THE TEXTUAL FUNCTIONS OF TIME ADVERBIAL CLAUSES IN THAI TRAVELOGUES

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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 paper[2] 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)

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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.
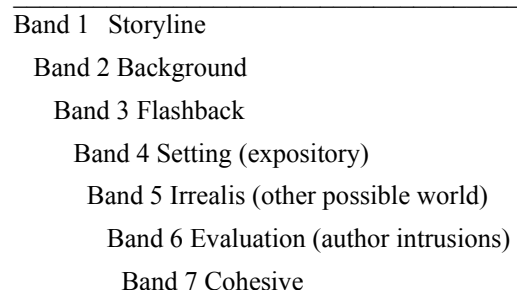
Salience Scheme for Narrative Discourse

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**.

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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

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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 to 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⇓i
     rooNrΘΘm
lunch   together at   hotel

k⬜⬜th⬜⬜N
Kawthong

'<u>At noon that day</u>, we went to have lunch at Kawthong Hotel.'

Adverbial clause

<u>*se⇑t   ca⇑ak   ra⇔ppra⇑thaan*</u>
finish   from   eat

<u>*/aa-ha◊an   lΘ⇔Θw*</u>   *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

'<u>(After we) had finished eating</u>, 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. Givo⇔n (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:

a. Precedence: *k⬜⇑⇑⬜n* 'before'
b. Subsequence: *m∝⇓a* 'when' *ph⬜⬜* 'when' *khra⇔n* 'when' *weelaa* 'when' *la◊Nca⇑ak* 'after'
c. Simultaneity: *(nay) khana⇑ (thi⇓i)* 'while' *(nay) ra⇔wa⇑aN (thi⇓i)* 'while'
d. Point coincidence: *thanthiithi⇓i* 'as soon as'
e. Terminal boundary: *con (kra⇑tha⇓N)* 'until'

The subordinating morpheme *naykhana⇑thi⇓i* 'while' can be shortened to *khana⇑ thi⇓i* and *khana⇑.* In a similar way, the subordinating morpheme *nayra⇔wa⇑aN thi⇓i* 'while' also appears as *nayra⇔wa⇑aN ra⇔wa⇑aN thi⇓i, ra⇔wa⇑aN.*

The typical introducer of adverbial clauses is *m∝⇓a* '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, *se⇑t ca⇑ak ra⇨ppra⇑ithaan /aaha◊an l⊖⇨⊖w* '(After we) had finished eating' and example (2) below, *he◊n cha⇨aN l⊖⇓⊖w*'(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	
Subsequence *m∝⇓a* 'when'	66	56	122
la◊Nca⇑ak 'after'	28	8	36
zero morpheme	28	-	28
ph□□ 'when'	18	-	18
khra⇨n 'when'	2	-	2
weelaa 'when'	-	1	1
Precedence *k□⇑□n* 'before'	18	47	65
Simultaneity *(nay) khana⇑ (thi⇓i)*'while' *(nay) ra⇨wa⇑aN (thi⇓i)* 'while'	10 8	19 3	29 11
Terminal Boundary *con (kra⇑tha⇓N)* 'until'	4	10	14
Point Coincidence *thanthiithi⇓i* 'as soon as'	2	1	3

(2)
"*⁄u⇨y cha⇨aN*" *de⇑k   ⁄u⇓an   r□⇨□N*
Wow   elephant   child   fat   cry

si◊aN daN m∝⇓a d↔↔n   pha⇑an /□⇑□kmaa
voice   loud   when   walk   pass   come out

thaaN da⇓an la◊N wa⇨t   ceedii ce⇑t
way   side   back   temple   stupa   seven

th⊖◊⊖w   l⊖⇓⊖w   c↔↔ cha⇨aN
row   then   come across   elephant

sa⟟mra⇑p ha⇓y   b⬚⬚ri⇔kaan
na⇔kth⬚⇓Nthi⇓aw
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.'

