THE TEXTUAL FUNCTIONS OF TIME ADVERBIAL CLAUSES IN THAI TRAVELOGUES

Somsonge Burusphat¹

Abstract

This article discusses the forms and textual functions of time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogue discourse. The time adverbial clauses are characterized by subordinating morphemes and word order. There are six functions of the time adverbial clauses. The first function is to maintain the journey perspective of the travelogue. The next function is to link paragraphs and sentences. The time adverbial clauses further function to background a happening in prior-time, point coincidence, continuous-punctiliar overlap, and preview. They also report the climactic outcome of the paragraph and signal the storyline. Finally the time adverbial clauses are used for temporal setting.

Introduction

This paper² studies the forms and textual functions of time adverbial clauses found in

thirty-three travelogues in the Thai language. The travelogues were written by fourteen authors and published in twelve volumes of the *Magazine of the Tourist Authority of Thailand* in the past decade (1995–2004).

Travelogues are classified as narratives because they possess the features posited by Longacre, as follows:

To begin with, we can classify all possible discourses in all languages according to two basic etic parameters: *contingent temporal succession* and *agent orientation*. Contingent temporal succession (henceforth contingent succession) refers to a framework of temporal succession in which some (often most) of the events or doings are contingent on previous events or doings. Agent orientation refers to orientation towards agents with at least a partial identity of agent reference running through the discourse. (1996:8)

¹ Professor, Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Mahidol University.

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By “contingent temporal succession,” it means that narrative develops along a chronological theme-line, i.e., time line. This main line of development is termed “storyline.” The travelogues are narrative as the authors narrate the activities, events, and happenings taken place during a typical journey through various regions and towns. These activities, events, and happenings that have are reported in chronological sequence. Interwoven with the narration is descriptive material that depicts scenery and people encountered along the way. Travelogues are distinguished from other types of narrative because they are narrated as if one were on a guided tour through the regions and towns and the temporal development of travelogues is essentially marked by time adverbial clauses.

Syntactically, main clauses are used to encode the storyline. The main clause as carrier of the storyline in another type of Thai narrative, i.e., folktales, has been studied extensively for some time now (Burusphat, 1991). The frequent occurrences of time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogues suggest that they play an important role in this narrative type. However, there has been no previous research on time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogues.

Salience Scheme for Narrative Discourse

My analysis of time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogues is based on the notion of salience schemes posited for narrative discourse (Longacre, 1989). It is assumed that, in most languages, clauses that advance the storyline are distinguished from clauses that do not, and storyline clauses are accompanied by clauses which report other sorts of information and which

may be ranked in order of progressive degrees of departure from the storyline. Longacre (1989: 416) posits a salience scheme for English narrative as seen in diagram 1.

The storyline band is distinguished from the rest of the bands, which consist of supportive materials called **nonstoryline**. The terms **storyline** and **nonstoryline** are referred to by other scholars by other names.

Grimes (1975) uses the term **events** to refer to storyline and **nonevents** to nonstoryline. Nonevents are classified as Diagram1: A salience scheme for English narrative setting, background, evaluation, and collateral. Note that the term **collateral** is used in the same sense as **irrealis**.

Band 1 Storyline

Band 2 Background

Band 3 Flashback

Band 4 Setting (expository)

Band 5 Irrealis (other possible world)

Band 6 Evaluation (author intrusions)

Band 7 Cohesive

Hopper refers to the storyline as foreground, i.e., “the parts of the narrative which relate events belonging to the skeletal structure of the discourse” and the nonstoryline as background which “does not itself narrate the main events” (1979: 213).

Jones and Jones (1979) views the storyline as backbone or foreground, i.e., more significant information, and nonstoryline as background, i.e., less significant information.

Storyline is a broad term which includes a variety of punctiliar, sequential, and volitional happenings that advance the narrative. Punctiliar happenings include actions and events that are well articulated as to inception, terminus, or both. Sequential happenings involve a regular chronological succession of actions and events. Volitional happenings are actions that are conscious or planned.

While the highest rank of salience is assigned to storyline clauses, the clauses representing the nonstoryline (bands 2–7) can be ranked as well. Band 2 is background clauses which represent background activities and cognitive states. Background may temporally overlap with the storyline happenings or add more detail to the storyline. Background activities may be customary/routine, prolonged, repetitive, ongoing, or gradual. The next band, flashback, represents happenings which are out of the narrative sequence. The setting band consists of expository and descriptive material. It tells when and where an event takes place and also introduces participants and props. The irrealis (collateral) band includes anything that suggests possible alternatives, such as negation, questions, futures, imperatives, or predictions. Longacre notes that the irrealis band “is not part of the text world but suggests possible alternative reconstruction of that world” (1989: 418). The evaluation band is intrusive material which provides the author’s own evaluation, the opinions of any participant in a discourse, the author’s evaluation of the culture within which he is speaking, and the aim of the discourse expressed in the form of a moral. The final band belongs to the cohesion of various sorts. It is of the lowest rank in the scheme because it refers more to the cohesion of the story than its content.

Longacre (1989: 419–420) further asserts that the salience scheme should allow for promotion and demotion from one band to another. Punctiliar adverbs such as “suddenly” can be used to promote nonstoryline bands to storyline band as in the sentence “Suddenly he couldn’t see a thing.” The promotion can also be achieved by an inversion of the storyline with some other nonstoryline. The pre-posed adverbial clause can be inversed with the main clause to post-posed position and be promoted from band 7 to band 1 as in the sentence “He [the little pig] was up in the tree when he saw the wolf coming.” This is true also in Thai as seen in the discussion of word order below. Demotion of an action or happening can also be made by subordinating a clause in pre-posed position, as in the sentence “When John came home he found his brother-in-law lounging in his favorite chair.”

Characterization of Time Adverbial Clauses

All languages have a set of two-clause constructions in which one clause modifies the other in the same way as an adverb modifies a proposition (Thompson and Longacre, 1985). Adverbial clauses are subordinate clauses which function as modifiers of verb phrases or entire propositions. They can be divided into two groups, that is, clauses substitutable for by a single word and clauses not substitutable for by a single word. Time adverbial clauses fall into the former group. The semantic relationship between the adverbial clause and the main clause is the same as that between the adverbial word and the main clause as in (1).

