on society.

In the past, Thai society was a caring society (Sobha Spielmann, 2005: 4). Relationship among family members was tight. The way people lived generally depended on the condition of nature. People of that time showed less stress and depression comparing to people of today's society. Thai society began to change when it stepped into the period of industrialization. Dramatically changed from the society of agriculture to industry, Thailand's social construction has changed too. The life style of Thai people has showed more rush. They rely less on nature and more on materials. People from rural areas have left their homes to survive in large cities and to work in industrial sites. Family has become smaller and more uncommunicative. People struggle to live and ignore morality, so they become more selfish. Currently, however, Thai society is labeled as an 'Information Society' (Sobha Spielmann, 2005: 6). Globalization has led Thailand to become a society of information and capitalism. In contrast to the convenience it offers to people, an Information Society puts more stress on people. People have to push themselves as much as they can to live in the

world of capitalism. Because of this, people in today's society are likely to compete against each other, become more aggressive and selfish, and get angry relatively easily (Sobha Spielmann, 2005: 7). Therefore, because the characteristics of people have been negatively changed by social construction, crime has changed into more negative ways, too.

In addition, the pattern of crime or criminal behaviour varies across countries. Western countries may be faced with different crimes from those countries in the east. Hence, the seriousness of crime differs. The factors motivating criminal activities can be diverse. These factors may be influenced by the economy, society, politics, and the development of the country which are all different. In Thailand, crime has been seriously increasing due to the changing of society as mentioned above. According to the Office of Justice Affairs, Ministry of Justice, who collected criminal data in Thailand in 2007 (most updated data), a significant statistical report about crime rate in Thailand concluded that crime in Thailand has occurred mostly in Bangkok. This is consistent with the idea mentioned earlier that crime rates are correlated to the size of urbanization. Moreover, men are more likely to be victims than women, and most of them are uneducated. More than 80% of the criminals are male and more than 60% of them are between 18-25 years old. As well, crime can be divided into four types: life and body crime, sexual crime, asset crime, and cyber-crime. Asset crime happens most frequently. The period of time that crime occurs most often is night time between 6.00 pm.- 6.00 am. Interestingly, more than 70% of the crime scenes are the victims' housing areas and fewer than 14% of the victims were injured. However, a great number of the victims, more than 60%, did not report the crime they had faced to the police because they did not believe in the police's efficiency, they did not receive any damage, or they wanted to handle the crime by themselves (Office of Justice Affairs, 2007: 217).

Although this statistic is now 6 years removed, it is the most trustworthy and updated statistical data published by the Ministry of Justice of Thailand. The statistic reveals interesting perspectives regarding crime. The data of this statistic was collected from all over the country; therefore, it did not focus mainly on youth. However, it appears that most of the criminals are aged between 18-25 years old, the age range which is considered as youth in this thesis.

4.2.1.3 Juvenile Delinquency

Youth crime is also widely known as juvenile delinquency. Juvenile or youth literally means young people or those who have not yet reached full physical, emotional, and intellectual maturity, or adulthood (van Roy and Kroll, 1998: 7). Delinquency is commonly understood as behaviour that is deviated from what is deemed psychologically normal, socially acceptable or legally permissible (van Roy and Kroll, 1998: 9). Juvenile delinquency, therefore, is implied as illegal behaviour done by young people. And these young people can be identified as juvenile delinquents. However, the boundary between youth and adulthood varies widely across the world, both in criminal justice policy and social policy. Some countries consider criminals who are under 18 as juvenile delinquents, but in other countries it can be lower or even higher. Sobha Shupikulchai (2010) indicated in her research that juvenile delinquency can imply two connotations: criminal and social justice. Criminal justice implies illegal actions done by youth, while social justice implies negative actions done by youth; this includes actions that are against society or break social rules which are not illegal but do somewhat cause social problems. In the following table, classification of differing juvenile age differentiation in Asian countries is shown. From the table, you will see the age range for youth in terms of law and society is different in every country shown in the table.

Table 4.1 Asia: Youth and Juvenile Age Ranges

Countries	Social Policy	Criminal Justice Policy
Bangladesh	15-30	10-17
Hong Kong, China	6-24	7-16
Indonesia	15-35	13-18
Japan	-	14-20
Republic of Korea	7-24	14-20
Malaysia	15-40	10-18
Philippines	0-24	8-18
Singapore	15-30	7-16

Table 4.1 (Continued)

Countries	Social Policy	Criminal Justice Policy
Sri Lanka	15-29	8-16
Thailand	0-25	7-18

Source: van Roy and Kroll, 1998.

Table 4.1 shows how these variations of age range have important implications in terms of judgment and the severity of punishment as well as rehabilitation. That is to say, age ranges affect the determination of the culpability of the persons who committed crimes. van Roy and Kroll (1998) have categorized the proximate causes of juvenile delinquency in Asia as follows; age, sex, family structure, socio-economic status, racial and ethnic factors, urban-rural life-style, intelligence. These are assumed as possible factors causing young people to commit illegal behaviour or crime. However, these are just proximate factors, not 100% guaranteed that they will definitely cause crime. As well, there can be other possible uncontrollable factors such as psychological disability.

Additionally, criminal activities committed by youth have been continuously concerned and monitored by government organizations and associations which have tried to prevent social problems. However, despite attempts at prevention, juvenile delinquency or youth crime is not easily stopped. Youth criminal activities are still at a high rate and the age of offenders is getting lower. The Table 4.2-4.5 shows some of the facts of juvenile delinquency in Thailand.

Table 4.2 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Gender

Unit: Case

Gender	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	46,981	46,371	44,057	35,049	31,876
Male	42,779	42,604	40,431	32,260	29,527
Female	4,202	3,767	3,626	2,789	2,349

Source: Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, 2012a, 2012b.

Table 4.2 shows that from 2008 to 2012, there were 204,334 juvenile delinquency cases sent to the Juvenile Observation and Protection Center. Most of these cases were of male juvenile delinquents. This information shows the consistency with the headline samples. The results of this thesis show that almost all of the cases were committed by boys. There were only 4 headlines where the offenders were girls. Apart from the significant difference in gender, juvenile delinquency also shows huge difference in terms of span of age which is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Age

Unit: Case

Age	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	46,981	46,371	44,057	35,049	31,876
10-15	7,183	6,841	6,054	5,082	4,717
15-18	39,798	39,530	38,003	29,967	27,159

Source: Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, 2012a, 2012b.

From Table 4.3, it is obvious that there are 2-3 times more juvenile delinquents who are between 15-18 years old than those who are 10-15 years old. The results also reveal a consistent aspect of the occurrence of crime and its representation in the press. That is, newspapers reported crime committed by youth aged between 15-18 years old most frequently. According to the results of this thesis, when investigating the headlines of the news articles, the researcher found that there were 40 headlines that reported crime committed by 15-18 year old youth.

According to the findings of this thesis, newspapers refer to young offenders by their age in some cases. These references are โจ้วัย 17 (17 year old youngster), โจ้ 16 (16 year old youngster), วัย 15 (15 year old youngsters), หนุ่ม 19 (19 year old young man), เด็ก 14 (14 year old boy), and แก๊งเด็กวัย 10-15 (10-15 year old child gang). Newspapers referred to young offenders by age to show how young these offenders were and how their age contrasted to the violence actions they had committed. The fact that such young people commit a horrific crime is the salient point that makes the news worth telling.

Table 4.4 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2012, Classified by Offense

Unit: Case

No.	Offense Category	Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Total	46,981	46,371	44,057	35,049	31,876
2.	Assets	12,658	10,073	9,742	7,078	6,379
3.	Life and Body	6,661	6,388	5,474	4,051	3,787
4.	Sexuality	1,916	2,538	1,812	1,482	1,540
5.	Against Public Peace, Liberty, Reputation and Public Administration	2,989	2,407	2,300	1,615	969

Table 4.4 (Continued)

Unit: Case

No.	Offense Category	Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
6.	Drugs	11,207	12,352	14,695	13,845	13,880
7.	Arms and Explosives	3,251	3,413	2,889	2,282	2,152
8.	Other	8,299	9,200	7,145	4,696	3,169

Source: Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, 2012a, 2012b.

Table 4.4 shows that there are 7 types of offences. According to the table, it appears that offense related to drug has been in the highest number since 2009. This reveals some inconsistency aspects against the results that the researcher found. From the analysis, the researcher found that offenses related to drug appeared on the front pages of newspapers in small number which is in contrast to the fact that this type of crime has been committed the most in the past few years. On the other hand, guns which are considered a lethal weapon appeared in 35 headlines. This is in contrast to the number showing in the table above. The table shows that offenses caused by arms were committed the least.

Table 4.5 Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres from 2008-2011, Classified by Cause of Offense

Unit: Case

Cause of Offense	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	46,981	46,371	44,057	35,049
Mental Illness	73	91	75	32
Quarrel	2,154	2,250	2,084	740
Poverty	3,182	3,188	3,011	876

Table 4.5 (Continued)

Unit: Case

Cause of Offense	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Being induced / forced by others	1,364	1,607	1,472	806
Broken Family	2,487	2,983	2,599	2,418
Bad Friends	18,774	18,499	17,535	15,769
Unawareness	4,748	5,071	4,682	3,305
Impetuosity	8,582	6,978	7,145	7,038
Other	5,617	5,704	5,454	4,065

Source: Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, 2012a.

Table 4.5 suggests that the cause that most strongly influenced juvenile delinquents was their ‘friends’. This can demonstrate that young people tend to do according to what their friends or gangs persuade them to do. This leads to the second most frequently cause; that is impetuosity. Impetuosity is a kind of behaviour which is characterized by sudden and forceful energy or emotion; impulsive and passionate.

This is also consistent with the analysis of the headline samples. Such an analysis shows that newspapers pointed out many signs indicating that teenagers are impetuous and associate with disreputable people. Newspapers often referred to teenagers as gangsters/gangs; for example, แก๊งโจ้ตาคลี (Taklee youngster gang), แก๊งแว้นนคร (Bangkok motorbike punk gang), แก๊งเด็กแว้น/แก๊งแว้น (motorbike punk gang), แก๊งนร. (student gang), แก๊งเด็ก (kid gang) etc. Moreover, newspapers used the word ‘รุม’ to imply that the offenders committed the crime together as a gang; for example, รุมตีและ (to wildly gang stomp), รุมฆ่าและ (to wildly gang-attack), รุมสกรัม (to gang-stomp), รุมฟันแทง (gang stab), and รุมโทรม (gang rape). There were also words that signified the impetuosity of teenagers. The circumstances in which the crime occurred

such as คาดถนน (on street), บนรถเมล์ (on a bus), กลางงานสงกรานต์ (in Song Kran Festival), งานสีลม (Silom Festival, actually referred to Song Kran Festival as well), and วงเหล้า (drinking party) which implied that teenagers were impatient. They could start a fight even in public places or at parties where there were many innocent people who could get injured because of the unexpected fight.

Newspapers used these words to imply that teenagers associate in packs and are impetuous. This might be explained by the fact that when people reach their teen, they turn their attention from parents and family to friends. People at this age, thus, tend to trust their friends rather than their parents. If they have good friends, they are likely to be good teenagers; on the other hand, if they associate with bad friends, they tend to behave badly in order to be accepted among their friends. For teenagers, being accepted by members of gangs is their highest priority (Sobha Shupikulchai, 2010: 56).

4.2.2 Discursive Practice

A newspaper does not only report as news what actually happened in a situation, but also represents the news press publications' attitude. News presses cannot report all crime activities that happen all around the country. The crime activities selected can reflect the attitude of the news presses. Each news press has its own policy in selecting which news is going to be reported. Such policy, of course, varies and is relative to many factors. Also, news presses do not only consider which news has enough value to be reported but they also have to construct the way to report that news; a news press can report what is real based on their attitude. Such process is done through the use of language. That is to say, language is an instrument for journalists to construct the reality, and report what they believe is reality to the society (Natta Sriboonrod, 2002).

Exploring discursive practice allows us to capture the direction, as well as the news value, of reporting crime news in newspapers. Analysing discursive practice in youth crime news headlines involves not only analysing the language but also involves other elements such as the ideology of the text producer, the conceptual framework, background knowledge, as well as the social value in the society. These

factors allow us to know what aspects of the news being reported are missing or deemphasized. Deemphasis, of course, does have significance.

Discursive practice, therefore, involves two main perspectives: the process of production and consumption of the text (in this thesis text refers to news headlines). Text production is going to be explored in order to understand how the text is generated, and what process it has been through until it is printed and presented to the public. Text production is divided into three subtopics. Text consumption is going to be discussed through the process of cognition. The researcher relies on the concept of sociocognitive approach of Teun A. van Dijk in this process (see Chapter 2).

4.2.2.1 Production of the Text

This section aims is to explore the means in which the text is produced. It covers three subtopics: 1) the analysis of news publication policy, 2) the analysis of newspaper organizational structure and news production, and 3) the analysis of newsworthiness. This thesis studies three newspaper publications: Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek. These three newspaper publications are categorized as popular newspapers which report relatively soft news. These kinds of newspapers are totally different from a quality newspaper. They mainly report news that will strongly distract a huge number of readers.

In contrast, a quality newspaper tends to report news that affects readers rather than distracts them with crime news of a dramatic loss. Interestingly, negative news is more likely to have more power to grab people's attention than positive news. This is consistent with Lovell's (1980: 17) idea he once indicated in his book that 'the horrible side of life is always news'. Popular newspapers report news that emotionally attracts people or news that has a huge impact on people's minds and emotions. Also, they tend to use language in a way that emotionally and psychologically distracts people. Popular news cares less about their readers' benefit than quality news.

1) The Analysis of News Publication Policy

Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek are considered as popular newspaper (Pennapa Klaisingto, 2010). Popular newspapers focus on reporting soft news which is less complicated than hard news in order to be enjoyable for readers to read. Readers do not need background knowledge to understand the

news. Moreover, popular newspapers are likely to report negative news rather than positive because, as the name suggests, popular newspapers want to keep holding their readers' interest. This is consistent with Lovell's idea (1980: 17) that people are likely to pay attention to negative news rather than positive. Therefore, popular newspapers give priority to reporting crime news. Moreover, after analysing the data, it is found that crime news headlines reported by Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek have similar way of using language. They tend to employ language that distracts people in an exciting and emotional way.

However, the publication policy is also a part of text production—that is the process of making newspaper which is addressed in the next section.

2) The Analysis of Newspaper Organizational Structure and News Production

Normally, popular newspapers have a similar process of making news. The text of all news is produced by the editorial department. The editorial department is divided into several sub-sections (see Chapter 2). According to Natta Sriboonrod (2002), different kinds of news are the responsibility of different news desks. Crime news, including youth crime news, is produced under the control of the crime news desk. Since youth crime is a sub-category of crime news, youth crime news unquestioningly follows the same process as crime news.

Thairath, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek follow the process of making crime news, as well as its headlines, in a similar way (Natta Sriboonrod, 2002; Pennapa Klaisingto, 2010; Jantakorn Boonlertkul, 2006). That is, it starts from the reporters of crime news desk, accompanied by photographers, who are responsible for seeking the news from its sources. In the case of youth crime news, the sources of news can be the victims' houses, buses on a street, educational institutions (schools, universities), etc. Moreover, these reporters are the first ones to evaluate the value of the news, whether it is newsworthy or not. They then write up the news stories under the control of the chief of the crime news desk and send it to the news editor. The news editor will screen the news and decide which news story is going to be published in the newspaper. If any news story needs a revision, it will be sent to the rewriter to polish it. Rewriters will edit the news story so that it will be more

appropriate, concise, and comprehensible. The news editor works together with the make up editor or sub editor. This is where headlines are produced. The make up editor or sub editor is responsible for writing headlines, outlining layout, and organizing images. It is also the chief of copydesk's job to make decisions on managing the news placement. When this process is done, the news is sent to the chief editor. The chief editor rechecks the appropriateness of the news articles, headlines, images before they are sent to the copy desk where each piece of news is finally rechecked (Natta Sriboonrod, 2002 and Jantakorn Boonlertkul, 2006).

Hence, it can be concluded that the texts in the headlines of youth crime news are produced by the news editor together with the make up editor or sub editor. However, the stories can be appropriately revised by the copy desk in the final recheck process before the news is sent to the production department. The following figure shows the schema of youth crime news production.

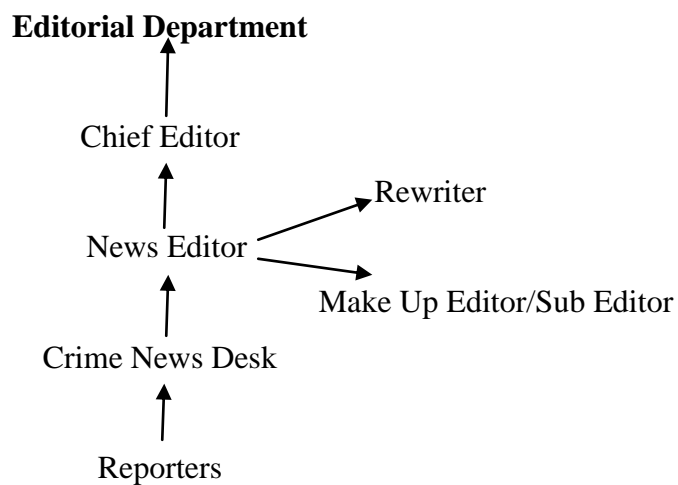


Figure 4.1 Schema of Youth Crime News Production

Source: Natta Sriboonrod, 2002 and Jantakorn Boonlertkul, 2006.

3) The Analysis of Newsworthiness

Newspapers cannot report every event occurring around the country because of the limitations of news production. Therefore, publishers need to select only the news they believe worth publishing. When any news is selected to be published, it means that it is newsworthy – it is interesting enough to become news. Newsworthiness is shaped by news value. News values are “those criteria that

influence, often implicitly, the selection, production and prioritization of events as news. Key news values include drama and action, immediacy, violence, celebrities, and sex” (Greer, 2007: 26).

The criteria above are generally accepted as core or fundamental news values. However, for youth crime news which is relatively more specific, it seems that its news values rely on the severity of violence. Hall et al. (1978: 68 quoted in Greer, 2007:26) made an observation about the production of crime news. Even though it was three decades ago, the results of this observation still hold true today.

In fact, youth crime news is more specific than general crime news. The news itself has its own value since it involves young people. Regardless whether or not it is violent, sexual, or novel, it is always in the attention of people in society. This is because youth crime news has impact not only on the immediate participants (victims, offenders, witnesses), but also on wider society which causes some reconfiguration of behaviors or beliefs (Innes, 2003 quoted in Greer, 2007: 28). Additionally, the very use of the notion of values suggests the location of news values in social cognition. The relevance of the criminal activities of young people tends to be news more than adults because it can emotionally distract readers.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the newsworthiness of the youth crime news found in this thesis is defined by violence against life and body or physical attack and all the news headline data involve physical attack. Violence which is the main criteria of newsworthiness can be classified based on the doers and the done-toes as follows.

(1) Violence against life and body: Youth against Youth

There are 48 news headlines reporting violence which was committed by youth and was done to youth with no robbery intention involved. Here are some examples.

Table 4.6 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Youth

No.	Violence between Youth and Youth	
1.	Headline	จับโจ้อามหิตเทเบนชินจุดไฟเผาแฟน15
	Transliteration	Catch youngster cruel pour out petrol light fire burn girlfriend 15
	Translation	Inhuman youngster was arrested for benzine burning of his 15 year-old girlfriend.
	Source	Daily News July14 th ,2012
2.	Headline	โจ้เมืองเพชรควงปืนยิงอริด้บคาร้านเกม
	Transliteration	Youngsters city diamond swing gun shoot enemies die remain shop game
	Translation	Phetchaburi youngsters mortally shot enemies at game café.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek March20 th , 2012
3.	Headline	รวบนักเรียนนักเลงยิงอริบนสะพานลอย
	Transliteration	Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float
	Translation	Student hooligans were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.
	Source	Daily News January 13 rd , 2012

This kind of violence is found amongst the largest category of crime in this research though the occasion varies considerably. However, the analysis reveals that the reason for youth attacking youth is mostly because of their impetuosity.

(2) Violence against life and body: Youth against adult

There are 16 news headlines reporting violence against life and body which was committed by youth and was done to adults with no robbery intention involved. Here are some examples.

Table 4.7 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Adult

No.	Violence between Youth and Adult	
1.	Headline	โจ้รุมสกรัมพตท.-สตท.เลือดสาด
	Transliteration	Youngsters gather around scrum Pol.Lt.Col.-Pol.Cpl. blood splash
	Translation	Youngsters wound Pol.Lt.Col. and Pol.Cpl. in bloody gang-stomped.
	Source	Daily News April 17 th , 2012
2.	Headline	เด็กแว้นเหิมหนักยิง-ปาบั้งเหยื่อดับ2-สาหัส3
	Transliteration	Child motor biker overbold heavy shoot-throw bomb victim die 2-severe 3
	Translation	Daring motorbike punk kids shot and bombed: 2 victims died, 3 in severe condition.
	Source	Daily News April 23 rd , 2012
3.	Headline	รังสิต โครตคู2โจ้กวาดจยย.ยิงดับสาว48พัวหนุ่มสาหัส
	Transliteration	Rangsit damn fierce 2 youngsters chase motorbike shoot die girl 48 young husband severe
	Translation	Extremely cruel Rangsit youngsters chased motorbike, shot 48 year old woman to death and left her husband in a critical condition.
	Source	Thairath March 27 th , 2012

This kind of violence is found very rare. When it involves killing or when it involves dangerous weapons such as guns and bombs, it is going to appear in the newspaper.

(3) Violence against life and body: Youth against Family

There are 3 news headlines reporting violence against life and body which was committed by youth and was done to the offender's family member(s). Here are some examples.

Table 4.8 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Family

No.	Violence between Youth and Their Family
1.	<p>Headline โจ้หึง โหดฆ่าเมียท้องยังไม่เว้นหลาน-ยาย</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous brutal kill wife stomach shoot no except nephew-grandma</p> <p>Translation Brutally jealous youngster killed 5 month's-pregnant wife and shot her nephew and grandma.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 23rd, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline โจ้ระเบิดอารมณ์ยิงพ่อดับขณะหลับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster explode emotion shoot father while sleep</p> <p>Translation Youngster flared up and shot his sleeping father to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 4th, 2012</p>

This kind of violence always appears in the newspaper because it shocks people. The first example is about a teenager shooting his own wife who was pregnant and her nephew and grandma because of jealousy. The second example is about a son shooting his own father. Society does not expect such violent actions to be committed by offspring. Therefore, killing or injuring someone in the family always distracts people's attention.

