CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the researcher presents and interprets the data obtained. This chapter is divided into three main sections. The first section reveals the answers of the first question, 'What is the frequency of each type of English and Thai cohesion found in English and Thai news articles?' The quantitative results present the frequency count of each type of cohesion and its preference of a particular device. The answers of the second and the third questions, 'How have both English and Thai cohesive devices been used in the news articles?' and 'What are the similarities and differences between English and Thai cohesion used in the news articles?' are demonstrated in the second section. Finally, the issues concerning the differences in natural characteristics of English and Thai languages are presented in the third section.

The Frequency of English and Thai Cohesion in News Articles

The Frequency Count of English Cohesion in English News Articles

The frequency count of English cohesion revealed that there are a total of 1,585 ties appearing in twenty English news articles analyzed. The frequency of each type of English cohesion in each news article is shown in Table 4.1.

There are a total of 1,585 ties of English cohesion from twenty English news articles. The numbers of each type of cohesion are apparently different. As can be seen from Table 4.1, cohesion in English news articles have the preference for lexical cohesion 53.56%, and then follow by reference 42.97%, ellipsis 2.08%, conjunction 1.26%, and the lowest preference is substitution 0.13%.

The Frequency Count of Thai Cohesion in Thai News Articles

From the data gained from twenty Thai news articles, the frequency count revealed that there are a total of 1,820 ties. Table 4.2 which can be used for comparing the amount of cohesion applied between two languages shows the frequency of each type of Thai cohesion in each Thai news article.

Table 4.2 shows that the highest preference of cohesion used in Thai news articles is lexical cohesion 45.38%, followed by reference 36.37%, conjunction 16.32%, ellipsis 1.65% and substitution 0.27% respectively.

After comparing the data from Table 4.1 and Table 4.2, it can be said that the most frequently used type is lexical cohesion, while substitution is applied the least in both English and Thai news articles; however, some differences on how English and Thai cohesion have been applied are noticeable. Therefore, the second and the third questions, 'How have both English and Thai cohesive devices been used in the news articles?', and 'What are the similarities and differences between English and Thai cohesion used in the news articles?' will be elaborated under the heading 'Comparative Study' in the following section.

Comparative Study

In this section, the researcher explains how English and Thai cohesion have been utilized, and also provides details on their similarities and differences. Each category, including reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion, is explained within this section respectively.

The Use of References in English and Thai News Articles

The occurrence of English and Thai references, appearing in the news articles analyzed, is compared and presented in Figure 4.1.
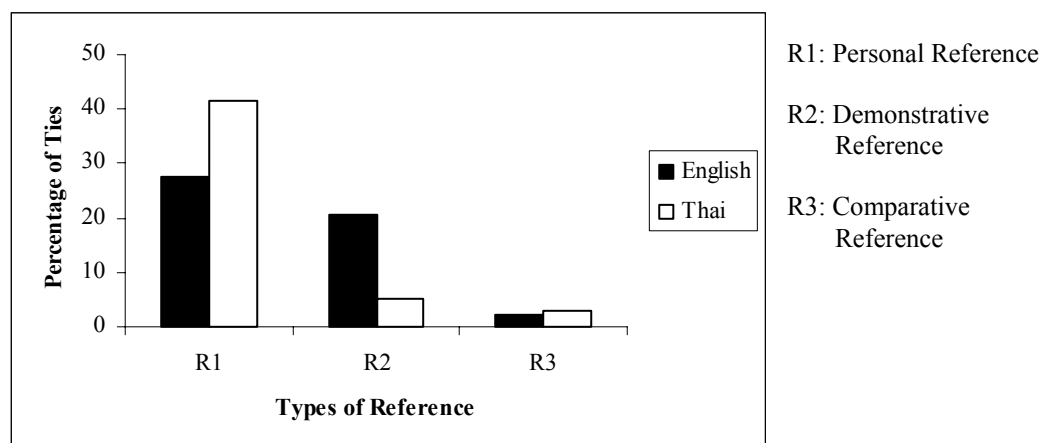
Figure 4.1 The percentage of ties of English and Thai references in the news articles

The chart shows that both English and Thai news articles contain personal, demonstrative and comparative references for creating relationship within the news articles. The most frequently used type is personal, followed by demonstrative and comparative references. When comparing these references in two languages, personal and comparative references were found more in Thai news articles than in English news articles; while the preference of demonstrative reference in English news articles is applied more frequently than in Thai news articles.

References between English and Thai are not only different in terms of the amount of their occurrences, as described above, but references between these languages are also dissimilar in their uses. The similarities and differences between English and Thai references will be clarified in the following section.

Personal Reference

1. **The Use of English and Thai Personal References**

Personal reference, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 43), includes the use of personal pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. In this study, the researcher found personal pronouns and possessive determiners (possessive

adjectives) play a part as personal references in English news articles. Their roles are 'human': *he, she, they* (subject personal pronouns); *him, her, them* (object personal pronouns); *his, her, their* (possessive adjectives); 'non-human': *it* (subject/object personal pronoun); *its* (possessive adjective). Moreover, personal pronouns also play a part as speaker and addressee of the speech event. The terms used are *I, you, we* (subject personal pronouns); *me, you, us* (object personal pronoun); and *my, our, your* (possessive pronouns).

      Ex. 1: ***Mr Syed Hamid*** *said Thai goods were still entering Malaysia despite the boycott and* <u>**he**</u> *called for a more measured response from Bangkok.*

      - <u>**He**</u>: Subject (pronominal-singular, non-possessive) refers to ***Mr Syed Hamid***.

(Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Bangkok Post: 17/10/05, p. 3)

      Ex. 2: *...****Kenya*** *will send* <u>**its**</u> *officials to study the management of wildlife and marine life in Thailand, Mr Plodprasop said. ...*

      - <u>**Its**</u>: Object (pronominal-singular, possessive) refers to ***Kenya***.

(Welcome boost for night safari-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 2)

Personal references in Thai are also the use of pronouns which can be divided into three sub-groups: the first person pronoun, the second person pronoun and the third person pronoun (Somsonge, 1994: 126). From the data, the researcher found ฉัน, ผม (chăn, phŏm : I, me), ตัวเอง (tua ʔeːŋ : I), เรา, พวกเรา (raw, phûak raw : we, us) function as the first person pronouns. เขา (khăw : he), เธอ (thəː : she), เจ้าตัว (câw tua : him) and พระองค์ (phráʔ ʔoŋ : him) are the third person pronouns.

Ex. 3: *"… สำหรับ<u>ผม</u>(1)แล้ว นี่เป็นเรื่องเหลือเชื่อ และ<u>ผม</u>(2)คิดว่า<u>ผม</u>(3)เป็นคนที่โชคดีที่สุดในโลก" **สติมสัน** กล่าว*

'"… For me, it is an unbelievable case. And I also think that I am the luckiest person in the world," Stimpson said.'

- <u>ผม</u>(1) (phǒm : me): Object (pronominal-singular, non-possessive), and <u>ผม</u> (2, 3) (phǒm : I): Subject (pronominal-singular, non-possessive) refer to *สติมสัน* (sàʔ tim sǎn : Stimpson).

(ตะลึง!พ้นภัยเอดส์ 'หนุ่มผู้ดี'หายขาด หมองงพบเคสแรก-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 14/11/05, p. A13)

'Doctor found Briton got rid of HIV virus for the first time-Post Today: 14/11/05, p. A13'

Ex. 4: *ต่อมา ตำรวจสภ.อ.เมืองสมุทปราการเชิญนายภาคภูมิมาทำการสอบปากคำให้การรับว่า ตบหน้าอก**นายสุวิทย์**เพราะลูกค้าประจำเมื่อถามว่าโกนหัวราคาเท่าไรตอบไปเล่นๆ ว่า 100 บาท ตอนแรกคิดว่า<u>เขา</u>คงแกล้งถาม แต่เห็นนั่งลงที่เก้าอี้จึงคิดว่า<u>เขา</u>คงอยากเปลี่ยนทรงจริงๆ …*

'Later, the police invited Mr Phakphoum for a testimony. He admitted that he hit Mr Suvit on his chest because he is a loyal customer. When he asked how much he charged to shave his head. The answer was 100 baht. At first, I though that he asked jokingly, but I saw he sat on the barbershop's chair. So I thought that he was seriously hoping for a new look. …'

- <u>เขา</u> (khǎw : he): Subject (pronominal-singular, non-possessive) refers to *นายสุวิทย์* (naːj sùʔ wít : Mr Suvit).

(หัวโล้นฉุนช่าง แจ้งตำรวจจับ ตัดผมผิดทรง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/10/05, p. A8)

'Customer got angry as the barber cut the wrong hair style-Post Today: 30/10/05, p. A8'

In case of possessive adjectives, Thai does not express them the same way as English does, e.g. his, her, its, and their. When writers want to show someone possesses something, Higbie and Thinsan (2002: 28) suggest that the thing's owner will be put after the object, and ของ (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) is located between two words, the owner and the object. Therefore, it is normally created through the form of *thing/object + ของ (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) + pronoun/noun,* or the term ของ (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) may be omitted, *thing/object + pronoun/noun.*

Ex. 5: *ทั้งนี้ สตรีหมายเลข 1 ของมาเลเซีย ได้รับการวินิจฉัยว่าเป็นโรคมะเร็งเต้านมเมื่อปี 2546 ซึ่งเป็นปีเดียวกับที่ โน ไรนี พี่สาวฝาแฝดของ<u>เธอ</u>เสียชีวิตลงเพราะ โรคเดียวกันนี้ ...*

'The Malaysia first lady was diagnosed with a breast cancer in 2003 which is the same year that her twin sister passed away because of this disease. ...'

- <u>เธอ</u> (thəː : she) refers to *สตรีหมายเลข 1 ของมาเลเซีย* (sà triː mǎːj lêːk nɯ̀ŋ khɔ̌ːŋ maː leː sia : the Malaysian First Lady).

(ประชาชนร่วมอาลัยหลังบ้าน'บาดาวี'พ่ายมะเร็งเต้านม-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 21/10/05, p. A13)

'Malaysians went into mourning as Endon died from cancer-Post Today: 21/10/05, p. A13'

<u>พี่สาวฝาแฝดของเธอ</u> (phîː sǎːw fǎː fɛ̀ːt khɔ̌ːŋ thəː : her twin sister) is the combination of *พี่สาวฝาแฝด* (phîː sǎːw fǎː fɛ̀ːt : a twin sister), ของ (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) and *เธอ* (thəː : she).

Ex. 6: "*… เลยถาม**ช่าง**ไปว่าเคยตัดทรงรองหวีแล้วทำไมวันนี้มาโกนหัวให้ผม แต่เขา
ก็ไม่ยอมตอบ กลับหัวเราะเสียงดังลั่นเหมือนจะเยาะเย้ยผม จนน้ำลาย**เขา**กระเด็นมาโดนหัว**ผม**
ด้วย …*" *นายสุวิทย์* กล่าว

'"… Therefore, I said that usually I have a short crop style and I also asked the
barber why he was shaving my head today. But he didn't answer my question. Instead
he laughed and his saliva hit my head. …" Mr Suvit said.'

- <u>เขา</u> (khǎw : he) refers to *ช่าง* (châːŋ : the barber).
<u>ผม</u> (phǒm : I) refers to *นายสุวิทย์* (naːj sùʔ wít : Mr Suvit).

(หัวโล้นฉุนช่าง แจ้งตำรวจจับ ตัดผมผิดทรง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/10/05, p. A8)

'Customer got angry as the barber cut the wrong hair style-Post Today:
30/10/05, p. A8'

น้ำลายเขา (náːm laːj khǎw : his saliva) is the combination of *น้ำลาย* (náːm laːj :
saliva) and *เขา* (khǎw : he), while *หัวผม* (hǔa phǒm : my head) is the combination of
หัว (hǔa : the head) and *ผม* (phǒm : I). These examples show that though there is no
word *ของ* (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) in the structures, they still show the possessiveness.

Not only do personal pronouns function as personal references in Thai, but
pronominally used nouns such as personal name, nickname, friendship term, title
term, kinship term, occupational term and social status are also personal references
(Wipah, 1986: 41-47; Somsonge, 1994; 126). The researcher sees that pronominally
used nouns are a type of referential cohesive element because it forms a cohesive link
by referring to the same person mentioned in the foregoing or in the following
sentence. Personal name, nickname, kinship term: *แม่, มารคา* (mɛ̂ː, maːn daː : mother),
สามี (sǎː miː : husband), *ภรรยา, ภริยา* (phan rá jaː /phan jaː, pháʔ ríʔ jaː : wife),
occupational term: *เจ้าหน้าที่* (câw nâː thîː : the authorities), *ตำรวจ* (tam rùat : the
police) and social status: *จำเลย* (cam ləːj : the defendant), *สตรีหมายเลข 1 ภริยา*

นายกรัฐมนตรี (sà tri: mǎːj lêːk nɯɯŋ pháʔ riʔ jaː naː jók rát thàʔ mon tri: : the First Lady) are some examples of pronominally used nouns applied as personal references in Thai news articles.

Ex. 7: *… มาร์กอส ไคเปรียนู … ได้แถลงยืนยันว่า เชื้อไวรัสไข้หวัดนกที่พบในตุรกีนั้น เป็นสายพันธุ์มรณะ เอช 5 เอ็น 1 …*

'… Markos Kyprianou … confirmed that the bird flu virus which was found in Turkey is the lethal H5N1 strain. …'

ไคเปรียนู เปิดเผยด้วยว่าผลทดสอบการระบาดของไข้หวัดนกในตุรกี บ่งชี้ถึงความ เกี่ยวข้องกันโดยตรงกับไวรัสไข้หวัดนก …

'Kyprianou also revealed that the bird flu epidemic directly involves with the bird flu virus. …'

- *ไคเปรียนู* (khaj pria nuː : Kyprianou): Subject (pronominally used noun-personal name) refers to *มาร์กอส ไคเปรียนู* (maː kɔ́ːs khaj pria nuː : Markos Kyprianou).

(อียูจี้รับมือหวัดนกลามยุโรป ยันเชื้อในตรุกีเป็นเอช5เอ็น 1-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 14/10/05, p. A13)

'EU warned and confirmed H5N1 was found in Turkey-Post Today: 14/10/05, p. A13'

Ex. 8: <u>นายกรัฐมนตรี</u>เปิดฉากเฉ่งสื่อทันทีที่กลับถึงไทย …

'After arriving Thailand, the prime minister scolded the media. …'

ที่ท่าอากาศยานกองบิน 6 เมื่อเวลา 05.00 น. วานนี้ พ.ต.ท.**ทักษิณ ชินวัตร นายกรัฐมนตรี** และ ...ได้เดินทางกลับจากการเยือนยุโรปอย่างเป็นทางการ ...

'At 5.00 am. at the airport yesterday, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra and … arrived from visiting Europe. …'

- <u>นายกรัฐมนตรี</u> (naː jók rát thàʔ mon triː : the prime minister): Subject (pronominally used noun - social status) refers to *ทักษิณ ชินวัตร นายกรัฐมนตรี* (thák sǐn chin na wát naː jók rát thaʔ mon triː : Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra).

(มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

Another personal reference in Thai is zero pronouns (Wipah, 1986: 47; Somsonge, 1994: 126) Zero pronouns can also be referred to as a pro-drop. Hartmann and Hudak (1999) state that Thai is noted as a pro-drop language. Thai pronouns are usually dropped from sentences because referential items can be understood from the context. Therefore, subject and object can be omitted within the context.

Ex. 9: *นายกรัฐมนตรี(1)กล่าวกับภรรยาของนายมะแซ ว่า นายมะแซ(2)กลับมาเยี่ยม* *บ้านบ้างหรือเปล่า โดยฝากบอกว่า* ꟾ *(1)ให้* ꟾ *(2a)มามอบตัว รัฐบาล(3)พร้อมให้ความเป็นธรรม* ꟾ *(3)ให้* ꟾ *(2b) กลับมาพัฒนาบ้านเมืองให้เจริญ* ꟾ *...*

'The prime minister asked Masae's wife that Mr Masae has ever been home or not. He asked his wife to tell him that he should surrender. The government is ready to give him a justice. The government asked him to come back and develop his hometown. …'

- ꟾ (1) = *นายกรัฐมนตรี* (naː jók rát thàʔ mon triː : the prime minister): Subject

ꟾ (2) = *นายมะแซ* (naːj máʔ sæː : Mr Masae) (2a): Object, (2b): Subject

ꟾ (3) = *รัฐบาล* (rát thàʔ baːn : the government): Subject

(บึ้ม2โอเกะรับ'ทักษิณ'-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/10/05, p. A9*)*

'Two bombs went off as Thaksin visited-Post Today: 7/10/05, p. A9'

2. <u>The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Personal References</u>

Generally, the first and the second person pronouns are non-cohesive within the text. They are exophoric references. In other words, they refer to person outside the text. However, the first and the second person pronouns found in the news articles such as *I, you,* ฉัน and *ผม* (chăn, phŏm : I, me) are endophoric references since they refer to person within the text. To put it simply, they create cohesiveness within the text when they are in the quoted speech (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 51).

Ex. 10: *"As far as* **I** *understand, all ministries will have to move, at least partially," said* **the official**, *who asked not to be named ...*

- **I**: Subject (pronominal-singular, non-possessive) refers to *the official*.

(Burma moves govt-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 7)

Ex. 11: *"สำหรับชนิดสัตว์ทั้งหมด 135 ตัว* **ผม**<u></u>*จำไม่ได้ว่ามีอะไรบ้าง ..."* **นายปลอดประสพ** *กล่าว*

'"As for all 135 animals, I can't remember which species will be sent. …" Plodprasop, said.'