<u>he⟟n cha⇔aN   l⊖⇓⊖w   k⬚⇓⬚</u>
see   elephant   already   then

n∝⇔kkh∝⇓nda⇓ay   phu⇓ak   raw
c∝N d↔↦↦n
recall suddenly   group   we   so
walk

kha⇓am   thano⟟n   pay yang
wa⇔t
cross   road   go   to   temple

cha⇔aNl⬚⇔⬚m
Changlom

'<u>(After we) had seen the elephants</u>, 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. Givo⇔n (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-posted adverbial clause is thus foregrounded. In example (3) the main clause has a pre-posed quotation as the object of the speech verb b⬚⇑⬚k 'to tell'. The post-posed adverbial clause
  m∝⇓a raw pha⇑an thu⇓Nlo⇓oN s∝⇓N r↔⇓↦m   mii   to⇓nma⇔ay   kh∝⇓n pra⇑praay 'when we passed through an open field that started to have a few trees growing' is promoted to be on the storyline.

(3)
 "th⊖⟟⊖w ni⇔i   pen   ra⇓y ka⇑w
  area   this   be   field   old

kh⬚⟟⬚N   phu⇓ak chaawkha⟟w na⇔khra⇔p"
of   group   hill tribe   FP

khun   kl⊖⇑   khonnamthaaN b⬚⇑⬚k
Mr.   Klae   guide   tell

m∝⇓a   raw   pha⇑an thu⇓Nlo⇓oN s∝⇓N
when   we   pass   open field   which

r↔⇓↔m   mii   to⇓nma⇔ay kh∝⇓n pra⇑praay
start   have   tree   grow   few

'"The area used to be old fields of hill tribe people," Mr. Klae, the guide, told us <u>when we passed through an open field that had started to have a few trees growing</u>.'

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   la⇔p   kh⇓⇑pfa⇔a
sun   out of sight   horizon

pay   l⊖⇔⊖w   m∝⇓a raw d↔↔nthaaN
go   already   when   we   travel

maa   th∝◊N   m∝aN   khayfoN
come   arrive   town   Khayfong

'The sun had already set <u>when we arrived at Khayfong town</u>.'

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)
ro⇔t   c⇑⇑t   na⇓a   nu⇑ay
car   park   in front of   station

m∝⇓a   fa⇔a   m∝⇓t sani⇑t
when   sky   dark   completely

'The car parked in front of the station <u>when the sky was completely dark</u>.'

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 *la◊Nca⇑akthi⇓i   r∝a   kha⇓w   phu⇑uk thu⇓n ri⇓apr⇔⇔y l⊖⇔⊖w* 'after the boat was tied to the buoy' is post-posed.

(6)
ca⇑ak   na⇓a   k⇑⇑   kra⇑daan
from   front   island   board

raw   y⇔nkla⇑p   kh∝⇓n maa
we   trun back   up   come

yaN   k⇑⇑   mu⇔k......
to   island   Muk

raw   thay⇓y   kan
we   go one by one   together

loN   na⇔am   la◊Nca⇑akthi⇓i   r∝a kha⇓w
go down   water   after   boat enter

phu⇑uk thu⇓n   ri⇓apr⇔⇔y   l⊖⇔⊖w
tie   buoy   completely   already

'From the front part of Kradan island, <u>we</u> turned back to Muk Island….

We took turn going into the water <u>after the boat was tied to the buoy</u>.'

Medial Position

The time adverbial clauses may also occur within the main clauses when the subject of the main clauses is topicalized and pre-posed to the initial position of the sentence. The topicalized subject is followed by the time adverbial clauses. In example (7), the adverbial clause *m∝⇃a pho◊m thi⇔N tua loNpay ta⇃ay ph∝◊∝n na⇔am* 'when I went into the deep blue water' is intervened between the topical subject *sa◊mpha⇑t r⊖⇃⊖k* 'the first feeling' and the rest of the main clause.