(4) Violence against life and body: Youth against Property

In this situation, this kind of violence has resulted from a robbery intention. The victims were physically attacked and injured. The research results show 30 news headlines reporting this kind of violence. These are some examples.

Table 4.9 Headlines Showing Violence against Life and Body: Youth against Property

No.	Violence between Youth and Property	
1.	Headline	รวบสองโจ้ชิงกระบะ!ฆ่าพลเมืองดี
	Transliteration	Grab two youngsters get tray kill citizen good
	Translation	Two youngsters who stole a truck and killed an innocent citizen were arrested.
	Source	Daily News March 3 rd , 2012
2.	Headline	จับโจ้16ร่วมกับวัย15ฆ่าปาดคอชิงเงิน โชเฟอร์แท็กซี่
	Transliteration	Catch youngster 16 participate with age 15 kill slice of neck get money chauffeur taxi
	Translation	16 and 15 year old youngsters were arrested for killing taxi driver and stealing money.
	Source	Daily News July 9 th , 2012
3.	Headline	เด็กแว้นฆ่าชิงฟิโนถีบล้ม-สาวซ้อนสาหัส
	Transliteration	Child motor biker kill get Fino kick fall – girl overlap severe
	Translation	Motorbike punk kids killed motorcyclist and severely injured female passenger when bike is overturned and stolen.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek January 31 st , 2012

This kind of violence appears relatively often. Youngsters who want money so badly that they will kill or seriously injure someone always get attention from people in society.

The relationship between the doers and the done-toes shows some existence of power as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Summary of the Newsworthiness

Doer	Done-to	Number of Headlines
Youth	Youth	48
Youth	Adult	16
Youth	Family	3
Youth	Property	30

In conclusion to this section about the newsworthiness of youth crime news headlines, it is noteworthy that in these offenses committed by teenagers, the concept of power is usually as play. That is, the youth attack people or objects that are perceived to have less or equal power.

4.2.2.2 Consumption of the Text

Discursive practice is between the producer and text and text and consumer. While the production of text is about encoding meaning through the use of text, the consumption of text is about decoding the meaning from the text through the use of a cognitive process or the sociocognitive approach, developed by Teun A. van Dijk. This concept has already been detailed in Chapter 2.

This section analyses how the text is consumed by the readers. The theory used for this section is the sociocognitive approach. The data of this study is the headlines of youth crime news which are considered soft news as mentioned earlier and which is consistent with the policy of the three popular newspapers. The target readers of these three popular newspapers are in an extremely wide range. They can be someone from an uneducated street vender up to a successful businessman since soft news needs no knowledge background to be understood. Moreover, youth crime news may be more attractive to the reader than regular crime news because it is committed by young people. As well, although everybody is able to consume and understand soft news, it may be perceived differently according to personal experiences. Therefore, one headline about youth crime can be decoded differently by two different people who come from a different context and use a mental model.

According to van Dijk (2009), context model and mental model work together to decode texts. Context models represent every kind of communication in which people participate, such as conversation at breakfast, meeting at work, etc. The communication of this study is headlines which are under the youth crime category. Each different reader tends to have his/her own, personal interpretation of headlines according to his/her social experience. The way they interpret the headlines can be explained by the concept of mental model. Mental models are explained as the episodic memory of a person. They may be identified with people's experiences, the specific acts or events they participate in, witness to or hear/read about (van Dijk, 2001a). People who read crime news of young people definitely have different personal experiences. If they were once victims themselves, their perceptions about youth crime news tend to be strikingly different from those who were not.

4.3 Microstructure Analysis

Microstructure analysis has 2 levels: macro level and micro level. The macro level involves the schema of the news headlines used in this thesis. The micro level is the analysis of the text itself in order to expose the discursive features.

4.3.1 Macro Level

According to van Dijk (1988), news schemata consist of 5 elements: summary, main events, background, consequences, and comments (see Chapter 2). However, this thesis focuses only on exploring the language of headlines which are one element of the summary of news schemata. The analysis of this level includes the syntactic structures of the headlines of youth crime news. From the analysis, the syntactic structures of headlines of youth crime can be classified into 6 categories as shown in the following table.

Table 4.11 Syntactic Structures of Youth Crime News Headlines

No.	Syntactic Structures	Number of Headlines
1.	Subject + Verb + (Object)	50
2.	Verb + Offender + Action of offender	39
3.	Cause of offense + Subject + Verb	3
4.	Phrasal verb + Subject + Verb + (Object)	3
5.	Violence action + Verb + Offender + Action of offender	1
6.	Location + Subject + Verb + Object	1

Table 4.11 shows that category 1 - Subject + Verb + (Object) - covers more than half of the headline samples. This pattern begins with the subject which mostly refers to the offender(s) of the violent action. The verb refers to the violent action and the object refers to the victim(s) or the violent action. This indicates that the newspapers always clearly and directly stated that who did what to whom. The following table shows examples of this pattern.

Table 4.12 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines:
Type 1

No.	Examples of the Syntactic Structure: Type 1
1.	<p>Headline สาวหึงโหดสาดน้ำกรดแฟนสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Girl jealous brutal throw acid boyfriend severe</p> <p>Translation Brutally jealous girl threw acid on her boyfriend, severely injuring him.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 18th, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline ม.2แทงไอ้หื่นสยอง</p> <p>Transliteration M.2 stab guy crave terrify</p> <p>Translation Terrified grade 8student stabbed at sex-crazed guy.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 23rd, 2012</p>

Table 4.12 (Continued)

No.	Examples of the Syntactic Structure: Type 1	
3.	Headline	โจ้เมืองเพชรควงปืนยิงอริด้บคาร้านเกม
	Transliteration	Youngsters city diamond swing gun shoot enemies die remain shop game
	Translation	Phetchaburi youngsters mortally shot enemies at game café.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek March 20 th , 2012
4.	Headline	7 ทรชนโทรมม.5
	Transliteration	7 evildoer rape M.5
	Translation	7 wretches gang raped grade 11 student.
	Source	Daily News September 15 th , 2012
5.	Headline	ขาโจ้ถล่มอริงานฉลองกฐิน
	Transliteration	Leg youngsters collapse enemies work celebrate Katin ceremony
	Translation	Youngsters wildly attacked enemies at Katin ceremony celebration.
	Source	Thairath November 26 th , 2012

The second type of the pattern begins with a verb expressing the action of the police done to the offender(s). These verbs refer to the action of arresting such as ‘จับ’ (to catch), ‘รวบ’ (to seize), and ‘หิ้ว’ (to hold). The actors of these actions are always omitted because it is obvious that these actions were done by the police. There is no need to clarify. The objects of these actions are the young offenders followed by their violent actions. Although this second structure is organized differently from the first, the offenders and their actions were presented quite clearly and the presentation of the violent action remains strong. The following table shows some examples of this pattern of headlines.

Table 4.13 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines:
Type 2

No.	Examples of the Syntactic Structure: Type 2	
1.	Headline	รวบโจ้ฆ่าสาวซี5
	Transliteration	Grab youngster kill girl C 5
	Translation	Youngster killing female government rank 5 officer was arrested.
	Source	Daily News December 18 th , 2012
2.	Headline	รวบนักเรียนนักเลงยิงอริบนสะพานลอย
	Transliteration	Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float
	Translation	Hooligan students were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.
	Source	Daily News January 13 rd , 2012
3.	Headline	จับโจ้โหดไล่ยิง3ศพ
	Transliteration	Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies
	Translation	Brutal youngsters were arrested for shooting and killing 3 people.
	Source	Daily News November 17 th , 2012
4.	Headline	จับ3โจ้บุรีรัมย์ยิงอริดับคาถนน
	Transliteration	Catch 3 youngsters Buriram shoot enemy die remain street
	Translation	3 Buriram youngsters were arrested for shooting enemy to death on street.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek December 18 th , 2012
5.	Headline	ล่า3โจ้ร้ายโจ้แทงพลเมืองดี
	Transliteration	Hunt 3 thieves age youngsters stab citizen good
	Translation	3 young thieves who stabbed an innocent man were hunted.
	Source	Thairath March 28 th , 2012

The research unveiled very few examples of the remaining types. For example, the third type begins with the cause of offense followed by the offenders and their actions. The researcher put the headlines following this structure into Table 4.14. The fourth pattern begins with a phrasal verb followed by the offenders, violent actions, and victims, similar to the way the first structure is organized. The examples are put into Table 4.15. The fifth and sixth patterns fit only one headline each. The headlines are shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.14 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines:
Type 3

No.	Examples of the Syntactic Structure: Type 3	
1.	Headline	เขม่นกันในงานสีลมแก๊งแว่นไล่ตามยิงตาย1เจ็บ2
	Transliteration	Twitch in Silom gang motorbike chase after shoot die 1 hurt 2
	Translation	Repugnance at Silom fest, motorbike gangsters shot 1 dead and injured 2.
	Source	Daily News April 16 th , 2012
2.	Headline	ลูกหลงอาชีวะสาวใหญ่เช่นอีก1เจ็บ2
	Transliteration	Stray bullets vocational middle-age woman offer food to spirit again 1
	Translation	Vocational school students' stray bullets killed a middle-aged woman and injured 2.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek June 14 th , 2012
3.	Headline	พิษเกมโหดเด็ก14ก่อมาตุฆาต
	Transliteration	Poison game brutal child 14 construct matricide
	Translation	Brutal effect from computer game, 14 year old boy killed his mother.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek November 2 nd , 2012

Table 4.15 Examples of the Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines:
Type 4

No.	Examples of the Syntactic Structure: Type 4	
1.	Headline	สลดนร.ป.6กะชวากันค้บ
	Transliteration	Saddened student P.6 abruptly stab each other dead
	Translation	‘Saddened’ grade 6 students abruptly stabbed each other to death.
	Source	Daily News July 4 th , 2012
2.	Headline	ค้บช้-ค้กแ้วนถ้บรลล้มแล้วยง
	Transliteration	Put out show off- Child motor biker kick car fall and shoot
	Translation	Seeking revenge, motorbike punk kids kicked down a motorbike and shoot the rider.
	Source	Thairath April 27 th , 2012
3.	Headline	สลดลลวย14ถูคค้ไปล้ช้แม่สปาร์ตาค้บฟ้สว
	Transliteration	Saddened child age 14 correct blame chase kill mother Sparta chop sister
	Translation	‘Saddened’ 14 year old child killed mother and slashed sister with a machete.
	Source	Thairath November 1 st , 2012

Table 4.16 Syntactic Structure of Youth Crime News Headlines: Type 5 and 6

	Syntactic Structure	Headlines
Type 5	Headline	ทุบหัวแทงพรุนล้จ้โหดอาลอะวค้ช้งเงิน
	Transliteration	Beat head stab full of holes hunt youngsters brutal act madly kill get property
	Translation	Head beating and wildly stabbing, brutal youngsters are hunted for deranged killing and robbery.

Table 4.16 (Continued)

Syntactic Structure		Headlines
	Source	Thairath December 21 st , 2012
Type 6	Headline	รังสิตโหดดุ2โจ้กวดจขย.ยิงดับสาว48ผัวหนุ่มสาหัส
	Transliteration	Rangsit damn fierce 2 youngsters chase motorbike shoot die girl 48 young husband severe
	Translation	Extremely cruel Rangsit youngsters chased motorbike, shot 48 year old woman to death and left her husband in a critical condition.
	Source	Thairath March 27 th , 2012

The results from the macro level analysis lead to the conclusion that the headlines of youth crime news have two dominant patterns. The first pattern is organized as Subject + Verb + (Object). This pattern is used most often because it can give an accurate and brief summary of the crime events. The second pattern usually presents the progress of the police; therefore, headlines with this pattern are organized as Verb (showing police actions) + Offender + Action of the offender. However, these headlines always omit the word police. This is because it is obvious to the readers who carried out such actions against the offenders; therefore, it is not necessary to mention police in the headlines.

4.3.2 Micro Level

The micro level presents an analysis of the headlines' text. The analysis is divided into two sections: representation of actors and actions, and lexical choices.

4.3.2.1 Representation of Actors

1) Reference

In any language, there is no way of neutrally representing people. Choices of how to label people always matter. When these choices are made, they draw some attention to certain aspects of identity. Richardson (2007) also indicated a consistent idea. He posits that the way people are named in a newspaper definitely has significant impact on how they are viewed through the eyes of people in

the society. Additionally, the means of making choices in the naming of people can be referred to as ‘representational strategies’ which become part of the way we perceive people. van Leeuwen (2013) introduced a systematic means in classifying social actors which can be the key to answer the research questions numbers 2 and 3 with regard to finding an ideology and identity of the young offenders constructed by the headlines regarding youth crime news.

(1) Functionalization

Functionalization occurs when people involved in the news are referred to in terms of their occupation or role; for example, teacher, student etc. In this study, there are 19 headlines displaying functionalization, as shown in following table.

Table 4.17 Headlines Showing Functionalization

No.	Headlines Showing Functionalization	
1.	Headline	<u>เณร</u> หิขมปาดคอ10ขวบ
	Transliteration	Novice monk pitiless slice off neck 10 years old
	Translation	Pitiless <i>novice monk</i> slashed a 10 year-old boy’s throat.
	Source	Daily News September 15 th , 2012
2.	Headline	รวบ <u>นักเรียน</u> นักเลงยิงอริบนสะพานลอย
	Transliteration	Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float
	Translation	Hooligan <i>students</i> were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.
	Source	Daily News January 13 rd , 2012
3.	Headline	จับ 3 <u>เทคโนฯ</u> ซ่า ได้ปืนของกลาง ยิงอริบนรถเมล์
	Transliteration	Catch 3 techno act up get gun seize fire enemies on a bus
	Translation	3 misbehaving <i>technical college students</i> were nabbed carrying the gun used to shoot enemies on a bus.
	Source	Daily News May 26 th , 2012

Table 4.17 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Functionalization
4.	<p>Headline นร. นักเลงยิงรถเมล์อีกคนจับดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Student ruffian shoot a bus again the driver dead</p> <p>Translation Hooligan <i>students</i> shot at a bus again and killed the driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath May 27th, 2012</p>
5.	<p>Headline จับแก๊งนร. ขนมีด</p> <p>Transliteration Catch gang student carry knives</p> <p>Translation <i>Student</i> gang was arrested for transporting knives</p> <p>Source Daily News June 23rd, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline นร. ไล่ยิงอริ 2ศพคารมเมล์</p> <p>Transliteration Students chase shoot enemies 2 dead bodies on a bus</p> <p>Translation <i>Students</i> shot after their enemies and killed 2 on a bus.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 14th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline เทคนิกโหดยิงรถเมล์2ศพ โพล่มอบตัว</p> <p>Transliteration Technic brutal shoot a bus 2 dead bodies show up and give themselves up</p> <p>Translation Brutal <i>technical college student</i> who shot at a bus and killed 2 persons showed up and met with police.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 19th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline นศ. อาชีวะอำมหิตสาดลูกซองของคณ. ดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Student vocational inhuman throw shotgun girl dead</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>vocational school student</i> repeatedly shot a girl to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 25th, 2012</p>

Table 4.17 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Functionalization
9.	<p>Headline รวบ<u>นศ.</u>ฆ่าโหดชิงทรัพย์สินใช้หนี้บอล</p> <p>Transliteration Arrest student kill brutal rob pay dept football</p> <p>Translation <i>Student</i> arrested after committing brutal robbery and killing in order to pay for football debt.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 25th, 2012</p>
10.	<p>Headline สลด<u>นร.ป.6</u> กะชากันดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Saddened student P.6 abruptly stab each other dead</p> <p>Translation ‘Saddened’ <i>grade 6 students</i> abruptly stabbed each other to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 4th, 2012</p>
11.	<p>Headline <u>นร.</u>ยิงกันบนรถเมล์อีก</p> <p>Transliteration Students shoot each other on a bus again</p> <p>Translation <i>Students</i> shot on a bus again</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 26th, 2012</p>
12.	<p>Headline รู้ตัวมือยิง'รถเมล์'! 6<u>ช่างกล</u>จี๋เข้ามอบตัวตำรวจ</p> <p>Transliteration Know body hand shoot ‘bus’ 6 mechanic speed up to give themselves up</p> <p>Translation The gunmen who shot at the bus were recognized. 6 <i>mechanical college students</i> are pushed to surrender</p> <p>Source Daily News June 16th, 2012</p>
13.	<p>Headline <u>เทคโน</u>บุกถึงถิ่นไต่ยิงฟันคะ</p> <p>Transliteration Techno attack to area chase cut madly.</p> <p>Translation <i>Technical college students</i> invaded and wildly attacked using knives and guns.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek February 3rd, 2012</p>

Table 4.17 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Functionalization
14.	<p>Headline <u>ม.3 ยั๊วะเพื่อนกะเทยกะชวกคาที่สุดทนลื้อไม่สวย</u></p> <p>Transliteration M.3 furious friend bisexual abruptly stab on the spot end endurance tease not beautiful</p> <p>Translation Furious because of jokes about her appearance, <u>a grade 9 student</u> abruptly stabbed a lady boy classmate killing him on the spot.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek February 12nd, 2012</p>
15.	<p>Headline <u>ม.3 ยั๊วะครูตบหัวพาญาติรุ่มตีบและ</u></p> <p>Transliteration M.3 angry teacher hit head bring relative beat up crush</p> <p>Translation Furious after being hit on the head, <u>a grade 9 student</u> together with relative wildly gang stomped a teacher.</p> <p>Source Daily News August 17th, 2012</p>
16.	<p>Headline <u>ม.2 แทงไอ้หีนสยอง</u></p> <p>Transliteration M.2 stab guy crave terrify</p> <p>Translation Terrified <u>grade 8 student</u> stabbed at sex-crazed guy.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 23rd, 2012</p>
17.	<p>Headline <u>ลูกหลงอาชีวะสาวใหญ่เช่นอีก 1 เจ็บ 2</u></p> <p>Transliteration Stray bullets vocational middle-age woman offer food to spirit again 1</p> <p>Translation <u>Vocational school students'</u> stray bullets killed a middle-aged woman and injured 2.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 14th, 2012</p>
18.	<p>Headline <u>นศ.ยิงรถเมล์ 131 บัดลั่นกระสุนใส่คนขับ</u></p> <p>Transliteration Students shoot a bus 131 brush pull the trigger bullet at driver</p> <p>Translation <u>Students</u> shooting at 131 Bus denied pulling the trigger on the driver.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 28th, 2012</p>

Table 4.17 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Functionalization	
19	Headline	รวบ28นักเลงอาชีวะมีดไล่ระเบิดขว้างกลางแยกพัฒนาการ
	Transliteration	Seize 28 hooligan vocational knife chase-bomb throw middle separate Pattanakarn.
	Translation	28 <i>vocational school</i> hooligans were arrested after a knife-bomb fight at Pattanakarn intersection.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek January 27 th , 2012

The results presented above can be evaluated as shown in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Summary of Functionalization

No.	Words Showing Functionalization	Number of Headlines
1.	นักเรียน (student)/ นร. (abbreviation of student)/ นศ. (student)	1/4/2
2.	เณร (novice monk)	1
3.	อาชีวะ (vocational)/นศ.อาชีวะ (vocational student)/เทคนิค (technical)/เทคโนโลยี (techno)/ช่างกล (mechanic)	2/1/1/2/1
4.	นร.ป.6 (grade 6 student)	1
5.	ม.3 (grade 9)	2
6.	ม.2 (grade 8)	1
Total		19

Table 4.18 shows there are 19 headlines that refer to young criminals in terms of their functionalization or what they do. The results of the analysis outlined in the Table clearly demonstrate that the newspaper is likely to refer to young offenders as members of educational institutions such as นักเรียน (student),

ม.3 (grade 9), นร.ป.6 (grade 6 student) etc. The results indicate that there is only 1 word that does not designate the educational status of the doers; that is the word ‘เณร’ (novice monk). They were all referred to as students because this naming highlights the unexpectedness of the event and emphasizes the seriousness of the criminal activities. It may not shock society when such violent actions are carried out by hooligans or troublemakers, but when they are committed by young people who should be focusing on their education, society is disturbed and frightened.

Moreover, out of the 18 headlines that designate educational status, there are 9 headlines that omitted the word ‘student’; for example, อาชีวะ (vocational)/ เทคนิค (technical)/ เทคโนโลยี (techno)/ and ช่างกล (mechanic). It is marked that although these words excluded the rank ‘student’, it is naturally understood by the readers that it is students who are being described. The types of vocational school or college are also indicated. It is interesting that the newspapers did not refer to these young people as students; instead, the newspapers mentioned them according to their school classification. People in Thai society know well that those who are studying in such kinds of schools or colleges are always involved fighting, especially fighting across rival schools or colleges. Every year, these students or innocent people die because of such fights. Implicitly, these vocational school students are like a symbol of violence in Thai society.

(2) Identification

Identification occurs when people involved in the news are referred to in terms of what they are. Identification is divided into three categories: classification, relational identification, and physical identification. Classification is the identification which refers to people by their social class; for example, a 16 year old girl. Relational identification refers to people’s personal, kinship, or work relations with each other; for example, friend, parents, colleague, wife, husband etc. Physical identification can be identified by some uniqueness of physical appearance such as a mustache or tattoo, etc. However, this study found only classification and relational identification, as the Table below shows.

The analysis reveals that there are a total of 71 headlines that mention the young offenders according to their classification. Some of these

headline examples are displayed in Table 4.19. All of the headlines will be shown in the Appendices. The results of this thesis can be classified into 3 types: words showing immaturity (not having reached maturity or adulthood), words showing the age of the offenders, and words showing the location of the offence. The results of these three types of classification are shown in Table 4.20, 4.21 and 4.22, in turn.

In contrast to the large number of headlines with classification, very few relational identification were found. There are only 2 headlines that mention the young offenders in terms of their relationship with the victims. These 2 headlines are put in Table 4.23.