- <u>ผม</u> (phǒm : I): Subject (pronominal – singular, non-possessive) refers to *นายปลอดประสพ* (naːj plɔ̀ːt pràʔ sòp: Mr Plodprasop).

(แม้วควัก 20 ล.ทัวร์เคนยา แลกสัตว์ป่ามาไว้เชียงใหม่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A6)

'Maew spent 20 million baht on Kenya wild animals-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A6'

The use of English and Thai pronouns also includes the third person pronouns e.g. he, she, it, they. These pronouns are used to replace nouns when they are to who or what a writer is talking about (Beaumont and Granger, 1992: 185). *He, his*, *เขา* (khǎw : he), *เธอ* (thəː : she), as examples, create cohesive effect for the reason that they refer to person appearing in the text. *He* means the same as *เขา* (khǎw) in Thai. This pronoun in English refers to a single male person (Beaumont and Granger, p. 186). From the data gained, the researcher found that *เขา* (khǎw) cannot be used for referring to the king. Therefore, a specific pronoun for royalty *พระองค์* (phráʔ ʔoŋ : him) must be used instead (Upakitsinlapasan, 1968: 73). Additionally, pronoun *เรา* (raw : we, us) can occur alone, or it may be combined with *พวก* (phûak : a group), *พวกเรา* (phûak raw : we, us). However, their meanings and functions are still the same.

As for possessive adjectives, they are expressed through *his, her, it*s, and *their* in English. Moreover, Beaumont and Granger (1992: 161) assert that English can show possessiveness by using the structure of *noun +'s + thing/object,* or *thing/object + of + pronoun/noun*. The latter structure has the same structure as Thai. Higbie and Thinsan (2002: 28) suggest that Thai can show possessiveness by applying the form of *thing/object +* ของ (khɔ̌ːŋ : of) *+ pronoun/noun*; or through the form of *thing/object + pronoun/noun*.

Pronouns as well as pronominally used nouns, including personal name, nickname, kinship term, occupational term and social status, are Thai personal references (Wipah, 1986: 41-47; Somsonge, 1994: 126). These five types of pronominally used nouns do not function as personal references in English; but they are seen as repetition (Example 68, p. 117/Example 76, p. 121). In Thai news articles, as can be concluded from the data, new writers use pronominally used nouns rather than pronouns for referring to person(s) mentioned. Pronouns used can be frequently found when they are in the quoted speech. While in English news articles, pronouns are applied widely for referring to speaker, addressee in the quoted speech and to person(s) or thing(s) mentioned in the preceding or in the following sentence. In case of pronoun *it*, it occurs several times in the new articles to refer to thing. On the contrary, this pronoun, which equals to มัน (man) in Thai, does not appear in Thai news articles analyzed, but news writers use nouns or zero pronouns instead.

When concerning endophoric reference from the source of data, personal references both in English and Thai news articles can refer backward (anaphoric) as well as forward (cataphoric) to person(s) and/or thing(s). Personal references, found in English news articles, normally refer to person(s) or thing(s) previously mentioned. They also refer forward to person(s), especially when they take part in the speech roles. However, if pronouns are not in the quoted speech, they also refer cataphorically, but it is very rare to be found. In case of Thai news articles used in this study, personal references can also be used for referring both anaphorically and cataphorically. Cataphoric references in Thai news articles analyzed are applied several times; though, they do not refer to speaker in the quoted speech.

Another major difference of personal references between English and Thai is the use of zero pronouns. In Thai, pronouns are usually dropped. Wipah (1986: 48) suggests that zero pronouns in the written text at the first mention are not cohesive because they cannot be specified since there is no preceding item in the text helping to form a tie. Zero pronoun establishes a cohesive effect when references have been previously mentioned or can be inferred from the text. As Thai pronouns can be dropped from the structure; therefore, Thai sentences may take forms as below:

1. Subject + Verb + Object.   ɸ + Verb + Object.   ɸ + Verb + Object.

<div align="center">or</div>

2. Subject + Verb + Object.   ɸ + Verb + ɸ.   ɸ + Verb + ɸ.

Ex. 12: *คำฟ้องของโจทก์สรุปว่า เมื่อวันที่ 23 พฤศจิกายน 2547* **ชุดปราบปรามยาเสพติด บก.น.2(1)** *จับกุมผู้ค้ายาเสพติด 3 คน จากการสอบสวนขยายผล* **ผู้ต้องหา(2)***รับว่า* ɸ *(2)รับยาบ้ามาจากจำเลยที่ 1-2* ɸ *(1)จึงวางแผนล่อซื้อยาบ้าจำนวน 300 เม็ด เมื่อ***จำเลยทั้งสอง(3)***นำยาบ้ามาส่งที่ ซ.ยิ้มประกอบ 4 ...* ɸ *(1)จึงจับกุม* ɸ *(3)ดำเนินคดี*

'In the lawsuit of the plaintiff, it can be concluded that on November 23, 2004, the police arrested 3 drug traffickers. According to the investigation, the alleged offenders admitted that they received methamphetamine pills from the first and the second defendants. Therefore, the police planned to buy 300 pills. When both defendants took the pills to Soi Yimprakop 4, … the police arrested them for a prosecution.'

- ɸ (1) = *ชุดปราบปรามยาเสพติด บก.น.2* (chút prà:p pra:m ja: sè:p tìt bɔ: kɔ: nɔ: sɔ̌:ŋ : the police): Subject

ɸ (2) = *ผู้ต้องหา* (phû: tɔ̂:ŋ hǎ: : the suspect): Subject

ɸ (3) = *จำเลยทั้งสอง* (cam lə:j tháŋ sɔ̌:ŋ : both defendants): Object

(*ศาลพิพากษา'จอยซ์ ทีเค'คุก8ปีคดีค้ายาบ้า-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/12/05, p. A8*)

'Joyce was sentenced to 8 years in jail for drug trafficking-Post Today: 30/12/05, p. A8'

In contrast to the abovementioned structure, subject is an obligatory element in English sentence structure (Pongsri Lekhawatana, 1969, cited in Jutamad, 1998: 108). Thus, English sentences usually take the form as below.

Subject + Verb + Object.   R1 + Verb + Object.   R1 + Verb + Object.

Ex. 13: *A search of Jitapat's home in Nonthaburi found 3,740 more pills.*

Pornpan *was sentenced to only eight years in jail and fined 340,000 baht because the court believed* **she** *was aware of only 140 pills in a noticeable container in the house.*

- **She**: Subject (pronominal-singular, non-possessive) refers to ***Pornpan***.

('Joyce' sentenced to eight years-Bangkok Post: 30/12/05, p. 3)

Demonstrative Reference

1.   The Use of English and Thai Demonstrative References

The function of demonstrative reference is the same as personal reference, but this type of reference uses demonstratives as referential items. *This, these, that* and *those* are nominal demonstratives, while *here, there, now* and *then* are adverbial demonstratives in English. Another demonstrative reference can be expressed through the definite article *the* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976; 57; McCarthy, 1991: 35; Millward, 2003).

The data showed that *this, that* and *these* were found in English news articles selected in this thesis. These demonstratives references refer to object(s) appearing in the text.

Ex. 14: *... Manfred Nowak has urged the EU and the Council of Europe to conduct "high-level" investigations into **allegations of secret CIA prisons in Europe**.*

*"I am very much concerned about **these** allegations of any secret places of detention ...," Mr Nowak said ...*

- **These**: Demonstrative (near-nominal, deictic) refers to ***allegations of secret CIA prisons in Europe***.

(EU urged to probe secret jails-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 13)

There is adverbial demonstrative reference referring to the place.

Ex. 15: *"... My father is from another department and he left for **Pyinmana** this morning. I will have to go **there** in the second batch, maybe in December ...," he said.*

- **There**: Demonstrative (far-place adverbial) refers to ***Pyinmana***.

(Burma moves govt-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 7)

The is an element helping readers in relating an item to a preceding item.

Ex. 16: ***A Phuket Air passenger plane*** *from Bangkok skidded off the runway on landing at Mae Sot airport in heavy rain yesterday morning.*

*A witness said **the** plane appeared to land at an usually high speed, probably more than 100kph, ...*

- **The**: Definite article (nominal, deictic) refers to ***A Phuket Air passenger plane***.

(Phuket Air plane skids off runway at Mae Sot-Bangkok Post: 12/9/05, p. 2)

Similarly, Thai demonstrative references, including นี้ (ní: : this), นั้น (nán : that), *โน่น, โน้น* (nô:n, nó:n : yonder, thither), *ที่นี่* (thî: nî: : here), *ที่นั่น* (thî: nân : there) and *ดังกล่าว* (daŋ kla:w : as mentioned) are employed for referring to other elements within the same text (Somsonge, 1994: 127; Supadtra, 2003: 81; Amara Prasithrathsint, Yupapan Hoonchamlong, and Saranya Savetamalya, 2003: 30).

นี้, นี่ (ní:, nî: : this), *นั้น* (nán : that), *เหล่านี้* (làw ní: : these), *เหล่านั้น* (làw nán : those), *ที่นี่* (thî: nî: : here) and *ดังกล่าว* (daŋ klà:w : as mentioned) are Thai demonstrative references found from the source of data.

Ex. 17: *"แม้ว" ไม่สนเตรียมต้อน 175 สัตว์ป่าเคนยา เข้าคอก "ไนท์ซาฟารี"*

'"Maew" does not care. He prepares to send 175 Kenya wild animals to "Night Safari".'

ทั้งนี้ คาดว่าถ้าทางเคนยาจัดการเรื่องเสร็จสิ้นในช่วงเดือนมกราคมปีหน้าก็จะส่งสัตว์<u>เหล่านี้</u> ไปอยู่ที่สวนสัตว์เชียงใหม่ ไนท์ซาฟารี ...

'I assume that if Kenya finishes taking care of all matters within January, it will send these animals to the Chiangmai Night Safari. …'

- <u>**เหล่านี้**</u> (làw ní: : these): Demonstrative (near-nominal, deictic) refers to *175 สัตว์ป่า* (nɯ̀ŋ rɔ́:j cèt sìp hâ: sàt pà: : 175 wild animals).

('เอ็นจีโอเคนยา' ประท้วงทักษิณ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 11/11/05, p. A2)

'NGO Kenya protested against Thaksin-Post Today: 11/11/05, p. A2'

Ex. 18: *... ริโกเบอร์โต อัลคาซาร์ ซึ่งโดยสารบนเครื่องบินโบอิ้ง 757 ... เดินทางพร้อมกับ ภรรยา ได้วิ่งไปตามทางเดินของเครื่องบิน ...*

'... Rigoberto Alcazar, who is travelling on Boeing 757 ... with his wife, ran across the aisle. ...'

รายงานระบุว่า อัลคาซาร์ เป็นชาวสหรัฐ วัย 44 ปี โดยในเครื่องบิน<u>*ดังกล่าว*</u>*มีผู้โดยสารและ ลูกเรือทั้งสิ้น 119 ชีวิต ...*

'The report specified that Alcazar is American, 44. In that plane, there were 199 passengers and crews. ...'

- <u>ดังกล่าว</u> (daŋ klà:w : as mentioned): Demonstrative (nominal, deictic) refers to *เครื่องบินโบอิ้ง 757* (khrɯ̂ːŋ bin bo: ʔîŋ cèt hâː cèt : the Boeing 757).

(*'แอร์มาแชล'ลั่นไกดับหนุ่มเฟื่อง-โพสต์ทูเดย์*: 9/12/05, p. A13)

'Air Marshal shot a crazy man-Post Today: 9/12/05, p. A13'

2. The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Demonstrative References

From the data, *this, that* and *these* are used as demonstrative references in English news articles, while Thai demonstrative references include นี้, นี่ (níː, nîː : this), นั้น (nán : that), เหล่านี้ (làw níː : these) and เหล่านั้น (làw nán : those). These items are used in the same way in both English and Thai. Moreover, English also uses *there*, whilst Thai employs ที่นี่ (thîː nîː : here) as adverbial demonstrative for referring to a place. The main difference of demonstrative references between English and Thai is the use of definite article *the*. English uses the definite article as a defining item which helps readers in tracking back to the aforementioned items. This item does not exist in Thai. Amara, et al. (2003: 30) suggests that the definite article *the* is not a Thai grammatical element that can be used for showing definiteness. Therefore,

readers have to look and interpret from the text. However, if a Thai wants to show definiteness of nouns, it can be done by combining nouns with demonstratives นี้ (níː : this), นั้น (nán : that) or ดังกล่าว (daŋ klàːw : as mentioned). From the whole demonstrative references found, *the* is the most frequent used type in English, while นี้ (níː : this) is used the most among its category. The researcher also found that English and Thai demonstrative references create the ties through a cohesive chain of the same presupposed item by referring backward to the foregoing item only.

Comparative Reference

1. **The Use of English and Thai Comparative References**

The comparison needs two elements for comparing, that is, the interpretation depends on the comparison of two items. Comparative reference can be divided into two types: general comparison (identity, similarity, difference) and particular comparison (quantity and quality) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 76-77, 80-81; Wipah, 1986: 61; Somsonge, 1994: 128).

From the data, it revealed that *the same* (identity), *similar, such* (similarity), *differ, other, another* (difference) are utilized for comparing in order to show likeness, unlikeness between things; while, *-er, so,* and *more* which are particular comparison show the comparison of things in terms of quantity or quality. Particular comparison shows one thing is superior or inferior to another one (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 81)

Ex. 19: *A bomb(1) went off at 7.30pm at Keeki karaoke bar in **Sungai Kolok district town**(2), injuring one soldier, Pol Col Surasak Ramayanond, ..., said.*

Another(1) *explosion followed 10 minutes later at Bindeaw karaoke bar in* **the same**(2) *town. ...*

- **Another**: Comparative (difference) presupposes *A bomb*.
The same: Comparative (identity) presupposes *Sungai Kolok district town*.

(Bombs go off at nightspots, several hurt-Bangkok Post: 7/10/05, p. 3)

Ex. 20: *He said the chances of survival for animals being smuggled into the country was **10%**.*

"If the animals are legally imported, their chance of survival is likely to be **higher**, *...," he said.*

- **Higher**: Comparative (comparison, quality) presupposes *10%*.

(PM: Deal saves animals from cull-Bangkok Post: 11/11/05, p. 3)

In Thai news articles, the words showing general comparison are เช่นกัน, เดียวกัน/กับ, เหมือน, เดิม, เหมือนเดิม (chên kan, diaw kan/kàp, mŭan, dɔːm, mŭan dɔːm : the same), อื่น (ʔɯ̀ːn : other), while the researcher discovered กว่า, อีก, ขึ้น (kwàː, ʔìːk, khɯ̂n : more) and ที่สุด (thîː sùt : equivalent to superlative) function as particular comparison.

Ex. 21: *กลุ่มโจรอ้างตัวเป็นหน่วยอาร์เคเค ที่ได้รับฝึกมาจากอินโดนีเซีย ฝังตัวอยู่ในพื้นที่ แล้ว 300 คน* <u>*อีก*</u> *3,000 คน กำลังทยอยเข้ามา*

'A group of bandit claimed that they are RKK insurgents who received training in Indonesia. There are now 300 insurgents in Thailand, and 3,000 more continuously come to Thailand.'

- <u>**อีก**</u> (ʔìːk : more): Comparative (comparison, quantity) presupposes *300 คน* (săːm rɔ́ːj khon : 300 people).

(โจรใต้เปิดปากลักลอบฝึกในอินโดนีเซีย-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 28/11/05, p. A8)

'Southern bandits admitted they received training in Indonesia-Post Today: 28/11/05, p. A8'

Ex. 22: *เมื่อวันที่ 6 พฤศจิกายน แมนเฟรด โนวัก ... เรียกร้องให้สหภาพยุโรป (อียู) และ สภายุโรป (อีซี) จัดตั้ง...*

'On November 6, Manfred Nowak … urged the European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe to set up …'

วัน<u>*เดียวกัน*</u> *หนังสือพิมพ์ นิวยอร์กไทมส์ รายงานว่า จากรายงานลับของรัฐบาลสหรัฐ...*

'On the same day, New York Times reported that, according to the US government's report ………'

- <u>**เดียวกัน**</u> (diaw kan : the same): Comparative (identity) presupposes *6 พฤศจิกายน* (hòk phrɯ́t sàʔ cìʔ kaː jon : the 6th November).

(ยูเอ็นดันอียูค้นคุกลับ ระบุชาวโลกมีสิทธิรู้-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A13)

'UN urged to prove secret jails. All has the right to know-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A13'

Ex. 23: *นักอนุรักษ์หวั่นใช้เครื่องบินไล่นกทำระบบนิเวศพัง*

'A nature conservative is afraid that using the plane to scare off the bird will destroy the ecology system.'

*... เพราะนอกจากจะใช้ไล่นกแล้ว **เสียงจะรบกวนและก่อเหตุรำคาญ**กับประชาชนที่อยู่ บริเวณรอบๆ สนามบิน*

'… Because besides, using the sound of the plane to scare off the bird, it will also annoy people who live near the airport.'

นอกจากนั้น สิ่งที่น่าวิตกและอันตราย<u>ที่สุด</u>คือ นกเหยี่ยวอพยบบางประเภทบินสูงประมาณ 800 เมตรและมีนกอพยบบางประเภทใช้เส้นทางบินเฉพาะกลางคืนเป็นฝูงใหญ่ ...

