

## CHAPTER 2

### DISCOURSE COHESION IN MUENG NONG NWE

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of discourse cohesion in the W-CT Pwo Karen folktale Mueng Nong Nwe. The content of this folktale will be briefly introduced below. Cohesion through reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical items will be presented in sections 2.1 to 2.5, followed by a brief summary.

#### 2.0.1 The story of Mueng Nong Nwe

The folktale Mueng Nong Nwe consists of 110 sentences, telling a story about Mueng Nong Nwe, a woman who is unfaithful to her husband. A summary of the story follows.

Mueng Nong Nwe's husband is going to work. Before leaving, he orders Mueng Nong Nwe not to go out but to stay at home. Mueng Nong Nwe agrees.

A friend comes to invite Mueng Nong Nwe to go fishing after her husband has left for work. Mueng Nong Nwe decides to go fishing with her friend. While fishing, Mueng Nong Nwe keeps catching a yellow eel. Finally, she gives up and goes home. That night the yellow eel follows Mueng Nong Nwe home and asks her to let him come upstairs to be with her. Mueng Nong Nwe agrees after asking who he is and he gives her name. Then Yellow Eel comes and sleeps with her.

Some time later, Mueng Nong Nwe tells Yellow Eel not to come again because her husband will be back from work. However, Yellow Eel comes again and asks to be let in. Mueng Nong Nwe's husband orders her to let him in. Then he kills Yellow Eel with a sword and cuts him into three lengths.

The next morning, Mueng Nong Nwe is ordered by her husband to go to a mountain and burn the dead body of Yellow Eel. Mueng Nong Nwe does as her husband orders. But, when she is burning Yellow Eel, she jumps into the fire too.

Mueng Nong Nwe's daughter cannot find her mother. So, she asks her father to go and find her mother. They both go to the mountain to look for Mueng Nong Nwe but they cannot find her. As they are returning home, the father and the daughter fall into a deep pit and both die there.

## **2.0.2 Genre of Mueng Nong Nwe**

Longacre distinguishes four different discourse genres (narrative, procedural, behavioral, and expository) as briefly mentioned in chapter 1. Four parameters are used as the criteria to decide which genre a discourse belongs to. These four parameters are agent orientation, contingent succession, projection, and tension.

Mueng Nong Nwe is a story in which the participants act and make things happen. Thus, this story has the feature of '+ agent orientation'. This story is also '+ contingent succession' as the development of an event always sequentially depends on a previous event. This story is '- projection' because most of the events have taken place in the past. This story is '+ tension' as the tension is created as the story is told. Therefore, based on Longacre's criterion, the story of Mueng Nong Nwe is classified as a narrative in general.

## **2.1 Cohesion through reference**

As discussed in chapter 1, Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) define cohesion through reference as "the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval" and "cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time." Cohesion can be created through reference "in the case of reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to..."

### 2.1.1 Personal reference

Once a participant is introduced into a narrative, every language has a system of personal reference. Halliday and Hasan state that this system for English is based on pronouns which are used to refer to the participants in that narrative. Thus, cohesion through personal reference is created by the use of pronouns.

Phillips (2004) analyzed and summarized the noun phrase in W-CT Pwo Karen. The pronouns she found are shown in Table 2.1.

	Singular	Unmarked	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	<i>jə̀</i>	<i>ɣə̀</i>	<i>pə̀</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	<i>nə̀</i>		<i>nə̀θi'</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person		<i>ʔə̀</i>	<i>ʔə̀θi'</i>

Table 2.1 W-CT Pwo Karen pronouns (Phillips 2004:3)

Pronouns often function in two different ways. When a pronoun is a personal pronoun<sup>3</sup>, it grammatically functions as the substitute of a noun phrase<sup>4</sup>. The pronouns found in Mueng Nong Nwe are first person singular *jə̀*, second person singular *nə̀*, and the unmarked third person pronoun *ʔə̀*. These three pronouns can be seen in examples (1), (2), and (3) function as personal pronouns, substituting for then noun phrase they point back to.

- (1) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 18)  
*jə̀ thài lô cə̀i' dá ʔə̀ lə̀- ɣə̀*  
 1s return !! tell ? 3 one person  
 PRN V PRT V PRT PRN NUM CLF

" I am going home," she told the other woman.

<sup>3</sup> In W-CT Pwo Karen personal pronouns and possessive pronouns have the same form, while in English they are different. Thus the difference in usage appears more distinctive in English than in W-CT Pwo Karen.