Adverbial word

(1)

klaaNwan wan na↔n
noon day that

phu↘akraw maa ra↔ppra↗thaan
group of us come eat

klaaNwan kan thi↘li
rooNrΘOm
lunch together at hotel

k□th□N
Kawthong

‘At noon that day, we went to have lunch at Kawthong Hotel.’

Adverbial clause

se↗th ca↗lak ra↔ppra↗thaan
finish from eat

/aa-ha∂an lΘ↔Θw phu↘ak raw
k□↘□
food already group we then

thay□y kan pay
ch□↘ppi↘N
go one by one together go shopping

t□↗□
continue

‘(After we) had finished eating, we went on to shopping.’

Time adverbial clauses are temporal sequence clauses which signal consecutivity or succession relative to the main clause. They are used to express one event in such a sequence and marked by two devices, i.e.,

subordinating morphemes and word order.

Subordinating Morphemes

The time adverbial clauses are marked by grammatical morphemes with lexical content which signal temporal relationships between clauses. These subordinating morphemes function to classify time adverbial clauses into various types. They can be described in terms of a range of semantic links between two adjacent clauses. Givón (1990) exemplifies some of the most common temporal links, which specify the temporal relation of time adverbial clause to its main clause, e.g., precedence (before), subsequence (after), simultaneity (while), point coincidence (as), and terminal boundary (till). The subordinating morphemes in Thai travelogues which serve as temporal links between the time adverbial clause and main clause are as follows:

- Precedence: *k□↗□n* ‘before’
- Subsequence: *m∞↘a* ‘when’ *ph□□* ‘when’ *khra↔n* ‘when’ *weelaa* ‘when’ *la∂Nca↗lak* ‘after’
- Simultaneity: *(nay) khana↗ (thi↘li)* ‘while’ *(nay) ra↔wa↗laN (thi↘li)* ‘while’
- Point coincidence: *thanthiithi↘li* ‘as soon as’
- Terminal boundary: *con* *(kra↗thai↘N)* ‘until’

The subordinating morpheme *naykhana↗thi↘li* ‘while’ can be shortened to *khana↗ thi↘li* and *khana↗*. In a similar way, the subordinating morpheme *nayra↔wa↗laN thi↘li* ‘while’ also appears as *nayra↔wa↗laN ra↔wa↗laN thi↘li*, *ra↔wa↗laN*.

The typical introducer of adverbial clauses is *m∞lla* ‘when’ which is the most statistically prominent in the travelogues. Its occurrences can be compared with the occurrences of other subordinating morphemes in pre-posed and post-posed time adverbial clause as seen in Table 1.

Even though most of the pre-posed time adverbial clauses are introduced by subordinating morphemes, it has been

found that the subsequence links are often left out. These links are absent when the temporal sequence is not focused as in example (1) above, *seŋt caŋlak ra↔ppraŋthaan /aahaŋan lθ↔θw* ‘(After we) had finished eating’ and example (2) below, *heŋn cha↔aN lθllθw* ‘(After we) had seen the elephants’.

table 1: The occurrences of subordinating morphemes in pre-posed and post-posed time adverbial clauses

Subordinating morphemes	Positional occurrences		Total occurrences
	Pre-posed	Post-posed	
<i>Subsequence</i>			
<i>m∞lla</i> ‘when’	66	56	122
<i>laŋNcaŋlak</i> ‘after’	28	8	36
zero morpheme	28	-	28
<i>ph□□</i> ‘when’	18	-	18
<i>khra↔n</i> ‘when’	2	-	2
<i>weelaa</i> ‘when’	-	1	1
<i>Precedence</i>			
<i>k□ŋŋn</i> ‘before’	18	47	65
<i>Simultaneity</i>			
<i>(nay) khanaŋŋ (thiŋli)</i> ‘while’	10	19	29
<i>(nay) ra↔waŋaŋN (thiŋli)</i> ‘while’	8	3	11
<i>Terminal Boundary</i>			
<i>con (kraŋthaŋllN)</i> ‘until’	4	10	14
<i>Point Coincidence</i>			
<i>thanthiithiŋli</i> ‘as soon as’	2	1	3

(2)
“/u↔y cha↔aN” *deŋk /uŋan*
r□↔□N
Wow elephant child fat cry

thaaN daŋan laŋN wa↔t ceedii
ceŋt
way side back temple stupa seven

siŋaN daN m∞lla d↔↔n phaŋan
/□ŋŋkmaa
voice loud when walk pass come out

thθθθw lθllθw c↔↔↔
cha↔aN
row then come across elephant

saɔmraŋp haŋy bɔɔriɛkaan
 naɛkthɔNhiŋlaw
 for give service tourist

“Wow elephant!” The fat child exclaimed loudly when he walked out in the back of Jedijetthaew Temple and came across elephants that were for tourists.’

heɔn chaɛaN lɔŋŋw kɔŋŋ
 see elephant already then

nɔɛkkhɔŋdaŋay phuŋak raw
 cɔN dɛɛɛn
 recall suddenly group we so
 walk

khaŋlam thanoɔn pay yang
 waɛt
 cross road go to temple

chaɛaNlɔɛɛm
 Changlom

‘(After we) had seen the elephants, a thought came up to our mind. So we crossed the street to the Changlom temple.’

Word Order

The time adverbial clauses may occur in three positions, as follows:

Pre-posed Position

Because of the statistical predominance of pre-posed position of time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogues, the unmarked order of time adverbial clauses is pre-posed position. They normally precede the main clauses as in (1) and (2).