'Moreover, the most anxious and dangerous thing is that there are some types of migrated eagles which fly about 800 meters high and there are some types of migrated birds which fly as a group at night. …'

- <u>ที่สุด</u> (thî: sùt : the most): Comparative (comparison, quality) presupposes *ระบบนิเวศพังยับ* (ráʔ bòp níʔ wêːt phaŋ jáp : The Ecology system will be damaged.) and *เสียงจะรบกวนและก่อเหตุรำคาญ* (sǐaŋ caʔ róp kuan lɛ́ʔ kɔ̀ː hèːt ram khaːn : Noise will annoy.).

(*นักอนุรักษ์หวั่นใช้เครื่องบินไล่นกทำระบบนิเวศพัง-โพสต์ทูเดย์:* 19/9/05, p. A3)

'Using the plane to scare off the birds will damage Ecology-Post Today: 19/9/05, p. A3'

2. **The Similarities and Difference between English and Thai Comparative References**

Unlike other types of reference, comparative reference does not provide identity of reference, but it provides the presupposed item by showing the comparison of things (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 313). English and Thai comparative references are similar on how they are used. They show likeness, unlikeness, as well as superior and/or inferior in quantity and/or quality between two elements. Even though they are used similarly, the word orders of some items of comparative reference are different; for example, *the same town = เมืองเดียวกัน* (mɯɯaŋ : town) + (diaw kan : the same).

The Use of Substitutions in English and Thai News Articles

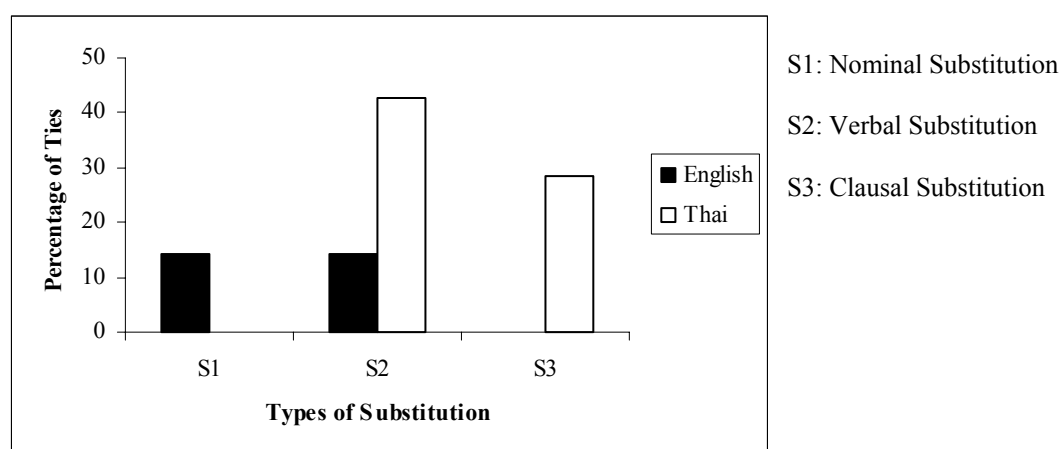The bar chart shown displays the frequency of English and Thai substitutions.

Figure 4.2 The percentage of ties of English and Thai substitutions in the news
articles

As for the second type of cohesion, substitution, the researcher discovered that verbal substitution has a higher preference in Thai than in English, while nominal and clausal substitutions cannot be compared since nominal substitution appears only

in English, and clausal substitution occurs in Thai only. Three types of substitution discovered from this study are explained on how they are used in the following part.

<u>Nominal Substitution</u>

1. **<u>The Use of English Nominal Substitution</u>**

Nominal substitution in English is the replacement of an item which is the head of a nominal group. It expresses through the use of *one/ones, the same* and *so* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 334). In English news articles, the word *one* was found.

Ex. 24: *While details of **Wednesday's incident** remained unclear, US officials said there was no evidence that American Airlines Flight 942 bound for Orlando, Florida, had been the target of a terrorist plot.*

"There's no reason to believe right now that there is any nexus to terrorism or any other events associated with this **<u>one</u>**,*" said James Bauer, ...*

- **<u>One</u>**: Nominal substitute (noun head) substitutes for ***Wednesday's incident***.

(Marshals kill unarmed 'bomber'-Bangkok Post: 9/12/05, p. 11)

2. **<u>The Difference between English and Thai Nominal Substitutions</u>**

The writer uses *one* as a replacement of a noun; hence *one* acts as nominal substitution in English news article. In case of Thai nominal substitution, the researcher did not find any item which can be replaced a noun or noun phrase.

Verbal Substitution

1. The Use of English and Thai Verbal Substitutions

Verbal substitution is the process in which the verb *do* is used as head of a verbal group in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112). According to the data, only one verbal substitution appears in English news articles. *Do so* is verbal substitution which substitutes for a verb phrase.

Ex. 25: *Col Somkhuan Saengpataranet, ..., warned people in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces not to **make a return call to any unknown number which appeared on the screen of their mobile phones**.*

*In **doing so** they could unknowingly set off a bomb.*

- **Do so**: Verbal substitute (proposition) substitutes for ***make a return call to any unknown number which appeared on the screen of their mobile phones***.

(RKK insurgents admit they trained in Indonesia, says army-Bangkok Post: 28/11/05, p. 3)

In terms of Thai verbal substitution, there is one element functioning as verbal substitution. It is the word ทำ (tham : *do*). This item, which equals to *do*, is utilized as verbal substitution in the same way as the word *do* in English. The researcher found that it is used as a substituted item for a verbal group which relates to an action.

Ex. 26: *"ต่อไปนี้ ผมจะให้เจ้าหน้าที่ทำงานในสิ่งที่ควรจะ<u>ทำ</u> ผมจะรับผิดชอบเอง"*
พ.ต.ท.ทักษิณ กล่าว...

'"From now on, I will ask the officials to work in the things that they should do. I will take care of it." Prime Minister Thaksin said…'

- <u>ทำ</u> (tham : do): Verbal substitute (verb) substitutes for *ทำงาน* (tham ŋaːn : work).

(ฟ้าหลั่งกำลังใจ ลูกประดู่สุดปีติ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 23/9/05, p. A1)

'The condolences cheered up the dead marines' families-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A1'

2. The Similarities and Difference between English and Thai Verbal Substitutions

Do so is verbal substitution in English; while *ทำ* (tham) which equals to *do*, was found to be used as verbal substitution in Thai. The findings of this study, regarding verbal substitution, revealed that English and Thai verbal substitutions substitute for a verb which relates to an action. The difference of English and Thai substitution is the word form. *Do so* is used in English, but *ทำ* (tham) which occur alone is used in Thai.

Clausal Substitution

1. The Use of English and Thai Clausal Substitutions

Clausal substitution is the replacement of a clause. In English, this process could be done by using *so* or *not* to replace a clause (Swan, 1995: 568), while in Thai *อย่างนั้น, อย่างนี้, งั้น,* (jàːŋ nán, jàːŋ níː, ŋán : if so), *เช่นนี้* (chên níː : like this) are clausal substitution (Wipah, 1986: 77; Supaporn, 1997: 98). In this study, there is no clausal substitution found in English news articles selected, but the researcher found

อย่างนั้น (jàːŋ nán : if so) and ไม่ (mâj : not) are clausal substitution in Thai news articles analyzed.

Ex. 27: *...เมื่อเข้าไปในร้าน นายภาคภูมิก็เดินเข้ามาทุบหน้าอกจนรู้สึกเจ็บจึงแกล้งถามไปว่าโกนทั้งหัวราคาเท่าไหร่ นายภาคภูมิตอบว่า **โกน 100 บาท** จึงตอบกลับไปว่า<u>อย่างนั้น</u>ตัดเหมือนเดิม*

'… When I got into the salon, Mr Phakphoum hit on my chest. This made me feel hurt so I jokingly asked how much he charged to shave my head. Mr Phakphoum answered that the price was 100 baht. Therefore, I told him that if so, I will have the same hair style.'

- <u>อย่างนั้น</u> (jàːŋ nán : if so): Clausal substitute (positive, conditional) substitutes for *โกน 100 บาท* (koːn nɯ̀ŋ rɔ́ːj bàːt : the price for shaving a head is 100 baht).

(หัวโล้นฉุนช่าง แจ้งตำรวจจับ ตัดผมผิดทรง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/10/05, p. A8)

'Customer got angry as the barber cut the wrong hair style-Post Today: 30/10/05, p. A8'

Ex. 28: *ต่อคำถามที่ว่า **นโยบายต่อต้านก่อการร้ายของรัฐอาจจะทำให้เกิดการล่วงล้ำสิทธิมนุษยชนขั้นพื้นฐานของบุคคล**หรือ ไม่นั้น พบว่า 48% เห็นว่า <u>ไม่</u> ...*

'As to concerns that the anti-terrorism policies will be infringing on basic civil liberties. It found that 48% believed it is not. …'

- <u>ไม่</u> (mâj : not): Clausal substitute (negative, reported) substitutes for *นโยบายต่อต้านก่อการร้ายของรัฐอาจจะทำให้เกิดการล่วงล้ำสิทธิมนุษยชนขั้นพื้นฐานของบุคคล* (náʔ joː baːj tɔ̀ː tâːn kɔ̀ː kaːn ráːj khɔ̌ːŋ rát ʔàːt càʔ tham hâj kɤ̀ːt kaːn lûaŋ lám sìt thíʔ máʔ nút sàʔ jáʔ chon khân phɯ́ːn thǎːn khɔ̌ːŋ bùk khon : The anti-terrorism policy may be infringing on basic civil liberties.).

(ชนมะกันไฟเขียวทรมานนักโทษ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 18/11/05, p. A13)

'Americans think torture is justified – Post Today: 18/11/05, p. A13'

2. <u>The Difference between English and Thai Clausal Substitutions</u>

In Thai news articles examined, *อย่างนั้น* (jàːŋ nán : if so) and *ไม่* (mâj : not) were found to be used as substitution for the whole clause. *อย่างนั้น* (jàːŋ nán : if so) is used as substitution for the positive sentence, while *ไม่* (mâj : not) is the negative form of clausal substitution. In terms of the similarity and difference between English and Thai clausal substitutions, the function of clausal substitutions of these languages cannot be compared since there is no clausal substitution appearing in English news articles.

To summarize the findings concerning the use of substitution, substitution is the structure in which one element substitutes another in order to avoid redundancy. Substitution in English and Thai news articles is the replacement of words, phrases and/or clauses mentioned previously (Somsonge, 1994: 128; Millward, 2003). In order to successfully retrieve what substituted items substitute for, readers must make the interpretation of the second element depend on the first one (Johnstone, 2002: 102). Substitution is the least occurrence in both English and Thai news articles. The way in which English and Thai verbal substitutions are used is the same between two languages. They replace other items in a verbal group relating to an action. In terms of nominal and clausal substitutions, they both appear only once. From the source of data, nominal substitution was found only in English news articles, while, clausal substitution was only found in Thai news articles. It might be due to the fact that the researcher conducted the research on a limited source of data. The findings suggest that there should be further study about English and Thai substitutions in order to find out their discrepancies.

The Use of Ellipses in English and Thai News Articles

The chart shows the frequency of occurrence of English and Thai ellipses discovered in the news articles used in this thesis.
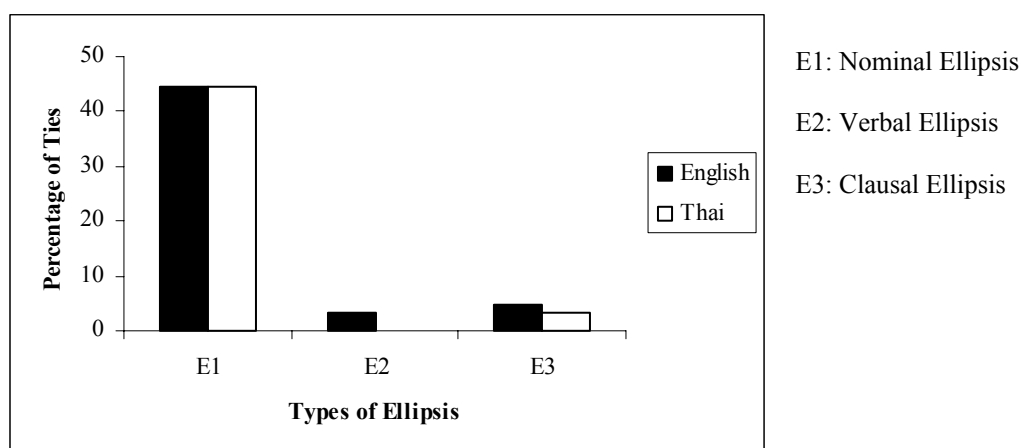

Figure 4.3 The percentage of ties of English and Thai ellipses in the news articles

When comparing the amount of ellipses used between English and Thai, the numbers of occurrence of nominal ellipsis between these languages is equal; while, there is a slight difference in the aspect of clausal ellipsis. Moreover, the instance of verbal ellipsis can only be found in English, but no instance of verbal ellipsis was found in Thai. In the subsequent part, the use of nominal, verbal and clausal ellipses will be demonstrated in order.

Nominal Ellipsis

1. **The Use of English and Thai Nominal Ellipses**

Nominal ellipsis involves the omission of a head word, and some words (e.g. deictic, numerative) are upgraded to the status of the head noun (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 148; McCarthy, 1991: 43). Types of nominal ellipsis found are shown below.

1.1 <u>Deictic as Head</u>

In this study, the researcher found three types of deictic: specific deictic, non-specific deictic and post-deictic. Specific deictic in this study is the use of demonstratives. Normally, demonstratives (i.e. this, these, that, those) take part in textual as demonstrative reference; however, they can also occur elliptically. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 157), whenever the nominal group can be completed with a head noun after demonstratives, these demonstratives then fall in to the category of nominal ellipsis. Swan (1995: 177) also suggests that nouns can be dropped after determiners. From the findings, *this* and *that* are specific deictics found to be used as head.

Ex. 29: *"I couldn't believe my ears when I first heard about this* ***project****. We all were officially informed about this ⏀ only on Friday. ...," one junior Commerce Ministry official said.*

- This ⏀: Nominal ellipsis (deictic, specific deictic) presupposes ***project***.

(Burma moves govt-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 7)

From the above example, we can see that ⏀ after determiner *this* is a zero substitution for ***project***, while *this* is adapted to be the head noun.

Another type of deictic found is non-specific deictic. The researcher found *both* and *each* are used as head of a nominal group.

Ex. 30: *Pornpan was initially sentenced to 12 years ... and **Jitapat** to life ... Both ⏀ denied the charge during the trial.*

- Both ⏀ : Nominal ellipsis (deictic, non-specific deictic) presupposes **Pornpan** and **Jitapat**.

('Joyce' sentenced to eight years-Bangkok Post: 30/12/05, p. 3)

Example 30 shows that ⏀ after determiner *both* is a zero substitution for **Pornpan** and **Jitapat**.

In Thai news articles, the researcher found several uses of non-specific deictic. Some examples of non-specific deictics discovered in this study are *ตัวละ* (tua láʔ : each), *ทุกคน* (thúk khon : all), *ทั้งหมด* (tháŋ mòt : all), *ทั้งสอง, ทั้งคู่* (tháŋ sɔ̌ːŋ, tháŋ khûː : both).

Ex. 31: *พญ.คุณหญิงพรทิพย์ โรจนสุนันท์ ... กล่าวถึงการชันสูตรศพสองนาวิกโยธินว่า พบหลักฐานว่า ⏀ ทั้งคู่ถูกทรมานด้วยการหยดของร้อนที่ลำตัวด้วย*

'Pornthip Rotjanasunan, a physician, … talked about the investigation of the dead bodies. She found the evidence that both were tortured by dropping hot liquid on their bodies.'

- ⏀ *ทั้งคู่* (tháŋ khûː : both): Nominal ellipsis (deictic, non-specific deictic) presupposes *สองนาวิกโยธิน* (sɔ̌ːŋ naː wík kàʔ joː thin : the two marines).

(ฟ้าหลั่งกำลังใจ ลูกประดู่สุดปีติ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 23/9/05, p. A1)

'The condolences cheered up the dead marines' families-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A1'

The use of ɸ in Example 31 functions as a zero substitution for the noun *สองนาวิกโยธิน* (sɔ̌ːŋ naː wík kàʔ joː thin : the two marines), while *ทั้งคู่* (tháŋ khûː : both) which is non-specific deictic, is adapted to be the head word.

The last type of deictics is post-deictic element. Adjectives *another* and *others,* functioning as head of a nominal group, were discovered to be used as nominal ellipsis in English news articles.

Ex. 32: *"… They captured a **foreigner** and killed another ɸ and they may be al-Qaeda operatives," Mr Rashid said.*

- Another ɸ: Nominal ellipsis (deictic, post-deictic) presupposes ***a foreigner***.

(Suspect killed in Quetta-Bangkok Post: 4/11/05, p. 6)

From Example 32, ɸ after adjective *another* is a zero substitution for ***a foreigner***.

1.2 Numerative as Head

Numerals or quantifying words which are ordinals, cardinals and indefinite quantifiers are the numerative elements in a nominal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 161). Based on the data, numerative elements found in English news articles are ordinal: *the first*, cardinal: *four*; and indefinite quantifier: *half, several*.

Ex. 33: *... all the hair had already been removed from half **his head**.*

Having little choice, he decided to let the other half ɸ go, too - ...

- Half ɸ: Nominal ellipsis (numerative, indefinite quantifier) presupposes ***his head***.

(Bald facts of a misunderstanding-Bangkok Post: 30/10/05, p. 1)

Example 33 shows that ɸ after indefinite quantifier *half* is a zero substitution for ***his head***. The item *half* is upgraded to the status of the head noun.