<sup>4</sup> Pronominal reference is a form of substitution and thus this category and that of cohesion through substitution have considerable overlap.

## (2) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 67)

*bá lè nà lé che lǝ̀ phlǝ̀ nà wà xǝ̀ nó*  
 what QUES 2s NEG take down give 2s husband stairs that  
 V PRT PRN PRT V V V PRN N N DEM

*ʔǝ- wà nó lò*  
 NMLZR husband that tell  
 PFX N DEM V

"Why haven't you put the ladder down for your eel husband?" her husband asked.

## (3) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 9)

*ʔǝ wê dá khái' lì ʔǝwǝ ʔǝ́ θí*  
 3 ? ? think go scoop\_up\_fish acquire able  
 PRN PRT PRT V V V V V

She thought that she could go net fish.

When a pronoun is possessive, it grammatically functions as a modifier within a noun phrase. The pronouns in examples (4) and (5) function as possessive pronouns. In these two examples, the first person pronoun *jǝ* and the second person pronoun *nǝ* are in noun phrases, filling the possessor position. In example (4), the first person pronoun *jǝ* modifies the noun *wà* 'husband', whereas the second person pronoun *nǝ* modifies the noun *mǝ̀* 'time'.

## (4) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 54)

*jǝ wà yǝthǝi lô lò wê dá*  
 1s husband return !! tell ? ?  
 PRN N V PRT V PRT PRT

"My husband is coming back," she said.

(5) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 33)

*nà mè pà'θí lè*  
 2s name how QUES  
 PRN N PRT

"What's your name?"

### 2.1.2 Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is a form of verbal pointing through which “the speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity” (Halliday and Hasan 1976:57).

Phillips (2004:13) states,

W-CT Pwo Karen has two demonstratives. These are the proximal demonstrative *jà* and the distal demonstrative *nó*. The situation with the proximal and distal demonstratives is complicated. Most of the time, neither of these demonstratives add any kind of deictic sense when they appear.

This thesis focuses on the demonstratives with deictic sense. In example (6), the context (sentence 73) shows that the word *nó* ‘that’ in sentence 76 is a distal demonstrative with deictic sense. The noun phrase with *nó* in sentence 76 is pointing back to the prior reference to the three lengths of Yellow Eel in sentence 73.

(6) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 73)

*lì dǎ thèthò bǒ thǐ nó thǐ' θǎ kǎi' là- thǐ*  
 go hack eel yellow time that break **three length** one time  
 V V N V CLF DEM V NUM CLF NUM CLF

*nó*  
 that  
 DEM

Then he went and hacked the yellow eel into three pieces.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 76)

<i>thí</i>	<i>nó</i>	<i>mǐn̄n̄wê</i>		<i>yà</i>	<i>nó</i>	<i>chú'</i>		<i>thố</i>	<i>ni</i>
time	that	Mueng_Nong_Nwe	person	that	carry_with_hand	up	take		
CLF	DEM	PN		CLF	DEM	V		V	V

  

<i>ʔà-</i>	<i>wà</i>	<i>thèthồ</i>	<i>bồ</i>	<i>thồ</i>	<i>kài'</i>	<i>nó</i>
NMLZR	husband	eel	yellow	<b>three</b>	<b>length</b>	<b>that</b>
PFX	N	N	V	NUM	CLF	DEM

So Mueng Nong Nwe picked up the three lengths of her husband, Yellow Eel.

As a proximal demonstrative, *jò* 'this' occurs only once in this text, as in example (7). In this example, the bolded noun phrase in sentence 16 occurs for the first time. This noun phrase appears with *jò* in sentence 20. The use of the proximal demonstrative *jò* shows that these two bolded noun phrases in sentences 16 and 20 refer to the same thing: the yellow eel.

(7) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 16)

<i>thủ</i>	<i>ʔà</i>	<i>yêthài</i>	<i>là-</i>	<i>chồ</i>	<i>thèthồ</i>	<i>bồ</i>	<i>là-</i>	<i>bủ</i>
arrive	3	return	one	stretch	<b>eel</b>	<b>yellow</b>	<b>one</b>	<b>long_things</b>
PREP	PRN	V	NUM	CLF	N	V	NUM	CLF

  

<i>lô</i>	<i>bá</i>	<i>ʔà-</i>	<i>wề</i>
!!	to_get_stuck	NMLZR	fishnet
PRT	V	PFX	N

The entire time, until she returned (home), the yellow eel stuck to the net.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 20)

<i>mà</i>	<i>kále</i>	<i>thèthồ</i>	<i>bồ</i>	<i>là-</i>	<i>bủ</i>	<i>jò</i>
have	only	<b>eel</b>	<b>yellow</b>	<b>one</b>	<b>long_things</b>	<b>this</b>
V	ADV	N	V	NUM	CLF	DEM

I have only caught this yellow eel!