Post-posed position

The time adverbial clauses can also follow the main clauses. Givón (1990) states that if both pre-posed and post-posed adverbial clauses are allowed, the grounding properties of both clauses turn out to be quite different, that is, pre-posed adverbial clauses function as topical or backgrounded clauses since they do not narrate, but support, amplify, or comment on the narration. This statement holds true for the post-posed time adverbial clauses in Thai. When the adverbial clauses are post-posed, they will be foregrounded and thus they propel the narrative time line. The post-posed position is triggered by the following factors.

a. Quotation

When the main clause contains a quotation, main clause will in the initial position of the sentence. The post-posed adverbial clause is thus foregrounded. In example (3) the main clause has a pre-posed quotation as the object of the speech verb bɔŋŋk ‘to tell’. The post-posed adverbial clause mɔŋa raw phaŋan thuŋloŋoN sɔŋN rɛɛɛm mii toŋmaɛay khɔŋn praŋpraay ‘when we passed through an open field that started to have a few trees growing’ is promoted to be on the storyline.

(3)

“thɔŋŋw niɛi pen raŋy
 kaŋw
 area this be field old

khɔŋŋN phuŋak chaawkhaɔw
 naɛkhraɛp”
 of group hill tribe FP

khun klɔŋ khonnamthaaN bɔŋŋk
 Mr. Klae guide tell

mɔ̌a raw phaŋan thuŋloŋoN
sɔ̌N
 when we pass open field which

rɔ̌m mii toŋmaɔ̌ay
khɔ̌n praŋpraay
 start have tree grow few

“The area used to be old fields of hill tribe people,” Mr. Klæ, the guide, told us when we passed through an open field that had started to have a few trees growing.

b. Description

The main clause may also be pre-posed when it reports descriptive material. The post-posed adverbial clause becomes storyline as in (4).

(4)
tawan laɔ̌p khɔ̌ŋpfaɔ̌a
 sun out of sight horizon
pay lɔ̌ɔw mɔ̌a raw
dɔ̌ɔnthaaN
 go already when we travel
maa thɔ̌N mɔ̌aN khayfoN
 come arrive town Khayfong

‘The sun had already set when we arrived at Khayfong town.’

However when the author aims to foreground the descriptive material encoded in an adverbial clause, this adverbial clause will be post-posed and considered as an event, as in (5).

(5)
roɔ̌t cɔ̌ŋt naŋa nuŋay
 car park in front of station

mɔ̌a faɔ̌a mɔ̌oɔt saniŋt
 when sky dark completely

‘The car parked in front of the station when the sky was completely dark.’

c. Topicality

The adverbial clause will also be post-posed when its subject is different from the topical subject of the main clause. This topical subject is the same as that of the previous clauses. In example (6) the subject *raw* ‘we’ is topical. Its topicality continues from the preceding paragraph to the next paragraph in which the adverbial clause *laŋNcaŋakthiŋi rɔ̌a khaŋw phuŋuk thuŋ riŋaprɔ̌y lɔ̌ɔw* ‘after the boat was tied to the buoy’ is post-posed.

(6)
caŋak naŋa kɔ̌ŋ kraŋdaan
 from front island board
raw yɔ̌ɔnklaŋp khɔ̌n maa
 we turn back up come
yaN kɔ̌ŋ muɔ̌k....
 to island Muk
raw thayɔ̌y kan
 we go one by one together
loN naɔ̌am laŋNcaŋakthiŋi rɔ̌a
khaŋw
 go down water after boat enter
phuŋuk thuŋ riŋaprɔ̌y lɔ̌ɔw
 tie buoy completely already

‘From the front part of Kradan island, we turned back to Muk Island....

We took turn going into the water after the boat was tied to the buoy.

Medial Position

The time adverbial clauses may also occur within the main clauses when the subject of the main clauses is topicalized and preposed to the initial position of the sentence. The topicalized subject is followed by the time adverbial clauses. In example (7), the adverbial clause *m∞lla pho∞m thi⇔N tua loNpay ta∞lay ph∞∞n na⇔am* 'when I went into the deep blue water' is intervened between the topical subject *sa∞mpa∞t r∞∞k* 'the first feeling' and the rest of the main clause.

(7)
sa∞mpa∞t r∞∞k m∞lla pho∞m
feeling first when I

thi⇔N tua loN pay ta∞lay
ph∞∞n
drop body down go under surface

na⇔am si∞ikhi∞awke∞m
na⇔n kh∞∞
water dark blue that be

khwaamna∞aw kh∞∞N na⇔am
thi∞i
chill of water that

s∞∞k pha∞an kha∞wmaa nay
penetrate through come in in

chu⇔t we⇔tsu⇔t thi∞i mii
khwaamna∞a
suit wet suit that have thickness

th∞∞N 3.2 minlime∞et kh∞∞N
pho∞m
up to 3.2 millimeter of me

'The first feeling when I went into the deep blue water was the chill of the water that penetrated my 3.2 millimeter thick wet suit.'

Embedded Position

Besides the three positions mentioned above, the time adverbial clauses may also be embedded in another time adverbial clause. In example (8), the subsequent time adverbial clause *m∞lla tua sam∞∞ na⇔n loN pay th∞∞N ph∞⇔n* 'when the anchor hit the bottom' is embedded in another time adverbial clause *k∞∞n thi∞i ca∞t yu∞t loN* 'before (the rope) stopped (unwinding).'

(8)
sam∞∞ le∞k na∞k/∞N
thu∞uk
anchor iron very heavy PASS

yoon pay nay na⇔am
sa∞aych∞ak
throw go in water rope

thi∞i kho∞t riaN kan wa∞y
that wind line together keep

kh∞∞y khlaaytua ∞∞k ca∞t
kho∞t gradually loosen out from
coil

loN pay su∞u hu∞aN
h∞∞N
down go to backwater of

khwaaml∞⇔k k∞∞n thi∞i ca∞t
yu∞t loN

depth before that will stop down

m∞Ua tua sam□□□ na↔n
loN pay

when body anchor that down go

th∞N ph∞↔n
 reach bottom

‘The heavy iron anchor was thrown into the water and the rope started to unwind into the depth of the water before it stopped when the anchor hit the bottom.’

The event expressed in the embedded time adverbial clause actually takes place before the event realized in the preceding time adverbial clause. All events are presented in the following chronological order.

- (1) The anchor was thrown into the water.
- (2) The rope started to unwind into the depth of the water.
- (3) The anchor hit the bottom.
- (4) The rope stopped unwinding.

