

Abstract

The purposes of this research are to study cohesive devices in King Rama V's Literary Works on his Visits to Foreign Countries and to analyze the consequential results.

The five types of cohesive device analyzed in King Rama V's Literary Works on his Visits to Foreign Countries are: reference, repetition, lexical cohesion, conjunction, and ellipsis.

The study results reveal that reference is divided into four types: personal pronoun, pronominally used noun, comparative, and demonstrative.

Repetition can be classified into two types: recurrence and parallel structure. Recurrence is divided into two types: complete repetition and partial repetition.

Lexical cohesion is found in five types: antonymy, synonymy, collocation, hyponymy and co-hyponymy, and meronymy and co-meronymy.

Conjunction is divided into nineteen types: 1) additive 2) contrastive 3) alternative 4) exemplificatory 5) reformulatory 6) adjunctive 7) causal 8) resultative 9) factitive 10) temporal 11) purposive 12) starting 13) ending 14) conditional 15) procedural 16) comparative 17) inferential 18) transitional 19) conjectural.

Ellipsis is found nominal ellipsis that was separated into two types: subject and object.

The resulting of five types of cohesion give rise to effects of language expression and characters of travelogue. Firstly, language expression is divided into three characters: concise expression, clear and expression to simplify, and beauty to craft the elements of joys. Secondly, characters of travelogue: cohesion is resulted to reader can understand characters of travelogue and presentation techniques that travelogue is work form of King Rama V's Literary Works on his Visits to Foreign Countries.