(7)

sa◊mpha⇑t r⊖⇃⊖k m∝⇃a pho◊m
feeling   first   when I

thi⇔N tua loN pay ta⇃ay ph∝◊∝n
drop body down go under surface

na⇔am   si◊ikhi◊awkhe⇃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 <u>when I went into the deep blue water</u> 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∝⇃a 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⇑ 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⇑ak
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⇑
yu⇑t   loN

depth   before that will stop down

*m∝⇓a   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 <u>before it stopped when the anchor hit the bottom.</u>'

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 *li⇓ap laawta⇓ay   ra⇓apta⎰m   campaasa⎰k ra⇓apsu◊uNb□□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□□   kha⇓w   m∝aN pa⎰aksee
when   enter   town   Pakse   'When (we) <u>entered</u> Pakse town'

m∝⇓a   ro⇔t   li⇔aw kha⇓w pay
when   car   turn   enter   go
'When the car <u>turned</u>'

m∝⇓a   maa   th∝◊N   ta⎰atfaan riis□⎰□t
when   come   arrive   Tatfan   resort
'When (we) <u>arrived</u> at Tatfan resort'

*ph□□   kha⇓w   su⎰u   khe⎰et
            pa⎰aks□□N*
when   enter   to   area   Paksong
'When (we) <u>entered</u> Paksong area'

m∝⇓a   l↔↔y   pa⎰aks□□N pay
when   pass   Paksong   go
'When (we) <u>passed</u> Paksong'

m∝⇓a khana⇔   raw maa th∝◊N thi⇓i
when   group   our   come arrive place
'When our group <u>arrived</u> at the place'

ra⇔wa⎍aNthi⇓i   r∝a   l⊖⇓⊖n
    <u>pay</u>   nay while
    boat   sail   go   in

khe⎍et m∝aN pa⎍aksee
area   town   Pakse

'While the boat <u>sailed</u> 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∝⎍nmaa th∝◊N n↔↔nkha◊w lu⎍uk ni⇔i* 'When we reached this ridge' repeats the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, that is, *ca⎍akna⇔n k□⎍□ khi⎍i kh∝⎍n n↔↔n í⎍ikkhra⇔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   ca⎍ak /aan*
    I   get down   from   seat

ca⎍k-ka-yaan kra⎍y□⎍Nkra⎍y⊖⎍⊖N
pay bon
bicycle   tip-toe   go   on

k□⎍□nhi◊n pri⎍m   na⇔am nay
rock   over the surface water   in

lamhu⎍ay le⇔kle⇔k cuuN ro⇔t
stream   small   lead by hands bicycle

phaakan   kha⎍am   maa   da⎍ay
together   cross   come   able

<u>ca⎍akna⇔n k□⎍□   khi⎍i   kh∝⎍n</u>
<u>   n↔↔n</u>
after that then ride   up   ridge

<u>í⎍ik   khra⇔N</u>
more   time

<u>ph□□   kh∝⎍nmaa   th∝◊N</u>
when   come up   reach
<u>n↔↔nkha◊w lu⎍uk ni⇔i /a⎍at ri⎍ak</u>
hill, ridge   CLS   this maybe call

da⎍ay wa⎍a raw kamlaN kha⎍w
able   that   we   in progress enter

su⎍u chu⎍aN thi⎍is□◊□N kh□◊□N se⎍nthaaN
to phase second   of   route

l↔↔y k□⎍□ wa⎍a da⎍ay
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. <u>After that (we) rode the bicycles to the ridge one more time.</u>

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 *he◊n cha⇔aN l◊◊◊w* '(After we) had seen the elephants' repeats the first sentence of the preceding paragraph, that is, *c↔↔ cha⇔aN*'(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)
thandayna⇔n   khwaamchunlamun
 suddenly   chaos