Table 4.19 Headlines with Classification Identification

No.	Headlines with Classification Identification	
1.	Headline	โจ๋ซ่าซิ่งล่าอริตายหมู่5ศพ
	Transliteration	Youngsters act up fast hunt enemies die group 5 dead bodies
	Translation	Misbehaving <i>youngsters</i> hunted down and killed 5 enemies.
	Source	Daily News January 22 nd , 2012
2.	Headline	สาวหึงโหดสาดน้ำกรดแฟนสาหัส
	Transliteration	Girl jealous brutal throw acid boyfriend severe
	Translation	Brutally jealous <i>girl</i> threw acid on her boyfriend, severely injuring him.
	Source	Daily News April 18 th , 2012
3.	Headline	ล็อก2โจ๋ สอยสาวอาสาผู้กู้ภัย
	Transliteration	Lock 2 youngsters bring down girl volunteer rescue
	Translation	2 <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting a female rescuer.
	Source	Daily News December 5 th , 2012

Table 4.19 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Classification Identification
4.	<p>Headline <i>แก๊งแ้วนครุง</i> เขิม ไลยงกลางถนนดับ3</p> <p>Transliteration Gang motor biker city overbold chase shoot middle street die 3</p> <p>Translation Daring <i>Bangkok motorbike punk gang</i> chased after and shot down 3 people on street.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 11st, 2012</p>
5.	<p>Headline ลากคอ <i>โจ้16</i> ทมิพลวงเชือดแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Drag neck youngster 16 brutal deceptive cut taxi</p> <p>Translation Savage <i>16 year old youngsters</i> were arrested for brutally slashing taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 10th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline <i>วัยรุ่นราชบุรี</i> ไลยงอริสาวโดนลูกหลงกระสุนเจาะอกคาที่</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Ratchaburi chase enemy girl touch child lost bullet drill breast on the spot</p> <p>Translation <i>Ratchaburi teenagers</i> shot at enemies but a girl ,shot in her chest by a stray bullet, died on the spot.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 12nd, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline จับ <i>โจ้</i> โหด ไลยง3ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation Brutal <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting 3 to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 17th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline <i>เด็กแ้วน</i> อามหิตบีมวงเหล้าดับ 2</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker inhuman bomb ring alcohol die 2</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>motorbike punk kids</i> bombed a drinking party – 2 were left dead.</p> <p>Source Thairath April 23rd, 2012</p>

Table 4.19 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Classification Identification
9.	<p>Headline รวบโจ้16 ยิงอริดับคาลานจอดรถพับปิดลั่นไก-แค่สกรัม</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster 16 shoot enemy die at field park car pub brush pull the trigger</p> <p>Translation <i>16 year old youngster</i> was arrested for shooting enemy to death in a parking lot. He denied pulling the trigger-just a wild fight.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 19th, 2012</p>
10.	<p>Headline ล็อกโจ้ อ่ามฮิตเชือดแท็กซี่ชรา</p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngsters brutal cut taxi elderly</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for slitting throat of elder taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 9th, 2012</p>

Table 4.20 Words Showing Immaturity of Offenders

No.	Words Showing Immaturity of Offenders	Number of Headlines
1.	โจ้ (youngster)	37
2.	ขาโจ้ (head of youngster)	3
3.	แก๊งเด็กแว้น (motorbike punk kid gang)	1
4.	แก๊งโจ้ (youngster gangs)	2
5.	เด็กแว้น/แว้น (motorbike punk kid)	8
6.	สาว (girl)	1
7.	วัยรุ่น (teenager)	2
8.	โจรวัยโจ้ (young thieves)	1
Total		55

Table 4.21 Words Showing Age of Offenders

No.	Words Showing Age of Offenders	Number of Headlines
1.	โจ้วัย17 (17 year old youngster)	1
2.	โจ้วัย16 (16 year old youngster)	3
3.	หนุ่ม19 (19 year old young man)	1
4.	เด็ก14 (14 year old boy)	1
5.	แก๊งเด็กวัย10-15 (10-15 year old child gang)	1
6.	โจ้วัย16ร่วมกับวัย15 (15 year old youngsters)	1
Total		8

Table 4.22 Words Showing Location of the Offence

No.	Words Showing Location of the Offence	Number of Headlines
1.	โจ้วัยเมืองเพชร (Phetchaburi youngsters)	1
2.	โจ้วัยปทุม (Pathumthani youngsters)	1
3.	โจ้วัยปากน้ำ (Paknam youngster)	1
4.	โจ้วัยเมืองคอน (Nakhon Si Thammarat youngsters)	1
5.	โจ้วัยบุรีรัมย์ (Buriram youngsters)	1
6.	โจ้วัยแม่กลอง (Mea Klong youngsters)	1
7.	โจ้วัยกรุง (Bangkok youngsters)	1
8.	แก๊งโจ้วัยตากลี (Taklee youngster gang)	1
9.	วัยรุ่นปทุม (PathumThaniteenagers)	1
10.	วัยรุ่นราชบุรี (Ratchaburi teenagers)	1
11.	แก๊งแว่นกรุง (Bangkok motorbike punk gang)	1
Total		11

These tables show complex results. Amongst all the reference words, the word ‘โจ้’ (youngster) appears most frequently. It appears totally in 56 headlines; 37 headlines represented ‘โจ้’ as an individual word while 19 headlines represented ‘โจ้’ by combining it with other words to show ages and locations. According to the Royal Institute Dictionary, the word ‘โจ้’ literally means teenager which does not suggest gender at all. However, in terms of connoted meaning, it does not refer to a ‘normal teenager’; instead, it indicates some negative ideology. Also, this word always refers to a male teenager, despite the fact that its literal meaning covers both male and female teenagers. When a teenager is referred to as ‘โจ้’ in a newspaper, it always appears that the teenager is a boy and he is in the newspaper because he is involved in some troublesome situation. Newspapers do not mention female teenagers as ‘โจ้’. Additionally, it can be claimed that the word ‘โจ้’ is a colloquial usage for newspapers or other forms of printed media to label male teenagers. People do not call teenagers ‘โจ้’ in everyday conversation.

The second most frequently found word is ‘เด็กแว้น’/ ‘แว้น’/ ‘แก๊งแว้น’ which refers to the same thing: motorbike punk kids. ‘เด็กแว้น’/ ‘แว้น’/ ‘แก๊งแว้น’ are relatively new born words used to call male teenagers who like to drive motorbikes around and make a lot of noise. The word ‘แว้น’ actually comes from the noise of the motorbikes they drive. Again, the words ‘เด็กแว้น’/ ‘แว้น’/ ‘แก๊งแว้น’ do not indicate gender, but these words are specifically used to label only male teenagers. When teenagers are mentioned as ‘เด็กแว้น’/ ‘แว้น’/ ‘แก๊งแว้น’, they are labeled as troublemakers who use motorbikes to cause trouble.

One more noticeable discursive strategy of classification is that newspapers refer to these young offenders by including their hometown areas: provinces and districts. Table 4.22 shows there are 11 headlines which include hometown areas; 10 of them are provinces and 1 of them is a district. Definitely, this strategy can embed some negative ideology against the whole provincial image, especially when mentioned repeatedly within this context in the newspapers.

Moreover, the way newspapers mentioned these young offenders according to the location of the offence reveals some interesting point. That is to say, mentioning young offenders together with the location simultaneously marks

territory to them. This is worth discussing because, when repeatedly reproduced, this kind of discourse can induce readers to view teenagers in the same area negatively.

Table 4.23 Headlines with Relational Identification

No.	Headlines with Relational Identification
1.	<p>Headline <i>ทริพีฆ่าพ่อกระหน่ำยิง4นัด</i></p> <p>Transliteration Ungrateful kill father repeatedly shoot 4 appointment</p> <p>Translation A patricide killed his father by discharging a 4-bullet shot.</p> <p>Source Daily News June 4th, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline <i>สลดลูกวัย14ถูกตำไล่งม่าแม่สปาร์ตาคัพพี่สาว</i></p> <p>Transliteration Saddened child age 14 correct blame chase kill mother Sparta chop sister</p> <p>Translation ‘Saddened’ <i>14 year old child</i> killed mother and slashed sister with a machete.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 1st, 2012</p>

Relational identification represents identification that shows a relationship between the offenders and the victims. These kinds of relationship can be kinship or family. Table 4.23 shows the headlines with relational identification found in this study. Relational identification is the least found identification marker, in fact only 2. The first headline representing the word ‘ทริพี’ (patricide) is used to refer to children who have done extremely bad things to their parents; in this case, the boy killed his father. Moreover, the word ‘ทริพี’ (patricide) can be classified as intertextuality. ‘ทริพี’ is the name from a folk tale of a male buffalo that killed its own father. As a result, this word has been used to label bad kids who harm or kill their parents.

The second headline represents the word ‘ลูก’ which means a child. This word itself does not indicate any sign of criminal activity which is contrary to the first word. However, the newspapers chose to mention the offender as

‘ลูก’ or child instead of calling the offender ‘youngster’ or ‘teenager’ because this action was done to his own mother

(3) Appraisement

This kind of identification occurs when the young offenders are negatively evaluated by the newspaper. The evaluation is to show how unacceptable their behaviour is; for example, crazy young man, drug slave, and brutal youngster etc. Table 4.24 shows some examples of headlines with words showing such appraisement.

Table 4.24 Headlines Showing Appraisement

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisement
1.	<p>Headline รวบนักเรียน<u>นักเลง</u>ยิงอริบนสะพานลอย</p> <p>Transliteration Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float</p> <p>Translation <i>Hooligan</i> students were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.</p> <p>Source Daily News January 13rd, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline จับโจ<u>อำมหิต</u>เทเบนซินจุดไฟเผาแฟน15</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster cruel pour out petrol light fire burn girlfriend 15</p> <p>Translation <i>Inhuman</i> youngster was arrested for benzine burning of his 15 year-old girlfriend.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 14th, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline เณร<u>หิยา</u>ปาดคอ10ขวบ</p> <p>Transliteration Novice monk pitiless slice off neck 10 years old</p> <p>Translation <i>Pitiless</i> novice monk slashed a 10 year-old boy’s throat.</p> <p>Source Daily News September 15th, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline จับโจ<u>โหด</u>ไล่ยิง3ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutal</i> youngsters were arrested for shooting 3 to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 17th, 2012</p>

Table 4.24 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment
5.	<p>Headline เทคนิคโหดยิงรถเมล์2ศพ โพล่มอบตัว</p> <p>Transliteration Technic brutal shoot a bus 2 dead bodies show up and give themselves up</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutal</i> technical college student who shot at a bus and killed 2 persons showed up and met police.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 19th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline นศ.อาชีวะอำมหิตสาดลูกซองของคณ.ดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Student vocational inhuman throw shotgun girl dead</p> <p>Translation <i>Inhuman</i> vocational school student repeatedly shot a girl to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 25th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline โจ้แม่กลองเหี้ยม! ตามไปรอดักยิงอริหลังไล่ตีในงานวัด</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters Mea Klong brutal follow go wait trap shoot enemy after chase hit in work temple</p> <p>Translation <i>Pitiless</i> Mea Klong youngsters shot enemy after fighting at a temple fest.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 28th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline จับแล้วขี้ยาโหดฆ่าพ่อค้าลูกชิ้น</p> <p>Transliteration Catch already 2 shit drug brutal kill father trade ball piece</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>brutal drug addicts</i> were arrested after killing meatball vender.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 25th, 2012</p>
9.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้คนนรกทาสยาบ้าทุบหัว-แทงโหด</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster evil slave drug beat head</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>vicious drug addict</i> youngsters were arrested for beating about the head and brutally stabbing.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 25th, 2012</p>

Table 4.24 (Continued)

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisal	
10.	Headline	โจ้โหดฆ่า3ศพยอมรับยิงผิดตัว
	Transliteration	Youngsters brutal kill 3 dead bodies admit shoot wrong person
	Translation	<i>Brutal</i> youngsters killed 3 and admitted they shot the wrong persons.
	Source	Daily News November 18 th , 2012

Table 4.25 Summary of Appraisal

No.	Words Showing Appraisal	Part of Speech	Number of Headlines
1.	นักเลง (hooligan)	Noun	3
2.	ซ่า (misbehaving)	Adjective	2
3.	สุดซ่า/จอมซ่า (extremely misbehaving)	Adjective	2
4.	หึงโหด (brutally jealous)	Adjective	2
5.	เหิมหนัก/เหิม (daring)	Adjective	2
6.	โหด (brutal)	Adjective	11
7.	เหี้ยม (pitiless)	Adjective	3
8.	อำมหิต (inhuman)	Adjective	5
9.	ดุ (cruel)	Adjective	1
10.	ทาสยา (drug addict)	Noun	1
11.	หื่น (Sex-crazed)	Adjective	1
12.	ทมิฬ (Savage)	Adjective	1
13.	เดนนรกทาสยาบ้า (vicious drug addict)	Adjective+ Noun	1
14.	สุดแสบ/แสบ (extremely dangerous)	Adjective	2
15.	จี้ยาโหด (brutal drug addict)	Noun + Adjective	1
16.	ทรชน (wretch)	Noun	1
17.	ทรพี (patricide)	Noun	1

Appraisal indicates the evaluation that newspapers make of the young criminals. The analysis details 40 headlines that contain words categorized as appraisal. These words mostly appear in the form of modifiers describing the words used to categorize the young criminals. These modifiers mostly appear in the form of adjectives. The most frequently used word is ‘โหด’ (brutal): 11 times. The second most frequently used word is ‘อำมหิต’ (inhuman): 5 times. The third most frequently used word is ‘ซ่า’/‘สุดซ่า’ (misbehaving/extremely misbehaving): 4 times.

However, there are 4 situations out of 40 where the appraisal words appear in the form of nouns. These words are นักเลง (hooligan), ทรัพย์สิน (patricide), ทาสยา (drug addict), and ทรชน (wretch). Moreover, there are 2 words that combine both a noun and an adjective within the same word: เด่นนรกทาสยาบ้า (vicious drug addict) and ซี้ยาโหด (brutal drug addict).

4.3.2.2 Representation of Actions

1) Transitivity

Even though this thesis does not focus on the grammatical aspects of the headlines, a study of the transitivity of headline samples still needs to be undertaken. In investigating the transitivity system of these headlines, the researcher focused mainly on the goals or the done-tos (the victims) and the process types of headlines. The actors are not analysed here because they have already been analysed in the references under the topic of representation of actors. Circumstances, also, are not analysed in this section because they are analysed individually in different section.

The analysis of this thesis manifests that there are 50 headlines that can be classified as transitivity. The results show that all the processes are categorized as material processes; for example, ‘ยิง’ (to shoot), ‘แทง’ (to stab), and ‘ฆ่า’ (to kill). Material processes are processes of doing. Machin and Mayr (2012: 106) stated that they can be concrete or abstract actions. Significantly, they always rely on two important keys: actors and goals. That is they tend to state clearly that who or what does something to whom or what. The results of the analysis display this

clarity since the headline samples are of criminal category. Crime news headlines tend to refer to the offenders and victims as well as the criminal actions committed.

Moreover, the results show that the goals or the victims are mostly mentioned as ‘enemies;’ as well, most of the victims are men. Such categorization can reveal some ideologies and identities against the young offenders. This will be discussed in the next chapter.

2) Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions

Among the processes (verbs or verbal phrases) of the transitivity headlines, there are some that are used not only to describe the actual crime actions but also intentionally give vivid images of the violent actions as well as stir negative emotion in the readers. Of course, no matter how the headlines of youth crime news used as data in this thesis are organized (transitivity, non-transitivity), they are described as violent actions; therefore, newspapers use violent verbs or verbal phrases to express how violent the criminal actions are. Some verbs or verbal phrases describe actual violent actions such as ‘ฆ่า’ (to kill), ‘ยิง’ (to shoot), and ‘แทง’ (to stab). Some not only describe the actual violent actions but also give vivid images of the criminal actions through the use of verbal phrases such as ‘กระหน่ำยิง’ (to discharge) and ‘รุมสกรัม’ (to gang-attack). There are in total 11 headlines of transitivity that use verbal phrases to give vivid images of the violent actions as shown in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions

No.	Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions
1. Headline	ม.3 ชั่วครูตบหัวพาญาติรุมตีบและ
Transliteration	M.3 angry teacher hit head bring relative beat up crush
Translation	Furious after being hit on the head, a grade 9 student together with relative <i>wildly gang stomped</i> a teacher.
Source	Khom Chad Luek August 17 th , 2012

Table 4.26 (Continued)

No.	Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions
2.	<p>Headline โจ้บุกซัด โว-ฆ่าตัวแค้นสาวม.4เลิก</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster invade salvo – kill self angry girl M.4 stop</p> <p>Translation Youngster <i>shot</i> grade 10 girl and killed himself over a relationship breakup.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 7th, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline โจ้รวมสกรัมพตท.-สตท.เลือดสาด</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters gather around scrum Pol.Lt.Col.-Pol.Cpl. blood splash</p> <p>Translation Youngsters wound Pol.Lt.Col. and Pol.Cpl. in bloody gang-stomped.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 17th, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงแฟนเก่าฆ่าเหยี่ยวปวช.ชักปืนยิงคืนซึ่ง ‘รถ’ ทับซ้ำ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous girlfriend old kill brutal PVC. Pull gun shoot wriggle fast ‘car’ overlay repeatedly</p> <p>Translation Youngster was jealous over the ex and brutally killed vocational school student – <i>shooting</i> and using the car to tramp over the body.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 30th, 2012</p>
5.	<p>Headline เทคโนโลยีถึงถิ่นไล่ยิงฟันคะ</p> <p>Transliteration Techno attack to area chase cut madly.</p> <p>Translation Technical college students invaded and <i>wildly attacked using knives and guns.</i></p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek February 3rd, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline สลดคนร.ป.6กะชวักกันดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Saddened student P.6 abruptly stab each other dead</p> <p>Translation ‘Saddened’ grade 6 students <i>abruptly stabbed</i> each other to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 4th, 2012</p>

Table 4.26 (Continued)

No.	Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions	
7.	Headline	ม.3 ยั่วเพื่อนกะเทยกะชวักกาที่สุดทนสื่อไม่สวย
	Transliteration	M.3 furious friend bisexual abruptly stab on the spot end endurance tease not beautiful
	Translation	Furious because of jokes about her appearance, a grade 9 student <i>abruptly stabbed</i> a lady boy classmate killing him on the spot.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek February 12 nd , 2012
8.	Headline	โจ้จอมซ่าปล้นร้านรุมยำละ
	Transliteration	Youngster top act up rob shop gather around mix crush
	Translation	Extremely misbehaving youngsters <i>wildly gang-attacked</i> and robbed a shop.
	Source	Daily News November 22 nd , 2012
9.	Headline	รวบโจ้ 16ฆ่าสยของหญิงชราชิงเงินแค่ 20 บาท
	Transliteration	Grab youngster age 16 kill horrible woman old get money just 20 baht
	Translation	16 year old youngster was arrested after <i>horribly killing</i> an elderly woman for 20 baht.
	Source	Thairath February 14 th , 2012
10.	Headline	ทุบหัวแทงพรุนลำโจ้ โหดอาละวาดฆ่าชิงเงิน
	Transliteration	Beat head stab full of holes hunt youngsters brutal act madly kill get property
	Translation	Head beating and <i>wildly stabbing</i> , brutal youngsters are hunted for deranged killing and robbery.
	Source	Thairath December 21 st , 2012
11.	Headline	ทรพีฆ่าพ่อกระหน่ำยิง 4 นัด
	Transliteration	Ungrateful kill father repeatedly shoot 4 appointment
	Translation	A patricide killed his father by <i>discharging</i> a 4-bullet shot.
	Source	Daily News June 4 th , 2012

Headline No. 1 uses the verbal phrase ‘รุมตีบและ’ to describe the violent action. The meaning of this phrase is ‘to wildly gang stomp’ someone. The word ‘และ’ literally means crushed implying that the victim was gang stomped in a cruel way.

Headline No.2 uses the verbal phrase ‘บุกชัลโว’ to present the violent action. The phrase ‘บุกชัลโว’ literally means ‘to fire a salvo’ which implies the same meaning as ‘to shoot’. However, ‘บุกชัลโว’ is used here, instead of the literal ‘to shoot,’ giving the sense of the doer being outrageous. It gives an image of the offender having strong intention to shoot the victim.

Headline No. 3 uses the verbal phrase ‘รุมสกรัม’ to present the violent action. This phrase means ‘to gang-stomp’ someone. It is used in this headline to indicate the extreme violence of the offenders and gives the image of the messiness of the fight.

Headline No.4 employs ‘ยิงคืบ’ as the verbal phrase representing violent action. The phrase ‘ยิงคืบ’ literally means ‘shoot wriggle’. However, its implicit meaning is ‘to shoot someone and make them writhe in pain’. This word creates an image of the victim being shot and left in severe; at the same time, it emphasizes the brutality of the offenders.

Headline No.5 has the verbal phrase ‘ไล่ยิงฟันคะ’ to present the violent action. ‘ไล่ยิงฟันคะ’ literally means ‘chase, shoot, and slash madly’. This group of words is a good example of the Thai style of writing a headline; it consists of several verbs combined without any conjunctions or connectors in order to stay concise. However, when translated into English, this phrase means ‘to chase after and madly attack by knives and guns’. This group of words creates a sense of the offenders being wildly violent and uncontrolled.

Headline No.6 and No.7 use the same verb ‘กะชวก’. The word ‘กะชวก’ means ‘abruptly stabbed’ and it gives a sense of the violence and ferocity of the doer. In headline No.8, the verbal phrase ‘รุมฆ่าและ’ is used metaphorically to imply that the victims were attacked wildly and messily by a group of people.

Headline No.9 has the verbal phrase ‘ฆ่าสของ’ representing the violent action of the offender. This phrase consists of a verb and an adverb. The verb is ‘ฆ่า’ which means ‘to kill’, while the adverb is ‘สของ’ which means horribly.

Literally, this verbal group means ‘to kill horribly’. The phrase actually gives the negative sense the word ‘สยอง’ because it creates a sense of cruelty, that it is not a normal killing, but it is a cruel and probably inhuman killing.

The word ‘แทงพรวด’ in Headline No.10 literally means ‘stab wholly’. However, ‘แทงพรวด’ gives a vivid image of a victim being stabbed and wounded all over his body. The fact is, to stab someone’s body full of holes is an extremely brutal action; therefore, this word can create a sense of brutality for the readers.