Functions of Time Adverbial Clauses

Maintaining Discourse Perspective

A function of adverbial clause is “to provide cohesion for an entire discourse by assisting to maintain the discourse perspective and by helping to articulate the sections of the discourse” (Thompson and Longacre, 1985: 206).

Discourse perspective is point of view through which an event is narrated. Hopper (1995) points out that in natural discourse, events are presented from a particular perspective. In Thai travelogues events are narrated from a you’re-on-a-journey

perspective, which is maintained throughout the travelogues by verbs of motion in time adverbial clauses and phrases. Such clauses and phrases, therefore, function to break the travelogues into various portions. Example (9) lists a number of time adverbial clauses found in a portion of the travelogue *liUap laawtaUay raUaptaNmampaasaNm raUapsuDuNb□□la↔ween* ‘Touring southern Laos, Jampasak lower plain, Borawen plateau’. These time adverbial clauses remind the readers of the journey perspective. Note also that all time adverbial clauses in this example have motion verbs, as underlined.

(9)

ph□□ khaUw m∞aN paNmaksee
 when enter town Pakse ‘When (we) entered Pakse town’

m∞Ua ro↔t li↔aw khaUw pay
 when car turn enter go
 ‘When the car turned’

m∞Ua maa th∞N taNmattfaan
riis□□t
 when come arrive Tatfan resort
 ‘When (we) arrived at Tatfan resort’

ph□□ khaUw suNm kheNm
paNmaks□□N
 when enter to area Paksong
 ‘When (we) entered Paksong area’

m∞Ua l↔↔y paNmaks□□N pay
 when pass Paksong go
 ‘When (we) passed Paksong’

m∞Ua khana↔ raw maa th∞N
thiU
 when group our come arrive place
 ‘When our group arrived at the place’

ra↔waŋlaNthiŋli *r↔ca* *l↔ŋŋ*
pay *nay* while
boat sail go in

kheŋlet m↔caN paŋlaksee
area town Pakse

‘While the boat sailed into Pakse town’

Linking Paragraphs and Sentences

The time adverbial clauses may provide cohesion between successive paragraphs or within paragraphs.

Cohesion between Successive Paragraphs

The cohesive devices which are used to link successive paragraphs are tail-head linkage, head-head linkage, and summary-head linkage.

a. Tail-head linkage

The time adverbial clause may repeat the happening in the last sentence of the previous paragraph as tail-head linkage and thus it provides cohesion between paragraphs. In example (10) the time adverbial clause *ph↔↔ kh↔ŋnmaa th↔ŋN n↔↔↔nkhaŋw luŋluk ni↔i* ‘When we reached this ridge’ repeats the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, that is, *caŋlakna↔n k↔ŋŋ khiŋŋ kh↔ŋn n↔↔↔n iŋŋkkhra↔N* ‘then rode (the bicycles) up the ridge one more time’ therefore this time adverbial clause provides a linkage between two succeeding paragraphs.

(10)

..... *cha↔n loN* *caŋlak*
/aan
I get down from seat

caŋk-ka-yaan kraŋŋŋŋNkraŋŋŋŋŋŋ
pay bon
bicycle tip-toe go on

k↔ŋŋnhiŋ priŋm *na↔am*
nay
rock over the surface water in

lamhuŋay le↔kle↔k cuuN
ro↔t
stream small lead by hands bicycle

phaakan khaŋam *maa* *daŋay*
together cross come able

caŋlakna↔n k↔ŋŋ khiŋŋ kh↔ŋn
n↔↔↔n
after that then ride up ridge

iŋŋk khra↔N
more time

ph↔↔ kh↔ŋnmaa th↔ŋN
when come up reach
n↔↔↔nkhaŋw luŋluk ni↔i */aŋŋat*
riŋlak
hill, ridge CLS this maybe call

daŋay waŋa raw kamlaN
khaŋw
able that we in progress enter

suŋŋu chuŋlaN thiŋŋŋŋŋN kh↔ŋŋN
seŋnthaan
to phase second of route

l↔↔y k↔ŋŋ waŋa daŋay
already also say able

‘I got off the bicycle’s seat, tip-toeing on stones over the surface of the small stream. (We) drew the bicycles. (We) could cross (the stream) together. After that (we) rode the bicycles to the ridge one more time.

When (we) reached this ridge, it may be viewed that we were starting the second phase of the trip.'

b. Head-Head Linkage

A further type of linkage is head-head linkage, i.e., something mentioned in the first sentence of the preceding paragraph is referred to by means of back reference in a time adverbial clause in the following paragraph, as exemplified in example (2) above. The time adverbial clause *heon chaen N lo lo w* '(After we) had seen the elephants' repeats the first sentence of the preceding paragraph, that is, *cen chaen N* '(we) came across elephants'.

c. Summary-Head Linkage

The first time adverbial clause of a successive paragraph may also summarize the preceding paragraph as summary-head linkage. In example (11), the underlined time adverbial clause summarizes the happenings in the previous paragraph.

(11)
thandaynaen khwaamchunlamun
suddenly chaos

raen l k r o k k
k en tkh n m a
round first then happen when

khun panya p en t tha N
bay naen
Mr. Panya open bucket CLS that
/ k maa thanthiithi l a t si i
khi aw
come out as soon as blood color green

khe m la y / k maa pa p on
ka p
dark flow come out mix with

kra s o o na en am chala am thu en k
tua k k
current shark every CLS then

sad o N pati s ki s ri en yaat k p to lo
naythanthii
show reaction oppose instantly