*ra⇔l◊◊k   r◊◊◊k k◊◊
k↔◊↔tkh∝◊n   m∝◊a*
round   first   then happen   when

*khun   panya   p↔◊↔t   tha◊N
        bay   na⇔n*
Mr.   Panya   open   bucket CLS   that
*◊◊kmaa thanthiithi◊i l∝◊at   si◊i
khi◊aw*
come out   as soon as   blood color green

*khe◊m la◊y   /◊◊kmaa   pa◊pon
        ka◊p*
dark   flow   come out mix   with

*kra◊s◊◊◊na⇔am chala◊am thu⇔k
tua   k◊◊*
current   shark   every CLS   then

*sad◊◊N pati◊ki◊ri⇔yaat◊◊pto◊o
naythanthii*
show   reaction   oppose instantly

*si◊N   thi◊i   raw   sa◊Nke◊et he◊n
da◊ay*
which that   we   notice   see able

*ya◊aNcha⇔tceen   thi◊i-su◊t
kh∝∝   la⇔ksana◊*
clearly   most   be   character

*tha◊athaaN nay kaanwa◊ayna⇔am
kh◊◊◊N man*
posture   in swimming   of   them

*pli◊anpay ca◊ak   thi◊i
      kh◊◊ykh◊◊y   bo◊ok*
change   from   that   gradually   wag

*ha◊aN ya◊aNch∝◊aNcha⇔a
klaaypen*
tail   slowly   become

/aakaanlu⇔kli⇔ilu⇔klon   khri◊ip
manner   hurried   fin

*kha◊aN   lamtua to◊kloN l◊⇔
      thu⇔kthu⇔k*
side   body   drop   and   every

*tua   r↔◊↔m   bi◊ip   woN
      kh◊◊◊p*
CLS   start   force   circle   narrow

kha◊wmaa phr◊⇔◊mphr◊⇔◊m kan
come in   at the same time together

thamha⇓y   *sapha⇓ap*   *nay*
cause   circumstance   in

khana⇑na⇔n   *kh□⇓□nkha⇓aN*
chunlamun in that moment   rather
disorderly

ma⇓ak
very

m∝⇓a he◊n wa⇓a
      thu⇔ksi⇑Nthu⇔kya⇑aN
when see that   everything

duum∝◊an ca⇑   *yu⇑u*
      n□⇓□kn∝◊a ca⇑ak
seem   will stay   out of   from

kaankhu⇓apkhum khun panyac∝N
control   Mr.   Panya   so

pi⇑t   *fa◊a*   *tha◊N*   *y∝⇑a*
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.

<u>After Mr. Panya realized that things were getting out of control</u>, 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◊Nca⇑akthi⇓i da⇓ay yu⇑tpha⇔k* 'After (we) had a rest' is a recapitulation of previous material, that is, *yu⇑t kin kha⇓aw* 'stopped for lunch'.

(12)
weela   *lu⇓aN*   *maa con*
time   go beyond   ASP   until

thi⇓aN khr∝⇓N   *kwa⇑athi⇓i*
raw ca⇑
noon   half   by the time   we   will

phaay r∝aha◊aNyaaw maa
row   long boat   come

than   *ph∝⇓a*   *yu⇑t kin*
catch up with   in order to   stop   eat

kha⇓awkan   *troN /a⇑aw le⇔k*
le⇔k
rice   together at   bay   small

sa⇔aym∝∝   *pen*   *kha⇓awthi⇓aN*
     nay
left hand   be   lunch   in

r∝a thi⇓i /ar□⇑y thi⇓isu⇑t
m∝⇔∝
boat   that   delicious most   CLS

nɔ̂ŋ lɤ̂ː la̤ŋca̤akthi̤i da̤ay yṳuthpha̤ːk
one   and after   get   rest

raw been hṳa rɔ̂a /i̤ːkdɤ̂ɤntaaŋ
we veer head boat start the journey

tɔ̂ː
continue

'It was well after noon before we rowed till we caught up with the long boats so that <u>we could stop for lunch</u> at a small bay on the left. It was one of the best luncheons in the boat for us. <u>After we had rested</u>, 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, *ra̤ːppra̤ˈthaan /aaha̤an lɤ̂ːɤw* '(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 *lɤ̂ːɤw* 'already', which marks the completion of the previous event.