The last Headline employs the word ‘กระหน่ำยิง’ which is from a verbal group consisting of a verb together with an adverb. The word ‘กระหน่ำ’ is the adverb and the word ‘ยิง’ is the verb. However, ‘กระหน่ำ’ which literally means ‘to pound’ is actually a verb but when used here, it functions as an adverb. Additionally, the word ‘ยิง’ means ‘to shoot’. However, when these two words are combined, the meaning becomes ‘to discharge’ (a firearm). It gives a sense of ‘absence of hesitation and compassion’ on the part of the doer to commit such a serious crime.

Noticeably, newspapers use these words not only to describe criminal actions but also to convey some negative emotions by giving vivid images to emphasize the cruelty of the doers.

3) Verbs showing violence

The patterns of youth crime news headlines in this study can be divided into two classifications: transitivity and non-transitivity. The term non-transitivity in this sense means the headline samples used in this thesis that were not organized as subject + verb + (object). There are 50 headlines with transitivity and 47 headlines with non-transitivity. The number of both patterns is equal; therefore, the research analyzes the non-transitivity headlines as well the transitivity ones. In the previous parts, the transitivity headlines have been analyzed with focus on the goals and processes. Likewise, in analyzing the non-transitivity headlines, the researcher also focuses on the verbs but particularly on the verbs which express the violent actions committed by the youth. This is different from the transitivity giving vivid images of the violent actions; that is, verbs showing violence are more general. They explicitly show what criminal actions were committed. By analyzing this, the researcher ignored the patterns of the headlines.

In the point of fact, the researcher found from the analysis that the total number of verbs showing violence is 43. The most frequently used verb is ‘ยิง’ (to shoot) and other verbs with the same meaning as ‘to shoot’ such as ‘ซัดโถ’ (to fire a salvo) and ‘สาดลูกซอง’ (to spray bullets) which are found in 35 headlines. The verb that appeared most second frequently is ‘ฆ่า’ (to kill) which is found in 10 headlines. Table 4.27 highlights all verbs showing violence found in the analysis. Here are some examples.

Table 4.27 Examples of Headlines with Verbs Showing Violence

No.	Headlines with Verbs Showing Violence	
1.	Headline	จับโจ้โหดไล่ยิง3ศพ
	Transliteration	Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies
	Translation	Brutal youngsters were arrested for <i>shooting</i> 3 to death.
	Source	Daily News November 17 th , 2012
2.	Headline	โจ้โหดฆ่า3ศพยอมรับยิงผิดตัว
	Transliteration	Youngsters brutal kill 3 dead bodies admit shoot wrong person
	Translation	Brutal youngsters <i>killed</i> 3 and admitted they shot the wrong persons.
	Source	Daily News November 18 th , 2012

This result shows some contrast against the fact that the violent actions caused by the arms did not occur in a great number (see Table 4.4), but the violent action caused by gun use appeared most frequently on the front-page headlines of the newspapers used as data in this thesis. This can impact on the identity of the doers. That is, teenagers tend to be seen by people in society as being easily involved in activities using guns.

4) Circumstances

Circumstances in this sense refer to the place or scene of the crime; that is where the crime happened. This is not included in the transitivity analysis section because the researcher aims to focus on all the headline samples

regardless of how their sentences are organized. In the transitivity analysis section, only those headlines that are organized as participants, processes, and circumstances (optional) are included. Here is an example of a transitivity headline.

Headline : เณรหิขมปาดคอ10 ขวบ
Transliteration: Novice monk pitiless slice off neck
 10 years old
Translation : Pitiless novice monk slashed a 10 year-old
 boy's throat.
Source : Daily News September 15th, 2012

In this headline, 'เณร' (novice monk) is the actor and '10ขวบ' (10 year-old) is the goal. The process is 'ปาดคอ' (neck cut). There is no circumstance. However, the circumstances or scenes of the crime appear not only in headlines characterized as transitivity; instead, they do appear in a headline like this:

Headline : จับ 3 เทคโนโลยีฯ ซ่า ได้ปืนของกลาง ยิงอริบนรถเมล์
Transliteration: Catch 3 techno act up get gun seize fire
 enemies on a bus
Translation : 3 misbehaving technical college students were
 nabbed carrying the gun used to shoot
 enemies on a bus.
Source : Daily News May 26th, 2012

This headline begins with a verb and excludes the subject because it is obviously understood that the ones who arrested the offenders are the police; therefore, it is always omitted. The researcher focuses on the circumstance or scene of this headline; that is, 'บนรถเมล์' (on a bus).

The reason that the researcher focuses only on the circumstances is because they reveal some ideologies of the young offenders. The circumstances can be divided into 8 categories: street, pub/bar, transportation, festival/party, residence, in town area, games café, nursing house. The analysis supports this position. The circumstances that most frequently appear in the headlines

are street and festival/party. This can signify the youth's identity that the newspapers try to construct. Table 4.28 below displays the result of the circumstances found in the youth crime news headlines.

Table 4.28 Words Showing the Circumstances of Criminal Activities

Locations	Words Showing the Circumstances of Criminal Activities	Total
Street	สะพานลอย (flyover), บนมอเตอร์เวย์ (on the Motorway), ถนน (on street) (3), แยกพัฒนาการ (Pattanakarn intersection), กลางถนน (in the middle of street),	7
Pub/Bar	ลานจอดรถผับ (a pub's parking lot), ในผับ (in a pub),	2
Transportation	บนรถเมล์ (on a bus) (4),	4
Festival/Party	งานสงกรานต์ (in Song Kran Festival), งานสีลม (Silom Festival, actually referred to Song Kran Festival as well), วงเหล้า (drinking party), งานฉลองกฐิน (Katin ceremony celebration), งานวัด (a temple festival),	5
Residence	บ้านเพื่อน (a friend's house),	1
In town area	ในเมือง (in town), ย่านสุขุมวิท (Sukumvit area),	2
Games cafe	ร้านเกมส์ (Games cafe), ร้านเน็ต (Internet cafe) (2),	3
Nursing house	โรงพยาบาล (hospital), คาบ้าน (in a house)	2

Table 4.28 details that the phrase found most often showing the circumstances is 'บนรถเมล์' (on a bus); this word is found 4 times. The second is 'ถนน' (on a street) which is found 3 times. However, the categories that highlight the most circumstances are street and festival/party. Of course, this reveals the ideologies as well as the identities of the young offenders. The researcher will discuss this in the next chapter.

4.3.2.3 Lexical Choices

Every word has its denoted as well as its connoted meaning. It is noticeable in newspapers that when words are used, they convey not only their

denoted meaning; instead, they tend to convey their connoted meaning. The lexical choices in this paper are divided into 2 types: metaphor, and onomatopoeia.

1) Metaphor

Table 4.29 Headlines with Metaphor

No.	Headlines with Metaphor
1.	<p>Headline โจ้ระเบิดอารมณ์ยิงพ่อดับขณะหลับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster explode emotion shoot father while sleep</p> <p>Translation Youngster <i>flared up</i> and shot his sleeping father to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 4th, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline ลูกหลงอาชีวะสาวใหญ่ชนอีกเจ็บ2</p> <p>Transliteration Stray bullets vocational middle-age woman offer food to spirit again 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Vocational school students' stray bullets <i>killed</i> a middle-aged woman and injured 2.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 14th, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline โจ้จอมซ่าปล้นร้านรุมยำละ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster top act up rob shop gather around mix crush</p> <p>Translation Extremely misbehaving youngsters <i>wildly gang-attacked</i> and robbed a shop.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 22nd, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline นศ.ยิงรถเมล์ 131 ไปด้วยกระสุนใส่คนขับ</p> <p>Transliteration Students shoot a bus 131 brush pull the trigger bullet at driver</p> <p>Translation Students shooting at a 131 Bus <i>denied</i> pulling the trigger on the driver.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 28th, 2012</p>

Table 4.29 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Metaphor
5.	<p>Headline รวบโจรตีบร้านเน็ตอ้างจำคนผิด-<u>ปัดปล้น</u></p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngsters stamp shop internet claim remember wrong person-brush rob</p> <p>Translation Youngsters who attacked an internet café were arrested. They claimed they attacked the wrong people and <i>denied</i> any robbing.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 25th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline ล็อก2โจร<u>สอย</u>สาวอาสา<u>กู้ภัย</u></p> <p>Transliteration Lock 2 youngsters bring down girl volunteer rescue</p> <p>Translation 2 youngsters were arrested for <i>shooting</i> a female rescuer.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 5th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline <u>หิ้ว</u>2โจร<u>ทำ</u>แผนเชือด<u>แท็กซี่</u>เร่งไล่ล่าอีก1</p> <p>Transliteration Carry 2 youngsters make plan cut taxi police hasten chase hunt again 1</p> <p>Translation 2 youngsters were <i>brought</i> to reenact the crime action while police are hunting after the third.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 28th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline โจรเมืองเพชร<u>ควงปืน</u>ยิงอริ<u>ดื่บ</u>คาร้านเกม</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters city diamond swing gun shoot enemies die remain shop game</p> <p>Translation Phetchaburi youngsters <i>shot</i> their enemies to death at a game café.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 20th, 2012</p>

Table 4.29 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Metaphor
9.	<p>Headline ล็อกโจ้มีมือดี'เคพีเอ็น'คาผ้าเหลือง</p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngster hand hit 'KPN' remain cloth yellow.</p> <p>Translation Arrested youngster who attacked the KPN's singers was a <i>monk</i>.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 23rd, 2012</p>

In headline No. 1, the word 'ระเบิด' literally means 'to explode or bomb' which is not something abstract; however, in this headline, the word is used to express the emotion of the doer as so extremely furious that he could not control his anger and committed a crime. This word is chosen over others that it conveys a ferocity underlining that what the doer did was wrong legally and socially and extremely unacceptable in society since he killed his own father. The word 'ระเบิด', therefore, is used to give readers a vivid image by comparing his furious emotion to a bomb.

In headline No. 2, the word 'เซ่น' is used metaphorically. 'เซ่น' literally means 'to offer food to a spirit', but in this headline the word means 'died'. The word 'เซ่น' is used rather than the word 'died' because it gives a sense of 'being forced to be sacrificed.'

The word 'ยำละ,' in headline No. 3, is metaphorical. Its literal meaning is 'to mix messily'. However, in this headline, its implicit meaning is 'to wildly attack someone. 'ยำละ' is used to compare it with 'to wildly attack' because it gives the image of 'mess and violent attack'.

Headlines No. 4 and 5 appear to employ the same the metaphoric word. The word 'ปัด' literally means 'to brush'. However, the implicit meaning when used in these two headlines is likely to be 'to deny'. The word 'ปัด' is used because it gives the image of brushing something away.

In headline No. 6, the word 'สอย' is used metaphorically. Its literal meaning is 'to pull something down'. However, in this headline, it is used to compare it with 'to shoot'. The word 'สอย' is used rather than

the word ‘to shoot’ because ‘สอย’ implies that the person it was done-to had been knocked down.

The word ‘หิ้ว’ is metaphorical in headline No. 7. The word ‘หิ้ว’ literally means ‘to hold or carry’ and is normally used with subjects that are not human. However, in this headline, its implicit meaning is ‘to bring’.

In headline No. 8, the word ‘ควงปืน’ is used in a metaphorical sense. It is literally means ‘to swing a gun.’ But when used in this sentence, it implicitly means ‘to bring a gun’. In this sense, the word ‘ควงปืน’ is used in order to create the sense of exciting and striking.

In headline No.9, the word ‘ผ้าเหลือง’ is used metaphorically. This word literally means ‘yellow cloth’; however, when used in this headline, it implies that the youngster was a monk when arrested. ‘Yellow cloth’ can refer to a monk because monks’ robes are yellow.

The overall results of the analysis reveal that of all the 97 headlines samples, there are only 9 with metaphoric word usage. This show that the newspapers presented the youth crime news headlines relatively explicitly.

2) Onomatopoeia

In this thesis, there are only two words that can be considered onomatopoeic: แว้น and บีม/บีม. However, even though there are only two onomatopoeic words, these two words appear very often, especially the word ‘แว้น’.

Table 4.30 Headlines with Onomatopoeic Words

No.	Headlines with Onomatopoeic Words
1.	จับเด็ก <u>แว้น</u> เหี้ยมฟันครูดับคาถนน
Headline	
Transliteration	Catch child motor biker brutal chop teacher die on street
Translation	Pitiless <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for slashing a teacher to death on a street.
Source	Daily News October 30 th , 2012

Table 4.30 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Onomatopoeic Words
2.	<p>Headline เด็กแว้นเหิมหนักยิง-ปาบั้งเหยื่อดับ2-สาหัส3</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker overbold heavy shoot-throw bomb victim die 2-severe 3</p> <p>Translation Daring <i>motorbike punk kids</i> shot and bombed: 2 victims died, 3 in severe condition.</p> <p>Source <i>Daily News</i> April 23rd, 2012</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 2nd, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline รวบ7เด็กแว้นโหด!รุมกระทืบหนุ่มเทศบาลร่อแร่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 7 child motor biker brutal gather around stomp young man a municipality moribund</p> <p>Translation 7 brutal <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for gang stomping municipality officer.</p> <p>Source <i>Daily News</i> December 21st, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline <u>แว้น</u>เหิมหนักยกพวกถล่มรพ</p> <p>Transliteration Motor biker overbold heavy gather collapse hospital</p> <p>Translation Daring <i>motorbike punk kids</i> wildly gang attacked a hospital.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 2nd, 2012</p>
5.	<p>Headline เด็ก<u>แว้น</u>อำมหิต<u>บีบ</u>วงเหล้าดับ 2</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker inhuman bomb ring alcohol die 2</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>motorbike pink kids bombed</i> a drinking party – 2 were left dead.</p> <p>Source <i>Thairath</i> April 23rd, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline จับแก๊งนร.ขนมีด-<u>บั้ง</u></p> <p>Transliteration Catch gang student carry knives-bombs</p> <p>Translation Student gang was arrested for transporting knives-<i>bombs</i></p> <p>Source <i>Daily News</i> June 23rd, 2012</p>

Table 4.30 (Continued)

No.	Headlines with Onomatopoeia Words
7.	<p>Headline จับ2แ้ว้น โหดพ่นกรูศึลปะคับ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 motor biker brutal chop teacher art die</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for slashing an art teacher to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath October 31st, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline แก๊งแ้ว้นกรุงหิมไล่ยิงกลางถนนดับ3</p> <p>Transliteration Gang motor biker city overbold chase shoot middle street die 3</p> <p>Translation Daring Bangkok <i>motorbike punk gang</i> chased after and shot down 3 people on street.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 11st, 2012</p>
9.	<p>Headline แก๊งเด็กแ้ว้นแสบยิงไล่สาวกู้ภัยเจ็บ</p> <p>Transliteration Gang child motor biker sting shoot wear girl rescue hurt</p> <p>Translation Dangerous <i>motorbike punk kid</i> gang shot at a female rescuer.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 2nd, 2012</p>
10	<p>Headline เด็กแ้ว้นฆ่าชิงฟิโนถีบล้ม-สาวซ้อนสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker kill get Fino kick fall – girl overlap severe</p> <p>Translation <i>Motorbike punk kids</i> killed motorcyclist and severely injured female passenger when bike is overturned and stolen.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 31st, 2012</p>

From the analysis, there are 10 headlines with words classified as onomatopoeia. However, there are only 2 words used repeatedly in the 10 headlines. These words are ‘แ่ว้น’ and ‘บึ้ม/บึ้ม’. The word ‘แ่ว้น’ imitates the sound of motorcycle engines when the drivers are increasing speed. The action of driving a motorcycle and making an annoying noise by intentionally increasing the speed becomes the main characteristic of these bikers. Later on, people start to call young men who like to drive motorcycles in order to intentionally make noise and annoy others as ‘เด็กแ่ว้น’. ‘เด็ก’ means kids but these people are not actually so young. Most of them are adolescents. Some of them have even reached maturity; that is, if their behaviour is ‘driving motorcycles to intentionally make noise and annoy the ‘public’, they are categorized as ‘เด็กแ่ว้น’ or ‘Motorbike punk kids’. The word ‘บึ้ม/บึ้ม’ imitates the sound of a bomb being exploded. In sum, out of the 10 headlines, there are 9 headlines with the word ‘เด็กแ่ว้น’ or ‘Motorbike punk kids’ and there are 3 headlines with the word ‘บึ้ม/บึ้ม’ which refers to the word ‘bomb’.

4.4 Conclusion

Chapter 4 addresses this thesis’ analysis process and method. The analysis is divided into 3 main sections: sociocultural practice, discursive practice, and textual analysis. Sociocultural practice and discursive practice are under the macrostructure analysis which focuses on a more broad perspective than that of the textual analysis which falls under microstructure analysis. Sociocultural practice and discursive practice will be discussed in Chapter 5. This conclusion focuses on the results found in the textual analysis part. The results of the analysis are details in Table 4.31 below.

Table 4.31 Summary of Textual Analysis – Representation of Actors

Representation of Actors	Number of Headlines
1. Functionalization	19
2. Identification	
1) Classification	71
2) Relational	2
3. Appraisalment	40

Table 4.32 Summary of Textual Analysis – Representation of Actions

Representation of Actions	Number of Headlines	Number of Words
1. Transitivity	50	-
2. Circumstances	26	-
3. Transitivity giving vivid images of the violent actions	11	-
4. Verbs showing violence	-	43

In Table 4.32, the verbs showing violence is represented in the number of times the words are used - not number of headlines crafted since each of the headlines used in this thesis has at least one verb mentioning violent actions.

Table 4.33 Summary of Textual Analysis – Lexical Choices

Lexical Choices	Number of Headlines
1. Metaphor	9
2. Onomatopoeia	10

Table 4.33 above shows the numerical conclusion of the discursive features found in the thesis' analysis. According to the findings, it is unarguable that the most dominant discursive feature is the way newspapers refer to young offenders. However, there are further significant points needing to be addressed. The researcher will discuss them in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study is to answer three research questions: 1) What are the discursive features of the news headlines which focus on the crimes committed by teenagers? 2) What kinds of ideologies of media practitioners reflected in the headlines? 3) What kinds of identities of the teenagers are being constructed by media practitioners? By exploring the answers, the researchers examined three well-known Thai newspapers, Thairath, Daily News, Khom Chad Luek, during January–December 2012.

The framework used in this thesis is based on the substance of 2 theories: Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis and van Dijk's Sociocognitive Approach. The analysis was divided into three sections: 1) Sociocultural practices which aim to study social context such as values, thoughts, and beliefs regarding youth crime in Thai society. 2) Discursive practices which aim to study the process of a text's production in the popular newspapers and a text's consumption. A text's consumption is based on the notion of van Dijk's sociocognitive approach. 3) Textual analysis is an analysis of the text itself and is divided into two levels: macrostructure which focuses on examining the news schemata and microstructure which focuses on the text analysis

Apart from answering the research questions, Chapter 5 also aims at concluding and discussing the results of this thesis. The researcher will begin with an explanation of the results of the data analysis which is divided into 2 sections: representation of actors and actions and lexical choices. After an explanation of the results, the research questions will be responded to. Then the researcher will conduct a discussion of the results and research questions.

5.2 Representation of Actors

Actors in this sense refer to the young offenders in the headline samples. The thesis results show 1 feature is used to represent actors: references. Reference is the way people in the news are named. The newspapers name people in the news because they want to construct some ideologies and identities. Therefore, since this thesis focuses on the youth who committed crime, the words used to refer to the young offenders are analyzed.

The references that are found in the analysis are: functionalization, classification identification, relational identification, and appraisalment. Table 5.1 below shows the conclusion of the particular references.

Table 5.1 Summary of References

Representation of Actors	Number of Headlines	Most found (Number of Headlines)
1. Functionalization	19	Student (18)
2. Identification		
1) Classification	71	Youngster (56)
2) Relational	2	-
3. Appraisalment	40	Brutal (11)

Table 5.1 shows that of all the types of references used; classification identity is the most significantly found. There are 71 headlines that identify the young offenders in terms of their social classes. Additionally, among the words employed under classification identity, the one implying youth as ‘ໂຈ້’ or ‘youngster’ is the most frequently found: 56 headlines. However, newspapers tend to refer to young offenders as ‘ໂຈ້’ or ‘youngster’ in general just to imply that the offenders were not adults or there was no clear evidence that the offenders were adults. If there was some clear evidence, then this group of young offenders tends to be referred to in terms of their functions in society. The results from Table 5.1 show that they were likely to be

referred to as being members of an educational institution: students. Newspapers use this strategy to emphasize that the offenders are in a status that should be in a great distance from engaging in criminal activities. Therefore, when an offender is mentioned as a student, it always distracts people's attention.

5.3 Representation of Actions

Further, the research results show that the representation of actions can be classified into 4 sections: transitivity, transitivity creating negative emotion, verbs showing violence, and circumstances.

5.3.1 Transitivity

There are 50 headlines that were written in transitivity form. In this thesis, the researcher focuses on analysing the newspapers' processes and goals. The researcher's analysis reveals that the processes of all the headlines written in transitivity form are material processes. Headlines with material processes shows explicitly who is the actor, what the actors do, and who/what is the goal (some headlines did not mention any goals). Newspapers use this kind of process because it gives the reader a vivid image of the actions. Additionally, the researcher found that the goals were 'ဝိနိ' or 'enemies' and this term was found in 9 headlines, written in transitivity form. Obviously, the newspapers tried to embed an identity into the young people; that is, young people, especially males, tend to make enemies and fight against each other.

5.3.2 Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions

There are 11 headlines organized in transitivity form and containing verbal phrases that give vivid images of the violent actions to the readers. Newspapers can use verbs or verbal phrases that convey the actual violence in the occurring actions; however, they chose to express the violent action through verbal phrases that somehow exaggerate the violent action. Table 5.2 below shows the verbal phrases which were all used to give vivid images of the violent actions to the readers.

