

English Clause Complex Analysis on Thai Lottery Rituals from the Perspective of SFL: Integration of Western Language Theory into Eastern World

การวิเคราะห์ประโยคซับซ้อนภาษาอังกฤษเรื่องความเชื่อด้านลอตเตอรี่ไทย จากแนวคิดทฤษฎีภาษาศาสตร์เชิงระบบและหน้าที่ โดยบูรณาการแนวคิดตะวันตกเพื่อประยุกต์ใช้ในโลกระหว่างตะวันออก

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Abstract

Western bloggers from Thaisabai.org found that the Thai people are crazy about lottery rituals which may seem strange to outsiders. According to their critics on Thai lottery rituals, the farangs (Westerners) may approach the subjects of Thai studies, but are unable to gain insight and intimacy. Therefore, this study attempts to apply SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) for better understanding on Thai identity in a Thai context.

To study SFL linguistic resources from this data, this paper discusses the meanings of clauses by a series of process that are combined in the logical process of the clauses. Theoretically, complex clauses can be combined through one of two logical semantic relationships: expansion or projection. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the English text on Thai lottery rituals from Thaisabai.org. Based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday 1985a, 1985b, 1994), the analysis revealed that there are two types of logical semantic relations: expansion and projection are embedded and realized in the text through a system of mutual dependence or taxis that can be divided into paratactic and hypotactic relations.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Clause Complex Analysis, Expansion and Projection, Paratactic and Hypotactic Relations

บทคัดย่อ

ผู้เขียนบล็อกชาวตะวันตกจากเว็บไซต์ Thaisabai.org ค้นพบว่า คนไทยลุ่มหลงด้านความเชื่อลอตเตอรี่ (สลากกินแบ่งรัฐบาล) ซึ่งอาจเป็นสิ่งที่แปลกประหลาดสำหรับชาวต่างชาติ หากวิพากษ์วิจารณ์ความเชื่อดังกล่าว ฝรั่งเศสชาวตะวันตกอาจจะโต้แย้งการศึกษาวิจัยของไทย เพราะชาวตะวันตกไม่สามารถเข้าใจเรื่องนี้ได้อย่างลึกซึ้งถ่องแท้ ดังนั้นงานวิจัยนี้จึงพยายามศึกษาในประเด็นดังกล่าวโดยประยุกต์ทฤษฎีภาษาศาสตร์เชิงระบบและหน้าที่เพื่อสร้างความเข้าใจลักษณะเฉพาะตามบริบทของประเทศไทยให้ดียิ่งขึ้น

เพื่อศึกษาข้อมูลดังกล่าว โดยใช้แนวความคิดภาษาศาสตร์ตามแนวทฤษฎีภาษาศาสตร์เชิงระบบและหน้าที่ บทความวิจัยนี้จะอภิปรายความหมายของประโยคต่างๆ โดยใช้กระบวนการหลากหลาย ซึ่งเป็นส่วนประกอบของกระบวนการเชิงเหตุผลของประโยคต่างๆ โดยพื้นฐานทางทฤษฎีแล้ว ประโยคซับซ้อนสามารถแบ่งความ

สัมพันธ์เชิงความหมายได้สองประการคือ การขยายความ หรือการแสดงตัวตนในประโยคหลัก ดังนั้น การศึกษาวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์ข้อความภาษาอังกฤษ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับเรื่องความเชื่อลอตเตอรี่ไทยจากเว็บไซต์ Thaisabai.org โดยใช้แนวคิดทฤษฎีภาษาศาสตร์เชิงระบบและหน้าที่ (Halliday 1985a, 1985b, 1994) ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลได้แสดงให้เห็นความสัมพันธ์เชิงความหมายซึ่งเป็นความสัมพันธ์ที่ปรากฏในข้อความต่างๆ นั่นคือ การขยายความ หรือการแสดงตัวตนในประโยคหลักซึ่งซ่อนอยู่ในระบบข้อความที่อาศัยซึ่งกันและกัน โดยสามารถแบ่งความสัมพันธ์ได้เป็นสองประการคือ ความสัมพันธ์เชิงเดี่ยวที่ไม่อิงอาศัยหรือกล่าวอ้างความคิดเห็นของผู้อื่น และความสัมพันธ์เชิงพหุที่อิงอาศัยหรือกล่าวอ้างความคิดเห็นของผู้อื่น