si s N thi li raw sa o N ke s et he on
da lay
which that we notice see able

ya s a N cha en tceen thi li-su s t
kh a la en ksana s
clearly most be character

tha lathaa N nay kaanwa layna en am
kh o o N man
posture in swimming of them

pli s anpay ca s ak thi li
kh k y kh k y bo s ok
change from that gradually wag

ha a N ya s a N ch a N cha en a
klaaypen
tail slowly become

/aakaanlu en kli en ilu en klon khri lip
manner hurried fin

kha a N lamtua to s klo N l o en
thu en kthu en k
side body drop and every

tua r en m bi s ip wo N
kh o p
CLS start force circle narrow

kha l w maa phr en m phr en m kan
come in at the same time together

thamha_{ly} sapha_{lap} nay
cause circumstance in

khana_{na}↔n kh_{ly}↔nkha_{la}N
chunlamun in that moment rather
disorderly

ma_{lak}
very

m_{la} he_{on} wa_{la}
thu↔ksi_{li} Nthu↔kya_{li} la_N
when see that everything

duum_{an} ca_{li} yu_{li}
n_{ly}↔kn_{an} ca_{li} lak
seem will stay out of from

kaankhu_{lap}khum khun panya_{an}N
control Mr. Panya so

pi_{li} fa_{an} tha_{an} y_{an} la_{an}
close cover barrel bait

‘Suddenly a first wave of chaos started when Khun Panya opened the barrel. The deep green blood spilled out of the barrel. The dark green blood spilled into the current and all the sharks reacted instantly. It could be seen that the sharks’ swimming posture changed from slow motion into faster movement, with the fins dropping to their sides while moving into a narrow circle which resulted in a rather disorderly circumstance.

After Mr. Panya realized that things were getting out of control, he closed the bait barrel.’

Cohesion within Paragraphs

Time adverbial clauses are further used as intraparagraph connectives. They contain a

back reference to the preceding clause. This may be a recapitulatory back reference or a script-referential back reference.

a. Recapitulatory Back Reference

Recapitulatory back reference is a repetition of the element of the preceding clause. In repeating the happening in the prior clause, the time adverbial clause provides cohesion within the paragraph. In example (12), the adverbial clause *la_{an} Nca_{li} lak_{li} da_{la} yu_{li} tpha↔k* ‘After (we) had a rest’ is a recapitulation of previous material, that is, *yu_{li} kin kha_{la}aw* ‘stopped for lunch’.

(12)

weela lu_{la}N maa con
time go beyond ASP until

thi_{la}N khr_{an}↔N kwa_{li} thi_{li}
raw ca_{li}
noon half by the time we will

phaay r_{an}aha_{an} Nyaaw maa
row long boat come

than ph_{an}↔la yu_{li} kin
catch up with in order to stop eat

kha_{la}awkan troN /a_{li}aw le↔k
le↔k
rice together at bay small

sa↔aym_{an} pen kha_{la}awthi_{la}N
nay
left hand be lunch in

r_{an} thi_{li} /ar_{li} thi_{li} su_{li}
m_{an}↔
boat that delicious most CLS

nœŋN lœœ laœNcaŋŋakthiŋi daŋŋay
yuŋŋiphaœk
 one and after get rest

raw been huœa rœœ
/œŋŋkdœœœntaaN
 we veer head boat start the journey

tœŋŋ
 continue

‘It was well after noon before we rowed till we caught up with the long boats so that we could stop for lunch at a small bay on the left. It was one of the best luncheons in the boat for us. After we had rested, we continued with the trip.’

b. Script-Referential Back Reference

Besides a recapitulation of previous material in the travelogues, the time adverbial clause is also a back reference to a happening which has not been referred to previously but which is predictable from the preceding material. In example (13), while the first sentence reports the event ‘Taking the group to a restaurant’, the time adverbial clause of the second sentence mentions the next event in the eating script, that is, *raœœppraŋŋthaaN /aahaœan lœœœœw* ‘(After we) ate lunch’, which is highly predictable. This time adverbial clause is not introduced by a subordinating morpheme but tagged by the perfective marker *lœœœœw* ‘already’, which marks the completion of the previous event.

(13)
daŋŋayweelaa /aahaœanklaaNwan
 it’s time lunch

khun wiœœyaœœdaa siœœiraaNkun
 Ms. Wiyada Srirangkul

phuŋŋu/amnuaykaan saœœmnaœœkNaan
 director office
thœœœœ thœœœœ thœœœœ
 Tourism Authority of Thailand

phaŋŋakklaaN kheŋŋet ceŋŋt phaa
 central region zone seven take

khanaœœ pay thiŋŋi
raœœœœan/aahaœœan
 group go at restaurant
baŋŋannœœŋk raœœœœppraŋŋthaaN
/aahaœœan
 Bannok eat food

lœœœœœœw dœœœœœœn khaŋŋam
thanoœœn pay
 already walk cross road go

faŋŋN troNkhaŋŋam kaŋŋp raœœœœan
 side opposite with restaurant

‘At lunch time, Ms. Wiyada Srirangkul, director of Tourism Authority of Thailand’s seventh zone of the central region, took us to a restaurant, called Bannok. (After we) ate lunch, (we) walked across the road to the opposite side.’

Backgrounding a Happening

The term GROUNDING is referred to by Hopper and Thompson as “linguistic features associated with the distinction between foreground and background” (1980: 280). The time adverbial clause can also be used as a device to demote a happening from the storyline band to the background band. The backgrounded time adverbial clause may represent prior-time, point coincidence, continuous-punctiliar overlap, and preview as discussed below.

a. Prior-time

A happening can be made less prominent than the following happening by having the prior-time happening reported in a subordinate clause and the following happening in the main clause. In example (14), the time adverbial clause reports the happening *la∅Ncaŋak pha↔k ph↔ha∅ayn↔ŋay* ‘After (we) had a rest and fresh up’, which is backgrounded, whereas the main clause presents the happening *raw k↔ŋ↔ /↔ŋ↔kd↔↔↔nthaaN t↔ŋ↔pay yaN satha∅anii thiŋisiŋpceŋt* ‘we then continued on to station 17’, which is on the storyline.

(14)

la∅Ncaŋak pha↔k
after rest

ph↔ha∅ayn↔ŋay raw
k↔ŋ↔
to recover from exhaustion we then

/↔ŋ↔kd↔↔↔nthaaN t↔ŋ↔pay yaN
satha∅anii
start the journey continue to station

thiŋisiŋpceŋt
seventh

‘After (we) had a rest and fresh up, we then continued on to station 17.’

b. Point Coincidence

A happening may also occur at the same time as on other happening but be less prominent than the other, so it is represented in an adverbial clause introduced by the subordinating morpheme *thanthiithiŋi* ‘as soon as’.