In terms of Thai numerative used as head, it is the use of ordinal: i.e. *ครั้งแรก* (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first), cardinal: i.e. *300* (sǎ:m rɔ́:j : three hundred), and quantifier: i.e. *ที่เหลือ* (thî: lɯ̌a : the rest), *ครึ่ง* (khrɯ̂ŋ: half), *บางส่วน* (ba:ŋ sùan : some), *ส่วนใหญ่* (sùan jàj : the majority).

Ex. 34: *โจรใต้เปิดปากลักลอบฝึกในอินโดนีเซีย*

'The southern bandits revealed that they received training in Indonesia.'

... แฝงตัวอยู่ในพื้นที่300 ɸ ยังซุ่มที่อิเหนาอีก3พัน ɸ

'... there are 300 insurgents now in Thailand and 3,000 more are still in Indonesia.'

- 300 ɸ (sǎ:m rɔ́:j : three hundred) and 3 พัน ɸ (sǎ:m phan : three thousand): Nominal ellipsis (numerative, cardinal) presuppose *โจรใต้* (co:n tâ:j : the southern bandit).

(โจรใต้เปิดปากลักลอบฝึกในอินโดนีเซีย-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 28/11/05, p. A8)

'Southern bandits admitted they received training in Indonesia-Post Today: 28/11/05, p. A8'

As can be seen from Example 34, ɸ is a zero substitution for *โจรใต้* (coːn tâːj : the southern bandit) in which the numerative elements *300* (săːm rɔ́ːj : three hundred) and *3 พัน* (săːm phan : three thousand) are the head of a nominal group.

1.3   Epithet as Head

The function of epithet is typically fulfilled by an adjective. The comparative and superlative forms are normally found as the head in ellipsis (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 163). In this study, superlative form was found to be applied as the head of a nominal group.

Ex. 35: *"Winai was a great **man**. ... He was the best ɸ at Chulabhorn Institute," said Lt Yutthana Pitisunthon, a friend.*

- The best ɸ: Nominal ellipsis (epithet, superlative) presupposes ***man***.

(Royal wreaths sent to marines' funeral-Bangkok Post: 23/9/05, p. 2)

The use of ɸ in Example 35 functions as a zero substitution for ***man*** which the superlative adjective *the best* is upgraded to be the head of a nominal group.

1.4   Noun Phrase Modifier as Head

In this category, a noun head modified by a phrase is omitted, and a phrasal modifier is upgraded to be the head of a nominal group (Wipah, 1986: 90).

Ex. 36: *... ซึ่งเจ้าหน้าที่ด้านความมั่นคงกำลังเร่งสอบสวนว่า 1 ในนั้นเป็นสมาชิก อัลกออิดะห์ชาวซีเรีย ซึ่งพัวพันกับ**เหตุระเบิดใน**กรุงลอนดอนของอังกฤษ และ ɸ กรุงมาดริดของ สเปนหรือไม่*

'... The official tried to investigate that whether or not one of them is the Syrian al-Queda member who involved with London, England and Madrid bombings.'

- ɸ กรุงมาดริด (kruŋ máːt drìt : the city of Madrid): Nominal ellipsis (noun phrase modifier) presupposes *เหตุระเบิด* (hèːt ráʔ bɔ̀ːt : the bombing).

(ปากีฯรวบตัวใหญ่อัลกออิดะห์ เชื่อเอี่ยวบึ้มลอนดอน/มาดริด-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 4/11/05, p. A13)

'Pakistan arrested al-Queda member who involved Bombings-Post Today: 4/11/05, p. A13'

From Example 36, we can see that ɸ is a zero substitution for *เหตุระเบิด* (hèːt ráʔ bɔ̀ːt : the bombing), while *กรุงมาดริด* (kruŋ máːt drìt : the city of Madrid) is the noun phrase modifier whose role is as the head of a nominal group.

2. <u>**The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Nominal Ellipses**</u>

English and Thai nominal ellipses are the omission within a nominal group in which the modifying elements are upgraded to be the head noun (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 148; Wipah, 1986: 88-94; McCarthy, 1991: 43). In English news articles, the modifying elements used as head are specific deictic, non-specific deictic, post-deictic, numerative and epithet, while the researcher found three types of modifying elements used as head in Thai. They are non-specific deictic, numerative and noun phrase modifier.

As demonstrated earlier, the use of ellipsis is similar between English and Thai. What make English and Thai ellipses to be different is their structures. For instance, English nominal ellipsis is the use of demonstrative, adjective and numerative determiner, whereas some Thai nominal elliptical elements are the combination of a determiner and a noun classifier. According to Wipah (1986: 73), in Thai, classifier is needed for a noun when the noun is used with numeral and/or a demonstrative. In general, *คน* (khon : people) is a noun; however, when it combines with determiner *บาง* (ba:ŋ : some), the terms *คน* (khon : people) is now a classifiers of determiners. It does not act as the head noun. Therefore, the term *บางคน* (ba:ŋ khon : some people) is an elliptical element which is needed for a noun.

Ex. 37: *... เหตุการณ์ครั้งนี้ถือเป็น* ɸ *ครั้งแรกนับแต่เหตุ 9/11 ที่แอร์มาแชลได้ลั่นกระสุนใส่ผู้โดยสารทีเดียว ...*

'... This incident was the first after the 9/11 attack in which the air marshal fired a gun to a passenger. ...'

- ɸ *ครั้งแรก* (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first): Nominal ellipsis (numerative, ordinal) presupposes *เหตุการณ์* (hè:t ka:n : the incident).

('แอร์มาแชล'ลั่นไกดับหนุ่มเฟื่อง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 9/12/05, p. A13)

'Air Marshal shot a crazy man – Post Today: 9/12/05, p. A13'

From the above example, ɸ before the head noun *ครั้งแรก* (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first) is a zero substitution for *เหตุการณ์* (hè:t ka:n : the incident).

ครั้งแรก (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first) equally means *the first time. Time* normally acts as the head noun. From the example, *ครั้ง* (khráŋ : time) is not the head noun, but it is a classifier; while *แรก* (rɛ̂:k : the first) is a numerative determiner. In this case, as stated, *ครั้งแรก* (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first) is not the head noun, but it is a noun classifier of the head noun *เหตุการณ์* (hè:t ka:n : the incident).

Verbal Ellipsis

1. The Use of English and Thai Verbal Ellipses

Verbal ellipsis is the omission within a verbal group. There are two types of verbal ellipsis: lexical ellipsis and operator ellipsis. Lexical ellipsis is the omission of a lexical verb, or the whole item is omitted except the first operator (auxiliary). As for operator ellipsis, it is the omission of the first operator, or the whole item is omitted except the lexical verb (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 174).

Verbal ellipsis found in English news articles is lexical ellipsis or the omission of a lexical verb. A lexical verb is defined as the main verb of a sentence (Weinhold, 2000). Therefore, lexical ellipsis is the omission of the main verb of a sentence.

Ex. 38: *He said the government of Kenya was willing to **provide** the animals to Thailand, just as it would ɸ to Australia, China, European nations or…*

- Would ɸ: Verbal ellipsis (lexical ellipsis) presupposes ***provide***.

(Welcome boost for night safari-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 2)

From the example, the lexical verb ***provide*** is omitted after the auxiliary verb *would*; therefore, it is verbal ellipsis in terms of lexical ellipsis.

Ex. 39: *Mr Stimpson said: "I will **do** anything I can ɸ if it will help find a cure for HIV."*

- Can ɸ: Verbal ellipsis (lexical ellipsis) presupposes ***do***.

(Briton the first to rid himself of HIV virus-Bangkok Post: 14/11/05, p. 1)

Example 39 shows that ɸ after the auxiliary verb *can* is a zero substitution for lexical verb ***do***.

2. The Difference between English and Thai Verbal Ellipses

There is no use of verbal ellipsis in Thai, but one type of verbal ellipsis was found in English. The researcher found that the elliptical element within a verbal group used in English news articles is the use of lexical ellipsis. Within this type, it is the omission of a lexical verb, while an auxiliary verb remains in the sentence. In other words, it is the omission of the items from right. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 170) suggest that lexical ellipsis occurs when any verbal group does not contain a lexical verb. Furthermore, the researcher also found that this type of cohesion, verbal ellipsis, provides cohesive force within the same sentence (See Example 38-39, pp. 94-95).

Clausal Ellipsis

1. The Use of English and Thai Clausal Ellipses

English clausal ellipsis is the omission of a clause (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

Ex. 40: *Sources inside Burma said the generals have built or are building an airfield, hospital, golf course and medium-size hydroelectric power plant at the new Pyinmana headquarters-although* **what lies behind their thinking** *remains a mystery*.

"Lord only knows ɸ," said one Rangoon-based diplomat said.

- Lord only knows ɸ : Clausal ellipsis (indirect statement) presupposes ***what lies behind their thinking***.

(Burma moves govt-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 7)

Example 40 provides an example of clausal ellipsis. It shows that ɸ is a zero substitution for *what lies behind their thinking* after the term *knows*.

The use of clausal ellipsis also occurs in Thai news articles collected.

Ex. 41: *ต่อมาตำรวจสภ.อ.เมืองสมุทรปราการการเชิญนายภาคภูมิมาทำการสอบปากคำ ให้การรับว่าตบหน้าอกนายสุวิทย์เพราะลูกค้าประจำเมื่อถามว่า***โกนหัวราคา***เท่าไหร่ตอบไปเล่นๆ ว่า ɸ 100 บาท ...*

'Later, the police invited Mr Phakphoum for a testimony. He admitted that he hit Mr Suvit on his chest because he is a loyal customer. When he asked how much he charged to shave his head. The answer was 100 baht. …'

- ɸ 100 บาท (nɯ̀ŋ rɔ́ːj bàːt : 100 baht): Clausal ellipsis (direct response, wh-question) presupposes *โกนหัวราคา* (koːn hŭa raː khaː : The price for shaving a head is…).

(หัวโล้นฉุนช่าง แจ้งตำรวจจับ ตัดผมผิดทรง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/10/05, p. A8)

'Customer got angry as the barber cut the wrong hair style-Post Today: 30/10/05, p. A8'

Example 41 shows that ɸ is a zero substitution for *โกนหัวราคา* (koːn hŭa raː khaː : The price for shaving a head is…). The complement *100 บาท* (nɯ̀ŋ rɔ́ːj bàːt : 100 baht) only appears in the sentence, while the clause is left to be presupposed by ellipsis.

2. The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Clausal Ellipses

The findings showed that clausal ellipsis normally occurs in spontaneous speech. The analysis of this study was performed on the written discourse; yet, clausal ellipsis still can be discovered since news writers report events by writing someone's

quote in the news articles which is normally in the form of dialogue pair. Only one type of pairs, statement and statement, was found in English news articles. In Thai news articles, the researcher found two types of dialogue pairs which are statement and statement, and question and response. According to the results, even though a clause is omitted from the sentence, the information still remains because there are some relations containing coherence between sentences that a clause is omitted and its antecedent sentence.

In conclusion, ellipsis is the omission of an element on the assumption that the meaning is considered to be obvious in an earlier sentence or the context (Cook, 1989: 20; Millward, 2003). The interpretation of an elliptical element is retrievable from an earlier part of the text or in the context of the discourse (Navavan, 1982: 175; Somsonge, 1994: 130; Johnstone, 2002: 102). From the results, the instances of nominal, verbal and clausal ellipses occur in both English and Thai news articles. The amount of an elliptical element in Thai is higher than that of in English. This study provides the same result as Khampee's study (2002: 161) as it shows that Thais tend to use more ellipsis than English do. The researcher also found that the use of ellipsis between English and Thai is applied similarly regarding cohesive pattern; however, some elliptical items are different in terms of grammatical usage.

The Use of Conjunctions in English and Thai News Articles

The chart presents the amount of English and Thai conjunctions.

C1: Additive Conjunction

C2: Adversative Conjunction

C3: Causal Conjunction

C4: Temporal Conjunction
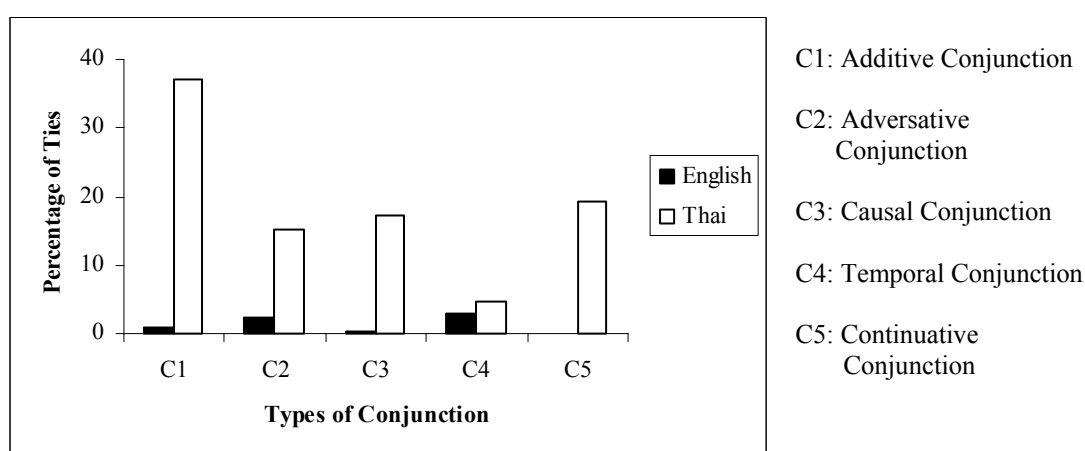
C5: Continuative Conjunction

Figure 4.4 The percentage of ties of English and Thai conjunctions in the news articles

When comparing the amount of conjunction between English and Thai, as can be seen from the chart, the whole amount of Thai conjunction is dramatically higher than English conjunction in all categories. As for the type of conjunction used in the news articles collected, there are four types of conjunction applied in English news articles. They are additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions. These types of conjunctions also appear in Thai. Moreover, the researcher also found continuative conjunction utilized in Thai news articles. All types of conjunctions, including how they are used, are presented in the following paragraphs.

<u>Additive Conjunction</u>

1. **<u>The Use of English and Thai Additive Conjunctions</u>**

Additive conjunction is used for adding more information to the former information (Cook, 1989: 21; Millward, 2003). Additive conjunctive elements found in English news articles are *but also* and *by contrast*.

Ex. 42: *"I can't help but laugh every time I think of what happened," the barber said.*

<u>But</u> *it* **<u>also</u>** *taught me a lesson. I have to be more careful in chatting with my customers.*

- **<u>But…also</u>**: Additive (simple, additive)

(Bald facts of a misunderstanding-Bangkok Post: 30/10/05, p. 1)

By contrast should be an item of adversative conjunction, but it is not. As suggested by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 247), *by contrast* provides comparative relation in terms of dissimilarity. This comparative relation is a term under additive conjunction.

Ex. 43: *... 46% felt that torturing terrorist suspects to gain important information was sometimes (31%) or often (15%) justified while 17% thought it was rarely justified and 32% were opposed.*

By contrast, *the study found that of 520 opinion leaders also questioned on the same issue, no more that one in four believes that torture of terrorist suspects can be sometimes or often justified.*

- **By contrast**: Additive (comparison, dissimilar)

(Pew Poll: Nearly half of Americans think torture is justified-Bangkok Post: 18/11/05, p. 9)

In the same way as English additive conjunctions suggested above, Thai additive conjunctions show that there is more information added to an earlier part of the text (Wipah, 1986: 175-176; Supadtra, 2003: 182). According to the data, Thai additive conjunction found from twenty Thai news articles are *และ, พร้อม, พร้อมกับ, รวม* (lέʔ, phrɔ́ːm, phrɔ́ːm kàp, ruam : and), *และ...ด้วย, และยัง, นอกจาก...แล้ว* (lέʔ ... dûaj, lέʔ jaŋ, nɔ̂ːk càːk ... lέːw : and also), *ด้วย, ก็, รวมทั้ง...ด้วย* (dûaj, kɔ̂ː, ruam tháŋ… dûaj : also, too, as well), *อีกทั้ง...ด้วย, ทั้งยัง, นอกจากนั้น, นอกจากนี้,นอกจากนี้...ยัง* (ʔìːk tháŋ ... dûaj, tháŋ jaŋ, nɔ̂ːk càːk nán, nɔ̂ːk càːk níː, nɔ̂ːk càːk níː ... jaŋ : moreover, furthermore) and *รวมทั้ง* (ruam tháŋ : including)

Ex. 44: *นายไซเอด กล่าวว่า สินค้าไทยยังคงถูกขนส่งเข้าไปในมาเลเซียทั้งที่มีเสียงเรียกร้องให้คว่ำบาตร* **และ**ขอให้ไทยตอบโต้โดยมีการไตร่ตรองให้รอบคอบกว่านี้ ...

'My Syed said that Thai goods were still entering Malaysia despite the boycott. And he asked Thailand for a more measured reaction. …'

- **และ** (lέʔ : and): Additive (simple, additive)

(มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

Ex. 45: *"เกิดเสียงคัดค้านอย่างรุนแรงต่อวิธีทรมานนักโทษ … โดยส่วนใหญ่เห็นว่าเป็น เรื่องไม่เหมาะสมจริงๆ" รายงานของพิว ระบุ*

'"There is a strong opposition to the use of torture. … The majority believed that it is not quite appropriate" Pew reported.'