คำสำคัญ: ภาษาศาสตร์เชิงระบบและหน้าที่, การวิเคราะห์ประโยคซับซ้อน, การขยายความและการแสดงตัวตนในประโยคหลัก, ความสัมพันธ์เชิงเดี่ยวที่ไม่อิงอาศัยหรือกล่าวอ้างความคิดเห็นของผู้อื่นและความสัมพันธ์เชิงพหุที่อิงอาศัยหรือกล่าวอ้างความคิดเห็นของผู้อื่น

1.Introduction

To conduct a discourse analysis, linguistic researchers have drawn on a variety of different linguistic theories but without doubt the one which has been most extensively used is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is focused on the study of language and meaning. According to Halliday (1985), systemic theory is the theory of meaning as an option. Through meaning as choice, language or other semiotic systems are interpreted as selected networks mutually bound to each other (1985,p.xiv). SFL views language as composed of a set of networks of paradigmatic systems and choices. SFL emphasizes the idea that language is a system of options in the midst of a particular culture and context. In assessing the potential of meaning, SFL analysis starts from the most common features and continues to the more specific features. Referring to Brata (2012), Halliday stated that when we examine the meaning potential of language itself, we find that the vast numbers of options embodied in it combined into a very few relatively independent 'networks' and these networks of options correspond to certain basic functions of language" (p. 44). Therefore, SFL theory is designed not only to scrutinize how language is used but to examine how language is formed (Halliday,1985p. xiv).

The same concept is suggested by Martin (1992) in that, according to the basic concept of SFL, language is conceptualized as a source of meaning which involves a network of relationships and explanations. The relationship between the association and language usage are revealed by the discourse analysis. Another important concept of SFL lies in its focus on the text, instead of the sentence.

Text is perceived as a fundamental unit that can be utilized in determining potential meaning. Halliday emphasized that text is not an expansion of the scale of grammatical level but as a semantic unit which is realized through the sentences (Halliday, 1976, p.2). Thus, the text is not defined by its length. In SFL, a text can be short, consisting of one sentence only (e.g, text regarding commercial advertisements). To understand a text, we need to consider the surrounding environment.

Halliday (1985a,p.5) denotes it as "context", i.e "text that is with". Context in this sense refers to the context of the situation and cultural context. Context of the situation is the direct environment where the text functions (Halliday & Hasan, 1985b,p. 46). This means that the context of the situation is related to the situation in which the text is spoken.

Furthermore, the cultural context, as stated by Malinowsky (in Halliday and Hasan &: ibid) is "a broader background of text interpretation." The cultural context is a cultural background

where the text exists. Therefore, both contexts should be considered since both of them are an embodiment of the text's institutional function in society.

In conclusion, Systemic Functional Linguistics is a useful and powerful tool for the analysis of clause complex in a particular text. SFL views language as a resource for making meaning. Apart from the relevance to the explanation and interpretation of texts and awareness of the role of lexicogrammar (the integrated system of grammar and lexis), the context of the wider language education curriculum, systemic theory, description and methodology is particularly suited to socially oriented linguistic investigation.

2. Background of the study

Due to multiculturalism, nowadays the number of sections on websites for westerners in Thailand have increased continuously. Website users can post comments in response to content on the sites they visit. They sign up online to meet new friends, ask questions, join events, and share ideas about Thailand. According to the existence of these various online English speaking communities in Thailand, there are a growing number of tourists and expats finding themselves helpless and uncomfortable when trying to understand Thai culture and identity. Thus, they may consider leaving the country. (Thaivisa.com, 2017)

According to www.bangkokbits.com, one Thai cultural belief that may seem strange to the outside world (especially the westerners) is Thai ghost that possesses the ability to predict the next winning lottery numbers. In the same way, according to www.phuket.com, Thai people usually buy a lottery ticket. A visit to the temple or a shrine to pray for the right numbers is commonplace, and some monks have a reputation for being able to divine, but the most bizarre source of all is weird animals or plants that bring good luck for lucky numbers. Therefore, the number of expat guides increases widely to manage foreigners' curiosity and adaptation in Thailand.