## 2.2 Cohesion through substitution

Substitution is “the replacement of one item by another” (Halliday and Hasan 1976:88). It contributes to textual cohesion by creating “a link between parts of a text” (Halliday and Hasan 1976:90). This link ties the discourse together, resulting in cohesion. The only type of substitution found in this text is clausal substitution.

### 2.2.1 Clausal substitution

In Mueng Nong Nwe the word *chə* ‘thing’ is used as a substitute for some clauses. This appears to be a somewhat unusual noun. It carries some pronominal-like characteristics. Thus, this word can substitute for some clauses both anaphorically and cataphorically.

In example (8), the yellow eel comes to call again after Mueng Nong Nwe’s husband has come back from his work. Sentences 64 and 65 tell what the yellow eel says. The word *chə* ‘thing’ in sentence 66 is an anaphorical substitute for the content of Yellow Eel’s utterance in sentences 64 and 65.

(8) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 64)

*che lə̌ xǎ́ bǎ́ mǐn̄n̄wê*  
 take down stairs please Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe  
 V V N PRT PN

"Please put the ladder down, Mueng Nong Nwe."

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 65)

*yěi thǎ́ dú jà thǎ́ θí ?é'*  
 house post big 1s up able NEG  
 N N V PRN V V PRT

The house posts are too big and I can't come up."

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 66)

*nà wà thèthò bở yê kù' thố chə nó*  
 2s husband eel yellow come call up **thing** that  
 PRN N N V V V V N DEM

"Your eel husband has come and called something."

The following example, (9), is another occurrence of clausal substitution in Mueng Nong Nwe. This is achieved again by using the word *chə* 'thing'. However, this time it is cataphoric in reference. The three sentences in example (9) describe one action conducted by Yellow Eel. He comes to Mueng Nong Nwe's house and calls. Sentences 25 and 26 contain what Yellow Eel calls. From the context, it is clear that the word *chə* 'thing' in sentence 24 is used, cataphorically, to substitute for the words contained in sentences 25 and 26.

(9) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 24)

*?á thèthò bở yê kù' thố chə pho nà*  
 Oh! eel yellow come call up **thing** ? so  
 EXCL N V V V V N PRT PRT

Well! The yellow eel came and called up.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 25)

*che lở xố bớ mìnđnwe*  
 take down stairs please Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe  
 V V N PRT PN

"Please put the ladder down, Mueng Nong Nwe."



Mueng Nong Nwe (S 26)

*yéi thǎ́ dú jà thǎ́ θí ?é' lò wê dá*  
 house post big 1s up able NEG tell ? ?  
 N N V PRN V V PRT V PRT PRT

"The house post is big and I can't climb up," he said.

### 2.3 Cohesion through ellipsis

Ellipsis is interpreted by Halliday and Hasan (1976) as a form of substitution in which an item is replaced by zero. The most important factor of ellipsis is "something left unsaid" and is "some presupposition, in the structure, of what is to be supplied" (Halliday and Hasan 1976:142). Katsura (1993:112) states, "...ellipsis can vary from language to language, the basic requirement is that the information that is left out must be recoverable from the context...Ellipsis plays an important role in maintaining cohesion of the text since, as a special form of substitution, it also serves as a link between parts of text."

Sources of cohesion through ellipsis founded in this text are nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis. Clausal ellipsis was not found although it is a subcategory described by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

#### 2.3.1 Nominal ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis occurs when a noun or a noun phrase is omitted. Ellipsis of a noun or noun phrase is found in Mueng Nong Nwe as in example (10). The context tells us that it is the husband who is the actor here. In sentence 3 the agent of the clause is ellipted.

## (10) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 2)

ʔə- wà mə li ʔəkhà  
 NMLZR husband IRR go work  
 PFX N V V V

The husband was going to work.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 3)

ʔəməláí' thài ʔə- mâ ʔó ʔə- yì ʔə  
 Ø order back NMLZR wife exist NMLZR good OK  
 V V PFX N V PFX V PRT

He ordered the wife, "Staying home would be good."