<u>*นอกจากนั้น*</u> *ผลสำรวจเกินครึ่งมากกว่า 50% …เชื่อว่า การละเมิดสิทธิมนุษยชนของนักโทษ ในคุกของสหรัฐที่อ่าวกวนตานาโม ในคิวบา และในอิรักนั้น เป็นผลมาจากนโยบายของเจ้าหน้าที่ รัฐโดยตรง…*

'Moreover, over 50% of the poll …believed that the prisoners' infringement in a US prison in Cuba and Iraq is the results of the official policy. …'

- <u>**นอกจากนั้น**</u> (nɔ̂:k cà:k nán : moreover): Additive (complex, additive)

(ชนมะกันไฟเขียวทรมานนักโทษ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 18/11/05, p. A13)

'Americans think torture is justified-Post Today: 18/11/05, p. A13'

Additive conjunctions also include reformulatory, exemplification and comparative relations. Reformulatory relation indicates that what follows is a reformulation of what has preceded (Wipah, 1986: 189). Reformulatory relation, in this study, is expressed through *คือ, ก็คือ* (khɯɯ:, kɔ̂: khɯɯ: : namely, to be).

Ex. 46: *... บางทีบางครั้งผมถึงได้บอกว่าสำคัญสื่อต้องช่วยกัน* **คือ***ทุกคนมีเสรีภาพ แต่เสรีภาพต้องช่วยกัน*

'… Sometimes, I told you that it is very important for the media to help us. That is, everyone has liberty, but to have liberty, we must help each other.'

- **คือ** (khɯː : to be): Additive (reformulatory relation)

(มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

Another type of additive conjunction found, as stated, is exemplificatory. Exemplificatory shows that the following information is an exemplification of the previous information (Wipah, 1986: 188; Supadtra, 2003: 200). The items found under this relation are *เช่น* (chên : such as, for example).

Ex. 47: *... ซึ่งทรัพย์สินส่วนใหญ่มีการสูญหายจำนวนมาก จะทำให้เกิดความล่าช้าในการตกแต่ง* **เช่น** *การลักลอบตัดสายไฟที่มีการติดตั้งไว้เสร็จแล้วบางช่วง ...*

'… As the majority of the properties have been lost; for example, electric wires were sneakingly cut, the ornamentation will be finished late. …'

– **เช่น** (chên : such as): Additive (apposition, exemplification)

(นักอนุรักษ์หวั่นใช้เครื่องบินไล่นกทำระบบนิเวศพัง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 19/9/05, p. A3)

'Using the plane to scare off the birds will damage Ecology – Post Today: 19/9/05, p. A3'

The researcher also found *เสมือน* (sàʔ mǔan : similar) and *เหมือน* (mǔan : the same) are comparative relations. These comparative relations are the expressions which are used for indicating that the following item is similar and/or comparable to the previous one (Banchop Bandhumedha, 1978: 219; Wipah, 1986: 182; Kamchai Thonglor, 2000: 283). Comparative relation is a term under additive conjunction as asserted by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Ex. 48: ... *พระราชดำรัสที่พระราชทานแก่มารดานั้น เป็นเสมือนน้ำทิพย์ที่ทำให้แม่มีกำลังใจ* ...

'… The statement which was given to my mother is like the magical water which can cheer my mother up. …'

- *เสมือน* (sàʔ mǔan : similar): Additive (comparison, similar) presupposes *พระราชดำรัส* (phráʔ râ:t cháʔ dam ràt : the royal remark).

(ฟ้าหลั่งกำลังใจ ลูกประดู่สุดปีติ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 23/9/05, p. A1)

'The condolences cheered up the dead marines' families-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A1'

Ex. 49: … *บริเวณชายฝั่งทะเลของ จ.สมุทรปราการ, สมุทรสาคร และสมุทรสงคราม*
มีลักษณะเป็น<u>*เหมือน*</u>*สนามบินนานาชาติของนกอพยบข้ามทวีปทั้งไปและกลับทุกฤดูกาล* …

'... The shores of Samutprakarn, Samutsakorn and Samutsongkram are the same as an international airport of migrated birds for every season. …'

- <u>เหมือน</u> (mǔan : the same): Additive (comparison, similar) presupposes
บริเวณชายฝั่งทะเล (bɔː riʔ weːn chaːj fàŋ tháʔ leː : the shore).

(นักอนุรักษ์หวั่นใช้เครื่องบินไล่นกทำระบบนิเวศพัง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 19/9/05, p. A3)

'Using the plane to scare off the birds will damage Ecology-Post Today: 19/9/05, p. A3'

Another category called topic changing relations also provides additive relation in Thai news articles. The researcher found *สำหรับ, ส่วน* (sǎm ràp, sùan : as for), *ทั้งนี้* (tháŋ níː : all this) and *อนึ่ง* (ʔàʔ nɯ̀ŋ : by the way) are employed in Thai news articles. These items provide a clue to readers on what follows is a different new topic or information from the sentence that has come before (Supadtra, 2003: 197). Moreover, they help in linking a finished or unfinished statement with another new statement (Upakitsinlapasan, 1968: 106; Banchop, 1978: 219).

Ex. 50: *ด้านกองทัพเรือได้เลื่อนยศและปูนบำเหน็จให้ผู้เสียชีวิตโดยมอบเงินจำนวน 3.34 ล้านบาทให้ กับครอบครัวของ ร.ต.วินัย พร้อมเงินบำนาญเดือนละ 2.1 หมื่นบาท* <u>*สำหรับ*</u>*ครอบครัว จ.อ.คำธรได้รับเงินช่วยเหลือ 1.74 ล้านบาท และเงินบำนาญเดือนละ 1.04 หมื่นบาท*

'The navy promoted the two marines and also provided financial assistance to Sub-Lt Winai's family 3.34 million baht and a monthly stipend of 21,000 baht. As for the family of Petty Officer Khamthon, they received 1.74 million baht and a monthly stipend of 10,400 baht.'

- <u>**สำหรับ**</u> (sǎm ràp : as for): Additive (topic changing relation)

(ฟ้าหลั่งกำลังใจ ลูกประดู่สุดปีติ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 23/9/05, p. A1)

'The condolences cheered up the dead marines' families-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A1'

Ex. 51: *...ก่อนที่คู่บ่าวสาวจะเดินทางไปพักในโรงแรมแห่งหนึ่ง และเดินทางไปดื่มน้ำผึ้ง พระจันทร์ ...*

'...before the couple goes to their hotel and goes on for a honeymoon. ...'

<u>**ทั้งนี้**</u> *อาธีนา เป็นหลานสาวและทายาทเพียงคนเดียวที่เหลืออยู่ของอริสโตเติล โอนาสซิส...*

'All this, Athina is the granddaughter and sole heiress of Aristotle Onassis. …'

- <u>**ทั้งนี้**</u> (tháŋ níː : all this): Additive (topic changing relation)

(งานเลี้ยงยิ่งใหญ่แห่งปีรับวิวาห์รัก'โอนาสซิส'-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 5/12/05, p. A13)

'Onassis's wedding, the biggest party of the year-Post Today: 5/12/05, p. A13'

2. **The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Additive Conjunctions**

All categories of English and Thai additive conjunctions are similar in their application. One Thai additive conjunction leading a difference between English and Thai is the use of *รวมทั้ง* (ruam tháŋ: including). As can be seen from the category of additive conjunction proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), there is no use of the term *including* as additive conjunction in English. However, it is additive conjunction in Thai because there is more information added (Wipah, 1986: 175-176; Supadtra, 2003: 182).

Adversative Conjunction

1. **The Use of English and Thai Adversative Conjunctions**

Adversative conjunction provides cohesive effects by contrasting the new information with the old one (Cook, 1989: 21). *But, however* and *instead* were found to be applied in English news articles analyzed. These items are suggested as adversative conjunction by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 255).

Ex. 52: *Deputy Transport Minister Chainant Chareonsiri said all measures to make sure the first landing goes smoothly must be in place.*

But *he said he was worried about the birds which could obstruct the landing test.*

- **But**: Adversative (contrastive, simple)

(Storks pose bird-strike safety worry-Bangkok Post: 19/9/05, p. 5)

Ex. 53: *Andrew Stimpson, 25, was diagnosed as HIV-positive in August 2002.* **However***, tests 14 months later showed that the virus had completely gone from his body, despite taking no medication to combat it.*

- **However**: Adversative (adversative, emphatic)

(Briton the first to rid himself of HIV virus-Bangkok Post: 14/11/05, p. 1)

In terms of Thai adversative conjunction, the elements discovered are *แต่, แต่... ก็, ทว่า, กลับ* (tὲ:, tὲ: ... kô:, tháʔ wâ:, klàp : but), *ทว่าในทางกลับกัน* (tháʔ wâ: naj tha:ŋ klàp kan : on the contrary), *ขณะที่* (khàʔ nàʔ thî: : while, whereas) and *อย่างไรก็ดี/ตาม* (jà:ŋ raj kô: di:/ta:m : however). These items provide contrastive relation between the foregoing and following sentence. Another relation which is under adversative conjunction is concessive relation. Concessive relation indicates that the following information is surprising in view of what has come before (Wipah, 1986: 186). The items of this relation is *แม้...ยัง...แต่, แม้ยัง...ก็ตาม, แม้* and *ทั้งที่* (mɛ́: ... jaŋ ... tὲ:, mɛ́: jaŋ ... kô: ta:m, mɛ́:, tháŋ thî: : though, although).

Ex. 54: <u>อย่างไรก็ดี</u> *โคลัมเบียได้เรียกร้องไม่ให้ประเทศเพื่อนบ้านระงับการนำเข้าสัตว์ปีก โดยระบุว่าเชื้อ   ไข้หวัดนกที่พบนั้นเป็นสายพันธุ์ที่ไม่เป็นอันตรายต่อมนุษย์*<u>ทว่า</u>*ไม่ได้เปิดเผยรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติม ...*

'However, Colombia asked its neighboring countries not to stop importing poultry. It said that the bird flu virus found is not the dangerous kind that could harm human. But no further information was revealed. …'

– <u>อย่างไรก็ดี</u> (jà:ŋ raj kô: di: : however): Adversative (adversative, emphatic)
<u>ทว่า</u> (tháʔ wâ: : but): Adversative (contrastive: simple)

(อียูจี้รับมือหวัดนกลามยุโรป ยันเชื้อในตรุกีเป็นเอช 5 เอ็น 1-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 14/10/05, p. A13)

'EU warned and confirmed H5N1 was found in Turkey-Post Today: 14/10/05, p. A13'

Ex. 55: *ทั้งนี้ รัฐบาลสหรัฐได้อ้างคำให้การเท็จดังกล่าว เพื่อเป็นเหตุผลหนึ่งของการส่ง*
กำลังทหารรุกรานอิรัก <u>*ทั้งที่*</u>*เจ้าหน้าที่ข่าวกรองของรัฐบาลสหรัฐ ไม่แน่ใจในความน่าเชื่อถือในคำ*
ให้การของ อัลลิบี <u>*ขณะที่*</u>*ประธานาธิบดี จอร์จ ดับเบิลยู บุช และ... ยืนยันที่จะเชื่อถือข้อมูลดังกล่าว*

'All this, the US government used false testimony as a reason for sending a military to attack Iraq. Though, the CIA official is not sure about Alibi's testimony. While the US president, George W. Bush and… insisted to believe that information.'

- <u>ทั้งที่</u> (tháŋ thîː : though, although): Adversative (adversative, simple)
<u>ขณะที่</u> (khàʔ nàʔ thîː : while, whereas): Adversative (contrastive, simple)

(*ยูเอ็นดันอียูค้นคุกลับ ระบุชาวโลกมีสิทธิรู้-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A13*)

'UN urged to prove secret jails. All has the right to know-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A13'

2. <u>The Similarities between English and Thai Adversative Conjunctions</u>

English adversative conjunction *but* is used the most, and *แต่* (tὲː) which means *but* is also used the most among its categories. English and Thai adversative conjunctions are utilized in the news articles analyzed similarly because they imply that the information of the prior statement contradicts to the following statement (Cook, 1989: 21; Millward, 2003).

<u>Causal Conjunction</u>

1. <u>The Use of English and Thai Causal Conjunctions</u>

The third type of conjunction is causal conjunction. Causal conjunction is the relationships between the new information and what has already been given in

terms of causes (Cook, 1989: 21). The researcher found only one causal conjunction in English news article which is the use of *so*.

Ex. 56: *"His old short-crop style is already close to being shaved. **So** I assumed that he wanted it shorter," Mr Phakphoum, 59, with over 30 years of experience, said.*

- **So**: Causal (general, simple)

(Bald facts of a misunderstanding-Bangkok Post: 30/10/05, p. 1)

In case of Thai news articles, general causal conjunction including *เพราะ, เนื่องจาก,* and *เนื่องมาจาก* (phrɔ́ʔ, nɯ̂aŋ càːk, nɯ̂aŋ maː càːk : because) were found.

Ex. 57: *ทางด้านเจ้าหน้าที่อีกรายหนึ่งเปิดเผยกับรอยเตอร์สว่า เจ้าหน้าที่ต่าง ไม่มีทางเลือก ในเรื่องนี้ เพราะ ไม่ได้รับอนุญาตให้ลาหยุด โยกย้าย หรือแม้กระทั่งลาออกในช่วงนี้ ...*

'Another official revealed the information to REUTERS that the officials have no choice on this because they are not allowed to leave, transfer or resign at this moment. …'

– **เพราะ** (phrɔ́ʔ : because): Causal (reversed causal)

('หม่อง'เริ่มย้ายกรุง โยก 3 กระทรวงหลัก หวั่นมะกันบุกโจมตี-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A13)

'Mong moved 3 ministries as a fear of attack from the US-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A13'

Besides general causal relation, the results revealed that purposive, resultative and conditional relations were discovered as causal conjunctive elements in Thai news articles. Resultative relations can be expressed through จึง, เนื่องจาก...จึง, จน, เลย, ก็เลย (cɯŋ, nɯ̂aŋ càːk…cɯŋ, con, ləːj, kôː ləːj : as a result, as a consequence) ก็ and ฉะนั้น (kôː, chàʔ nán : so, therefore). ถ้า, หาก, ถ้าหาก (thâː, hàːk, thâː hàːk : if) which can be used interchangeably provide conditional relations (Upakitsinlapasan, 1968: 106; Banchop, 1978: 217-218; Navavan, 1982: 219-220; Wipah, 1986: 193, 195; Kamchai, 2000: 282-283).

Ex. 58: … *ขณะที่ พ.ต.ท.ทักษิณ กล่าวว่า … ขอทำความเข้าใจว่า เคนยามีสัตว์มากเกินไป* <u>*ฉะนั้น*</u> *แทนที่จะฆ่าทิ้งก็ส่งมาให้ไทยเลี้ยง …*

'… while Thaksin said that … I would like to make it clear that Kenya has too many animals; so, instead of slaughtering them, Kenya decided to send them to Thailand. …'

- <u>ฉะนั้น</u> (chàʔ nán : so, therefore): Causal (general, simple)

('เอ็นจีโอเคนยา' ประท้วงทักษิณ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 11/11/05, p. A2)

'NGO Kenya protested against Thaksin-Post Today: 11/11/05, p. A2'

Ex. 59: … *ซึ่งทางสนามบินได้ส่งรถดับเพลิงจำนวนมากพร้อมรับมือ*<u>*หาก*</u>*เกิดไฟลุกท่วมลำตัวเครื่องบิน*

'… The airport prepared a lot of fire trucks to deal with the incident if the plane was burned.'

- <u>หาก</u> (hàːk : if): Causal (conditional)

('โลว์คอสต์'มะกันทำเสียว ล้อไม่ตรงไฟลุกควันโขมง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 23/9/05, p. A13)

'The wheel of low cost was on fire-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A13'

2. The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Causal Conjunctions

The researcher found that the English causal conjunctive element *so* plays the same role as the Thai causal conjunctive element ฉะนั้น (chàʔ nán : so, therefore). This is owing to the fact that both of them give a clue to readers that the following sentence is a consequence or result of the foregoing one (Banchop, 1978: 217; Swan, 1995: 155). In Thai, the researcher did not only discover resultative relation, but she also found purposive and conditional relations.

Temporal Conjunction

1. The Use of English and Thai Temporal Conjunctions

The researcher found *then, earlier, later, meanwhile* and *at that point* used in English news articles. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 266-267) state that these elements are temporal conjunctive elements.

Ex. 60: *Mr Nasar has dual Spanish nationality by marriage after settling in Madrid in 1987, the website says. While there he issued a series of "inflammatory essays"... He* **then** *moved to London and served as a European intermediary for al-Qaeda, ...*

- **Then**: Temporal (simple, sequential)

(Suspect killed in Quetta-Bangkok Post: 4/11/05, p. 6)

Ex. 61: *Around 20 animal rights activists were rallying against the wildlife deal.*

Meanwhile, *Surapon Duangkhae, ..., yesterday voiced concerns about the animals' health during transportation, which would take more than 20 hours.*

- **Meanwhile**: Temporal (complex, durative)

(PM: Deal saves animals from cull-Bangkok Post: 11/11/05, p. 3)

The items used as Thai temporal conjunction are *ก่อนหน้านี้* (kɔ̀ːn nâː níː : before this), *จากนั้น* (càːk nán : after that), *แล้ว* (lɛ́ːw : then), *แล้วก็, และต่อมา* (lɛ́ːw kɔ̂ː, lɛ́ʔ tɔ̀ː maː : and then), *จนในที่สุด* (con naj thîː sùt : eventually, finally), *ต่อมา, ภายหลัง* (tɔ̀ː maː, phaːj lǎŋ : later) *ขณะเดียวกัน* (khàʔ nàʔ diaw kan : at the same time), *ในช่วงนี้* (naj chûaŋ níː : at this moment) and *อีกครั้ง* (ʔìːk khráŋ : again) (Wipah, 1986:199-200; Supadtra, 2003: 189). These devices are temporal conjunction utilized in Thai news articles.