Example (15) has the time adverbial clause *thanthiithiŋi sa∅aysam↔↔ na↔n t↔N* ‘As soon as the anchor line was straightened’, which is a happening demoted to a background happening. This demoted happening is of less prominence than the happening reported in the main clause *raw k↔ŋ↔ phr↔↔m thiŋi caŋ loN na↔am kan thanthii* ‘we were then ready to go down into the water right away.’ Note also that the time adverbial clause has another time adverbial clause embedded in it, that is, *m↔ŋ↔ kraŋs↔ŋ↔Ona↔am pha↔t haŋly r↔a pay yuŋu nay thi↔tthaaN thiŋi man kluancaŋ pen* ‘when the current forced the ship into the proper direction.’

(15)

thanthiithiŋi sa∅aysam↔↔ na↔n
as soon as anchor line that

t↔N m↔ŋ↔
kraŋs↔ŋ↔Ona↔am
straighten when current

pha↔t haŋly r↔a pay yuŋu
force the wave let boat go be

nay thi↔tthaaN thiŋi man
kluancaŋ pen
in direction that it should be

raw k↔ŋ↔ phr↔↔m thiŋi caŋ
loN
we then ready that will go down

na↔am kan thanthii
water together right away

‘As soon as the anchor line was straightened when the current forced the ship into the proper direction, we were then ready to go into the water right away.’

c. Continuous-Punctiliar Overlap

A pre-posed time adverbial clause can be used to convey a background happening which is continuative and durative. This background happening overlaps with a main clause happening which is punctual and successive. Thompson and Longacre explains the continuous-punctiliar overlap as “a span of activity during which an event takes place” (1985: 216). The pre-posed time adverbial clause encoding continuative happening is introduced by the subordinating morpheme *naykhana* /*thi* /*li* ‘while’ and usually has the pre-verbal progressive marker *kamlaN* ‘in progress’, as in example (16).

(16)

naykhana /*thi* /*li* *pho om*
while I

kamlaN *khaya* /*p* *tua*
ha /*ly*
in progress move body let

kha /*wpay* *yu* /*lu* *nay* *mum*
thi /*li*
go in be in corner that

t /*li* /*Nkaan* *sa* /*aytaa* *pho om* *k* /*li* /*li*
desire sight I then

l /*aypayhe on*
glance

plaayi /*lawpa* /*laky* /*ay* /*on*
hawk fish having extended mouth

i /*lik* *tua* *n* /*ay* /*N* *thi* /*li*
more CLS one that

lo /*pmum* *yu* /*lu* *bon* *k* /*li* /*li*
hide in a corner be on cluster

pa /*kaaraN* *dam* *i* /*lik* *da* /*lan*
n /*ay* /*N*
coral black another side one

‘While I was trying to ease my body into a desirable posture, I saw another hawk fish hidden in a corner of the black coral.’

d. Preview

While the pre-posed time adverbial clauses introduced by the subordinating morphemes *m* /*ay*, *ph* /*li*, *khra* /*on*, and *la* /*Nca* /*lak* ‘when’ realize happenings which take place before those in the main clauses, the time adverbial clauses introduced by *k* /*li* /*li* ‘before’ express the happenings that have not yet occurred by the time of the happenings expressed in the main clauses. The *k* /*li* /*li* ‘before’ clauses serve as a preview of the happening that will occur after the happening named in the main clause. In expressing the preview of a happening, the clauses heighten the significance of the real happenings presented in the main clauses. Since the *k* /*li* /*li* clauses have yet take place, they are marked by the preverbal irrealis marker *ca* /*li* ‘will’.

The *k* /*li* /*li* clauses which serve as a preview normally occur in pre-posed position, as in example (17). However, they can also be post-posed when they are repeated later on as the storyline, as in example (18). In this example the post-posed time adverbial clause *k* /*li* /*li* *thi* /*li* *ca* /*li* *kha* /*wpay* *thi* /*li* /*phay* /*on* ‘before (we) went to the lodging’ is a preview which is mentioned again as a real happening on the narrative time line, that is, *raw* *c* /*ay* /*N* *kha* /*wpay* *thi* /*li* /*phay* /*on* ‘we then went to the

lodging.’ Example (18) also has the time adverbial clause *seŋt caŋak thaŋaypaŋap phra↔aathi↔riŋapriŋ↔y lθ↔θw* ‘After (we) had taken pictures of the sun’, which repeats the previous material *thaŋay phaŋap phra↔aathi↔ toŋkloN bon laanhiŋ* ‘took pictures of the sunset on the plateau’ as a linkage within paragraph.

(17)

kŋŋn d↔↔nthaaN klaŋp kruN
theŋep
before travel return Bangkok

caŋak
uŋthayaanhŋŋŋNchaŋathaŋatwa↔na
↔kŋŋn
from national park Wanakorn beach

raw yaN wθ↔ praanburii
thiŋaw
we also stop by Pranburi travel

wa↔na↔uŋthayaan
national park

‘Before (we) left Wanakorn beach national park for Bangkok, we also stopped by at Pranburi national park.’

(18)

ro↔tci↔p siŋidθθN khŋŋNraw
jeep red our

kh↔ŋpay th↔ŋN yŋŋt
phuuhiŋnrŋŋNklaŋa
go up reach top rocky mountain

/aw tŋŋn dθŋŋtroŋmlomtoŋk raw
up to time near sunset we

l↔↔y wθ↔ khaŋw laanhiŋntŋŋŋk

so stop by enter broken rock plateau

kŋŋn thiŋi caŋ khaŋw
thiŋipha↔k
before that will enter lodging

ph↔ŋa thaŋayphaŋap
phra↔aathi↔
in order to take picture sun

toŋkloN bon laanhiŋ s↔ŋN raw
kŋŋŋ
set on plateau which we then

daŋay phaŋapmaa yaŋaŋsuŋayNaam
get picture ASP beautifully

seŋt caŋak thaŋaypaŋap
phra↔aathi↔
finish from take picture sun

riŋapriŋ↔y lθ↔θw raw c↔N
khaŋw
done already we then enter

thiŋipha↔k
lodging

‘Our jeep reached the top of the rocky mountain near sunset. So we stopped by at broken rock plateau before (we) went to the lodging in order to take pictures of sunset on the rocky plateau. We could take beautiful pictures. After (we) had taken pictures of the sun, we then went to our lodging.’