Table 5.2 Summary of Transitivity Giving Vivid Images of the Violent Actions

No.	Words Showing Violent Actions	Cruel Actions
1.	กระหน่ำยิง	to discharge
2.	บุกซัลโว	to shoot outrageously
3.	รุมสกรัม	to gang-stomp
4.	ยิงฉีกร่าง	to shoot at someone until he/she writhe in pain
5.	ไล่ยิงฟันคะ	to madly attack by knives and guns
6.	กะชวาก (found in 2 headlines)	to stab violently
7.	รุมยำละ	to gang-attack wildly
8.	ฆ่าสยอง	to kill viciously
9.	แทงพรุน	to stab repeatedly
10.	รุมตีบละ	to gang-stomp wildly

5.3.3 Verbs Showing Violence

Since this study focuses on the headlines of youth crime news regarding violence, verbs that express the violent actions need to be closely analysed. The research's analysis found that there are 43 verbs showing violence. In fact, the verb that the newspapers used most frequently is 'ยิง' or 'to shoot'; there are 35 headlines with this verb, 'ยิง' or 'to shoot'. This contrasts with the fact shown in Table 4.5, the 'Number of Juvenile Cases Handled by All Juvenile Observation and Protection Centres in 2008-2012, Classified by Offense'. That is, the actual number of offenses using arms is not a great number; in fact, it is at a relatively low rate. However, the newspapers chose to present crimes with arms or guns because guns cause great damage or even death in most cases. Moreover, young people are not supposed to have or use guns. Therefore, representing repeatedly that young people use guns to commit crime can lead to a perception in the society that young people are violent and uncontrollable.

5.3.4 Circumstances

Circumstances refer to the place or scene of the crime. The analysis result shows that the top three scenes presented are ‘streets’, ‘parties/festivals’, and ‘buses’. Table 4.28 shows the details of all the circumstances found in this thesis.

5.4 Lexical Choices

The thesis’ analysis found that the key lexical choices of the newspapers are: metaphor and onomatopoeia. The results show that there are 9 headlines using metaphor and there are 10 headlines using onomatopoeia (Table 5.3 shows a total 11 headlines because there is 1 headline that consists of both ‘เด็กแว้น’ and ‘บี๋ม’). The following tables, Table 5.3 and 5.4, show the conclusion of lexical choices analysis.

Table 5.3 Summary of Metaphor Use

No.	Metaphoric Words	Source Domain	Target Domain
1.	ระเบิดอารมณ์	to explode emotion	to flare up
2.	เซ่น	to offer food to a spirit	to die
3.	ยำละ	to mix crush	to wildly gang-attack
4.	ปิด (found in 2 headlines)	to brush	to deny
5.	สอย	to bring down	to shoot
6.	หิ้ว	to carry	to arrest
7.	ควงปืน	to swing gun	to bring gun
8.	ผ้าเหลือง	yellow cloth	monk

Table 5.4 Summary of Onomatopoeia Use

No.	Onomatopoeic Words	Imitation Sound	Number of Headlines
1.	เด็กแว้น, แว้น, แก๊งแว้น, แก๊งเด็กแว้น which refer to motorbike punk kids	The word ‘แว้น’ imitates the sound of motorcycles’ engines	9
2.	บีม/บีม	Bomb	3

According to the results of this study, it can be concluded that the newspapers which were studied used lexical choices as discursive features fewer times than to represent actors and actions. This might be because in crime news especially youth crime news, newspapers primarily focuses on the violence of the actions and the actors of the actions rather than focusing on a figurative use of the language.

5.5 Answering Research Questions

5.5.1 Research Question No.1 - ‘What are the discursive features of the news headlines which focus on the crimes committed by teenagers?’

The discursive features of the news headlines which focus on the crimes committed by teenagers are as follows:

Table 5.5 The Answer of Research Question No.1

Representing Actors	Representation of Actions	Lexical Choices
Functionalization	Transitivity	Metaphor
Identification	Transitivity giving vivid images of - Classification the violence - Relational Verbs showing violence	Onomatopoeia
Appraisalment	Circumstances	

The discursive features shown in Table 5.5 above can in fact be generally recognized in the crime news headlines of Thai popular newspapers. People involved in the news are likely to be classified according to their social status, age, occupation and are presented as such. Moreover, being classified, offenders are always negatively evaluated by these media practitioners. This negative evaluation is apparent in the use of the modifier(s) attached to the offenders' description. In the case of youth crime, the age and violent behaviour of the offenders are almost always highlighted such as 'โจ้โหด' (brutal youngster), 'โจ้เหี้ยม' (inhuman youngster), 'นักเรียนนักเลง' (hooligan student) etc. These discursive features can contribute to stereotype and bias against the teenage population in general. That is, teenagers might be seen as hot-tempered, lacking in sensibility, and a careless group of people.

5.5.2 Research Question No.2 'What kinds of ideologies of media practitioners are reflected in the headlines?'

The media practitioners in this sense are those who produce popular newspapers. The researcher's analysis found that there are some ideologies of media practitioners that are reflected in the headlines samples. The first ideology is that media practitioners see young offenders as *trouble makers*. This is reflected through the way newspapers refer to the young offenders. They mention the young offenders as 'โจ้' or 'youngster' in 56 headlines which more than half of the headline samples. The way newspaper repeatedly reproduce this word can prove that they perceived young offenders as trouble makers. Second, media practitioners evaluated the behaviour of the young offenders as '*brutal*' and '*inhuman*'. This is reflected from the appraisalment that newspapers referred to young offenders as being brutal and inhuman most frequently. Third, media practitioners tried to make the young offenders look more closely like criminals by presenting occasions of serious violence caused by *guns*. This in spite of the fact that there were only 2,152 out of 31,876 cases where guns were used in 2012. The newspapers resented this kind of offense the most frequently. Offenses involving drugs contrast to this statistic. Drugs were found in the highest rate among offenses committed by youth: 13,880 in 2012. However, drug-involved offenses were not often found on the front pages of newspapers.

In conclusion, the sets of beliefs or ideologies of media practitioners reflected in the youth crime news headlines in this thesis are that young people are troublemakers; young offenders are brutal and inhuman; and violence committed by teenagers mostly involves guns.

5.5.3 Research Question No.3 ‘What kinds of identities of the teenagers are being constructed by media practitioners?’

The kinds of teenagers’ identities that were constructed by the media practitioners include *‘being troublemaker and brutal’*, *‘being hooligans’*, *‘being gun users’*, *‘being hot-tempered’*, and *‘party animals’*. The first identity described is that young people are *troublemaker and brutal*. The word ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ is found the greatest number of times. Therefore, this word can have the strongest impact on constructing an identity against the youth. Actually, the word ‘โจ้’ literally means ‘teenager’ or ‘young people’. However, when young people are referred as ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ in newspapers, it is naturally known that they involved in bad behaviour. When young people do something good such as winning an academic competition, they were not referred to as ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ at all. The way newspapers repeatedly mention young people as ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ gradually shape the readers’ perception that the ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ is a word saved for troublemakers. Moreover, Table 5.1 shows that most of the young offenders were described as being ‘brutal’ as well. This description was created by newspapers to evaluate the young offenders in a negative way. Therefore, the identity of the young offenders is constructed by references is ‘being a troublemaker and brutal’. Moreover, the identity of ‘being a troublemaker and brutal’ is constructed by newspapers to create a system of belief or an ideology in society. That is, people have perceived that young people are troublemakers. As a result, when readers see someone in the newspapers being mentioned as ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’, readers tend to believe that it was young people who committed the offenses in spite of the fact that some cases there was no clear evidence that the offenders were teenagers or in some cases, there actually was only one teenager in a group of adult criminals, but all of them tend to be mentioned as ‘โจ้’ or ‘youngster’ as well.

The second identity is '*being hooligans*'. From the analysis, it is the goals or the done-tos in the transitivity headlines that newspapers use to construct an identity against young offenders. The goals or people who were the victims of the violent actions were mentioned as 'ဝိင်္ဂါ' or 'enemies' most frequently. That is, young people were viewed as 'hooligans' fighting against their enemies. When repeatedly reported in such a way on the front pages of the newspapers, it can deduced that people in society will view young people especially males as hooligans who do not hesitate to start a fight with their enemies.

The third identity is that young offenders are viewed as '*gun users*'. Newspapers presented in 35 headlines that young people used guns to commit violent actions despite the fact that violent actions caused by guns was not at a significant statistical rate. Newspapers used this discursive feature to distort the facts highlighted by the statistics. This distortion causes an effect on how people in society view teenagers; that is, when teenagers fight, people will think there is a high possibility that their fight will involve guns. Newspapers particularly selected violence caused by guns to be on the front pages and repeatedly presented it. This, therefore, constructed such identity onto the teenagers.

The fourth identity is that teenagers are '*hot-tempered*'. According to the analysis' results, the circumstances of the crime were primarily on the street. Newspapers mentioned that young people primarily fought and killed on the street. This shows that they committed violent actions randomly, with no plan to fight. Moreover, the newspapers usually reported that the young people started to fight mostly because of anger. This representation by the newspapers can convince the readers and people in society to perceive teenagers as impatient and ready to start fighting even in public places like streets where there are many innocent passersby who can get injured from their fights. This, therefore, constructs the social identity against the teenagers that they are impatient.

The last identity is that teenagers are '*party animals*'. The results also shows that newspapers primarily, as often as the 'on the streets' identity, reported that teenagers commit violent actions at parties and in festivals especially the Song Kran Festivals. This reveals a particular identity of teenagers; that is they like hanging around at parties and in festivals and get themselves into trouble through random fights because of anger or impetuosity. This may also affect the way people view

parties and festivals; that is, they may perceive that parties and festivals are places that cause troubles.

5.6 Discussion

The results of this thesis can answer all the research questions originally posed. The first research question focuses on a textual analysis of newspapers to extract the discursive features of youth crime news headlines. The results reveal that the striking features the newspapers use to describe the young offenders: identification. The second research question aims to uncover the ideology of news practitioners reflected through their headlines. This research question can be answered by the discursive features found in the analysis undertaken to address first research question. That is, the way newspapers describe the young offenders reflects the ideology they hold towards teenagers. The words and phrases that they use to described the violent actions of the youngsters and the crime scenes also reflect their ideologies. The first and second research questions lead to the answer of the third research question. The ideologies of the newspapers which are embedded in the way they use language creates some of the identities of the young offenders. These identities were, of course, all negative.

Moreover, the results show that newspapers report youth crime news not only because they want to convey the actual events or what actually happened in and to the society, but they also want people in the society to perceive these violence actions of young people as one of society's problems by constructing the negative identities against the young offenders. Also, these identities can have an impact on the entire image of teenagers especially to those who have similar characteristics such as age and sex, educational status, or live in the same circumstances. Noticeably, some of the words newspapers used were exaggerated in order to create vivid images of the violent actions to the readers; this may also create the sense of anxiety, anger, and alarm in the society as well. Moreover, from the results, it can be seen that newspapers do not always report accurately. They chose to report violent actions involving guns rather than drugs which is inconsistent with the actual and available statistical data.

The way newspapers chose to report and not report always signifies something. When newspapers reproduce their ideologies through their use of language, it means they also repeatedly embed the negative identities of teenagers into society through the cognitive process of the readers. Even though the text the newspapers write does not directly induce people's behaviour, it can affect their minds and thoughts and their minds and thoughts affect their behaviour, and people's behaviour affects society.

Additionally, ideology and identity are concepts which are socially constituted and socially constitutive. They are evidences that prove the dialectical relationship between text and context. Thai society tends to view teenagers as troublemakers, careless and nonsensical according to the seniority system of the society. On the other hand, with this public perspective, the discourse of the news is represented in such a way that it resonates in the culture of the day. Once discourses regarding violence by teenagers repeatedly appear in the newspapers, it emphasizes and thereby reproduces such negative beliefs. This cycle perpetuates negative ideology, stereotype and bias.

5.7 Conclusion

This thesis has as its aim to examine three well-known popular Thai newspapers in order to discover the discursive features of youth crime news headlines and to investigate the ideologies reflected in the headlines of the news practitioners who produce the news headlines. Moreover, this thesis also focuses on exploring the identities of the young offenders constructed by the newspapers. The research questions that this thesis aims to answer are: 1) What are the discursive features of the news headlines which focus on the crimes committed by teenagers? 2) What kinds of ideologies of media practitioners reflected in the headlines? 3) What kinds of identities of the teenagers are being constructed by news practitioners? The researcher used two main frameworks to conduct the analysis for the thesis: Fairclough's CDA framework and van Dijk's SCA framework.

Next, the findings of this thesis can be divided into three levels: sociocultural practice, discursive practice, and textual analysis. The sociocultural practice shows the crime characteristics of Thai society both in general and in terms of youth crime

along with the crime rate as seen in the latest credible statistical data. The discursive practice describes how the youth crime news headlines were produced and how people in society perceived this through their cognitive processes. The textual analysis reveals important results about how newspapers use language. The findings show some consistent and inconsistent data between the sociocultural practice and textual analysis. The sociocultural practice shows that violence caused by guns is at a relatively low rate which is in contrast to the text produced by the newspapers. That is, the newspapers repeatedly produced text which implies that young offenders used guns to commit the violence such as ‘ยิง/ฆ่าโจร’ (to shoot). These texts appear most frequently among other verbs with a violent meaning. This kind of crime was repeatedly reported in the headlines despite the fact that it was not among the high rate crimes. Drugs, on the other hand, are in the highest crime rate but do not appear on the front pages of popular newspapers as often as they perhaps might. This may be so because newspapers tend to report crime with vivid images of physical violence. A stark or vivid image of someone being wounded, injured, or dead, which cause more negative feeling on readers’ emotions, is not usually seen in crimes involving drugs.

The consistent data of sociocultural practice and the text is that the sociocultural practice reveals that factors leading young people to commit violent actions include their friends and their emotional behaviour of being impatient and impetuous. This is consistent with the discursive features found in the analysis. Text produced by newspapers reflects that young people always hang around in group, often called a gang. In many cases, young people committed violent actions in gangs, and in most of these cases, they are committed because of anger and personal dissatisfaction. They did not plan fight in advance. Hence, young people are susceptible to the impatient stimulators driving them to commit violent actions.

In conclusion, the findings of this thesis reveal some correlations of the sociocultural practice, discursive practices, and the newspaper text. These correlations show both the consistency and inconsistency of these levels of a communicative event. The consistency is in terms of the factors of the violent actions and the inconsistency lies in contrasting the actual crime rate and the violent actions that newspaper kept reporting.

5.8 Limitation

The limitations of this thesis are those of time and translation across languages. Due to the time limitation, the researcher decided to collect the most current data samples from the most recently reported year, 2012: January through December, 2012. The results of this thesis may not reflect the entire trend of language use in popular newspaper's headlines. Therefore, with different set of data, the results may differ.

The second limitation is that of translation across languages. The researcher has made every effort to maintain the features which are salient in the original language which is Thai. However, some of the features are bound to be lost in translation. In order to address this problem, the transliteration is also presented alongside the translation. Moreover, the way headlines are written in the Thai and English language is relatively different. The translation of this thesis is based on the Thai headlines patterns, so it may not accurate or applicable to the English language headlines patterns.

5.9 Further Study

Because of the limitations of this study, there are possible further studies to be recommended. As mentioned previously, this study focuses only on crimes of physical violence. There are still other kinds of violent crime waiting to be examined; for example, drug, asset, and accident crime. Moreover, this study did not investigate the causes of the crime committed by youth. The researcher suggests that further studies may involve other areas of crime or may focus on other kinds of offenders such as female offenders or adult offenders, and further studies may also include the factors causing crime.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adorjan, M. C. 2011. Emotions Contests and Reflexivity in the News: Examining Discourse on Youth Crime in Canada. **Journal of Contemporary Ethnography**. 40 (2): 168-198.
- Cannon, M. 2011. **Deviant Youth in the News: A Critical Analysis of Media and Participant Social Constructions of a Contemporary Moral Panic**. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from http://www.did.stu.mmu.ac.uk/MMU_Psychology_Dissertations/2011dissertations/AtoF/Miranda%20Cannon%20%28MMU%29%202011.pdf/file_view
- Chavalin Svetanant. 2009. Revealing Linguistic Power: Discourse Practice toward Youth in Japanese and Thai Newspapers. **Japan Review**. 21: 225-240.
- Clinard, M. B. 1942. The Process of Urbanization and Criminal Behavior. **American Journal of Sociology**. 48 (2): 202-213.
- Conboy, M. 2007. **The Language of the News**. New York: Routledge.
- Davis, F. J. 1952. Crime News in Colorado Newspapers. **American Journal of Sociology**. 57 (4): 325-330.
- Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection. 2012a. **Annual Statistic Report of Juvenile Delinquency Cases**. Retrieved February 15, 2013 from <http://www2.djop.moj.go.th/stat/statannual>. (In Thai)
- Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection. 2012b. **Statistic of Juvenile Delinquency Cases in 2008-2012**. Retrieved February 15, 2013 from <http://www2.djop.moj.go.th/stat/statbetween2008-2011>. (In Thai)
- Dirks, U. 2006. Critical Discourse Analysis of the Iraq Conflict in the British and German 'Quality' Press. **Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses**. 19 (November): 101-123.
- Domnern Garden. 2006. **Thai-English Dictionary**. 3rded. Bangkok: Matichon. (In Thai)
- Duijsens, R. 2010. Humanitarian Challenges of Urbanization. **International Review of the Red Cross**. 92 (878): 351-368.
- Fairclough, N. 1992. **Discourse and Social Change**. Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Fairclough, N. 1995. **Media Discourse**. London: Arnold
- Greer, C. 2007. Victim, Crime and Society. In **News Media, Victims and Crime**. Davies, P.;Francis, P.; and Greer, C., eds. London: SAGE. Pp. 20-49.
- Haig, E. 2008. A Critical Discourse Study of Youth Crime in UK Radio News. **Studies in Media and Culture**. 4: 33-65.
- Halliday, M. and Matthiessen, C. 2004. **An Introduction to Functional Grammar**. 3rd ed. London: Arnold.
- Izadi, F. and Saghaye-Biria, H. 2007. A Discourse Analysis of Elite American Newspaper Editorials: The Case of Iran's Nuclear Program. **Journal of Communication Inquiry**. 31 (2): 140-165.
- Jack, M. 2006. Urbanisation, Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction in Asia. **IDS Bulletin**. 37 (3): 101-114.
- Jantakorn Boonlertkul. 2006. **The Headlines on the First Page of the Newspapers with Women's Sexual Harassment: a Case Study on Thairat, Daily News, and Khom Chad Luek Newspapers Year 2005**. Master's thesis, Thammasat University. (In Thai)
- Javed, S. and Mahmood, R. 2011. A Critical Discourse Analysis of The News Headlines of Budget of Pakistan FY 2011-2012. **Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business**. 3 (5): 120-129.
- Johnstone, B. 2008. **Discourse Analysis**. 2nded. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Lovell, R. P. 1980. **The Newspaper: An Introduction to Newswriting and Reporting**. Belmont: Wadworth.
- Machin, D. and Mayr, A. 2012. **How To Do Critical Discourse Analysis: A Multimodal Introduction**. London: SAGE.
- Matheson, D. 2005. **Media Discourses:Analysing Media Texts**. Maidenhead, England: Open University Press.
- Mills, S. 2004. **Discourse**. New York: Routledge.
- Muncie, J. 2004. **Youth & Crime**. 2nd ed. London: SAGE.
- Natta Sriboonrod 2002. **Editorial Management of Thai Daily Newspapers**. Master's thesis, Thammasat University. (In Thai)
- Nita Prateepchaikul. 2010. **Headline Writing Techniques in General News Articles**. Master's thesis, Srinakharinwirot University. (In Thai)

- Office of Justice Affairs. 2007. **The Thailand Crime Victim Survey**. Nonthaburi: Office of Justice Affairs.
- Office of Matchon Dictionary. 2004. **Matchon Dictionary of the Thai Language**. Bangkok: Matchon. (In Thai)
- Paltridge, B. 2006. **Discourse Analysis: An Introduction**. New York: Continuum.
- Paulsen, R. 2010. Mediated Psychopathy: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Newspaper Representations of Aggression. **Kritike**. 4 (2): 60-86.
- Pennapa Klaisingto. 2010. **Gender Ideology in Headlines of Criminal News in Thai Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis**. Doctoral dissertation, Chulalongkorn University. (In Thai)
- Phimonsiri Thanomsak. 1999. **The Headline Language of Political News in the Thai Press: The Case Study of Thai Rath, Daily News and Matchon Dailies**. Master's thesis, Ramkhamhaeng University. (In Thai)
- Rapeepat So-In. 2002. **An Analysis of Phrasal Verb in News Front Page Headline in an English Newspaper: a Case Study of Bangkok Post**. Master's thesis, National Institute of Development Administration. (In Thai)
- Reah, D. 2002. **The Language of Newspapers**. 2nd ed. London: Routledge
- Richardson, J. E. 2007. **Analysing Newspapers: An Approach from Critical Discourse Analysis**. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- The Royal Institute. 2007. **New Words Dictionary**. Vol 1. Bangkok: The Royal Institute. (In Thai)
- Samovar, L. A.; Porter, R. E. and McDaniel, E. R. 2010. **Communication between Cultures**. 7th ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Sansanee Seangrotpuemsuk. 2010. **The Influences of Crime News Headlines on the Front Page in Thai Daily Newspapers Affecting the Readers**. Master's thesis, Thammasat University. (In Thai)
- Savitri Gadavanij. 2002. **Discursive Strategies for Political Survival: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Thai No-Confidence Debates**. Doctoral dissertation, University of Leeds.
- Schiffrin, D. 1994. **Approaches to Discourse**. Oxford: Blackwell.