Ex. 62: *... เมื่อจำเลยทั้งสองนำยาบ้ามาส่งที่ ซ.ยิ้มประกอบ 4 ...จึงจับกุมดำเนินคดี*

'... When both defendants took the pills to Soi Yimprakop 4 ... The police arrested them for prosecution.'

<u>จากนั้น</u> *ได้เข้าตรวจค้นที่บ้านของจำเลยที่ 2 พบยาบ้าอีก 3,740 เม็ด ...*

'After that, the police searched for more pills at the second defendant's home. They found 3,740 more pills. ...'

– **<u>จากนั้น</u>** (càːk nán : after that): Temporal (simple, sequential)

(ศาลพิพากษา'จอยซ์ ทีเค'คุก8ปีคดีค้ายาบ้า-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/12/05, p. A8)

'Joyce was sentenced to 8 years in jail for drug trafficking-Post Today: 30/12/05, p. A8'

Ex. 63: *... เมื่อเวลาประมาณ 19.40 น. วานนี้ ได้เกิดเหตุระเบิดขึ้นในเขตเทศบาลเมือง สุไหงโก-ลก จ.นราธิวาส 2 จุด ...* **และต่อมา***ในเวลาไล่เลี่ยกันได้เกิดเหตุระเบิดที่บริเวณหน้าร้าน คาราโอเกะ ปีปี้ ถ.เอเชีย อ.สุไหงโก-ลก จ.นราธิวาสเช่นกัน ...*

'… At 7.40pm. yesterday, 2 bombs went off at Sungai Kolok district municipality, Narathiwat. … And then, at nearly the same time, there was another explosion in front of Keeki Karaoke bar, Asia rd., Sungai Kolok district, Narathiwat. ...'

- **และต่อมา** (lɛ́ʔ tɔ̀ː maː : and then): Temporal (simple, sequential)

(บึ้ม2โอเกะรับ'ทักษิณ'-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/10/05, p. A9)

'Two bombs went off as Thaksin visited-Post Today: 7/10/05, p. A9'

2. The Similarity and Difference between English and Thai Temporal Conjunctions

The results revealed that the use of temporal conjunctions in Thai news articles is boarder than in English; though, both of them have a similar function. They both function as the elements showing relations in terms of time of occurrence (Wipah, 1986: 198; Cook, 1989: 21; Millward, 2003).

Continuative Conjunction

1. The Use of English and Thai Continuative Conjunctions

In this analysis, the researcher did not find continuative element in English news articles; nevertheless, this type of conjunction appears several times in Thai news articles. The conjunctive relation, which is expressed through ซึ่ง (sɯ̂ŋ : which, that), โดย (doːj : by) and ก็ (kɔ̂ː : signal link between two elements in a discourse)

shows linkage between two parts of a discourse without conveying any specific relation (Wipah, 1986: 206; Supadtra, 2003: 204).

Ex. 64: *... เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจเจาะไอร้องจังหวัดนราธิวาส ได้ปะทะกลุ่มก่อความไม่สงบมา โปรยเรือใบ* <u>*ซึ่ง*</u>*ผลการปะทะนั้นกลุ่มก่อความไม่สงบเสียชีวิต 1 ราย บาดเจ็บ 1 ราย*

'… Cho Airong district police clashed with assailants, killing one and wounding another.'

- <u>ซึ่ง</u> (sɯ̂ŋ : which, that): Continuative

(โจรใต้เปิดปากลักลอบฝึกในอินโดนีเซีย-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 28/11/05, p. A8)

'Southern bandits admitted they received training in Indonesia-Post Today: 28/11/05, p. A8'

Ex. 65: *... พ.ต.ท.ทักษิณ ชินวัตร นายกรัฐมนตรี จะเดินทางไปเยือนประเทศเคนยา ในวันที่ 8-11 พฤศจิกายนนี้* <u>*โดย*</u>*จะมีการทำบันทึกข้อตกลงร่วมกันระหว่างสองประเทศ ...*

'… Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra will visit Kenya between November 8 and November 11. And a memorandum of understanding will be signed by two countries. …'

- <u>โดย</u> (doːj : by): Continuative

(แม้วควัก20ล.ทัวร์เคนยา แลกสัตว์ป่ามาไว้เชียงใหม่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A6)

'Maew spent 20 million baht on Kenya wild animals-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A6'

Ex. 66: *ส่วนข้อหารือระหว่าง พล.ต.อ.ชิดชัย กับเอกอัครราชทูตสหรัฐอเมริกาและ*
เอกอัครราชทูตมาเลเซียนั้น พ.ต.ท.ทักษิณ กล่าวว่า <u>ก็</u>ไม่ได้มีอะไร ...

'As for the discussion between Chidchai and US ambassadors and
Malaysia ambassadors, Thaksin said that there is nothing about this. …'

- <u>ก็</u> (kɔ̂: : linking element): Continuative

(*มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์*: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature – Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

2. <u>The Difference between English and Thai Continuative Conjunctions</u>

English continuative conjunction normally appears in a spoken discourse
(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 267). In Thai, continuative conjunction also arises within
the text. *ซึ่ง* (sɯ̂ŋ : which, that), *โดย* (do:j : by) and *ก็* (kɔ̂: : linking elements between
two sentences) link two parts of a discourse without conveying any specific relation
(Wipah, 1986: 206; Supadtra, 2003: 204). As for *ซึ่ง* (sɯ̂ŋ), it literally means *which*
and *that*. It is normally used as a relative pronoun. However, in the continuative sense,
it is employed as a connector linking two parts of a discourse without showing any
relation in the text (Wipah, p. 206). In terms of *ก็* (kɔ̂:), used as continuative
conjunction, is not the element conveying any relation because it is only the element
making a sentence sound smooth and less emphatic (Upakitsinlapasan, 1956, cited in
Wipah, p. 209; Higbie and Thinsan, 2002: 167).

In sum, all types of conjunctions are items which are different from other
types of cohesive relations since these devices signal semantic relations between two
units. McCarthy (1991: 46) mentions that a conjunctive element does not presuppose
a referential meaning, but it presupposes a textual sequence and signals a relationship

of items in a discourse. To put it simply, one part of the text connects to another in meaning rather than creating a link to the given information.

The researcher found that English and Thai conjunctions are similar. English conjunction connects two units between sentences and between paragraphs. Similarly, two units between sentences and between paragraphs are joined by Thai conjunctions. What makes a minor difference between English and Thai conjunctions is that Thai conjunctions also express a semantic relation within the same sentence and between clauses. There are several conjunctive items appearing between clauses. In the case of English conjunctions, according to Toolan (1998: 28), the conjunction appears at the beginning of the sentence. This has the effect of clarifying semantic or logical relationship between the foregoing and following information. Conjunction in English creates a connection to the previous information across sentence boundaries. The conjunction most commonly occurs at the initial sentence position (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, cited in Field and Oi, 1992: 16). Halliday and Hasan (1976: 238) mention that conjunctive relations are not logical: paratactic[1] or hypotactic[2], but they are textual, that is, they represent connection that holds between sentences. However, if they are paratactic or hypotactic, they are not cohesive items creating textual relation, but they are used to show a structural relation between the following and previous items and/or clauses.

As analyzed, English conjunction links between sentences and between paragraphs, whereas, Thai conjunction joins two elements within the same sentence, between clauses as well as paragraphs. Though, Thai conjunction differs from English in terms of sentence and clause connections, English and Thai conjunctions appear to be the same because all of them represent a semantic relation rather than a referential meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 226; Wipah, 1986: 167).

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[1] The relevant paratactic relation is that of coordination (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 222). Coordinator joins linguistic units which are equivalent or of the same rank (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 107).

[2] In a hypotactic complex, clauses have unequal status (Halliday and Hasan, ibid.). Subordinator joins an independent clause and a dependent clause (Richards and Schmidt, ibid.).

The Use of Lexical Cohesion in English and Thai News Articles

The bar chart represents the frequency of English and Thai lexical cohesion.

LC1: Repetition

LC2: Synonymy
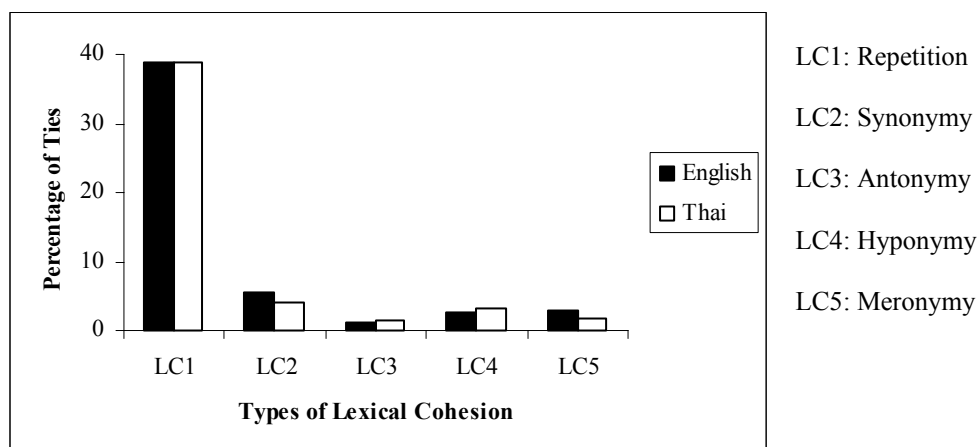
LC3: Antonymy

LC4: Hyponymy

LC5: Meronymy

Figure 4.5 The percentage of ties of English and Thai lexical cohesion in the news articles

As shown in Figure 4.5, the occurrence of each type of lexical cohesion between English and Thai is similar. The highest frequency of English and Thai lexical cohesion is repetition. It might be owing to the fact that repetition is the most direct form making the text coherently. The appearance of Thai lexical cohesion is higher than that of English almost all categories except synonymy and meronymy. In the following section, all types of lexical cohesion will be described on how they are used, and the differences between English and Thai lexical cohesion will be presented.

Repetition

1. **The Use of English and Thai Repetitions**

Repetition is the most direct form of lexical cohesion (Sugiura, 1996). According to de Beaugrande and Dressler (1981, cited in Wipah, 1986: 119) and

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985, cited in Wipah, p. 119), repetition is used for serving the functions of confirmation and emphasis. Repetition can be a repetition of sentences, phrases and words (Tannen, 1985, cited in Wipah, p. 119). Repetition creating cohesive ties in this study includes:

1.1 **Complete Repetition**

Complete repetition is the whole item of two or more words, phrases, sentences and/discourses being repeated (Supadtra, 2003: 152)

Ex. 67: *... Mario de Oliveira, an employee at the estate where the* ***wedding*** *took place, was only able to confirm the couple were married. ...*

The **wedding** *was held at the Maria Luiza and Oscar Americano Foundation, ...*

- **Wedding**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Onassis heiress weds in Brazil-Bangkok Post: 5/12/05, p. 9)

If personal names and surnames or nicknames occur more than one, it is repetition.

Ex. 68: *"It's a huge loss to* ***Pak Lah****," said Abdullah Ahmad, ...*

"She was everything to **Pak Lah**. *She was a friend and a confidante."*

- **Pak Lah**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Abdullah's wife dies, 64-Bangkok Post: 21/10/05, p. 7)

In English, the definite article *the* creates a referential meaning (demonstrative reference), and at the same time, it can also create another relationship called reiteration (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 278).

Ex. 69: *Malaysia's Foreign Minister Syed Hamid Albar has called on Thailand to be "mature" over a **boycott** of Thai goods ...*

*Thai leaders lashed out at the **boycott** of two Thai products ...*

- **Boycott**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Bangkok Post: 17/10/05, p. 3)

Ex. 70: *"As for the **animals**, I can't remember which species will be sent. Questions have poured in asking whether or not some rare black rhinos, ..., will be among the **animals**. ...," he said.*

- **Animals**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Welcome boost for night safari-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 2)

The examples given below show that complete repetition includes a repetition of phrase and a repetition of the whole sentence.

Ex. 71: *... the sandwich maker will now offer his body for medical research to help doctors in their quest to **find a cure for HIV**, ...*

*Mr Stimpson said: "I will do anything I can if it will help **find a cure for HIV**."*

- **Find a cure for HIV**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Briton the first to rid himself of HIV virus-Bangkok Post: 14/11/05, p. 1)

In Example 71, the news writer uses complete repetition. It is a repetition of the verb phrase, so, we can see that the verb phrase ***find a cure for HIV*** is repeated.

Ex. 72: *"**The well-prepared and timely intervention of the agriculture ministry has brought the bird flu case … under control**," he said*.

*"***The well-prepared and timely intervention of the agriculture ministry has brought the bird flu case … under control***," Mr Akdag said*.

- **The well-prepared and timely intervention of the agriculture ministry has brought the bird flu case…under control**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(Europe warned on epidemic-Bangkok Post: 14/10/05, p. 10)

Example 72 shows that "**The well-prepared and timely intervention of the agriculture ministry has brought the bird flu case…under control**" is a repetition of the whole sentence.

In the Thai news articles, the researcher also found complete repetition. Thai complete repetition or direct repetition is a repetition of every item. Repetition in Thai includes a repetition of word, phrase and clause (Wipah, 1986: 121).

Ex. 73: *...เพราะนอกจากจะใช้ไล่**นก**แล้ว เสียงจะรบกวนและก่อเหตุรำคาญกับประชาชน...*

'… Because besides, the sound of the plane scaring off the bird, it will also annoy people …'

*"ในอนาคตก็ยังไม่มีการให้คำตอบได้ว่าปัญหา**นก**รอบสนามบินจะอพยบไปหากินบริเวณ อื่นได้จริงหรือไม่..."*

'"In the future, there is still no answer as whether the birds around the airport will migrate to other places or not. …"'

- **นก** (nók : the birds): Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

(นักอนุรักษ์หวั่นใช้เครื่องบินไล่นกทำระบบนิเวศพัง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 19/9/05, p. A3)

'Using the plane to scare off the birds will damage Ecology-Post Today: 19/9/05, p. A3'

Ex. 74: *"... แน่นอนเคนยาจะต้อง**สำรองสัตว์ป่า**เกินจำนวนที่ตกลงกันไว้แน่ ซึ่งอาจต้อง* **สำรองสัตว์ป่า**ให้ไทยมากกว่านี้อาจเป็น 300 ตัว" นายสุรพล กล่าว

'"… Kenya will provide more animals than the amount that we have agreed on. It might provide more animals than the amount agreed on. It might be about 300 more animals" Mr Surapon said.'

- **สำรองสัตว์ป่า** (sǎm rɔːŋ sàt pàː : to reserve the wild animals): Lexical cohesion (repetition, complete repetition)

('เอ็นจีโอเคนยา' ประท้วงทักษิณ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 11/11/05, p. A2)

'NGO Kenya protested against Thaksin-Post Today: 11/11/05, p. A2'

1.2 <u>Partial Repetition</u>

Partial repetition is a repetition of the same lexeme realized in a different form class or partial repetition of a phrase (Wipah, 1986: 123). In English, a repetition of some parts of words or phrases was found as partial repetition.

Ex. 75: *UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Manfred Nowak has urged the EU and the Council of Europe to conduct "high-level" investigations into **allegations of secret CIA prisons** in Europe.*

"Since these <u>**allegations**</u> *have now been made public by the Washington*

Post ...," Mr Nowak said.

- ***Allegations of secret CIA prisons***, <u>**allegations**</u>: Lexical cohesion (repetition, partial repetition)

(EU urged to probe secret jails-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 13)

Ex. 76: ***Andrew Stimpson**, 25, was diagnosed as HIV-positive in August 2002. ...*

"If we can better understand what happened inside <u>**Andrew**</u>*'s body it could prove to be a step towards a breakthrough in beating the HIV virus," he said.*

- ***Andrew Stimpson***, <u>**Andrew**</u>: Lexical cohesion (repetition, partial repetition)

(Briton the first to rid himself of HIV virus-Bangkok Post: 14/11/05, p. 1)

In the same way, partial repetition also appears in Thai news articles. The findings showed that partial repetition in Thai is a repetition of some parts of words, phrases or sentences.

Ex. 77: *พอขึ้นไปนั่ง**เก้าอี้ตัดผม** บังเอิญรู้สึกเพลียจากการทำงานเลยเคลิ้มหลับไป ...*

'When I sat on the barbershop's chair, I felt tired from work; so I fell asleep. ...'

*... ตอนแรกคิดว่าเขาคงแกล้งถาม แต่เห็นนั่งลงที่**เก้าอี้**จึงคิดว่าเขาคงอยากเปลี่ยนทรงจริงๆ ...*

'... At first, I thought that he asked jokingly, but I saw he sat on the barbershop's chair. So I thought that he was seriously hoping for a new look. ...'

- *เก้าอี้ตัดผม* (kâːw ʔîː tàt phom : the barbershop's chair), <u>เก้าอี้</u> (kâːw ʔîː : the chair): Lexical cohesion (repetition, partial repetition)

(หัวโล้นฉุนช่าง แจ้งตำรวจจับ ตัดผมผิดทรง-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/10/05, p. A8)

'Customer got angry as the barber cut the wrong hair style-Post Today: 30/10/05, p. A8'

Ex. 78: *… เคนยามีสัตว์มากเกินไป ฉะนั้น แทนที่จะฆ่าทิ้งก็ส่งมาให้ไทยเลี้ยง …*

'… Kenya has too many animals; so, instead of slaughtering them, Kenya decided to send them to Thailand. …'

"ที่นี่สัตว์ป่าเยอะมาก บางครั้งอาจจะฆ่าทิ้ง แต่แทนที่จะฆ่าทิ้งก็ส่งมาให้เราเลี้ยงดีกว่า เพื่อจะได้ศึกษาวิจัย …" นายกรัฐมนตรี กล่าว

'"There are a lot of wild animals here. Sometimes, Kenya wild animals could have been culled. Instead of slaughtering them, Kenya decided to send them to us for research purposes …" Prime Minister said.'