In post-posed position, the *kŋŋn* ‘before’ clauses are foregrounded as storyline. They report happenings which occur in succession to the previous one, and thus, they are on the narrative time line. Example (19) has two ‘before’ clauses which do not represent a preview but

occur in succession to the previous happenings and, thus, advance the storyline.

(19)

ma^{ly} naan na^{↔k} raw k^{□□}
not long too we then

pho^{↔p} s^{○○○} sawa[↑] aN r^{□□}
see light wait be at

plaaythaaN i[↑] ikda[↓] ann[↔] aN raw
mu[↓] N
end another side we bound
for

troN pay su[↑] hu s^{○○○} sawa[↑] aN
na^{↔n}
straight go to light that

k^{□□} n thi[↓] i ca[↑] N^{↔↔↔y}
hu[↓] a kh[↔] nmaa
before that will raise head come up

ca[↑] lak ph[↔] a[↔] n na^{↔am}
m[↔] a[↓] a /[□] n kmaa
from surface water when come out

phaayn^{□□} k tha[↓] m l^{Θ↔Θw...}
outside cave already

phu[↓] lak raw th^{□□} t[□] /u[↑] ppak^{□□} n
group we take off gear

damna^{↔am} /[□] n k k^{□□} N
/awwa^{↔y}
diving out pile keep

k^{□□} n ca[↑] troNri[↓] i kha[↓] wpay
before will go straight go in

n^{□□} n kli[↓] Nkl[↔] ak kan yu[↑] hu
bon

lie down roll together be on

ha[↑] atsaa^y le[↔] kle[↔] k thi[↓] i s^{○○○} On
saNo[↑] p
beach small that very tranquil

h^Θ N na^{↔n}
CLS that

‘Soon after we saw light waiting at the other end, we went in that direction before we emerged from the water surface after we left the cave....’

‘We took off our diving gear before (we) we went straight to lie down on that tranquil small beach.’

Marking the Climactic Outcome of the Paragraph

Time adverbial clauses introduced by the subordinating morpheme *conkratha*[↓] N ‘until’ or the shortened form *con* function to mark the climactic happening of the paragraph. These time adverbial clauses occur mostly in post-posed position and advance the narrative time line. It often reports an arrival at a destination.

The shortened form *con* is usually used to introduce this kind of time adverbial clause, and it is often followed by the motion verb, *maa* *th*[↔] *on* ‘arrive’, as in example (20).

(20)

ro[↔] tyon l^Θ On phaa phu[↓] lak
raw
car run take group we

chom ba[↓] an chom m[↔] aN pay
see house see town go

con th[↔] on sana[↓] ambin

until arrive airport

‘The car took us sightseeing until we reached the airport.’

Time adverbial clauses introduced by *conkratha* $\downarrow N$ ‘until’ also contains other types of verbs. Example (21) has the action verb *pay pho* $\Leftrightarrow p$ ‘come across.’

(21)

pho ϕm *kh* $\square \downarrow \square ykh$ $\square \downarrow \square y$
s $\square \uparrow \square tsa$ *lay* *sa* ϕay *taa*
 I slowly look around

khwaan *ha* ϕa *conkratha* $\downarrow N$ *pay*
pho $\Leftrightarrow p$ *ka* $\uparrow p$
 search until go meet
 with

ra $\downarrow a$ *N* *thi* $\downarrow i$ *mii* *laay* *pha* $\downarrow atkhwa$ ϕa *N*
pen
 body that have strip cross be

taaraa *N* *laaysak* $\square \Leftrightarrow t$ *kh* $\square \phi \square N$
man *thi* $\downarrow i$
 reticulation Scot pattern of it that

klomkl $\phi \phi n$ *pay* *ka* $\uparrow p$ *k* $\square \square$
pakaara *N*
 blend go with cluster coral

dam *thi* $\downarrow i$ *man* *aasa* ϕy *yu* $\uparrow hu$
 black that it live stay

‘I searched for it until (I) saw a body that had a Scot stripe that helped blend the body with the black coral in which it lived.’

In pre-posed position, the time adverbial clause serves as a background happening and is not on the storyline, as in example (22).

(22)

conkratha $\downarrow N$ *weelaa* *taam*
 until time according to

taaraa *N* *damna* $\Leftrightarrow am$ *kh* $\square \phi \square N$
raw *kla* $\downarrow y$
 table diving of we nearly

ca $\uparrow$ *mo* $\uparrow ilo$ *Nphu* $\downarrow ak$ *raw* *c* ϕN
 will expire group we so

kh $\square \downarrow \square ykh$ $\square \downarrow \square y$ *thay* $\square \square y$
kan
 slowly go one by one together

$\uparrow \square \uparrow k$ *maa* *ca* $\uparrow ak$ *tha* $\downarrow m$ *h* $\phi \uparrow \phi N$
na $\Leftrightarrow n$
 come out from cave CLS that

‘Until our diving timetable was about to expire, we took turn coming out of that cave.’

Signaling Storyline

Each language makes use of particular features to mark storyline and non-storyline. In languages with tense-aspect systems, such as English, the verb system facilitates discourse. That is, differing tense, aspect, mood, and voice forms have different functions in discourse. In narrative discourse, for example, simple past-tense forms report successive actions and events which advance the story, whereas past-progressive forms report concomitant activities or nonstoryline (Longacre, 1996).

Thai is a language without verbal inflection. Storyline and nonstoryline cannot, therefore, be characterized solely on the basis of verb forms as in English. Thai uses grammatical forms to mark a distinction between storyline and nonstoryline. The time

adverbial clause is a device that is frequently used to signal the storyline, as it marks the completion of the previous happening and the beginning of the new happening which is on the storyline.