(13.)
da̤ːayweelaa /aaha̤anklaaŋwan
it's time   lunch

khun wi̤ːya̤ːdaa si̤ːraaŋkun
Ms.   Wiyada   Srirangkul

phṳu/amnuaykaan sa̤mna̤ːkŋaan
director   office
thɔɔ thɔɔ thɔɔ
Tourism Authority of Thailand

pha̤akklaaŋ khe̤ˈet ce̤ˈt phaa
central region zone   seven take

khana̤ː pay thi̤i ra̤ːan/aaha̤an
group go at   restaurant
ba̤ːannɔ̂ːk ra̤ːppra̤ˈthaan /aaha̤an
Bannok   eat   food

lɤ̂ːɤw dɤ̂ɤn kha̤am thano̤n pay
already walk cross road   go

fa̤ˈŋ troŋkha̤am ka̤ˈp ra̤ːan
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. <u>(After we) ate lunch</u>, (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◊Nca⇑ak   pha⇔k ph□□ha◊ayn∝⇑ay* 'After (we) had a rest and fresh up', which is backgrounded, whereas the main clause presents the happening *raw k□⇓□ /□⇑□kd↔←nthaaN t□⇑□pay yaN satha◊anii thi⇓isi⇑pce⇑t* 'we then continued on to station 17', which is on the storyline.

(14)
la◊Nca⇑ak   pha⇔k
after   rest

ph□□ha◊ayn∝⇑ay   raw k□⇓□
to recover from exhausion we   then

/□⇑□kd↔←nthaaN   t□⇑□pay yaN satha◊anii
start the journey   continue to   station

thi⇓isi⇑pce⇑t
seventh

'<u>After (we) had a rest and fresh up</u>, 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 *thanthiithi⇓i* 'as soon as'.

Example (15) has the time adverbial clause *thanthiithi⇓i 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□⇓□ phr□⇔□m thi⇓i ca⇑ 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∝⇓a kra⇑s⊖◊⊖na⇔am pha⇔t ha⇓y r∝a pay yu⇑u nay thi⇔tthaaN thi⇓i man khuanca⇑ pen* 'when the current forced the ship into the proper direction.'

(15)
thanthiithi⇓i   sa◊aysam□◊□   na⇔n
as soon as   anchor line   that

t∝N   m∝⇓a   kra⇑s⊖◊⊖na⇔am
straighten when current

pha⇔t   ha⇓y   r∝a   pay   yu⇑u
force the wave let   boat   go   be

nay thi⇔tthaaN   thi⇓i man khuanca⇑ pen
in   direction that   it   should   be

raw k□⇓□ phr□⇔□m thi⇓i ca⇑ loN
we   then ready   that   will go down

na⇔am   kan   thanthii
water   together right away

'<u>As soon as the anchor line was straightened when the current forced the ship into the proper direction</u>, 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 *naykhanaʔthiʔi* 'while' and usually has the pre-verbal progressive marker *kamlaN* 'in progress', as in example (16).

(16)
naykhanaʔthiʔiphoɔm
while   I

*kamlaN   khayaʔp tua
haʔy*
in progress   move   body   let

*khaʔwpay yuʔu   nay   mum
      thiʔi*
go in   be   in   corner   that

tʔʔNkaan saʔaytaa phoɔm kʔʔ
desire   sight   I   then

lʔʔappayheʔn
glance

plaayiʔawpaʔakyʔʔɔn
hawk fish having extended mouth

ʔiʔik   tua   nʔʔN   thiʔi
more   CLS   one   that

loʔpmum   yuʔu   bon   kʔʔ
hide in a corner be   on   cluster

*paʔkaaraN dam   ʔiʔik   daʔan
        nʔʔN*
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 *mʔʔa, phʔʔ, khraʔn,* and *laʔNcaʔak* 'when' realize happenings which take place before those in the main clauses, the time adverbial clauses introduced by *kʔʔn* 'before' express the happenings that have not yet occured by the time of the happenings expressed in the main clauses. The *kʔʔn* '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 *kʔʔn* clauses have yet take place, they are marked by the preverbal irrealis marker *caʔ* 'will'.