- Sobha Shupikulchai. 2010. **Intrinsic Motivation towards Juvenile Delinquency.** Bangkok: Board of Research and Monitoring, the National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand. (In Thai)
- Sobha Spielmann. 2005. **Crime: One of Social Crises: Psychological Aspects for Preventing and Resolving.** Bangkok: Textbooks and Academic Papers Development Project, Suan Dusit Rajabhat University. (In Thai).
- Taiwo, R. 2007. Language, Ideology and Power Relations in Nigerian Newspaper Headlines. **Nebula.** 4 (1): 218-245.
- Takagi, S. 2009. Political and Criminal Discourses in Japanese and American Newspaper Articles: A Study of Representations in the News Media Based on Critical Discourse Analysis. **Journal of Language and Culture Language and Information.** 4 (2): 53-74.
- Thanomsak Phimonsiri. 1999. **The Headline Language of Political news in the Thai Press: The case Study of Thai Rath, Daily News, and Matichon.** Master's thesis, Ramkhamhaeng University. (In Thai).
- van Dijk, T. A. 1986. Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches. In **News Schemata.** Greenbaum, S. and Cooper, C. R., eds. Beverly Hills, CA: SAGE. Pp. 155-186.
- van Dijk, T. A. 1988. **News as Discourse.** Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- van Dijk, T. A. 1995. Political Communication and Action. In **Power and the News Media.** Paletz, D., ed. Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press. Pp. 9-36.
- van Dijk, T. A. 1996. Texts and Practices: Readings in Critical Discourse Analysis. In **Discourse, Power and Access.** Caldas-Coulthard, C. R. and Coulthard, M., eds. London: Routledge. Pp. 84-104.
- van Dijk, T. A. 1997. **Discourse as Structure and Process.** London: SAGE.
- van Dijk, T. A. 2001a. Discourse, Ideology and Context. **Folia Linguistica.** 35 (1-2): 11-40.
- van Dijk, T. A. 2001b. Handbook of Discourse Analysis. In **Critical Discourse Analysis.** Tannen, D.; Schiffrin, D. and Hamilton, H., eds. Oxford: Blackwell. Pp. 352-371.
- van Dijk, T. A. 2009. Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. In **Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach.** Wodak, R. and Meyer, M., eds. London: SAGE. Pp. 62-85.

- van Leeuwen, T. 2013. Critical Discourse Analysis. Vol. 1. In **Representing Social Actors**. Wodak, R., ed. London: SAGE. Pp. 291-326.
- van Roy, E. and Kroll, C. 1998. **Juvenile Delinquency and Its Prevention in Asia**. Tokyo: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Headlines Showing Classification

No.	Headlines Showing Classification	
1.	Headline	<u>ใจ๋ ซ่าซิ่งล่าอริตายหมู่5ศพ</u>
	Transliteration	Youngsters act up fast hunt enemies die group 5 dead bodies
	Translation	Misbehaving <i>youngsters</i> hunted down and killed 5 enemies.
	Source	Daily News January 22 nd , 2012
2.	Headline	<u>'ขาใจ๋'สุดซ่าถล่มอริยิง-ปาบั้ง!กลางงานสงกรานต์</u>
	Transliteration	'leg youngsters' extremely act up collapse enemies shoot-throw bomb middle Song Kran Fest
	Translation	Extremely misbehaving ' <i>youngsters</i> ' gunned and bombed enemies in Song Kran Fest.
	Source	Daily News April 14 th , 2012
3.	Headline	<u>ใจ๋รุมสกรัมพตท.-สตท.เลือดสาด</u>
	Transliteration	Youngsters gather around scrum Pol.Lt.Col. - Pol.Cpl. blood splash
	Translation	<i>Youngsters</i> wound Pol.Lt.Col. and Pol.Cpl. in bloody gang-stomped.
	Source	Daily News April 17 th 2012
4.	Headline	<u>สาวหึงโหดสาดน้ำกรดแฟนสาหัส</u>
	Transliteration	Girl jealous brutal throw acid boyfriend severe
	Translation	Brutally jealous <i>girl</i> threw acid on her boyfriend, severely injuring him.
	Source	Daily News April 18 th , 2012

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
5.	<p>Headline <u>วัยรุ่นปทุมฯ โหดเคลียร์ปัญหาอริ! ฆ่าลูกของยิงดับ</u></p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Pathum brutal clear problems enemies pull shotgun shoot dead</p> <p>Translation Brutal <i>Pathumthani teenagers</i> shot enemies to death due to the conflict.</p> <p>Source Daily News May 11th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline <u>จับ 2 โฉ้ยิงนักศึกษาตายบนมอเตอร์เวย์ ย้สารภาพยิงเหยื่อผิด</u></p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 youngster shoot students on Motorway confess shoot victim wrong</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting university students on Motorway and admitted they shot the wrong persons.</p> <p>Source Daily News June 8th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline <u>จับ โฉ้ย้อมहितเทเบนชินจุดไฟเผาแฟน 15</u></p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster cruel pour out petrol light fire burn girlfriend 15</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>youngster</i> was arrested for benzine burning of his 15 year-old girlfriend.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 14th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline <u>จับ โฉ้ยโหดไล่ยิง 3 ศพ</u></p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation Brutal <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting 3 to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 17th, 2012</p>
9.	<p>Headline <u>ล่า 3 โจรวัย โฉ้ยแทงพลเมืองดี</u></p> <p>Transliteration Hunt 3 thieves age youngsters stab citizen good</p> <p>Translation 3 <i>young thieves</i> were hunted for stabbing an innocent.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 28th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification	
10.	Headline	โจ้โหดฆ่า3ศพยอมรับยิงผิดตัว
	Transliteration	Youngsters brutal kill 3 dead bodies admit shoot wrong person
	Translation	Brutal <i>youngsters</i> killed 3 and admitted they shot the wrong persons.
	Source	Daily News November 18 th , 2012
11.	Headline	ล็อก2โจ้ สอยสาวอาสาผู้ภัย
	Transliteration	Lock 2 youngsters bring down girl volunteer rescue
	Translation	2 <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting a female rescuer.
	Source	Daily News December 5 th , 2012
12.	Headline	โจ้บุกฆ่าโจ้-ฆ่าตัวแค้นสาวม.4เลิก
	Transliteration	Youngster invade salvo – kill self angry girl M.4 stop
	Translation	Youngster <i>shot</i> grade 10 girl and killed himself over a relationship breakup.
	Source	Daily News December 7 th , 2012
13.	Headline	ล่าโจ้แค้นฝังลึกตามพันถึงบ้านเพื่อนสท.คนดัง
	Transliteration	Hunt youngsters angry bury deep follow cut reach friend ST. person famous
	Translation	Angry <i>youngsters</i> are being hunted for slashing a well-known city council member's friend.
	Source	Daily News December 12 nd , 2012
14.	Headline	รวบโจ้ฆ่าสาวซี5
	Transliteration	Grab youngster kill girl C 5
	Translation	<i>Youngster</i> killing female government rank 5 officer was arrested.
	Source	Daily News December 18 th 2012

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
15.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงแฟนเก่าฆ่าเหยื่อปวช. ซักปืนยิงคืนซึ่ง'รถ'ทับซ้ำ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous girlfriend old kill brutal PVC. Pull gun shoot wriggle fast 'car' overlay repeatedly</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngster</i> was jealous over the ex and brutally killed vocational school student – shooting and using the car to tramp over the body.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 30th, 2012</p>
16.	<p>Headline โจ้ไล่ยิงปิกอัพกว่าตาย5</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters chase shoot pick up scowl die 5</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngsters</i> shot at a trunk- killing 5 people.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 21st, 2012</p>
17.	<p>Headline โจ้เมืองเพชรควงปืนยิงอริคลับร้านเกม</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters city diamond swing gun shoot enemies die remain shop game</p> <p>Translation <i>Phetchaburi youngsters</i> shot their enemies at a game café.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 20th, 2012</p>
18.	<p>Headline โจ้เมืองเพชรดุเข้มในเฟซบุ๊กไล่ยิงดับคานน</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters city diamond fierce dislike in Facebook chase shoot switch off remain street</p> <p>Translation Cruel <i>Phetchaburi youngsters</i> shot people dead on a street because of Facebook conflict.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 17th, 2012</p>
19.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงโหดฆ่าเมียท้องยังไม่เว้นหลาน-ยาย</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous brutal kill wife stomach shoot no except nephew-grandma</p> <p>Translation Brutally jealous <i>youngster</i> killed 5 month's-pregnant wife and shot her nephew and grandma.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 23rd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
20.	<p>Headline ตร.สอบ โฉมมือตีป่า</p> <p>Transliteration TR. test youngster hand hit aunt</p> <p>Translation Police investigated the <i>youngster</i> who hit the old woman.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 25th, 2012</p>
21.	<p>Headline โฉมระเบิดอารมณ์ยิงพ่อดับขณะหลับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster explode emotion shoot father while sleep</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngster</i> flared up and shot his sleeping father to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 4th, 2012</p>
22.	<p>Headline โฉมวัย17มอบตัวยิงคต.หัวหมาก</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster age 17 give self shoot DT. Hua Mark</p> <p>Translation 17 year old <i>youngster</i> met police for shooting Hua Mark Pol.Snr.Sgt.Maj.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 17th, 2012</p>
23.	<p>Headline จับ4 โฉมซึ่งยิงแฉะหึงโหดสาวตีจาก</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 4 youngsters shoot Jazz jealous brutal girl hit from</p> <p>Translation 4 brutally jealous <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for shooting at a car after relationship breakup.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 5th, 2012</p>
24.	<p>Headline โฉมปากน้ำทาสยาต่อไฟช็อต3สาว</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster Paknam slave drug build fire short 3 girls</p> <p>Translation Drug addict <i>Paknam youngster</i> attacked 3 girls by handmade electricity device.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek September 25th, 2012</p>
25.	<p>Headline รวบ4 โฉมปทุมฯ โหดสังหาร2เด็กแว่นอ้างแค้นโดนรุมด่า</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 4 youngsters Pathum brutal murder 2 child motorbike claim angry being blamed</p> <p>Translation 4 brutal <i>Pathumthani youngsters</i> murdered 2 motorbike punk kids for verbal abuse.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 3rd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
26.	<p>Headline แกะวงจรปิดล่าไอ้ไล่ยิงปวส.ตาย3เขม่นแย่งสาวในปั๊</p> <p>Transliteration Unwrap circuit close hunt youngsters chase shoot PVS. Die 3 dislike snatch girl in pub</p> <p>Translation By investigating CCTV, <i>youngsters</i> are hunted for shooting 3 vocational school students to death after flirting the same girl in a pub.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 12nd, 2012</p>
27.	<p>Headline <u>วัยรุ่นราชบุรี</u>ไล่ยิงอริสาวโดนลูกหลงกระสุนเจาะอกคาที่</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Ratchaburi chase enemy girl touch child lost bullet drill breast on the spot</p> <p>Translation <i>Ratchaburi teenagers</i> shot at enemies but a girl, shot in her chest by a stray bullet, died on the spot.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 12nd, 2012</p>
28.	<p>Headline พิชัยเกมโหด<u>เด็ก14</u>ก่อมาตุฆาต</p> <p>Transliteration Poison game brutal child 14 construct matricide</p> <p>Translation Brutal effect from computer game, <i>14 year old kid</i> killed his mother.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 2nd, 2012</p>
29.	<p>Headline รวบ<u>ไอ้ตี</u>ร้านเน็ตอ้างจำคนผิด-ปัดปล้น</p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngsters stamp shop internet claim remember wrong person-brush rob</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngsters</i> who attacked an internet café were arrested. They claimed they attacked the wrong people and denied any robbing.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 25th, 2012</p>
30.	<p>Headline <u>วัยรุ่น</u>แค้นเต้นกวนดักยิงดับ1 เจ็บ 2</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers angry dance stir trap shoot die 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Angry <i>teenagers</i> shot 1 dead and injured 2 for annoying dance.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 18th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
31.	<p>Headline <u>โจ้เมืองคอน</u> คุมฝูงฟันพ่อค้าดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters Maung Corn fierce crowd chop father trade die</p> <p>Translation Cruel <u>Nakhon Si Thammarat youngsters</u> wildly slashed peddler to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 12nd, 2012</p>
32.	<p>Headline จับ3 <u>โจ้บุรีรัมย์</u> ยิงอริดับคาถนน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 3 youngsters Buriram shoot enemy die remain street</p> <p>Translation 3 <u>Buriram youngsters</u> were arrested for shooting enemy to death on street.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 18th, 2012</p>
33.	<p>Headline รวบ <u>โจ้16</u> ยิงอริดับคาลานจอดรถปั๊มปลิ้นไถ-แก๊สกรั้ม</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster 16 shoot enemy die at field park car pub brush pull the trigger-just scrum</p> <p>Translation <u>16 year old youngster</u> was arrested for shooting enemy to death in a parking lot. He denied pulling the trigger-just a wild fight.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 19th, 2012</p>
34.	<p>Headline รวบ <u>แก๊งเด็กวัย10-15</u> แชว-ท๊ีบชาวบ้าน</p> <p>Transliteration Grab gang children age 10-15 tease stamp folks</p> <p>Translation <u>10-15 year old children gang</u> was arrested for teasing - gang stomping the folks.</p> <p>Source Thairath February 17th, 2012</p>
35.	<p>Headline เหม่นกันในงานสีลม <u>แก๊งแว่น</u> ไล่ตามยิงตาย1เจ็บ2</p> <p>Transliteration Dislike in work Silom gang motorbike chase after shoot die 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Repugnance at Silom fest, <u>motorbike gangsters</u> shot 1 dead and injured 2.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 16th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
36.	<p>Headline รังสิตโครตดุ2โจ้วกวดจย.ยงค้บสาว48ฟ้วหน้บสาค้ส</p> <p>Transliteration Rangsit damn fierce 2 youngsters chase motorbike shoot die girl 48 young husband severe</p> <p>Translation Extremely cruel Rangsit <i>youngsters</i> chased motorbike, shot 48 year old woman to death and left her husband in a critical condition.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 27th, 2012</p>
37.	<p>Headline ล้กโจ้วอำมหิตเชือดเท้กช้ชรา</p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngsters brutal cut taxi elderly</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for slitting throat of elder taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 9th, 2012</p>
38.	<p>Headline แก้งโจ้วขมนหน้าไล่ม่ากลางเมืองถล่มลูกชองคาค้</p> <p>Transliteration Gang youngsters dislike face chase kill middle city collapse shotgun remain place</p> <p>Translation Repugnant <i>youngster gangs</i> chased after and shot dead on spot.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 31st, 2012</p>
39.	<p>Headline แก้งโจ้วตาคล้ก้อศีกถล่ม2ศพสลด1ใน2“คช.วัย13”</p> <p>Transliteration Gang youngsters Taklee build war collapse 2 dead bodies sadden 1 in 2 “boy age 13”</p> <p>Translation <i>Taklee youngster gang</i> fought and killed 2 people - 1 of the victim was a “13 year old boy”.</p> <p>Source Thairath August 5th, 2012</p>
40.	<p>Headline ขาโจ้วถล่มอริงานฉลองกฐิน</p> <p>Transliteration Leg youngsters collapse enemies work celebrate Katin ceremony</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngsters</i> wildly attacked enemies at Katin ceremony celebration.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 26th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
41.	<p>Headline <u>โจ้แม่กลองเหี้ยม! ตามไปรอดักยิงอริหลังไล่ตีในงานวัด</u></p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters Mea Klong brutal follow go wait trap shoot enemy after chase hit in work temple</p> <p>Translation Pitiless <i>Mea Klong youngsters</i> shot enemy after fighting at a temple fest.</p> <p>Source <i>Thairath</i> November 28th, 2012</p>
42.	<p>Headline <u>โจ้ดูดสาวในผับปวช.ขวางถูกฆ่า</u></p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters pull girl in pub PVC. Block correct kill</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngsters</i> abducted a girl in pub. A vocational school student was killed for hindering.</p> <p>Source <i>Thairath</i> December 30th, 2012</p>
43.	<p>Headline <u>โจ้กรุงไล่ฟันแทงคู่อริลูกค.ต.ชวยดับสยอง</u></p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters capital chase chop stab pair enemies child D.T. unlucky die horrible</p> <p>Translation <i>Bangkok youngsters</i> slashed and stabbed enemies – killing a child of police.</p> <p>Source <i>Thairath</i> December 31st, 2012</p>
44.	<p>Headline <u>รวบสองโจ้ชิงกระบะ!ฆ่าพลเมืองดี</u></p> <p>Transliteration Grab two youngsters get tray kill citizen good</p> <p>Translation Two <i>youngsters</i> who stole a truck and killed an innocent citizen were arrested.</p> <p>Source <i>Thairath</i> March 3rd, 2012</p>
45.	<p>Headline <u>ล็อกโจ้มือดี ‘เคพีเอ็น’ คาผ้าเหลือง</u></p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngster hand hit ‘KPN’ remain cloth yellow.</p> <p>Translation Arrested <i>youngster</i> who attacked the KPN’s singers was a monk.</p> <p>Source <i>Daily News</i> July 23rd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
46.	<p>Headline จับโจ้16ร่วมกับวัย15ฆ่าปาดคอชิงเงิน โชเฟอร์แท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster 16 participate with age 15 kill slice of neck get money chauffeur taxi</p> <p>Translation <u>16 and 15 year old youngsters</u> were arrested for killing taxi driver and stealing money.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 9th, 2012</p>
47.	<p>Headline โจ้จอมซ่าปล้นร้านรุมยำละ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster top act up rob shop gather around mix crush</p> <p>Translation Extremely misbehaving <u>youngsters</u> wildly gang-attacked and robbed a shop.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 22nd, 2012</p>
48.	<p>Headline รวบขาโจ้อำมหิตแทงโหดลงชิงเงินแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab leg youngster inhuman stab brutal deceptive get money taxi</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <u>youngsters</u> were arrested for brutally stabbed and robbed a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 10th, 2012</p>
49.	<p>Headline จับ2โจ้จกรถชิงหนีคร่าคนดี</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 youngsters snatch car racing escape bereave human good.</p> <p>Translation 2 <u>youngsters</u> who stole a car and killed an innocent were arrested.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 3rd, 2012</p>
50.	<p>Headline รวบแล้ว4โจ้ฆ่าชิงทรัพย์ย่านสุขุมวิทหาเงินเสพยา</p> <p>Transliteration Grab already 4 youngsters kill get property area Sukimvit find money take drug</p> <p>Translation 4 <u>youngsters</u> were arrested for killing and robbing in Sukimvit area to buy drugs.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 12nd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
51.	<p>Headline โฉ่ลวงชิงทรัพย์ฆ่าปาดคอแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters deceptive get property kill slice of neck get money taxi</p> <p>Translation <i>Youngsters</i> robbed and slashed a taxi driver's throat.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 11st, 2012</p>
52.	<p>Headline จับโฉ่หื่นไล่ถีบจยย.สาวไม้ทูปชิงทรัพย์-ข่มขืน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster crave chase kick motorbike girl wood beat get property-rape</p> <p>Translation Sex-crazed <i>youngster</i> robbed and rape female motorcyclists.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 17th, 2012</p>
53.	<p>Headline ทิวโฉ่ทำแผนเชือดแท็กซี่ตร.เร่งไล่ล่าอีก1</p> <p>Transliteration Carry 2 youngsters make plan cut taxi police hasten chase hunt again 1</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>youngsters</i> were brought to reenact the crime action while police are hunting after the third.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 28th, 2012</p>
54.	<p>Headline รวบ2โฉ่โหดฆ่าแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster brutal kill taxi</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for killing a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 14th, 2012</p>
55.	<p>Headline รวบโฉ่16ฆ่าสของหญิงชราชิงเงินแค่20บาท</p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngster age 16 kill horrible woman old get money just 20 baht</p> <p>Translation <i>16 year old youngster</i> was arrested after horribly killing an elderly woman for 20 baht.</p> <p>Source Thairath February 14th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
56.	<p>Headline รวบ4โจ้โหดขี้ยาคนแดงรุมฟัน-แทงฆ่าชิงทรัพย์</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 4 youngster brutal shit drug Din Daeng gather around chop-stab kill get property</p> <p>Translation 4 Din Daeng brutal drug addict <i>youngsters</i> gang slashed-stabbed and killed for property.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 11st, 2012</p>
57.	<p>Headline ลากคอโจ้16ทมิฬลวงเชือดแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Drag neck youngster 16 brutal deceptive cut taxi</p> <p>Translation Savage 16 year old <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for brutally slashing taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 10th, 2012</p>
58.	<p>Headline ทูบหัวแทงพรุนลำโจ้โหดอาละวาดฆ่าชิงเงิน</p> <p>Transliteration Beat head stab full of holes hunt youngsters brutal act madly kill get property</p> <p>Translation Head beating and wildly stabbing, brutal <i>youngsters</i> are hunted for deranged killing and robbery.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 21st, 2012</p>
59.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้เฒ่นรทาสยาบ้าทุบหัว-แทงโหด</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster evil slave drug beat head-stab brutal</p> <p>Translation 2 vicious drug addict <i>youngsters</i> were arrested for beating about the head and brutally stabbing.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 25th, 2012</p>
60.	<p>Headline <i>หนุ่ม19</i>เมาขี้จีนใจยาย74</p> <p>Transliteration Young man 19 drunk drug rape grandma 74 catch can meet slap</p> <p>Translation <i>19 year old young man</i> drugged and raped 74 year old granny.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 21st, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
61.	<p>Headline รวบ3 โข้สุดแสบเฟซบุ๊กลวงม.1 รุมโทรมคาบ้าน</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 3 youngster extreme sting facebook deceptive M.1 rather around shabby remain house</p> <p>Translation 3 extremely dangerous <i>youngsters</i> cheated grade 7 through Facebook and gang reaped her in her house.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 13rd, 2012</p>
62.	<p>Headline เด็กแว้นเหิมหนักยิง-ปาบั้งเหยื่อดับ2-สาหัส3</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker overbold heavy shoot-throw bomb victim die 2-severe 3</p> <p>Translation Daring <i>motorbike punk kids</i> shot and bombed: 2 victims died, 3 in severe condition.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 23rd, 2012</p>
63.	<p>Headline จับเด็กแว้นเหี้ยมฟันครูดับคาถนน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch child motor biker brutal chop teacher die on street</p> <p>Translation Pitiless <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for slashing a teacher to death on a street.</p> <p>Source Daily News October 30th, 2012</p>
64.	<p>Headline รวบ7 เด็กแว้นโหด! รุมกระทืบหนุ่มเทศบาลรื้อแร่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 7 child motor biker brutal gather around stomp young man municipality moribund</p> <p>Translation 7 brutal <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for gang stomping a municipality officer.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 21st, 2012</p>
65.	<p>Headline แก๊งเด็กแว้นแสบยิงใส่สาวกู้ภัยเจ็บ</p> <p>Transliteration Gang child motor biker sting shoot wear girl rescue hurt</p> <p>Translation Dangerous <i>motorbike punk kid gang</i> shot at a female rescuer.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 2nd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
66.	<p>Headline <i>เด็กแว้นอำมหิตบีบมวงเหล้าดับ 2</i></p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker inhuman bomb ring alcohol die 2</p> <p>Translation Inhuman <i>motorbike punk kids</i> bombed a drinking party – 2 were left dead.</p> <p>Source Thairath April 23rd, 2012</p>
67.	<p>Headline <i>เด็กแว้นถีบรถล้มแล้วยิง</i></p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker kick car fall and shoot</p> <p>Translation <i>Motorbike punk kids</i> shot after kick over others' motorbikes.</p> <p>Source Thairath April 27th, 2012</p>
68.	<p>Headline <i>จับ2แว้น โหดฟันครูศิลปะดับ</i></p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 motor biker brutal chop teacher art die</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal <i>motorbike punk kids</i> were arrested for slashing an art teacher to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath October 31st, 2012</p>
69.	<p>Headline <i>แก๊งแว้นกรงเข็มไล่ยิงกลางถนนดับ3</i></p> <p>Transliteration Gang motor biker city overbold chase shoot middle street die 3</p> <p>Translation Daring <i>Bangkok motorbike punk gang</i> chased after and shot down 3 people on street.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 11st, 2012</p>
70.	<p>Headline <i>เด็กแว้นฆ่าชิงฟีโนถีบล้ม-สาวซ้อนสาหัส</i></p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker kill get Fino kick fall – girl overlap severe</p> <p>Translation <i>Motorbike punk kids</i> kill motorcyclist and severely injure female passenger when bike is overturned and stolen.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 31st, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Classification
71.	<p data-bbox="384 333 512 367">Headline <i>แ้ว้เหิมหนักยกพวกถล่มรพ.</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 389 1315 423">Transliteration Motor biker overbold heavy gather collapse hospital</p> <p data-bbox="384 445 1315 535">Translation Daring <i>motorbike punk kids</i> wildly gang attacked a hospital.</p> <p data-bbox="384 557 1139 591">Source Khom Chad Luek December 2nd, 2012</p>