A second demonstration of nominal ellipsis can be seen in example (11). In this example, sentences 103 and 104 tell that ʔə *phú* 'the child' was small and that the father had to carry her. The word ʔə *phú* 'the child' in sentence 103 is replaced by nothing in sentence 104.

## (11) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 103)

ʔə- phú nó mé chà pí dài' láí' dè'  
 NMLZR child that be thing small still completely more  
 PFX N DEM CONJ N V PRT PRT PRT

The child was still very small.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 104)

ʔə- pha bá chú'  
 NMLZR father must lift Ø  
 PFX N V V

Her father had to carry (her).

### 2.3.2 Verbal ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis occurs when a verb or a verb phrase is replaced by zero. This can be seen in example (12). In this example sentences 47 and 48 are two questions which Mueng Nong Nwe says. Such context tells that the absence of the speech verb *lò* ‘said’ (marked with  $\emptyset$ ) in sentence 46 is given as an example of verbal ellipsis.

(12) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 46)

*ʔá' mǐ́n̄̀n̄̀wê*                      *nó*  
 EXCL Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe  $\emptyset$  that  
 EXCL PN                              DEM

Then Mueng Nong Nwe (said),

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 47)

*nà mě̀ pà'θí lè*  
 2s name how QUES  
 PRN N                      PRT

"What is your name?"

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 48)

*nà θà' pà'θí lè*  
 2s heart how QUES  
 PRN N                      PRT

"How is your heart?"

However, the analysis in this research is based on what Halliday and Hasan (1976) found for English. English cannot omit the verb in the quote formula in a sentence like in the example above. However, it can be omitted in W-CT Pwo Karen. The analysis concludes that the speech verb *lò* ‘said’ has been ellipited here. Using English as a basis predicts certain things which may have another explanation, but which is beyond the scope of this thesis.

## 2.4 Cohesion through conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:226), conjunctions “express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse” and “a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before.” Thus, a conjunction creates cohesion in a discourse. Halliday and Hasan (1976:261) state that the function of a temporal conjunction is “The relation between the theses of two successive sentences – that is, their relation in external terms, as content – may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other.”

It is, in fact, very common to find temporal conjunctions in narratives. One of the defining properties of a narrative is that it is ‘+ contingent succession’ where a marking of the passage of time in small increments is highly expected. The temporal conjunctions also mark the fact that a given event is contingent upon the previous one that it is linked to by that conjunction.

Temporal conjunction is the only type of conjunction found in Mueng Nong Nwe. Additive, adversative, and causal conjunctions were not found in this text. The temporal conjunction phrases used in this text are *?é yǔ*, *?é yǔ nó*, *?é yǔ thǐ nó*, *thǐ nó*, and *lè thǐ nó*. These temporal conjunctions generally mean ‘then’ based on their contexts.

Temporal conjunction phrases create cohesion by connecting different sequential things together. In example (13), sentence 69 describes that Mueng Nong Nwe lowers the ladder with a thud and Yellow Eel comes up. These two actions are conjoined by the temporal conjunction *?é yǔ thǐ nó* ‘then’.

## (13) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 69)

*lì lǔ lǝ wái' xǝ khrú' thǔ nó*  
 go lower down out stairs "sound" arrive that  
 V V V V N ONOM PREP DEM

She lowered the ladder with a thud.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 70)

*ʔé yǔ thǐ nó yê thǝ pho nà*  
 ? finish time that come up ? so  
 PRT V CLF DEM V V PRT PRT

Then (the eel) came up.

In example (14), the temporal conjunction *thǐ nó* 'then' glues sentences 37 and 38 closely together. Thus, the action of Mueng Nong Nwe in sentence 38 follows that of the speech event in sentence 37. The second event is the direct result of the first.

## (14) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 37)

*jà ʔó lə thǐ klà mǐnǝnwé ʔǝwe jà*  
 1s exist at water in Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe scoop\_up\_fish 1s  
 PRN V PREP N LZN PN V PRN  
*lò wê dá*  
 tell ? ?  
 V PRT PRT

"I live in the pond where you went fishing today," he said.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 38)

*thǐ nó mǐnǝnwé che lǝ xǝ*  
 time that Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe take down stairs  
 CLF DEM PN V V N

Then, Mueng Nong Nwe put the ladder down.

## 2.5 Cohesion through lexical items

Cohesion can be built through lexical items. Halliday and Hasan (1976:274) conclude that cohesion through lexical items is “the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.” Katsura (1993) says, “Lexical items are textually cohesive because they form a linear connection between one mention of a referent and another mention of the same referent in the same text.”