Sequentiality is a significant way in which Thai marks the difference between the storyline and nonstoryline. The happenings of a foregrounded narrative succeed one another. Hopper refers to this succession as being in iconic order, i.e., “the same order as their succession in the real world” (1979: 214-215). He also refers to foregrounded happenings as being dynamic and active. The sequentiality of foregrounded happenings requires that a happening occur after the completion of a prior event.

The sequentiality of storyline in Thai travelogues is frequently signaled by the use of time adverbial clause. The time adverbial clause is a very frequent device used to link a previous happening to a succeeding one. It signals the completion of the previous happening and the beginning of the next one. The time adverbial clause is usually tagged by the perfective marker *lθ⇒θw* ‘already’, which confirms the completion of a happening in the time adverbial clause and signals the beginning of a new happening in the main clause. The main clause frequently has the preverbal auxiliary *k□□□* ‘then’ or *c∞N* ‘consequently’, which also marks the chronological order of happenings. Example (14) illustrates the use of the time adverbial clause *laθNcaſlak pha⇒k ph□□haθayn∞ſay* ‘After (we) had a rest and fresh up’ to signal the storyline happening *raw k□□□ /□ſ□kd↔↔nthaan t□ſ□pay yaN sathaθanii thiſisiſpceſt* ‘we then continued on to station 17.’

Reporting a Temporal Setting

A further function of time adverbial clause is to provide a temporal setting to sections of travelogues. They tell readers when an event takes place, as in example (23).

(23)

m∞ſa sθθθNdθſſθt yaamyen
when sunshine evening

chaſapchaloomb y□⇒□m
phaθab□ſ□N con
touch dye Pabong Cliff till

klaaypen phaθahiθn siθichompuu
ra⇒r∞ſa
become rocky cliff pink glow

ro⇒t/iitθ⇒θk k□□□ soſſNsiθaN
tu⇒ktu⇒k
Etak vehicle then blare sound of car

bantu⇒k phuſlak rawthiimNaan
transport group we workteam

/anu⇒saθan /□□s□□th□□ klaſp
/□ſ□k suſu
magazine TOT return go out to

suθun b□□rikaan na⇒kth□□Nthiſlaw
center service tourist

‘When the evening sun ray touched Pabong Cliff until it turned into glowing pink cliff, the Etak vehicle blared ‘tuktuk’ while transporting the team of the Tourism Authority of Thailand back to the tourist center.’

Conclusion and Discussion

Time adverbial clauses in Thai travelogues can be characterized by subordinating

morphemes and word order. The typical subordinating morpheme is *m∞lla* 'when'. The unmarked word order is pre-posed position. The time adverbial clauses can be post-posed when they are foregrounded.

Time adverbial clauses have six major functions:

1.They are used to maintain the journey perspective of the travelogues.

2.They function to link paragraphs with tail- head linkage, head-head linkage and summary-head linkage and to link elements within a paragraph via recapitulatory back reference and script-referential back reference.

3.They are further used to background a happening in prior-time, point coincidence, continuous-punctiliar overlap, and preview.

4.The subordinating morpheme *con* 'unit' introduces the time adverbial clauses which report the climactic outcome of the paragraph.

5.Most time adverbial clauses mark the completion of the previous happening and signal the beginning of the next happening which is on the storyline.

6.Finally, time adverbial clauses are used for temporal setting.

Comparing this work to the work of Thompson and Longacre (1985), the functions of adverbial clauses delineated in both works are maintaining the discourse perspective and linking paragraphs and sentences. Backgrounding a happening is discussed under linkage via adverbial clauses in sentence margins by Thompson and Longacre. The rest of the functions are not mentioned in their work.

In other types of narrative, happenings with subject as agent and volitional actions are of the highest order in the salience scheme (Longacre, 1989). As travelogues focus on the movement of the authors as travelers from one place to another, motion verbs play a larger role in travelogues than in other types of narrative as attested by the statistical count of verb forms² in table 2.

table 2: The statistical count of verb forms

Types of verbs	Percentage of occurrences
Motion	50.64
Action	29.80
Perception	6.08
Cognition	5.44
Description	4.80
Contingencies	3.20

Based on the dominant characteristics of the verb forms, the time adverbial clauses can be ranked as in diagram 2.

² Motion verbs have the subject as both agent and patient; when the subject goes somewhere s/he moves her/himself in that direction. Action verbs also include speech acts. Perceptive verbs have the subject as experiencer, such as *ra⇌pfaN* 'to listen'. Cognitive verbs report psychological or emotional events in which the subject is experiencer, as in *ru⇌ucaŋk* 'to know'. Descriptive verbs describe temporal settings. And contingencies are happenings in which the subject is patient. They take place without plan or volition, as in *thanthiithiŋi l∞lat siŋi khiŋaw kheŋm laŋy /ŋŋkmaa paŋŋpon kaŋŋp kraŋŋsθŋŋna⇌am* 'As soon as the dark green blood flew out to blend with the current.'

Diagram 2: A salience scheme of time adverbial clause for Thai travelogue discourse

Band 1	Post-posed time adverbial clause
Storyline	Motion Action Perception/Cognition/Description ³ /Contingencies
Band 2	Pre-posed adverbial clause
Background	Motion Action Perception/Cognition/Description/Contingencies
Band 3	Pre-posed adverbial clause
Setting	<i>m∞lla</i> 'when', <i>la∅Ncaŋak</i> 'after' + Descriptive verb
Band 4	Pre-posed adverbial clause
Irrealis (Preview)	<i>k∅ŋn</i> 'before' + motion Action/Cognition/Contingencies
Band 5	Pre-posed adverbial clause
Cohesion	Cohesion between successive paragraphs Cohesion within paragraphs

Abbreviations

ASP	perfective aspect marker
CLS	classifier
FP	final particle
PASS	passive marker

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³ Note that post-posed time adverbial clause containing a descriptive verb can advance the storyline as it is reporting a main event (see example 5).

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