Appendix B

Headlines Showing Appraisement

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisement
1.	<p>Headline รวมนักเรียน<u>นักเลง</u>ยิงอริบนสะพานลอย</p> <p>Transliteration Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float</p> <p>Translation <i>Hooligan</i> Students were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.</p> <p>Source Daily News January 13rd, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline โจ้<u>ซ่า</u>ซึ่งล่าอริตายหมู่5ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters act up fast hunt enemies die group 5 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation <i>Misbehaving</i> youngsters hunted down and killed 5 enemies.</p> <p>Source Daily News January 22nd, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline ‘ขาโจ้’<u>สุดซ่า</u>ถล่มอริยิง-ปาบั้ง!กลางงานสงกรานต์</p> <p>Transliteration ‘leg youngsters’ extremely act up collapse enemies shoot-throw bomb middle Song Kran Fest</p> <p>Translation <i>Extremely misbehaving</i> ‘youngsters’ gunned and bombed enemies in Song Kran Fest.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 14th, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline วัยรุ่นปทุมฯ<u>โหด</u>เคลียร์ปัญหาอริ!ซ้กูกของยิงดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Pathum brutal clear problems enemies pull shotgun shoot dead</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutal</i> Pathumthani teenagers shot enemies to death due to the conflict.</p> <p>Source Daily News May 11th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment
5.	<p>Headline จับ 3 เทคโนโลยีฯ <u>ซู่</u> ไล่ปืนของกลาง ยิงอริบนรถเมล์</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 3 techno act up get gun seize fire enemies on a bus</p> <p>Translation 3 <i>misbehaving</i> technical college students were nabbed carrying the gun used to shoot enemies on a bus.</p> <p>Source Daily News May 26th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline <u>ทรพี</u>ฆ่าพ่อกระหน่ำยิง4นัด</p> <p>Transliteration Ungrateful kill father repeatedly shoot 4 appointment</p> <p>Translation A <i>patricide</i> killed his father by discharging a 4-bullet shot.</p> <p>Source Daily News June 4th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline จับโจ้<u>อำมหิต</u>เทเบนชินจุดไฟเผาแฟน15</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster cruel pour out petrol light fire burn girlfriend 15</p> <p>Translation <i>Inhuman</i> youngster was arrested for benzine burning of his 15 year-old girlfriend.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 14th, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline เณร<u>หิยม</u>ปาดคอ10ขวบ</p> <p>Transliteration Novice monk pitiless slice off neck 10 years old</p> <p>Translation <i>Pitiless</i> novice monk slashed a 10 year-old boy's throat.</p> <p>Source Daily News September 15th, 2012</p>
9.	<p>Headline จับเด็กแว่น<u>หิยม</u>ฟันครูดับคาถนน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch child motor biker brutal chop teacher die on street</p> <p>Translation <i>Pitiless</i> motorbike punk kids were arrested for slashing a teacher to death on a street.</p> <p>Source Daily News October 30th, 2012</p>
10.	<p>Headline จับโจ้<u>โหด</u>ไล่ยิง3ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutal</i> youngsters were arrested for shooting 3 to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 17th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment	
11.	Headline	โจ้โหดฆ่า3ศพยอมรับยิงผิดตัว
	Transliteration	Youngsters brutal kill 3 dead bodies admit shoot wrong person
	Translation	<i>Brutal</i> youngsters killed 3 and admitted they shot the wrong persons.
	Source	Daily News November 18 th , 2012
12.	Headline	รวบ7เด็กแว้นโหด! รุมกระทืบหนุ่มเทศบาลร้อยแร่
	Transliteration	Grab 7 child motor biker brutal gather around stomp young man municipality moribund
	Translation	7 <i>brutal</i> motorbike punk kids were arrested for gang stomping a municipality officer.
	Source	Daily News December 21 st , 2012
13.	Headline	รวบ28นักเลงอาชีพจะมีดไล่-ระเบิดขว้างกลางแยกพัฒนาการ
	Transliteration	Seize 28 hooligan vocational knife chase-bomb throw middle separate Pattanakarn.
	Translation	28 vocational school <i>hooligans</i> were arrested after a knife-bomb fight at Pattanakarn intersection.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek January 27 th , 2012
14.	Headline	โจ้ปากน้ำทาสยาต่อไฟช็อต3สาว
	Transliteration	Youngster Paknam slave drug build fire short 3 girls
	Translation	<i>Drug addict</i> Paknam youngster attacked 3 girls by handmade electricity device.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek September 25 th , 2012
15.	Headline	รวบ4โจ้ปทุมฯโหดสังหาร2เด็กแว้นอึ้งแค้นโดนรุมด่า
	Transliteration	Grab 4 youngsters Pathum brutal murder 2 child motorbike claim angry being blamed
	Translation	4 <i>brutal</i> Pathumthani youngsters murdered 2 motorbike punk kids for verbal abuse.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek August 3 rd , 2012

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisal	
16.	Headline	แวนเทิมหนักยกพวกถล่มรพ.
	Transliteration	Motor biker overbold heavy gather collapse hospital
	Translation	<i>Daring</i> motorbike punk kids wildly gang attacked a hospital.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek December 2 nd , 2012
17.	Headline	โจ้เมืองคอนดุрумฟันพ่อค้าดับ
	Transliteration	Youngsters Maung Corn fierce crowd chop father trade die
	Translation	<i>Cruel</i> Nakhon Si Thammarat youngsters wildly slashed peddler to death.
	Source	Khom Chad Luek December 12 nd , 2012
18.	Headline	เด็กแวนอำมหิตบีบมวงเหล้าดับ 2
	Transliteration	Child motor biker inhuman bomb ring alcohol die 2
	Translation	<i>Inhuman</i> motorbike punk kids bombed a drinking party – 2 were left dead.
	Source	Thairath April 23 rd , 2012
19.	Headline	นร.หนักยิงรถเมล์อีกคนขับดับ
	Transliteration	Student ruffian shoot a bus again the driver dead
	Translation	Student <i>hooligans</i> shot at a bus again and killed the driver.
	Source	Thairath May 27 th , 2012
20.	Headline	โจ้โหดรับชวะด.ต.ค่าแรงยิงอกทะลุ
	Transliteration	Youngsters brutal admit angry D.T. blame hard shoot chest perforated
	Translation	<i>Brutal</i> youngster admitted he was angry and shot police because the dead police verbally abused him.
	Source	Thairath May 23 rd , 2012

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment	
21.	Headline	เทคนิคโหดยิงรถเมล์2ศพ โผล่มอบตัว
	Transliteration	Technic brutal shoot a bus 2 dead bodies show up and give themselves up
	Translation	<i>Brutal</i> vocational school student who shot at a bus and killed 2 persons showed up and met with police.
	Source	Thairath June19 th , 2012
22.	Headline	นศ.อาชีวะอำมหิตสาดลูกซองจนต.ดับ
	Transliteration	Student vocational inhuman throw shotgun girl dead
	Translation	<i>Inhuman</i> vocational school student repeatedly shot a girl to death.
	Source	Thairath June25 th , 2012
23.	Headline	ล็อกโจ้อำมหิตเชือดแท็กซี่ชรา
	Transliteration	Lock youngsters brutal cut taxi elderly
	Translation	<i>Inhuman</i> youngsters were arrested for slitting throat of elder taxi driver.
	Source	Thairath July 9 th , 2012
24.	Headline	จับ2แว้นโหดฟันครูศิลปะดับ
	Transliteration	Catch 2 motor biker brutal chop teacher art die
	Translation	2 <i>brutal</i> motorbike punk kids were arrested for slashing an art teacher to death.
	Source	Thairath October 31 st , 2012
25.	Headline	แก๊งแว้นกรุงเทิมนไลัยิงกลางถนนดับ3
	Transliteration	Gang motor biker city overbold chase shoot middle street die 3
	Translation	<i>Daring</i> Bangkok motorbike punk gang chased after and shot down 3 people on street.
	Source	Thairath November 11 st , 2012

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisal
26.	<p>Headline โจ้แม่กลอง<i>เหี้ยม!</i> ตามไปรอดักยิงอริหลังไล่ตีในงานวัด</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters Mea Klong brutal follow go wait trap shoot enemy after chase hit in work temple</p> <p>Translation <i>Pitiless</i> Mea Klong youngsters shot enemy after fighting at a temple fest.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 28th, 2012</p>
27.	<p>Headline แก๊งเด็กแว้น<i>แสบ</i>ยิงใส่สาวกู้ภัยเจ็บ</p> <p>Transliteration Gang child motor biker sting shoot wear girl rescue hurt</p> <p>Translation <i>Dangerous</i> motorbike punk kid gang shot at a female rescuer.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 2nd, 2012</p>
28.	<p>Headline โจ้<i>จอมซ่า</i>ปล้นร้านรุมย่าละ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster top act up rob shop gather around mix crush</p> <p>Translation <i>Extremely misbehaving</i> youngsters wildly gang-attacked and robbed a shop.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 22nd, 2012</p>
29.	<p>Headline รวบขาโจ้<i>อำมหิต</i>แทงโหดลงชิงเงินแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab leg youngster inhuman stab brutal deceptive get money taxi</p> <p>Translation <i>Inhuman</i> youngsters were arrested for brutally stabbed and robbed a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 10th, 2012</p>
30.	<p>Headline จับโจ้<i>หื่น</i>ไล่ถีบจยย.สาวไม้ทูปชิงทรัพย์-ข่มขืน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster crave chase kick motorbike girl wood beat get property-rape</p> <p>Translation <i>Sex-crazed</i> youngster robbed and rape female motorcyclists.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 17th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment
31.	<p>Headline จับแล้ว2^ขขยาโทคฆ่าพ่อค้าลูกชิ้น</p> <p>Transliteration Catch already 2 shit drug brutal kill father trade ball piece</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>brutal drug addicts</i> were arrested after killing meatball vender.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 25th, 2012</p>
32.	<p>Headline รวบ4โจ้โทคขียาดินแดงรุมพัน-แทงฆ่าชิงทรัพย์</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 4 youngster brutal shit drug Din Daeng gather around chop-stab kill get property</p> <p>Translation 4 Din Daeng <i>brutal drug addict</i> youngsters gang slashed-stabbed and killed for property.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 11st, 2012</p>
33.	<p>Headline ลากคอโจ้16^มมิตลวงเชือดแท้กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Drag neck youngster 16 brutal deceptive cut taxi</p> <p>Translation <i>Savage</i> 16 year old youngsters were arrested for brutally slashing taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 10th, 2012</p>
34.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้โทคฆ่าแท้กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster brutal kill taxi</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>brutal</i> youngsters were arrested for killing a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 14th, 2012</p>
35.	<p>Headline ทวบหัวแทงพรุนล่าโจ้โทคอาละวาดฆ่าชิงเงิน</p> <p>Transliteration Beat head stab full of holes hunt youngsters brutal act madly kill get property</p> <p>Translation Head beating and wildly stabbing, <i>brutal</i> youngsters are hunted for deranged killing and robbery.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 21st, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines Showing Appraisalment
36.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้คนนรกทาสยาบ้าทุบหัว-แทงโหด</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster evil slave drug beat head-stab brutal</p> <p>Translation 2 <i>vicious drug addict</i> youngsters were arrested for beating about the head and brutally stabbing.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 25th, 2012</p>
37.	<p>Headline 7ทรชนโหดม.5</p> <p>Transliteration 7 evildoer rape M.5</p> <p>Translation 7 <i>wretches</i> gang raped grade 11.</p> <p>Source Daily News September 15th, 2012</p>
38.	<p>Headline รวบ3โจ้สุดแสบเฟซบุ๊กลวงม.1รูมโหดคาบ้าน</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 3 youngster extreme sting facebook deceptive M.1 rather around shabby remain house</p> <p>Translation 3 <i>extremely dangerous</i> youngsters cheated grade 7 through Facebook and gang reaped her in her house.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 13rd, 2012</p>
39.	<p>Headline สาวหึงโหดสาดน้ำกรดแฟนสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Girl jealous brutal throw acid boyfriend severe</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutally jealous</i> girl threw acid on her boyfriend, severely injuring him.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 18th, 2012</p>
40.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงโหดฆ่าเมียท้องยังไม่เว้นหลาน-ยาย</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous brutal kill wife stomach shoot no except nephew-grandma</p> <p>Translation <i>Brutally jealous</i> youngster killed 5 month's-pregnant wife and shot her nephew and grandma.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 23rd, 2012</p>

Appendix C

All the Headline Samples

No.	Headlines
1.	<p>Headline รวมนักเรียนนักเลงยิงอริบนสะพานลอย</p> <p>Transliteration Grab student ruffian fired enemy on bridge float</p> <p>Translation Hooligan Students were arrested after gunning down enemy on a flyover.</p> <p>Source Daily News January 13rd, 2012</p>
2.	<p>Headline โจ้ซ่าซิ่งล่าอริตายหมู่5ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters act up fast hunt enemies die group 5 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation Misbehaving youngsters hunted down and killed 5 enemies.</p> <p>Source Daily News January 22nd, 2012</p>
3.	<p>Headline ‘ขาโจ้’สุดซ่าถล่มอริยิง-ปาบั้ง!กลางงานสงกรานต์</p> <p>Transliteration ‘leg youngsters’ extremely act up collapse enemies shoot-throw bomb middle Song Kran Fest</p> <p>Translation Extremely misbehaving ‘youngsters’ gunned and bombed enemies in Song Kran Fest.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 14th, 2012</p>
4.	<p>Headline เหม่นกันในงานสีลมแก๊งแว่นไล่ตามยิงตาย1เจ็บ2</p> <p>Transliteration Dislike in work Silom gang motorbike chase after shoot die 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Repugnance at Silom fest, motorbike gangsters shot 1 dead and injured 2.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 16th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
5.	<p>Headline โจ้รุ่มสกรีมพตท.-สตท.เลือดสาด</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters gather around scrum Pol.Lt.Col. - Pol.Cpl. blood splash</p> <p>Translation Youngsters wound Pol.Lt.Col. and Pol.Cpl. in bloody gang-stomped.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 17th, 2012</p>
6.	<p>Headline สาวหึงโหดสาดน้ำกรดแฟนสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Girl jealous brutal throw acid boyfriend severe</p> <p>Translation Brutally jealous girl threw acid on her boyfriend, severely injuring him.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 18th, 2012</p>
7.	<p>Headline เด็กแว้นเหิมหนักยิง-ปาบั้งเหยื่อดับ2-สาหัส3</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker overbold heavy shoot-throw bomb victim die 2-severe 3</p> <p>Translation Daring motorbike punk kids shot and bombed: 2 victims died, 3 in severe condition.</p> <p>Source Daily News April 23rd, 2012</p>
8.	<p>Headline วัยรุ่นปทุมฯ โหดเคลียร์ปัญหาอริ! ชักลูกของยิงดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Pathum brutal clear problems enemies pull shotgun shoot dead</p> <p>Translation Brutal Pathumthani teenagers shot enemies to death due to the conflict.</p> <p>Source Daily News May 11th, 2012</p>
9.	<p>Headline จับ 3 เทคโนฯ ซ่า ได้ปืนของกลาง ยิงอริบนรถเมล์</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 3 techno act up get gun seize fire enemies on a bus</p> <p>Translation 3 misbehaving technical college students were nabbed carrying the gun used to shoot enemies on a bus.</p> <p>Source Daily News May 26th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines	
10.	Headline	ทรพีฆ่าพ่อกระหน่ำยิง4นัด
	Transliteration	Ungrateful kill father repeatedly shoot 4 appointment
	Translation	A patricide killed his father by discharging a 4-bullet shot.
	Source	Daily News June 4 th , 2012
11.	Headline	จับ2โจ้ยิงนักศึกษาตายนมอเตอร์เวย์สารภาพยิงเหยื่อผิด
	Transliteration	Catch 2 youngster shoot students on Motorway confess shoot victim wrong
	Translation	2 youngsters were arrested for shooting university students on Motorway and admitted they shot the wrong persons.
	Source	Daily News June 8 th , 2012
12.	Headline	จับแก๊งนร.ขนมีด-บีม
	Transliteration	Catch gang student carry knives-bombs
	Translation	Student gang was arrested for transporting knives-bombs
	Source	Daily News June 23 rd , 2012
13.	Headline	จับโจ้อำมหิตเทเบนซินจุดไฟเผาแฟน15
	Transliteration	Catch youngster cruel pour out petrol light fire burn girlfriend 15
	Translation	Inhuman youngster was arrested for benzine burning of his 15 year-old girlfriend.
	Source	Daily News July 14 th , 2012
14.	Headline	เณรหิ่ยมปาดคอ10ขวบ
	Transliteration	Novice monk pitiless slice off neck 10 years old
	Translation	Pitiless novice monk slashed a 10 year-old boy's throat.
	Source	Daily News September 15 th , 2012