The *kʔʔn* 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 *kʔʔn thiʔi caʔ khaʔw thiʔiphaʔk* '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 cʔN khaʔw thiʔiphaʔk* 'we then went to the

lodging.' Example (18) also has the time adverbial clause *se↑t ca↑ak tha↑aypa↓ap phra⇔/aathi⇔t ri↓apr□⇔y l⊖⇔⊖w* 'After (we) had taken pictures of the sun', which repeats the previous material *tha↑ay pha↓ap phra⇔/aathi⇔t to↑kloN bon laanhi⊘n* 'took pictures of the sunset on the plateau' as a linkage within paragraph.

(17)
k□↑↑□n d↔↔nthaaN kla↑p   kruN the↓ep
before travel   return Bangkok

ca↑ak /u↑tthayaanh⊖↑⊖Ncha↓atha↑atwa⇔na⇔k□□n
from national park   Wanakorn beach

raw yaN w⊖⇔   praanburii thi↓aw
we   also stop by Pranburi   travel

wa⇔na⇔/u↑tthayaan
national park

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

(18)
ro⇔tci⇔p   si⊘id⊖⊖N kh□⊘□Nraw

jeep   red   our

kh∝↓npay th∝⊘N y□↓□t phuuhi⊘nr□↓□Nkla↓a
go up   reach top rocky mountain

/aw   t□□n   d⊖↑⊖tro↓mlomto↑k raw
up to   time   near sunset   we

l↔↔y w⊖⇔ kha↓w laanhi⊘nt⊖↑⊖k

so   stop by enter broken rock plateau

k□↑↑□n thi↓i ca↑↑   kha↓w thi↓ipha⇔k
before that   will   enter lodging

ph∝↓a   tha↑aypha↓ap phra⇔/aathi⇔t
in order to take picture sun

to↑kloN bon laanhi⊘n s∝↓N raw   k□↓□
set   on plateau which we then

da↓ay pha↓apmaa   ya↑aNsu⊘ayNaam
get   picture ASP   beautifully

se↑t ca↑ak tha↑aypa↓ap phra⇔/aathi⇔t
finish from take picture   sun

ri↓apr□⇔y l⊖⇔⊖w   raw c∝N kha↓w
done   already we then enter

thi↓ipha⇔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 *k□↑↑□n* '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⇩y   naan   na⇔k   raw   k⬜⇩⬜
not   long   too   we   then

pho⇔p s⊘◊⊘Nsawa⬜⬜aN   r⬜⬜
          yu⬜u   thi⇩i
see   light   wait   be   at

plaaythaaN ⌐⬜⬜ikda⇩ann∝⬜⬜N raw mu⇩N
end   another side   we   bound for

troN   pay   su⬜u   s⊘◊⊘Nsawa⬜⬜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⬜ak   ph∝◊∝n   na⇔am
          m∝⇩a /⬜⬜kmaa
from   surface water   when   come out

phaayn⬜⇩k   tha⇩m   l⊘⇔⊘w...
outside   cave   already

phu⇩ak raw   th⬜⬜t   ⌐u⬜ppak⬜⬜n
group   we   take off   gear

damna⇔am /⬜⬜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⬜u bon

lie down roll   together be   on

ha⬜⬜atsaay le⇔kle⇔k thi⇩i s⊘◊⊘n
                saNo⬜p
beach   small   that very   tranquil

h⊘⊖⬜⬜N na⇔n
CLS   that

'Soon after we saw light waiting at the other end, we went in that direction <u>before we emerged from the water surface</u> after we left the cave….