Responding to the public criticism of the Thai lottery rituals, the commonly used strategies for lucky numbers in western and Thai lottery rituals are compared and contrasted to understand why westerners make it a habit to comment on this strange behavior of Thais.

In western countries, lottery participants can rely on fate, superstition and magic to escape from the rationality of the culture. Everybody seems to have an equal chance of success, independently of their skill, class, education or family background. Lotto players form a basis for communication and constitute a group identity. Although lotteries are the most popular games of chance or gambling, the studies in Germany find that culture plays a much lesser role in explaining why people play lotto. (Bekert&Lutter,2013)

Winning the lottery is absolutely based on luck, but with luck comes superstition. There are many practices westerners carry out in regards to choosing lotto numbers. According to www.onlinelotto.com.au/superstitions, these are some of the most popular ways players pick their lottery numbers: birth dates, anniversary dates, license plates or license numbers, dreams, random numbers, winning outlets. Quirky rituals while buying lottery tickets include: rubbing the lottery ticket over a black cat, asking the agent to hand the lottery ticket to them with their left or right hand only, wearing their birth stone when purchasing the ticket and rubbing it for luck, entering the lottery outlet on a certain foot, wearing/carrying a lucky charm, putting a coin in their shoes when purchasing the ticket at the outlet or online, rubbing a bald man's head prior to purchasing the ticket, buying extra tickets on a full moon, etc. However, according to Yang &Chen (2003), the most popular lottery strategy for westerners is statistical analysis.

Thais enjoy being superstitious or carrying out rituals before purchasing lottery tickets,

too. According to this, Proebst (2017) said ghosts play an integral part in Thai culture and belief, so much so that they are even believed to predict your future in the form of the next winning lottery numbers. This can happen in a number of ways and even occurs in haunted trees “hinting” lottery numbers. (rubbing trees for lucky numbers) Susie (2017) states that other strategies are: dreaming, if you dream of a man, it can mean 2 because he has two legs, a rat can mean 4 since it has four legs. Secondly, Thais ask a monk or spirit doctor, Thirdly, Thais ask revered figures and fourth is implying from unexplained phenomena or any peculiar events such as oddity of humans, animals and things. For instance, two-headed newborn pig, albino snake, abnormal trees, last but not least is the very classic and easiest clue. It is to intuit from any numbers of objects surrounding people in daily life. They might be digits from various vehicle license numbers or celebrities’, address numbers, telephone numbers, birthdays, death’s day, ages, numbers of pet’s babies, etc. Particularly, in Thailand, many lottery gamblers won the lottery by using the Prime Minister’s vehicle license numbers (Audiger, 2017).

It is often said in Thai culture that tragedy precedes good fortune. Perhaps this explains why some Thais can be found perusing the license plate numbers of recently crashed vehicles, or the highway numbers where accidents have occurred. There is no event too morbid for hunting a number that is about to come good. For example, another unlikely source of cosmic guidance is the shrine of Mae Nak, one of Thailand’s most famous ghosts, a young woman who died in childbirth. Her shrine is on Sukhumvit Soi 77. There people will find a small crowd asking Mae Nak for her divine intervention: for guidance in a difficult decision, for help in an exam, for winning lottery numbers (Ord, 2017)

An American expat (Americanexpatblog,2017) in Chiang Mai said Thai superstitions are part of everyday life in Thailand, and to him it is another thing that makes Thailand endearing. In the same way, superstitions play account for winning the lottery. Cornwell Smith(2005) stated searching for lucky numbers is a day- to -day thing that makes Thailand unique.

