

Piyachat Bunnag 2012: An Analytical Study of Discourse in The Criminal Code. Master of Arts (Thai Language), Major Field: Thai Language, Department of Thai Language. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Siriwan Nantachantoon, Ph.D. 242 pages.

The purpose of this thesis was to study the cohesion of discourse in The Criminal Code, which was both the cohesion between discourse and the cohesion within discourse.

The study results revealed that the cohesion between discourse could be classified into two types: reiteration and reference. There were two types of reiteration, that was recurrence and partial recurrence. Recurrence had the highest frequency of occurrence (82.89%) and partial recurrence had the least (7.27%) while reference had 9.84% of occurrence.

For the cohesion within discourse, five types of cohesion were found: conjunction, ellipsis, reiteration, reference and substitution. All of five types of cohesion could be divided into twenty-five types which could be listed from the most usage to the least usage as follows: ellipsis (23.16%), recurrence (18.74%), alternative relation (13.73%), relation of ending point (5.75%), adjunctive relation (5.37%), concessive relation (5.36%), noun with modifier reference (4.46%), substitution (4.28%), conditional relation (2.56%), procedural relation (2.55%), relation of starting point (2.51%), partial recurrence (2.51%), relation of purpose (1.97%), factitive relation (1.25%), temporal relation (0.87%), relation of result (0.83%), contrastive relation (0.76%), transitional relation (0.73%), explanatory relation (0.71%), personal reference (0.70%), comparative reference (0.43%), demonstrative reference (0.30%), causal relation (0.30%), comparative relation (0.17%) and the last one, exemplificative relation (0.01%). The study results revealed that ellipsis had the highest frequency of occurrence and exemplificative relation had the least.

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