'We took off our diving gear <u>before (we) we went straight to lie down on that tranquil small beach</u>.'

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 *con̩* is usually used to introduce this kind of time adverbial clause, and it is often followed by the motion verb *maa) th∝◊N* 'arrive', as in example (20).

(20)
ro⇔tyon   l⊖⇩⊖n phaa   phu⇩ak raw
car   run   take   group   we

chom   ba⇩an chom   m∝aN pay
see   house see   town   go

con   th∝◊N sana◊ambin

until   arrive   airport

'The car took us sightseeing <u>until we reached the airport</u>.'

Time adverbial clauses introduced by *conkratha⇓N* 'until' also contains other types of verbs. Example (21) has the action verb *pay pho⇔p* 'come across.'

(21)
pho◊m   kh□⇓□ykh□⇓□y s□⌐□tsa⌐□aysa◊aytaa
I   slowly   look around

khwaanha◊a conkratha⇓N pay pho⇔p ka⌐□p
search   until   go   meet with

ra⇓aN thi⇓i mii laay pha⇓atkhwa◊aN pen
body   that have strip cross   be

taaraaN   laaysak□⇔t   kh□◊□N man thi⇓i
reticulation Scot pattern of   it   that

klomkl∝∝n pay ka⌐□p k□□ pakaaraN
blend   go with cluster coral

dam   thi⇓i man   /aasa◊y yu⌐□u
black   that it   live   stay

'I searched for it <u>until (I) saw a body that had a Scot stripe that helped blend the body with the black coral in which it lived</u>.'

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⇓N weelaa taam
until   time   according to

taaraaN   damna⇔am kh□◊□N raw kla⇓y
table   diving   of   we   nearly

ca⌐□ mo⌐□tloNphu⇓ak raw   c∝N
will expire   group we   so

kh□⇓□ykh□⇓□ythay□□y kan
slowly   go one by one together

/□⌐□kmaa ca⌐□ak tha⇓m   hΘ⌐□ΘN na⇔n
come out   from   cave CLS   that

'<u>Until our diving timetable was about to expire</u>, 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 *la◊Nca↟ak pha⇔k ph□□ha◊ayn∝↟ay* 'After (we) had a rest and fresh up' to signal the storyline happening *raw k□⇃□ /□↟□kd↔↩nthaaN t□↟□pay yaN satha◊anii thi⇃isi↟pce↟t* '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 tells readers when an event takes place, as in example (23).

(23)
m∝⇃a sΘ◊ΘNdΘ↟Θt yaamyen
when sunshine   evening

cha↟apchaloom y□⇔□m pha◊ab□↟□N con
touch   dye   Pabong Cliff till

klaaypen pha◊ahi◊n si◊ichompuu ra⇔r∝⇃a
become   rocky cliff pink   glow

ro⇔t/iitΘ⇔Θk k□⇃□ so↟Nsi◊aN tu⇔ktu⇔k
Etak vehicle then blare   sound of car

bantu⇔k phu⇃ak rawthiimNaan
transport group we workteam

/anu⇔sa◊an /□□s□◊□th□□ kla↟p /□↟□k su↟u
magazine TOT   return go out to

su◊un b□□rikaan na⇔kth□⇃□Nthi⇃aw
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∝ǁa* '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 forms[2] 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.

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[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⇔ucaǁk* '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 *thanthiithiǁi l∝ǁat siʘi khiʘaw kheǁm laʘy /□ǁ□kmaa paǁpon kaǁp kraǁsʘ∅ʘna⇔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	*m∝ǀʲa* 'when', *la ◊Nca ʃʲak* 'after'+ Descriptive verb
Band 4	Pre-posed adverbial clause
Irrealis (Preview)	*k□ʃǀ□n* '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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