Reiteration and collocation are forms of lexical cohesion that are achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Reiteration in Mueng Nong Nwe includes the repetition of lexical items and whole episodes. In this text many words are used in collocational chains in various categories.

### 2.5.1 Reiteration

Halliday and Hasan (1976:278) state that “reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item ...and a number of things in between the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate” and “there is no sharp dividing line between these forms, consisting of a related lexical item...and the personal reference...We can in fact recognize a continuum, or ‘cline’ of cohesive elements.”

Reiteration in this text focuses on the repetition of lexical items as well as whole episodes. Repetition refers to the occurrence of exactly the same lexical item to refer back to the referent, resulting in cohesion.

In this text the lexical items repeated include proper nouns, personal pronouns, temporal conjunctions, exclamations, and verbs.

The proper noun *mǐn̄đn̄wê* ‘Mueng Nong Nwe’ occurs 17 times in this text, as seen in example (15). This example shows two repetitions of *mǐn̄đn̄wê* ‘Mueng Nong Nwe’.

(15) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 27)

*mǐn̄đn̄wê*            *nó*    *lǝm̄achwe*    *lô*  
 Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe that    silent            !!  
 PN                    DEM V                    PRT

Mueng Nong Nwe stayed quiet.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 38)

*thĩ*    *nó*    *mǐn̄đn̄wê*                    *che*    *lǝ*    *xǝ*  
 time that    Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe take down stairs  
 CLF DEM PN                                    V    V    N

Then, Mueng Nong Nwe put the ladder down.

In example (16), it can be seen that the third personal pronoun *ʔə* is repeated. According to the context, the pronoun in this example refers to the same participant.

(16) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 14)

*ʔə*    *wê*    *dá*    *blài'*    *thəlũ*    *khwái'*                    *ʔǝwe*            *dǝ'*  
 3    ?    ?    shake\_off    discard    throw\_overhand    scoop\_up\_fish    again  
 PRN PRT PRT V    V    V                    V                    PRT

She threw it away and fished again.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 89)

*ʔá*    *ʔə*    *wê*    *dá*    *phĩ*    *lǝ*    *mí*    *ʔə*    *phǝ*    *pho*    *nà*  
 Oh! 3    ?    ?    jump down fire pile inside ?    so  
 EXCL PRN PRT PRT V    V    N    N    LZN PRT PRT

Then she jumped into the fire.

The verb *li* ‘go’ appears 21 times. Example (17) shows two repetitions.

## (17) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 6)

*ʔà- wà nó lì l̩*  
 NMLZR husband that go that's\_the\_way\_it\_is  
 PFX N DEM V PRT

The husband left.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 97)

*chəph̩ kəkú' lì lô*  
 dawn tomorrow go !!  
 N N V PRT

Tomorrow, at daybreak, I will go.

Apart from the repetitions of lexical items mentioned above, a different kind of repetition occurs in Mueng Nong Nwe where complete sentences are repeated. In example (18) the yellow eel comes and wants to climb up the ladder to sleep with Mueng Nong Nwe but he cannot climb up because the posts of the house are so big. So, the yellow eel asks Mueng Nong Nwe to put the ladder down. Sentences 25 and 26 in this example appear four times in this folktale. In the whole text these are repeated identically in sentences 30 and 31, 44 and 45, and 60 and 61.

## (18) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 25)

*che l̩ x̩ b̩ m̩n̩nw̩*  
 take down stairs please Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe  
 V V N PRT PN

"Please put the ladder down, Mueng Nong Nwe.

## Mueng Nong Nwe (S 26)

*yéi th̩ dú jà th̩ θí ʔé' lò w̩ dá*  
 house post big is up able NEG tell ? ?  
 N N V PRN V V PRT V PRT PRT

The house post is big and I can't climb up," he said.



A second example of clause repetition occurs when Mueng Nong Nwe hears Yellow Eel call to her. Mueng Nong Nwe does not know if it is right to put the ladder down for whoever this is. So, she asks Yellow Eel what his name is. The yellow eel answers that his name is Yellow Eel. Example (19) shows the conversation in which Mueng Nong Nwe asks questions and the yellow eel answers. Later in the text this conversation is repeated identically in sentences 47, 48, and 49.

(19) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 33)

*nà mề pà'θí lè*  
 2s name how QUES  
 PRN N PRT

"What is your name?"

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 34)

*nà θà' pà'θí lè*  
 2s heart how QUES  
 PRN N PRT

"How is your heart?"

