The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between autistic children's pronunciation, spelling, wording, phrases, sentences, and discourse employed in the spoken and written narrative stories. Data collected from autistic children studying at the Demonstrative School, Kasetsart University are 56 narrative stories prompted by eight pictures; four pictures for the spoken narrative stories and the other ones for the written narrative stories.

The analysis of data reveals that the spoken narrative stories have more consonant variations than the written narrative stories. The written narrative stories have more vowel and tonal variations than the spoken narrative stories. The pronunciation of words by autistic children mostly correspond to their spellings.

As for the analysis of words, phrases and sentences employed, the samples employ more words, phrases and sentences in the spoken narrative stories than the written narrative stories. Words which appear most in both types of narrative stories are nouns whereas phrases which appear most in both types of stories are noun phrases. The pattern of noun phrases which appears in the spoken narrative stories is head noun whereas the pattern of noun phrases which appears in the written narrative stories is head noun followed by quantifiers.

As for the analysis of sentences employed, the samples employed three types of sentences in both types of narrative stories, namely the simple sentence, the complex sentence and the compound sentence. The simple sentence appears most in both types of narrative stories and employs intransitive verb whereas the complex sentence appears most in the spoken narrative stories and employs the pattern of subject followed by transitive verb and direct object. The pattern employed in the written narrative stories is transitive verb followed by direct object.

The analysis of discourse reveals that both types of narrative stories mostly employ the reference to the characters at the introduction. The samples end the spoken narrative stories mostly with phrases to end and the written narrative stories mostly with conclusions. As for the cohesion, both types of narrative stories employ four types of cohesion, namely reference, conjunction, repetition and lexical cohesion. The ellipsis does not appear in the spoken narrative stories. The comparison by percentage of cohesion in both types of narrative stories reveals that the spoken narrative stories employ more conjunction and repetition than the written narrative stories whereas the written narrative stories employ more lexical cohesion and reference than the spoken narrative stories.

Key Words : Speaking/ Writing/ Structure of Thai/ Discourse/ Autistic