- <u>แทนที่จะฆ่าทิ้งก็ส่งมาให้…เลี้ยง</u> (thæːn thîː càʔ khâː thíŋ kɔ̂ː sòŋ maː hâj …líaŋ : instead of slaughtering them, send them to… for taking care of)   Lexical cohesion (repetition, partial repetition)

('เอ็นจีโอเคนยา' ประท้วงทักษิณ-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 11/11/05, p. A2)

'NGO Kenya protested against Thaksin-Post Today: 11/11/05, p. A2'

<u>แทนที่จะฆ่าทิ้งก็ส่งมาให้…เลี้ยง</u> (thæːn thîː càʔ khâː thíŋ kɔ̂ː sòŋ maː hâj…líaŋ : instead of slaughtering them, send them to… for taking care of) in Example 78 is partial repetition between sentences as the second sentence uses pronoun *เรา* (raw : us) instead of *ไทย* (thaj : Thai).

1.3 Complex Repetition

According to Hoey (1991: 55), complex repetition results from two or more items sharing a lexical morpheme, but they differ in terms of grammatical functions.

Ex. 79: *"As far as I understand, all ministries will have **to move**, at least partially," ...*

*Speculation has been rife about a possible relocation for around two years - but **the move** still caught many off guard.*

- ***To move***, **the move**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complex repetition)

(Burma moves govt-Bangkok Post: 7/11/05, p. 7)

Ex. 80: *Abdullah's wife **dies**, 64*

*An official spokeswoman said Endon, 64, **had died** at 7:15am local time at the premier's sprawling hilltop official residence in Putrajaya, ...*

- ***Dies***, **had died**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complex repetition)

(Abdullah's wife dies, 64-Bangkok Post: 21/10/05, p. 7)

Ex. 81: *Bombs **go off** at nightspots, several hurt*

*A bomb **went off** at 7.30pm at Keeki karaoke bar in Sungai Kolok district town, injuring one soldier, ...*

- ***Go off***, **went off**: Lexical cohesion (repetition, complex repetition)

(Bombs go off at nightspots, several hurt-Bangkok Post: 7/10/05, p. 3)

1.4 Paraphrase

Paraphrase is the process in which a statement is rewritten by using different words (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 384). Paraphrase can be found in both English and Thai news articles selected in this study. The examples of paraphrase are shown in the following examples (Example 82-83).

Ex. 82: *Malaysia's Deputy Internal Security Minister Noh Omar called on Thailand to tighten up security along the border* **to prevent the illegal entry of Thais into Malaysia**.

"I believe it would be better if the Thais also increase their border control **to prevent their people from entering Malaysia illegally**,*" he said, ...*

- ***To prevent the illegal entry of Thais into Malaysia***, **to prevent their**

people from entering Malaysia illegally: Lexical cohesion (repetition, paraphrase)

(Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Bangkok Post: 17/10/05, p. 3)

Ex. 83: *ไซเอดย้ำประเทศปชต.**ห้ามไม่ได้**มือบคว่ำบาตร ...*

'Syed said that in a democratic country, he cannot stop a boycott …'

*... แต่ขณะเดียวกันก็**ไม่สามารถห้ามปรามได้** ...*

'… But at the same time, he is unable to stop the boycott …'

– ห้ามไม่ได้ (hâːm mâj dâj: cannot stop), ไม่สามารถห้ามปรามได้ (mâj săː mâːt hâːm praːm dâj: unable to stop): Lexical cohesion (repetition, paraphrase)

(มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

1.5 Structural Repetition

Structure repetition involves the reusing of a structure but the new element is also filled in the second clause (de Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981 cited in Wipah, 1986: 127). In Thai, structural repletion is applied in which the new information is given in the second clause.

Ex. 84: *... โดยเคนยา**จะมอบ**สัตว์ป่าให้เป็นของขวัญจำนวน 135 ตัว ส่วนไทย**จะมอบ**เงินจำนวน 20 ล้านบาท เพื่อ**ให้**เคนยานำไปตั้งกองทุนดูแลช้างเกเร*

'… Kenya will supply 135 wild animals to Thailand. Thailand will supply 20 million baht to Kenya in order to establish a rough elephant fund.'

- **จะมอบ...ให้** (càʔ mɔ̂ːp...hâj : will give…to): Lexical cohesion (repetition, structural Repetition)

(แม้วควัก20ล.ทัวร์เคนยา แลกสัตว์ป่ามาไว้เชียงใหม่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A6)

'Maew spent 20 million baht on Kenya wild animals-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A6'

As can be seen from Example 84, **จะมอบ...ให้** (càʔ mɔ̂ːp…hâj : will give…to) is only repeated, while there is additional new information given in the following sentence.

2. The Similarities and Differences between English and Thai Repetitions

Both complete and partial repetitions between English and Thai are the same. Repetition is not only limited to word repetition, but phrase, clause and sentence can be repeated. Moreover, English and Thai repetitions are different in terms of pronominally used noun. As can be seen from the sample text given by

Halliday and Hasan (1976), personal names, for example, appearing more than once are seen as repetition in English, but this is considered as personal reference (pronominally used noun) in Thai (pp. 65-67).

When focusing on the number of occurrence, the most frequently used type is repetition in both languages. English and Thai repetitions are used for covering a wide range of the news articles chosen to be analyzed. The researcher assumes that news articles must be concise; as a result, news writers use repetition in order to avoid ambiguity of what is being referred to. Furthermore, repetition in some news articles also helps writers in providing a theme of the text which will be easier for readers to follow and understand what the text is all about. As indicated by O'Regan (2002), repetition helps writers in focusing ideas and keeping their readers on track.

Synonymy

1. **The Use of English and Thai Synonyms**

Synonymy is the word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another (Yule, 1985: 95; Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 533). O'Regan (2002) states that synonyms help writers in creating a variety of word choice rather than using the same word or repetition. Besides, it helps readers to stay focus on the idea being discussed.

Ex. 85: *A search of Jitapat's **home** in Nonthaburi found 3,740 more pills.*

… because the court believed she was aware of only 140 pills in a noticeable container in the **house**.

- ***Home*** and **house** have the same meaning.

('Joyce' sentenced to eight years-Bangkok Post: 30/12/05, p. 3)

Ex. 86: *ภูเก็ตแอร์ไลน์ ทำเสียวขณะร่อนลงรันเวย์**ท่าอากาศยานแม่สอด** ไถลออกนอกข้างทาง โชคดีไม่มีใครได้รับอันตราย สั่งปิด**สนามบิน**เพื่อความปลอดภัย*

'Phuket airline landed on the runway at Mae Sot Airport. It skidded off the runway. No one was injured. The airport was closed for safety.'

- *ท่าอากาศยาน* (thâ: ʔa: kà:t sàʔ ja:n : the airport) and <u>สนามบิน</u> (sàʔ nǎ:m bin : the airport) have the same meaning.

(ภูเก็ตแอร์ทำเสียวที่แม่สอด เครื่องไถลนอกรันเวย์เข้าป่า-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 12/9/05, p. A3)

'Phuket Air skidded off runway at Mae Sot-Post Today: 12/9/05, p. A3'

Synonymy may be the use of two words having the same meaning, but they are different regarding level of formality (Jackson, 1989: 69).

Ex. 87: *นายกรัฐมนตรีกล่าวกับ**ภรรยา**ของนายมะแซ ว่า ... ให้กลับมาพัฒนาบ้านเมืองให้เจริญ จะได้เห็นหน้าลูก**เมีย**อยู่พร้อมหน้าพร้อมตากัน ...*

'The prime minister said Masae's wife that … The government asked him to come back and develop his hometown; therefore, he will be able to meet his wife and child. ...'

- *ภรรยา* (phan rá ja: /phan ja: : wife, formal) and <u>เมีย</u> (mia : wife, informal) have the same meaning, but they are different in terms of level of formality.

(บิ๊ม2โอเกะรับ'ทักษิณ'-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/10/05, p. A9)

'Two bombs went off as Thaksin visited-Post Today: 7/10/05, p. A9'

From the above examples, Example 85-87, we can see that synonymy is words which can be used interchangeably in all sentence contexts (Jackson, 1989: 65). In this study, near-synonymy was also found. Near-synonymy, according to DiMarco, Hirst, and Stede (1993, cited in Edmonds and Hirst, 2002), is words that are close in meaning, but they are not identical and not fully intersubstitutable in any context.

Ex. 88: *But 49-year-old Suvit was **furious** on opening his eyes a while later to see that ...*

He did not take his customer's **anger** *seriously ...*

- ***Furious*** and **anger** are similar in meanings.

(Bald facts of a misunderstanding-Bangkok Post: 30/10/05, p. 1)

Furious and **anger** in Example 88 are near-synonymy because they are close in meaning, but they cannot be used interchangeably since one is an adjective and the other is a verb.

Ex. 89: *... Malaysia had chosen to **turn the other cheek** in response to demonstrations by Thais in front of Malaysia's embassy in Bangkok.*

"The demonstrators displayed placards calling us all sorts of names but we have **not reacted** *as we know the demonstrations were not ordered by the Thai government," he said.*

- ***Turn the other cheek*** and **not reacted** are similar in meaning but they both cannot be used interchangeably.

(Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Bangkok Post: 17/10/05, p. 3)

In the above example, *turn the other cheek* and **not reacted** are near-synonymy because they give similar meaning, but **not reacted** cannot substitute *turn the other cheek*.

According to DiMarco, Chrysanne and Hirst (1993, cited in Edmonds and Hirst, 2002), near-synonymy includes connotation. Connotation is an additional meaning that is beyond its central meaning of a word or phrase (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 108). As indicated by Finch (1998: 141), connotation is the kinds of values and attitudes invoked by a word apart from its core meaning. These are culturally dependant and likely to change over time.

Ex. 90: *... แฝงตัวอยู่ในพื้นที่300 ยังซุ่มที่อิเหนา 3พัน*

'… There are 300 insurgents now in Thailand and 3,000 more insurgents are still in Indonesia.'

*กลุ่มโจรอ้างตัวเป็นหน่วยอาร์เคเคที่ได้รับฝึกมาจาก**อินโดนีเซีย*** ...

'A group of bandit said that they are RKK insurgents who received training in Indonesia. …'

– *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ năw : a hero of a story in verse) and **อินโดนีเซีย** (ʔin doː niː sia : Indonesia) are near-synonymy.

(โจรใต้เปิดปากลักลอบฝึกในอินโดนีเซีย-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 28/11/05, p. A8)

'Southern bandits admitted they received training in Indonesia-Post Today: 28/11/05, p. A8'

อิเหนา (ʔìʔ nǎw) literally means the hero of an Indonesian story in verse (So Sethaputra, 1992: 468). In the news articles analyzed, *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ nǎw) does not mean a hero, but it is a representative of his country, *Indonesia*. As stated earlier, near-synonymy covers connotation. Therefore, *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ nǎw) and **อินโดนีเซีย** (ʔin doː niː sia : Indonesia) in Example 90 are near-synonymy because *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ nǎw) gives information beyond its central meaning.

The researcher also discovered that synonymy can be found from the words having the same meaning, but one of them is used together with the negative word 'not'. This is the same case as antonymy (pp. 132-133).

Ex. 91: *Nations told to stock vaccines, **not** to **panic**.*

In Ankara, Turkish Health Minister Recep Akdag also urged **calm**.

- The meaning of ***not…panic*** and **calm** are similar.

(Europe warned on epidemic-Bangkok Post: 14/10/05, p. 10)

Antonymy

1. **The Use of English and Thai Antonyms**

With the opposition to the above type, antonymy is a pair of words relating by the sense of oppositeness (Yule, 1985: 95; Crystal, 1987: 105; Wikipedia, 2006a).

Ex. 92: *He said the chances of survival for animals being **smuggled into** the country was 10%.*

*"If the animals are <u>**legally imported**</u>, their chance of survival is likely to be higher, depending on the care they receive. ...," he said.*

- ***Smuggled into*** and <u>**legally imported**</u> have opposite meanings.

(PM: Deal saves animals from cull-Bangkok Post: 11/11/05, p. 3)

Ex. 93: *จากนั้นได้เข้าตรวจค้นที่บ้านของจำเลยที่ 2 พบยาบ้าอีก 3,740 เม็ด ซึ่งจำเลยที่ 1-2 ให้การ**รับสารภาพ**ในชั้นสอบสวน แต่ให้การ<u>**ปฏิเสธ**</u>ต่อสู้คดีในชั้นศาล ...*

'After that, the police searched for more pills at the second defendant's home where they found 3,740 more pills. The first and the second defendants admitted to the pills in the process of investigation, but they denied it in court. ...'

- *สารภาพ* (săː ráʔ phâːp : to confess) and <u>**ปฏิเสธ**</u> (pàʔ tiʔ sèːt : to deny) have a sense of oppositeness

(ศาลพิพากษา'จอยซ์ ทีเค'คุก8ปีคดีค้ายาบ้า-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 30/12/05, p. A8)

'Joyce was sentenced to 8 years in jail for drug trafficking-Post Today: 30/12/05, p. A8'

ไม่ (mâj : not) can be used for changing a positive word into a negative word. As stated by Miller, Beckwith, Fellbaum, Gross, and Miller (1993), antonym of a word *x* is sometimes *not-x*.

Ex. 94: *... เพราะไทย**ตอบโต้**เรื่องนี้เกินกว่าเหตุ โดยกล่าวว่า มาเลเซียรู้สึกเจ็บปวดกับ*
*ถ้อยแถลงที่รุนแรงจากฝ่ายไทย แต่จะ**<u>ไม่ตอบโต้</u>**กลับ...*

'… because Thailand overreacted. He said that Malaysia felt hurt by the harsh statement from Thailand, but he will not react …'

- The meanings of *ตอบโต้* (tɔ̀ːp tôː : to react) and <u>*ไม่ตอบโต้*</u> (mâj tɔ̀ːp tôː : not to react) are opposite.

(มาเลย์สะบัดลิ้นตำหนิไทยต้องเป็นผู้ใหญ่-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 17/10/05, p. A8)

'Malaysia tells Thailand to be mature-Post Today: 17/10/05, p. A8'

<u>Hyponymy</u>

1. <u>The Use of English and Thai Hyponyms</u>

"Hyponymy refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes, in which the meaning of one lexeme is included in (under) the meaning of another lexeme" (Jackson, 1989: 65). Hyponymy has a relation in terms of general and specific meanings. Carter and McCarthy (1988: 25) assert that a specific meaning is covered by a more general meaning. Palmer (1981: 85) suggests that the upper term (general meaning) is the superordinate, whereas the lower term (specific meaning), included in the upper term, is called hyponym. In this case, a specific meaning gives more information of the preceding item.

Ex. 95: *…, Mr Suvit visits the salon every two months and Mr Phakphoum knows his favorite **hairstyle** – **<u>a short crop</u>**.*

- **<u>A short crop</u>** is hyponymy of *hairstyle*.

(Bald facts of a misunderstanding-Bangkok Post: 30/10/05, p. 1)

Example 95 shows that **a short crop** is a type of *hairstyle* because **a short crop** is hyponymy (specific meaning) of the superordinate (general meaning) *hairstyle*.

Ex. 96: *... สหรัฐได้ควบคุมตัวผู้ต้องสงสัยที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องกับเครือข่ายอัลกออิดะห์ที่สถานที่คุมขังลับใน 8* **ประเทศ** *รวมถึง*<u>ไทย</u>*และ*<u>อัฟกานิสถาน</u> *...*

'... The United States arrested suspects involved with al-Queda network and sent them to secret prisons in 8 countries including Thailand and Afghanistan. ...'

- <u>ไทย</u> (thaj : Thai) and <u>อัฟกานิสถาน</u> (ʔáf kaː nís thǎːn : Afghanistan) are types of *ประเทศ* (pràʔ thêːt : the country).

(ยูเอ็นดันอียูค้นคุกลับ ระบุชาวโลกมีสิทธิรู้-โพสต์ทูเดย์: 7/11/05, p. A13)

'UN urged to prove secret jails. All has the right to know-Post Today: 7/11/05, p. A13'

According to Example 96, <u>ไทย</u> (thaj : Thai) and <u>อัฟกานิสถาน</u> (ʔáf kaː nís thǎːn : Afghanistan) are types of *ประเทศ* (pràʔ thêːt : the country) because <u>ไทย</u> (thaj : Thai) and <u>อัฟกานิสถาน</u> (ʔáf kaː nís thǎːn : Afghanistan) are hyponymy (specific meaning) of the superordinate (general meaning) *ประเทศ* (pràʔ thêːt : the country).

Meronymy

1. The Use of English and Thai Meronyms

Meronymy is the part-whole relations between words (Cruse, 1986, cited in Miller, 1993). Meronym denotes a constituent part of, or a member of something (Wikipedia, 2006b). For example, *wheel* is a meronym of *vehicle* because *wheel* is a part of *vehicle* (Miller, 1993). The part-whole relations in this study include collection-member, and object-component/part.

Ex. 97: *Passenger Zachary Mascoon said he had tried at one point to call his* *family, ...*

"I wanted to call my **dad** *to tell him I'm alive so far," ...*

- **Dad** is a member of *family*.