No.	Headlines
15.	<p>Headline จับเด็กแว้นเหี้ยมฟันครูดับคาถนน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch child motor biker brutal chop teacher die on street</p> <p>Translation Pitiless motorbike punk kids were arrested for slashing a teacher to death on a street.</p> <p>Source Daily News October 30th, 2012</p>
16.	<p>Headline จับโจ้โหดไล่ยิง3ศพ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster brutal chase shoot 3 dead bodies</p> <p>Translation Brutal youngsters were arrested for shooting 3 to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 17th, 2012</p>
17.	<p>Headline โจ้โหดฆ่า3ศพยอมรับยิงผิดตัว</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters brutal kill 3 dead bodies admit shoot wrong person</p> <p>Translation Brutal youngsters killed 3 and admitted they shot the wrong persons.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 18th, 2012</p>
18.	<p>Headline ล็อก2โจ้สอยสาวอาสาสู้ภัย</p> <p>Transliteration Lock 2 youngsters bring down girl volunteer rescue</p> <p>Translation 2 youngsters were arrested for shooting a female rescuer.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 5th, 2012</p>
19.	<p>Headline โจ้บุกซัดโว-ฆ่าตัวแค้นสาวม.4เลิก</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster invade salvo – kill self angry girl M.4 stop</p> <p>Translation Youngster shot grade 10 girl and killed himself over a relationship breakup.</p> <p>Source <i>Daily News</i> December 7th, 2012</p>
20.	<p>Headline 7ทรชนโทรมม.5</p> <p>Transliteration 7 evildoer rape M.5</p> <p>Translation 7 wretches gang raped grade 11.</p> <p>Source Daily News September 15th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
21.	<p>Headline ล่าโจ้แค้นฝังลึกตามฟันถึงบ้านเพื่อนสท.คนดัง</p> <p>Transliteration Hunt youngsters angry bury deep follow cut reach friend ST. person famous</p> <p>Translation Angry youngsters are being hunted for slashing a well-known city council member's friend.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 12nd, 2012</p>
22.	<p>Headline รวบโจ้ฆ่าสาวซี5</p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngster kill girl C 5</p> <p>Translation Youngster killing female government rank 5 officer was arrested.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 18th 2012</p>
23.	<p>Headline รวบ7เด็กแว้นโทด!รุมกระทืบหนุ่มเทศบาลร่อแร่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 7 child motor biker brutal gather around stomp young man municipality moribund</p> <p>Translation 7 brutal motorbike punk kids were arrested for gang stomping a municipality officer.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 21st, 2012</p>
24.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงแฟนเก่าฆ่าเหยี่ยวปวช.ชักปืนยิงคืนซึ่ง'รถ'ทับซ้ำ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous girlfriend old kill brutal PVC. Pull gun shoot wriggle fast 'car' overlay repeatedly</p> <p>Translation Youngster was jealous over the ex and brutally killed vocational school student – shooting and using the car to tramp over the body.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 30th, 2012</p>
25.	<p>Headline รวบสองโจ้ชิงกระบะ!ฆ่าพลเมืองดี</p> <p>Transliteration Grab two youngsters get tray kill citizen good</p> <p>Translation Two youngsters who stole a truck and killed an innocent citizen were arrested.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 3rd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
26.	<p>Headline จับโจ้16ร่วมกับวัย15ฆ่าปาดคอชิงเงิน โฆเฟอร์แท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster 16 participate with age 15 kill slice of neck get money chauffeur taxi</p> <p>Translation 16 and 15 year old youngsters were arrested for killing taxi driver and stealing money.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 9th, 2012</p>
27.	<p>Headline ล็อกโจ้มือดี ‘เคพีเอ็น’ คาผ้าเหลือง</p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngster hand hit ‘KPN’ remain cloth yellow.</p> <p>Translation Arrested youngster who attacked the KPN’s singers was a monk.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 23rd, 2012</p>
28.	<p>Headline ม.2แทงไอ้หื่นสยอง</p> <p>Transliteration M.2 stab guy crave terrify</p> <p>Translation Terrified grade 8student stabbed at sex-crazed guy.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 23rd, 2012</p>
29.	<p>Headline โจ้จอมซ่าปล้นร้านรุมย่าละ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster top act up rob shop gather around mix crush</p> <p>Translation Extremely misbehaving youngsters wildly gang-attacked and robbed a shop.</p> <p>Source Daily News November 22nd, 2012</p>
30.	<p>Headline รวบขาโจ้อำมหิตแทงโหดลวงชิงเงินแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab leg youngster inhuman stab brutal deceptive get money taxi</p> <p>Translation Inhuman youngsters were arrested for brutally stabbed and robbed a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Daily News December 10th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
31.	<p>Headline สลดคนร.ป.6กะชวากันดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Saddened student P.6 abruptly stab each other dead</p> <p>Translation ‘Saddened’ grade 6 students abruptly stabbed each other to death.</p> <p>Source Daily News July 4th, 2012</p>
32.	<p>Headline โจ้ไล่ยิงปิกอัฟคว่าตาย5</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters chase shoot pick up scowl die 5</p> <p>Translation Youngsters shot at a trunk- killing 5 people.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 21st, 2012</p>
33.	<p>Headline รวบ28นักเลงอาชีวะมีดไล่-ระเบิดขว้างกลางแยกพัฒนาการ</p> <p>Transliteration Seize 28 hooligan vocational knife chase-bomb throw middle separate Pattanakarn.</p> <p>Translation 28 vocational school hooligans were arrested after a knife-bomb fight at Pattanakarn intersection.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 27th, 2012</p>
34.	<p>Headline รวบนศ.ฆ่าโหดชิงทรัพย์ใช้หนี้บอล</p> <p>Transliteration Arrest student kill brutal rob pay dept football</p> <p>Translation Student arrested after committing brutal robbery and killing in order to pay for football debt.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 25th, 2012</p>
35.	<p>Headline เทคโนบุกถึงถิ่นไล่ยิงฟันคะ</p> <p>Transliteration Techno attack to area chase cut madly.</p> <p>Translation Technical college students invaded and wildly attacked using knives and guns.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek February 3rd, 2012</p>
36.	<p>Headline นร.ยิงกันบนรถเมล์อีก</p> <p>Transliteration Students shoot each other on a bus again</p> <p>Translation Students shot on a bus again</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 26th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
37.	<p>Headline ม.3 ยี้วะเพื่อนกะเทยกะชวกคาที่สุตทนลื้อไม่สวย</p> <p>Transliteration M.3 furious friend bisexual abruptly stab on the spot end endurance tease not beautiful</p> <p>Translation Furious because of jokes about her appearance, a grade 9 student abruptly stabbed a lady boy classmate killing him on the spot.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek February 12nd, 2012</p>
38.	<p>Headline โจ้เมืองเพชรควงปืนยิงอริค้บคาร้านเกม</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters city diamond swing gun shoot enemies die remain shop game</p> <p>Translation Phetchaburi youngsters shot their enemies at a game café.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 20th, 2012</p>
39.	<p>Headline ตร.จับโจ้อุชยาฟุ้งค้ำร่มเสียบหลานสท.</p> <p>Transliteration TR. catch youngster Ayutthaya throw handle umbrella stab nephew ST.</p> <p>Translation Police arrested Ayutthaya youngsters for stabbing nephew of a member of municipality with umbrella's handle.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek April 15th, 2012</p>
40.	<p>Headline โจ้เมืองเพชรดุเขม่นในเฟซบุ๊กไล่อิงค้บคานน</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters city diamond fierce dislike in Facebook chase shoot switch off remain street</p> <p>Translation Cruel Phetchaburi youngsters shot people dead on a street because of Facebook conflict.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 17th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
41.	<p>Headline โจ้หึงโหดฆ่าเมียท้องยังไม่เว้นหลาน-ยาย</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster jealous brutal kill wife stomach shoot no except nephew-grandma</p> <p>Translation Brutally jealous youngster killed 5 month's-pregnant wife and shot her nephew and grandma.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 23rd, 2012</p>
42.	<p>Headline นศ.ยิงรถเมล์ 131 ปัดลั่นกระสุนใส่คนขับ</p> <p>Transliteration Students shoot a bus 131 brush pull the trigger bullet at driver</p> <p>Translation Students shooting at a 131 Bus denied pulling the trigger on the driver.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek May 28th, 2012</p>
43.	<p>Headline โจ้ระเบิดอารมณ์ยิงพ่อดับขณะหลับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster explode emotion shoot father while sleep</p> <p>Translation Youngster flared up and shot his sleeping father to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 4th, 2012</p>
44.	<p>Headline ลูกหลงอาชีวะสาวใหญ่เช่นอีก1เจ็บ2</p> <p>Transliteration Stray bullets vocational middle-age woman offer food to spirit again 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Vocational school students' stray bullets killed a middle-aged woman and injured 2.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 14th, 2012</p>
45.	<p>Headline โจ้วัย17มอบตัวยิงดต.หัวหมาก</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster age 17 give self shoot DT. Hua Mark</p> <p>Translation 17 year old youngster met police for shooting Hua Mark Pol.Snr.Sgt.Maj.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 17th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
46.	<p>Headline จับ4โจ้ซึ่งยิงแฉะหึงโหดสาวตีจาก</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 4 youngsters shoot Jazz jealous brutal girl hit from</p> <p>Translation 4 brutally jealous youngsters were arrested for shooting at a car after relationship breakup.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 5th, 2012</p>
47.	<p>Headline ตร.สอบโจ้มือตีป่า</p> <p>Transliteration TR. test youngster hand hit aunt</p> <p>Translation Police investigated the youngster who hit the old woman.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 25th, 2012</p>
48.	<p>Headline แกะวงจรปิดล่าโจ้ไล่ยิงปวส.ตาย3เขม่นแข่งสาวในพับ</p> <p>Transliteration Unwrap circuit close hunt youngsters chase shoot PVS. Die 3 dislike snatch girl in pub</p> <p>Translation By investigating CCTV, youngsters are hunted for shooting 3 vocational school students to death after flirting the same girl in a pub.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek June 12nd, 2012</p>
49.	<p>Headline รวบ4โจ้ปทุมฯโหดสังหาร2เด็กแว้นอ้ากแค้นโดนรุมด่า</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 4 youngsters Pathum brutal murder 2 child motorbike claim angry being blamed</p> <p>Translation 4 brutal Pathumthani youngsters murdered 2 motorbike punk kids for verbal abuse.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 3rd, 2012</p>
50.	<p>Headline วัยรุ่นราชบุรีไล่ยิงอริสาวโดนลูกหลงกระสุนเจาะอกคาที่</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers Ratchaburi chase enemy girl touch child lost bullet drill breast on the spot</p> <p>Translation Ratchaburi teenagers shot at enemies but a girl, shot in her chest by a stray bullet, died on the spot.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 12nd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
51.	<p>Headline โจ้ปากน้ำทาสยาต่อไฟช็อต3สาว</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster Paknam slave drug build fire short 3 girls</p> <p>Translation Drug addict Paknam youngster attacked 3 girls by handmade electricity device.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek September 25th, 2012</p>
52.	<p>Headline พิชัยเกมโหดเด็ก14ก่อมาตุฆาต</p> <p>Transliteration Poison game brutal child 14 construct matricide</p> <p>Translation Brutal effect from computer game, 14 year old kid killed his mother.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 2nd, 2012</p>
53.	<p>Headline รวบโจ้ตีบร้านเน็ตอ้างจำคนผิด-ปัดปล้น</p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngsters stamp shop internet claim remember wrong person-brush rob</p> <p>Translation Youngsters who attacked an internet café were arrested. They claimed they attacked the wrong people and denied any robbing.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 25th, 2012</p>
54.	<p>Headline โจ้ตีบร้านเน็ตโผล่อีก1 ตร.ส่งทีมล่าหัวโจกหนีกบดานเมืองชล</p> <p>Transliteration Youngster stomp shop internet show up again 1 TR. send team hunt gang leader run away hide city Chon</p> <p>Translation 1 more youngster attacking the internet café showed up while police hunting after the gang leader in Chonburi.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek November 26th, 2012</p>
55.	<p>Headline แว้นเหิมหนักยกพวกถล่มรพ.</p> <p>Transliteration Motor biker overbold heavy gather collapse hospital</p> <p>Translation Daring motorbike punk kids wildly gang attacked a hospital.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 2nd, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
56.	<p>Headline โจ้เมืองคอนครุมฟันพ่อค้าดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters Maung Corn fierce crowd chop father trade die</p> <p>Translation Cruel Nakhon Si Thammarat youngsters wildly slashed peddler to death.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 12nd, 2012</p>
57.	<p>Headline จับ3 โจ้บุรีรัมย์ยิงอริดับคาถนน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 3 youngsters Buriram shoot enemy die remain street</p> <p>Translation 3 Buriram youngsters were arrested for shooting enemy to death on street.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 18th, 2012</p>
58.	<p>Headline วัยรุ่นแค้นเต้กวนดักยิงดับ1 เจ็บ 2</p> <p>Transliteration Teenagers angry dance stir trap shoot die 1 hurt 2</p> <p>Translation Angry teenagers shot 1 dead and injured 2 for annoying dance.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 18th, 2012</p>
59.	<p>Headline รวบโจ้16ยิงอริดับคาลานจอดรถพับปีคลื่นไถ-แค่สกรัม</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster 16 shoot enemy die at field park car pub brush pull the trigger-just scrum</p> <p>Translation 16 year old youngster was arrested for shooting enemy to death in a parking lot. He denied pulling the trigger-just a wild fight.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 19th, 2012</p>
60.	<p>Headline รู้ตัวมือยิง'รถเมล์'! 6ช่างกลจี้เข้ามอบตัวตำรวจ</p> <p>Transliteration Know body hand shoot 'bus' 6 engineers speed up to give themselves up</p> <p>Translation The gunmen who shot at the bus were recognized. 6 engineer students are pushed to surrender</p> <p>Source Daily News June 16th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
61.	<p>Headline เด็กแว่นฆ่าชิงไฟโนถีบล้ม-สาวซ้อนสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker kill get Fino kick fall – girl overlap severe</p> <p>Translation Motorbike punk kids killed motorcyclist and severely injured female passenger when bike is overturned and stolen.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek January 31st, 2012</p>
62.	<p>Headline จับ2โจ้ฉกรรตซึ่งหนีคร่าคนดี</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 youngsters snatch car racing escape bereave human good.</p> <p>Translation 2 youngsters who stole a car and killed an innocent were arrested.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 3rd, 2012</p>
63.	<p>Headline รวบแล้ว4โจ้ฆ่าชิงทรัพย์ย่านสุขุมวิทหาเงินเสพยา</p> <p>Transliteration Grab already 4 youngsters kill get property area Sukimvit find money take drug</p> <p>Translation 4 youngsters were arrested for killing and robbing in Sukimvit area to buy drugs.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 12nd, 2012</p>
64.	<p>Headline โจ้ลวงชิงทรัพย์ฆ่าปาดคอแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters deceptive get property kill slice of neck get money taxi</p> <p>Translation Youngsters robbed and a taxi driver's throat.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 11st, 2012</p>
65.	<p>Headline จับโจ้หั่นไล่ถีบจยย.สาวไม่ทูปชิงทรัพย์-ข่มขืน</p> <p>Transliteration Catch youngster crave chase kick motorbike girl wood beat get property-rape</p> <p>Translation Sex-crazed youngster robbed and rape female motorcyclists.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek July 17th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
66.	<p>Headline หัวใจทำแผนเชือดแก๊งค์ตำรวจไล่ล่าอีก1</p> <p>Transliteration Carry 2 youngsters make plan cut taxi police hasten chase hunt again 1</p> <p>Translation 2 youngsters were brought to reenact the crime action while police are hunting after the third.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 28th, 2012</p>
67.	<p>Headline จับแล้ว2ขี้ยาโหดฆ่าพ่อค้าลูกชิ้น</p> <p>Transliteration Catch already 2 shit drug brutal kill father trade ball piece</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal drug addicts were arrested after killing meatball vender.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek December 25th, 2012</p>
68.	<p>Headline ล่า 3 โจรวัยโจ๋แทงพลเมืองดี</p> <p>Transliteration Hunt 3 thieves age youngsters stab citizen good</p> <p>Translation 3 young thieves were hunted for stabbing an innocent.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 28th, 2012</p>
69.	<p>Headline ม.3ย่ำครูดบหัวพญาติรุมนตีบละ</p> <p>Transliteration M.3 angry teacher hit head bring relative beat up crush</p> <p>Translation Furious after being hit on the head, a grade 9 student together with relative wildly gang stomped a teacher.</p> <p>Source Daily News August 17th, 2012</p>
70.	<p>Headline หนุ่ม19เมายาขึ้นใจยาย74</p> <p>Transliteration Young man 19 drunk drug rape grandma 74 catch can meet slap</p> <p>Translation 19 year old young man drugged and raped 74 year old granny.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek March 21st, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
71.	<p>Headline รวบ3โจ้สุดแสบเฟซบุ๊กลวงม.1รุมโทรมคาบ้าน</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 3 youngster extreme sting facebook deceptive M.1 rather around shabby remain house</p> <p>Translation 3 extremely dangerous youngsters cheated grade 7 through Facebook and gang reaped her in her house.</p> <p>Source Khom Chad Luek August 13rd, 2012</p>
72.	<p>Headline รวบแก๊งเด็กวัย10-15แซว-ทิ่มชาวบ้าน</p> <p>Transliteration Grab gang children age 10-15 tease stamp folks</p> <p>Translation 10-15 year old children gang was arrested for teasing - gang stomping the folks.</p> <p>Source Thairath February 17th, 2012</p>
73.	<p>Headline เด็กแว้นถีบรถล้มแล้วยิง</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker kick car fall and shoot</p> <p>Translation Motorbike punk kids shot after kick over others' motorbikes.</p> <p>Source Thairath April 27th, 2012</p>
74.	<p>Headline เด็กแว้นอำมหิตบีบมวงเหล้าดับ 2</p> <p>Transliteration Child motor biker inhuman bomb ring alcohol die 2</p> <p>Translation Inhuman motorbike punk kids bombed a drinking party – 2 were left dead.</p> <p>Source Thairath April 23rd, 2012</p>
75.	<p>Headline รังสิตโครตดุ2โจ้กวาดจยย.ยิงดับสาว48ฟัวหนุ่มสาหัส</p> <p>Transliteration Rangsit damn fierce 2 youngsters chase motorbike shoot die girl 48 young husband severe</p> <p>Translation Extremely cruel Rangsit youngsters chased motorbike, shot 48 year old woman to death and left her husband in a critical condition.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 27th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
76.	<p>Headline โจ้โหดรับช้วะค.ต.ด่าแรงยิงอกทะลุ</p> <p>Transliteration Youngsters brutal admit angry D.T. blame hard shoot chest perforated</p> <p>Translation Brutal youngster admitted he was angry and shot police because the dead police verbally abused him.</p> <p>Source Thairath May 23rd, 2012</p>
77.	<p>Headline นร.นักเลงยิงรถเมล์อีกคนขับดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Student ruffian shoot a bus again the driver dead</p> <p>Translation Hooligan students shot at a bus again and killed the driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath May 27th, 2012</p>
78.	<p>Headline นร.ไล่ยิงอริ 2ศพการรถเมล์</p> <p>Transliteration Students chase shoot enemies 2 dead bodies on a bus</p> <p>Translation Students shot after their enemies and killed 2 on a bus.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 14th, 2012</p>
79.	<p>Headline เทคนิคโหดยิงรถเมล์2ศพ โผล่มอบตัว</p> <p>Transliteration Technic brutal shoot a bus 2 dead bodies show up and give themselves up</p> <p>Translation Brutal technical college student who shot at a bus and killed 2 persons showed up and met with police.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 19th, 2012</p>
80.	<p>Headline นศ.อาชีวะอำมหิตสาดลูกซองของคณ.ดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Student vocational inhuman throw shotgun girl dead</p> <p>Translation Inhuman vocational school student repeatedly shot a girl to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath June 25th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
81.	<p>Headline ล็อกใจอำมหิตเชือดแก๊งชู้ชรา</p> <p>Transliteration Lock youngsters brutal cut taxi elderly</p> <p>Translation Inhuman youngsters were arrested for slitting throat of elder taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 9th, 2012</p>
82.	<p>Headline แก๊งใจเขม่นหน้าไล่ฆ่ากลางเมืองถล่มลูกของคาที่</p> <p>Transliteration Gang youngsters dislike face chase kill middle city collapse shotgun remain place</p> <p>Translation Repugnant youngster gangs chased after and shot dead on spot.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 31st, 2012</p>
83.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้โหดฆ่าแท็กซี่</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster brutal kill taxi</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal youngsters were arrested for killing a taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 14th, 2012</p>
84.	<p>Headline จับ2แว่นโหดฟันครูศิลปะดับ</p> <p>Transliteration Catch 2 motor biker brutal chop teacher art die</p> <p>Translation 2 brutal motorbike punk kids were arrested for slashing an art teacher to death.</p> <p>Source Thairath October 31st, 2012</p>
85.	<p>Headline สลดลูกวัย14ถูกดำเนินคดีฆ่าแม่สปาร์ตาสาว</p> <p>Transliteration Saddened child age 14 correct blame chase kill mother Sparta chop sister</p> <p>Translation ‘Saddened’ a14 year old child killed mother and chopped sister by a machete.</p> <p>Source Thairath November 1st, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines	
86.	Headline	แก๊งแ้วนกรุงเหิมไล่ยิงกลางถนนดับ3
	Transliteration	Gang motor biker city overbold chase shoot middle street die 3
	Translation	Daring Bangkok motorbike punk gang chased after and shot down 3 people on street.
	Source	Thairath November 11 st , 2012
87.	Headline	ขาโจ้ถล่มอริงานฉลองกฐิน
	Transliteration	Leg youngsters collapse enemies work celebrate Katin ceremony
	Translation	Youngsters wildly attacked enemies at Katin ceremony celebration.
	Source	Thairath November 26 th , 2012
88.	Headline	โจ้แม่กลองเหี้ยม! ตามไปรอดักยิงอริหลังไล่ตีในงานวัด
	Transliteration	Youngsters Mea Klong brutal follow go wait trap shoot enemy after chase hit in work temple
	Translation	Pitiless Mea Klong youngsters shot enemy after fighting at a temple fest.
	Source	Thairath November 28 th , 2012
89.	Headline	โจ้ดูดสาวในผับปวช.ขวางถูกฆ่า
	Transliteration	Youngsters pull girl in pub PVC. Block correct kill
	Translation	Youngsters abducted a girl in pub. A vocational school student was killed for hindering.
	Source	Thairath December 30 th , 2012
90.	Headline	โจ้กรงไล่ฟันแทงคู่อริถูกด.ต.ช่วยดับสยอง
	Transliteration	Youngsters capital chase chop stab pair enemies child D.T. unlucky die horrible
	Translation	Bangkok youngsters slashed and stabbed enemies – killing a child of police.
	Source	Thairath December 31 st , 2012

No.	Headlines
91.	<p>Headline รวบโจ้16ฆ่าสยของหญิงชราชิงเงินแค่20บาท</p> <p>Transliteration Grab youngster age 16 kill horrible woman old get money just 20 baht</p> <p>Translation 16 year old youngster was arrested after horribly killing an elderly woman for 20 baht.</p> <p>Source Thairath February 14th, 2012</p>
92.	<p>Headline รวบ4โจ้โหดขี้ยาดินแดงรุมฟัน-แทงฆ่าชิงทรัพย์</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 4 youngster brutal shit drug Din Daeng gather around chop-stab kill get property</p> <p>Translation 4 Din Daeng brutal drug addict youngsters gang slashed-stabbed and killed for property.</p> <p>Source Thairath March 11st, 2012</p>
93.	<p>Headline ลากคอโจ้16ทมิฬดวงเชือดแก๊งค์</p> <p>Transliteration Drag neck youngster 16 brutal deceptive cut taxi</p> <p>Translation Savage 16 year old youngsters were arrested for brutally slashing taxi driver.</p> <p>Source Thairath July 10th, 2012</p>
94.	<p>Headline ทูบหัวแทงพรุนลำโจ้โหดอาละวาดฆ่าชิงเงิน</p> <p>Transliteration Beat head stab full of holes hunt youngsters brutal act madly kill get property</p> <p>Translation Head beating and wildly stabbing, brutal youngsters are hunted for deranged killing and robbery.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 21st, 2012</p>
95.	<p>Headline รวบ2โจ้เคนนรกทาสยาบ้าทุบหัว-แทงโหด</p> <p>Transliteration Grab 2 youngster evil slave drug beat head-stab brutal</p> <p>Translation 2 vicious drug addict youngsters were arrested for beating about the head and brutally stabbing.</p> <p>Source Thairath December 25th, 2012</p>

No.	Headlines
96.	<p data-bbox="368 338 512 367">Headline แก๊งเด็กแว้นแสบยิงใส่สาวกู้ภัยเจ็บ</p> <p data-bbox="368 394 1370 423">Transliteration Gang child motor biker sting shoot wear girl rescue hurt</p> <p data-bbox="368 450 1370 533">Translation Dangerous motorbike punk kid gang shot at a female rescuer.</p> <p data-bbox="368 560 1018 591">Source Thairath December 2nd, 2012</p>
97.	<p data-bbox="368 629 1193 658">Headline แก๊งโจ้ตาคลี้ก่อศึกถล่ม2ศพสด1ใน2“ดช.วัย13”</p> <p data-bbox="368 685 1370 768">Transliteration Gang youngsters Taklee build war collapse 2 dead bodies sadden 1 in 2 “boy age 13”</p> <p data-bbox="368 795 1370 878">Translation Taklee youngster gang fought and killed 2 people - 1 of the victim was a “13 year old boy”.</p> <p data-bbox="368 904 975 936">Source Thairath August 5th, 2012</p>

BIOGRAPHY

NAME

Pornjan Duanprakhon

ACADEMIC BRACKGROUND

Bachelor of Arts with a major in
English Language from Rangsit
University, Pathumthani Province,
Thailand.