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SUKSIRI DANTHANAVANICH : COHESIVE DEVICES IN VIETNAMESE
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This study presents the cohesive devices in Vietnamese folktales which are based on six written Vietnamese folktales and follow Longacre's model. The cohesion in Vietnamese folktales includes 1) the discourse structure, 2) the themeline, 3) the participant line and 4) the conjunctive elements. The discourse structure of Vietnamese folktales consists of five obligatory notional features, namely, exposition, inciting moment, developing conflict, climax and denouement, and two optional features, namely, final suspense and conclusion. The surface structure of these notional features was also studied. The cohesive devices of theme can be traced by thematic verbs and thematic indicators. Thematic verbs include action verbs, motion verbs, speech verbs, cognitive experience verbs, event proper verbs and causative verbs. Thematic indicators are grouped as: indicators of punctiliar events, indicators of sequential events and indicators of simultaneous events. The participant line focuses on the participant rank and the participant reference. Participants in Vietnamese folktales can be ranked into three categories: main, secondary and tertiary. They are introduced by the use of name clause, the use of existential clause and introducing in object position. Proper name, personal pronoun, status word, kinship terms and zero reference are applied to refer to the participants throughout the story after introducing. As for the conjunctive elements, it was found that there are nine types of conjunctive elements used in Vietnamese folktales. They are additive, adversative, alternative, resultative, causal, purposive, conditional, analogous and exemplificatory.