(Jet with faulty gear lands safely-Bangkok Post: 23/9/05, p. 10)

Example 97 provides an example of the part-whole relations because **dad** is a member of collection of *family*.

Ex. 98: *... ด้านแพทย์โรงพยาบาลนราธิวาสราชนครินทร์ได้ชันสูตรศพของสองทหาร นาวิกโยธินพบว่าทั้งคู่ถูกทรมานตาม**ร่างกาย**หลายแห่งนานกว่า 15 ชั่วโมง ก่อนที่จะเสียชีวิต*

'… Doctors of Narathiwatrachanakarin hospital verified the dead bodies of the two marines. They found that both were tortured at many parts of their bodies for longer than 15 hours before they died.'

*... สภาพศพพบว่าถูกมัด**ข้อมือ**และ**เท้า** ปิด**ตา** ใช้เชือกขันชะเนาะที่**ลำคอ** มีบาดแผลถูกตี และแทง ...*

'… Doctors found that the two marines' wrists and feet were tied. Their eyes were closed. Bandits used ropes to tie their throats. They were hit and stabbed; hence, there were several wounds on their bodies. …'

- **ข้อมือ** (khɔ̂ː mɯɯ : the wrist), **เท้า** (tháːw : the feet), **ตา** (taː : the eyes) and **ลำคอ** (lam khɔː : the throat) are components/parts of *ร่างกาย* (râːŋ kaːj : the body).

(*ฟ้าหลังฝนกำลังใจ ลูกประดู่สุดปีติ-โพสต์ทูเดย์*: 23/9/05, p. A1)

'The condolences cheered up the dead marines' families-Post Today: 23/9/05, p. A1'

Example 98 shows that ข้อมือ (khô: mɯɯ: : the wrist), เท้า (thá:w : the feet), ตา (ta: : the eyes) and ลำคอ (lam khɔ: : the throat) are components/parts of the object, *ร่างกาย* (râ:ŋ ka:j : the body).

In conclusion regarding the lexical cohesion, all categories of lexical cohesion make English and Thai news articles coherent when words or phrases in a discourse are semantically related. Lexical cohesion in English and Thai news articles is employed similarly. Lexical cohesion does not depend on the grammatical form just as other four types of cohesion do since both English and Thai lexical cohesion generate cohesive effect through a selection of vocabulary.

The Conclusion on the Use of English and Thai Cohesion

The use of English and Thai cohesion found in English and Thai news articles, presented in this thesis, can be summarized as follows:

1. Within the same sentence, there might be more than one cohesive tie in both languages, that is, many cohesive elements can operate and create links within the same sentence as well as across sentences.

2. In English and Thai news articles, the referential items can point to the presupposed items anaphorically and cataphorically. To put it simply, the cohesive items used in both languages can refer backward and forward to other elements in the same text.

3. The ties of English and Thai cohesion establishing links were found to be both immediate and non-immediate ties. In other words, cohesion creates immediate links when cohesive items and their presupposed items are in the same or in the following sentence. Furthermore, cohesion also establishes links when there is a distance between cohesive items and their presupposed items. As for zero pronouns, an antecedent of zero pronouns can be retrieved immediately in the preceding sentence. However, an antecedent of zero pronouns sometimes may not be found in

the preceding sentence. It may be found, just like other cohesive elements, in a distant sentence. According to Grima (1986, cited in Wirote Aroonmanakun, 2000), a zero pronoun can be separated from its antecedent by many sentences. In terms of ellipsis, it mostly creates immediate ties linking items within the same or connecting sentence. As for non-immediate ties, cohesive items and their presupposed items are not too far apart. This makes presupposed items easily to be recovered. Immediate ties also create through English and Thai conjunctions. English conjunction creates immediate ties because it connects between sentences; whilst, immediate ties generally happen in Thai as conjunction links within the same sentence, between clauses and between sentences.

The results of this study revealed that there are many similarities and differences in the use of cohesion between English and Thai. As for cohesive elements, some items are used similarly; while some devices can be found in one language, but they cannot be found in another. In Table 4.3, all cohesive items used for creating ties in English and Thai news articles chosen to be analyzed are shown.

Table 4.3 Cohesive items found in English and Thai news articles

Types	English	Thai
	References	
R1	1st person pronouns: I, me, my, we, our, us	1st person pronouns: ฉัน, ผม (chăn, phŏm : I, me), ตัวเอง (tua ʔeːŋ : I), เรา, พวกเรา (raw, phûak raw : we, us)
	2nd person pronouns: you, your	
	3rd person pronouns: he, him, his, she, her, it, its, they, them, their	3rd person pronouns: เขา (khăw : he), เธอ (thəː : she), เจ้าตัว (câw tua : him) and พระองค์ (phráʔ ʔoŋ : him)
		Pronominally used noun: personal name, nickname, kinship term, occupational term, social status
		Zero pronouns
R2	Demonstrative: this, these, that, there	Demonstrative: นี้, นี่ (níː, nîː : this), นั้น (nán : that), เหล่านี้ (làw níː : these), เหล่านั้น (làw nán : those), ที่นี่ (thîː nîː : here), ดังกล่าว (daŋ klàːw : as mentioned)
	Definite Articles: the	

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
	References	
R3	General comparison: identity (the same), similarity (similar, such), and difference (differ)	General comparison: identity (เช่นกัน, เดียวกัน/กับ, เหมือน, เดิม, เหมือนเดิม (chên kan, diaw kan/kàp, mʉ̌an, dəːm, mʉ̌an dəːm : the same)), and difference: (อื่น (ʔʉ̀ːn : other))
	Particular comparison: other, another-er, so, more	Particular comparison: กว่า, อีก, ขึ้น (kwàː, ʔìːk, khʉ̂n : more), ที่สุด (thîː sùt : equivalent to superlative)
	Substitutions	
S1	one	no element found
S2	do so	ทำ (tham : do)
S3	no element found	อย่างนั้น (jàːŋ nán : if so), ไม่ (mâj : not)
	Ellipses	
E1	Deictic: specific deictic (i.e. this, that), non-specific deictic (i.e. both, each, one) and post deictic (i.e. another, others)	Deictic: non-specific deictic (ตัวละ (tua láʔ : each), ทุกคน (thúk khon : all), ทั้งหมด (tháŋ mòt : all), ทั้งสอง, ทั้งคู่ (tháŋ sɔ̌ːŋ, tháŋ khûː : both)

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
		Ellipses
E1	Numerative: ordinal (i.e. the first), cardinal (i.e. four) and indefinite quantifier (i.e. half, several, side) Epithet: superlative (i.e. best)	Numerative: ordinal (i.e. ครั้งแรก (khráŋ rɛ̂:k : the first)), cardinal (i.e. 300 (sǎːm rɔ́ːj : three hundred)) and quantifiers (i.e. ที่เหลือ (thîː lɨ̌a : the rest), ครึ่ง (khrɯ̂ŋ : half), บางส่วน (baːŋ sùan : some), ส่วนใหญ่ (sùan jàj : the majority)) Phrasal modifier
E2	the omission of lexical verb (Auxiliary verb remains.)	no element found
E3	the omission of the clause: statement and statement	the omission of the clause: statement and statement; and question and response
		Conjunctions
C1	Simple, additive: but…also Comparison, dissimilar: by contrast Simple, additive: but…also Comparison, dissimilar: by contrast	Additive relations: และ, พร้อม, พร้อมกับ, รวม (lɛ́ʔ, phrɔ́ːm, phrɔ́ːm kàp, ruam : and), และ...ด้วย, และยัง, นอกจาก...แล้ว (lɛ́ʔ …dûaj, lɛ́ʔ jaŋ, nɔ̀ːk càːk…lɛ́ːw : and also), ด้วย, ก็, รวมทั้ง...ด้วย (dûaj, kɔ̂ː, ruam tháŋ… dûaj : also, too, as well), อีกทั้ง...ด้วย, ทั้งยัง, นอกจากนั้น, นอกจากนี้, นอกจากนี้...ยัง (ʔìːk tháŋ...dûaj, tháŋ jaŋ, nɔ̀ːk càːk nán, nɔ̀ːk càːk níː, nɔ̀ːk càːk níː...jaŋ : moreover), รวมทั้ง (ruam tháŋ : including)

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
		Conjunctions
C1		Reformulatory relations: คือ, ก็คือ (khɯɯ:, kɔ̂: khɯɯ: : namely, to be)
		Exemplificatory relations: เช่น (chên : such as, for example)
		Comparative relations: เสมือน (sàʔ mɯ̌an : similar), เหมือน (mɯ̌an : the same)
		Topic changing relations: สำหรับ, ส่วน (sǎm ràp, sùan : as for), ทั้งนี้ (tháŋ níː : all this), อนึ่ง (ʔàʔ nɯ̀ŋ : by the way)
C2	Adversative, simple: but	Contrastive relations: แต่, แต่...ก็, ทว่า, กลับ (tæ̀:, tæ̀:…kɔ̂:, tháʔ wâ:, klàp : but), ทว่าในทางกลับกัน (tháʔ wâ: naj tha:ŋ klàp kan : on the contrary),
	Adversative, emphatic: however	
	Correction, of meaning: instead	ขณะที่ (khàʔ nàʔ thîː : while), อย่างไร ก็ดี/ตาม (jà:ŋ raj kɔ̂: di:/ta:m : however)
		Concessive relations: แม้...ยัง...แต่, แม้ยัง...ก็ตาม, แม้, ทั้งที่ (mǽ:…jaŋ… tæ̀:, mǽ: aŋ…kɔ̂: ta:m, mǽ:, jtháŋ thîː : though, although)

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
		Conjunctions

Types	English	Thai
C3	General, simple: so	Causal relations: เพราะ, เนื่องจาก, and เนื่องมาจาก (phrɔ́ʔ, nɯ̂aŋ càːk, nɯ̂aŋ maː càːk : because)
		Resultative relations: จึง, เนื่องจาก...จึง, จน, เลย, ก็เลย (cɯŋ, nɯ̂aŋ càːk…cɯŋ, con, ləːj, kôː ləːj : as a result, as a consequence) ก็, ฉะนั้น (kôː, chàʔ nán : so, therefore)
		Conditional: ถ้า, หาก, ถ้าหาก (thâː, hàːk, thâː hàːk : if)
C4	Simple, sequential: then	Temporal relations: ก่อนหน้านี้ (kɔ̀ːn nâː níː : before this), จากนั้น
	Simple, preceding: earlier	(càːk nán : after that), แล้ว (lɛ́ːw : then), แล้วก็, และต่อมา (lɛ́ːw kôː,
	Complex, interrupted: later	lɛ́ʔ tɔ̀ː maː : and then), จนในที่สุด (con naj thîː sùt : eventually, finally),
	Complex, durative: meanwhile	ต่อมา, ภายหลัง (tɔ̀ː maː, phaːj lăŋ : later), ขณะเดียวกัน (khàʔ nàʔ diaw
	Complex, punctiliar: at that point	kan : at the same time), ในช่วงนี้ (naj chûaŋ níː : at this moment) and อีกครั้ง (ʔìːk khráŋ : again)

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
	Conjunctions	
C5	no element found	Continuative relations: ซึ่ง (sɯ̂ŋ : which, that), โดย (doːj : by), ก็ (kɔ̂ː : signal link between two elements in a discourse)
	Lexical Cohesion	
LC1	- complete repetition (i.e. word, phrase, clause, sentence repetitions) - partial repetition - complex repetition - paraphrase repetition	- complete repetition (i.e. word, phrase, clause repetitions) - partial repetition - paraphrase repetition - structural repetition
LC2	- same type of words (noun, verb, adjective) - near-synonym: different type of words (noun-verb, noun-adjective, verb-idiom) - the combination of word with 'not'	- same type of words (noun, verb, adjective) - near-synonym: different type of words (noun-verb, noun-adjective) - the combination of word with 'not' - level of formality - connotation
LC3	- same type of words (noun, verb, adjective) - different type of words (noun-verb)	- same type of words (noun, verb, adjective) - the combination of word with 'not'

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Types	English	Thai
	Lexical Cohesion	
LC4	- the relationship of general and specific meanings	- the relationship of general and specific meanings
LC5	- collection- member - object-component/part	- collection- member - object-component/part

Factors to Consider

Apart from English and Thai cohesion, there are many interesting factors making the natural characteristics of English and Thai different. Though, this study is the analysis on features of English and Thai cohesion, those interesting factors will be included in this thesis since the researcher thinks that they are beneficial to the translation process. The factors making English and Thai news articles different are as follows:

1. The difference can be found from the use of articles. An article is a word used for showing whether the noun refers to something definite or indefinite (Richards and Schmidt, 2002: 32). In Thai, there is no article. It is not only the definite article *the* as discussed in demonstrative reference, it is also the use of indefinite articles *a* and *an* that are obligatory to be precede most nouns in English. In case of the articles *a* and *an*, when we translate a noun with an article; for example, a car, it means *รถคันหนึ่ง* (rót khan nɯ̀ɯŋ). According to Setthawit (2002: 9), *คันหนึ่ง* (khan nɯ̀ɯŋ) is not an article, but it is a word showing amount in Thai. Moreover, Setthawit also suggests that whether the amount of thing is emphasized or not, there must be an indefinite article before a countable noun in English.

2. In the news articles, news writers use foreign loan words. The researcher found loan words in both languages. For example, *คาราโอเกะ* (khaː raː ʔoː ke ː karaoke) is a foreign loan word from Japanese (Wehmeier, 2000: 704). This word was found in both English and Thai news articles. The researcher presumes that loan words are used because there is no single element that can be used. Because of this, news writers use loan words since they are assumed to be known by readers and it is easier than giving the explanation.

3. Both formal and informal Thai words are applied, while only normal English words appear in English news articles. For instance, news writers use the formal word *เที่ยวบินปฐมฤกษ์* (thîaw bin pàʔ thŏm máʔ rə̂ːk ː the auspicious flight) instead of *เที่ยวบินแรก* (thîaw bin rɛ̂ːk ː the first flight); whereas news writers use only the normal word *the first landing* in English. Another example, *เจ๋ง* (cĕːŋ ː cool, good job) and *ปึ้ม* (bûɯm ː onomatopoeia of the explosive) are the use of informal words or slang. News writers use *ปึ้มลอนดอน/มาดริด* (bûɯm lɔːn dɔːn/máːt drìt ː the blast in London/Madrid) instead of *เหตุระเบิดกรุงลอนดอน/มาดริด* (hèːt ráʔ bə̂ːt kruŋ lɔːn dɔːn/ máːt drìt ː the blast in London/Madrid). On the contrary, news writers use *London and Madrid bombings* in English news articles, but they do not use slang as the writers of Thai news articles do.

4. News writers play with words by employing some words which are widely recognizable as representing something. This involves connotative meaning (More information on connotation on p. 130). As described in Example 90, *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ năw) is a representative of his country, *Indonesia*. A further example is the word *หม่อง* (mɔ̀ːŋ) which is a Burmese title of courtesy equivalent to *Mr* (So Sethaputra, 1992: 424). This word is known by readers that it means *Myanmar*. The words, *อิเหนา* (ʔìʔ năw) and *หม่อง* (mɔ̀ːŋ) in Thai news articles do not provide the core or central meaning, but they give an additional meaning, namely their countries. The researcher also assumes that the interpretation of these words depends on readers' knowledge. Richards and Schmidt (2002: 108) assert that connotation may be shared by a group

of people of the same culture, social background, sex or age and/or may be restricted to individuals and depends on their personal experience. Translators should notice connotation. If they are not concerned with this factor, they may misinterpret the information.

5. News writers also play with words by using the dialect used in the northeast of Thailand. For instance, *บ่* (bɔ̀ː) means *ไม่* (mâj : not) and *ย่าน* or *ยั่น* (jâːn, jân : to be afraid) means *กลัว* (klua) (Nongkhaicity.net, 2006). News writers employ *บ่ ยั่น* (bɔ̀ː jân : not to be afraid) instead of *ไม่กลัว* (mâj klua : not to be afraid) in the news articles.

6. When talking about the royal family, terms of reverence must be used (Supot Noijeen, 2004; Anurat Phaensakun, 2006), but in English news articles, writers use only normal words which can be used to refer to ordinary people. For example, in English news articles, writers employ *provide* with the royal family, but in Thai, it is unacceptable to use *ให้* (hâj : to provide) with the royal family. Writers must use *พระราชทาน* (phráʔ râːt cháʔ thaːn : to provide, the term used for the royal family) instead (Kanchana Naksakun, 2005). Furthermore, within the same language, if social status is changed the word used must be changed also. For example, *พบ* (phóp : to meet someone) is used with normal people; whilst, *เข้าเฝ้าฯ* (khâw fâw : to have an audience with the royal family) is applied (Kanchana, 2005).

In short, the aforementioned factors likely make the natural characteristics between English and Thai distinguishable. The articles: *a, an, the* in English are not parts of the grammatical rules in Thai. Foreign loan words appear in both languages. The factors also include the use of formal and informal words or slang, words with connotative meaning, dialect and terms used with the royal family. These factors differ between languages in the case that they do not appear in English since English uses only normal words. Therefore, translators should be aware of these features in order to translate the text concisely.

Up to this point, the researcher has discussed the use of English and Thai cohesion and the similarities and differences discovered from the news articles analyzed. Apart from cohesion, she also draws some similarities and differences in the natural characteristics of English and Thai which she considers useful to the translation process as well as language teaching. She believes that it is necessary to be acquainted with these similarities and differences when dealing with the task of the SL and the TL.

In the next chapter, discussion and conclusion of the study will be discussed in relation to the researcher questions.