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 35)

*jà mề thèthò bở*  
 1s name eel yellow  
 PRN N N V

"My name is Yellow Eel."

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 36)

*jà θà' thèthò bở*  
 1s heart eel yellow  
 PRN N N V

"My heart is Yellow Eel."

### 2.5.2 Collocation

Collocation is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that the proximity of mutually exclusive categories “definitely contributes to the texture” and “there is cohesion between any pair of lexical items that stand to each other in some recognizable lexicosemantic (word meaning) relation.”

Table 2.2 shows collocations that occur in this text in six different domains: fishing, kinship terms, house, things to do at home, fire, and time.

Domain	Semantically Related Words
Fishing	<i>lì ʔǝwe</i> ‘go fishing’ (S#12), <i>chwé</i> ‘crab’ (S#12), <i>θà’dǝ</i> ‘shrimp’ (S#12), <i>ǰá</i> ‘fish’ (S#12), <i>wè</i> ‘fish net’ (S#13), <i>thèthò</i> ‘eel’ (S#13), <i>thí</i> ‘water’ (S#50)
Kinship Terms	<i>ʔəwà</i> ‘husband’ (S#2), <i>mâ</i> ‘wife’ (S#3), <i>mu</i> ‘mother’ (S#93), <i>pha</i> ‘father’ (S#94), <i>ʔəphú</i> ‘child’ (S#92)
House	<i>xǝ</i> ‘stairs’ (S#40), <i>thǝ</i> ‘come up’ (S#45), <i>thǝ</i> ‘post’ (S#45), <i>yèi</i> ‘house’ (S#45)
Things to Do at Home	<i>ʔǝ</i> ‘eat’ (S#23), <i>ʔǝthí</i> ‘bathe’ (S#23), <i>mí</i> ‘sleep’ (S#23)
Fire	<i>mí</i> ‘fire’ (S#89), <i>xú</i> ‘burn’ (S#75), <i>θémí</i> ‘firewood’ (S#85), <i>thù</i> ‘kindle’ (S#86), <i>ʔǝ</i> ‘consume’ (S#91)
Night Time	<i>yá</i> ‘evening’ (S#42), <i>chəkhài</i> ‘darkness’ (S#23), <i>mí</i> ‘sleep’ (S#41)

Table 2.2 Collocational chains in Mueng Nong Nwe

Example (20) shows collocations that occur in the nighttime domain. This example demonstrates three things: Mueng Nong Nwe is home, Mueng Nong Nwe does certain actions at home, Yellow Eel comes to sleep with her. These events are woven

together by words in the domain “night time”: *chəkhài* ‘darkness’, *mî* ‘sleep’, and *yá* ‘evening’.

(20) Mueng Nong Nwe (S 23)

*yêthài thĩ nó yêthài ʔs̄ mì ʔs̄thĩ θè yǔ chəkhài'*  
 return time that return eat cooked\_rice bathe also finish darkness  
 V CLF DEM V V N V PRT V N

*lǝ ʔə wê dá thài mĩ*  
 descend 3 ? ? go sleep  
 V PRN PRT PRT V V

Once she was at home, she ate dinner, had a bath, then went to bed when it got dark.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 41)

*lì thǝ mĩ de mĩnǝnwê*  
 go up sleep with Mueng\_Nong\_Nwe  
 V V V PREP PN

He came up and slept with Mueng Nong Nwe.

Mueng Nong Nwe (S 42)

*kú' yá dì' kú' yá dì' chəkhài' lǝ*  
 every evening so every evening so darkness descend  
 QUANT CLF PRT QUANT CLF PRT N V

*tá' yê lô*  
 just\_when come !!  
 PRT V PRT

Every evening, just when it was dark, he came.

## 2.6 Summary

This chapter has analyzed the sources of discourse cohesion found in the W-CT Pwo Karen folktale Mueng Nong Nwe. All five sources of cohesion of English discussed

by Halliday and Hasan (1976) can be found in Mueng Nong Nwe. There is cohesion through reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical items.

However, some subcategories of these five cohesion sources were not found in this text. English has personal reference, comparative reference, and demonstrative reference under cohesion through reference, but there is no comparative reference found in Mueng Nong Nwe. There is no word used to serve as nominal substitution or verbal substitution under cohesion through substitution, whereas English has this subcategory. Clausal ellipsis is also not found although this is found in English. Conjunctions, such as adversative, causal and additive in English, cannot be found in this text. There is no form of superordinate or general word or synonym or near-synonym used to create cohesion through lexical items in Mueng Nong Nwe.

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