According to the cultural differences, westerners may face a difficult time while staying or living in Thailand. Many forums and blogs are perceived as helpful communities for westerners to ask questions and give suggestions on how to form their opinion of Thai people. These websites have been connecting expats in Thailand for many years. Therefore, criticism from these social networks is worth studying because it highlights the need for revision in the SFL concept of context of culture and the value of reading literacy in the context of lottery rituals that enhance the importance of argument comprehension.

3. Metafunction and Contexts

SFL regards languages as constituting ‘social semiotic’ systems or ‘meaning potentials’ that have evolved to enable human beings to exchange three fundamental types of meaning and clause is perceived as a source to reveal the metafunctional meaning, namely ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning.

According to Halliday (1985a), ideational meaning is the representation and identification of people, things and events. Ideational meaning is the meaning in the terms of "content" in a text. Ideational function of a clause is to symbolize the process: actions, events, awareness processes and relations. Interpersonal meaning is the expression social roles and attitudes. Speakers or writers do something to the listener or the reader through language. Interpersonal function of a clause is to exchange roles in rhetorical interaction: statement, questions, offer, and command, followed by modality. On the other hand, the textual meaning associated with the coordination of texts both internally and with respect to their contexts of production and reception.

The three aspects of meaning are related to the situational context. Situational context is the direct environment where the text is functioned and can be determined by viewing the type of situation as the complexes of values variable in the semiotic structure (Halliday in Martin, 1992,p.498). Halliday called the complexes of values variables as field, tenor and mode (ibid,pp.500- 502). Then each of these three variables is a realization of the ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning.

According to Munday (2001,p.91), field refers to the subject matter or matter that is being written. The field of a text is associated with the ideational meaning through transitivity patterns (verb types, active/passive, participants in the process). Tenor refers to the relationship between participants (e.g, who communicates with whom).Tenor is associated with interpersonal meaning, which is realized through a modality pattern (by using modal verbs and verb, such as should, possibly, etc.). Mode (medium) refers to forms of communication, such as verbal or written. The mode of a text is associated with the textual meaning, which is realized through the structure and thematic information (mainly through the sequence and structure of the elements of a clause), and cohesion (the way the text is lexically combined, including the use of pronouns, ellipsis, collocation, repetition, etc.).

4. Register Analysis: Field, Mode, Tenor

This paper attempts to analyze the Thai lottery rituals from a website (www.Thaisabai.org) by covering three main functions of the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics as identified in the following table.

Table 1 Metafunction of SFL

Field	The story is concerned with the lottery rituals: trying to find lottery numbers from a toad.
Mode	The story is addressed to audiences and uses informal every day vocabulary. The information is provided in a relatively subjective manner and cultivates personal feeling and opinions toward the subject matters.
Tenor	The author wrote about lottery rituals based on her experience during staying at home in Thailand. This written text uses mostly declaratives to provide information and encourages response from readers. Consequently, some readers also interact with the author in the comments section.

5. Clause Complex

Clause complex is an issue that has received attention from linguists and educators. Halliday (1985a) said that clause is a grammatical unit in which several different semantic constructs were built and assimilated as a single unit (p. 66). That is to say, clause is made up of the word formations which then form a larger structure. The complexity of the clause is determined by the amount of activity within it. Therefore, the clause includes at least one activity specified by the verbal group. Systemic Functional Linguistics divides clause into two types, i.e minor clause and major clause. Based on the complexity, major clause consists of two types: simplex clause and complex clause. Based on the interpretation, the simplex clause is defined as a single clause containing a single activity shown by the verbal group whereas the complex clause consists of two clauses connected logically. That is to say, the complex clause is a series of processes that are logically combined.

There are some studies involving SFL analysis, especially clause complex analysis, which use written data. However, there are no previous studies about online text about a certain country's identity in Southeast Asia like Thailand. In this paper, an attempt is made to explore the notion of clause complex in systemic functional linguistics. Clauses which are the main focus in this study are combined with one of two logical-semantic relations: expansion or the projection. Expansion connects multiple processes by providing additional information. The expansion involves three types of relationship, they are: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The three types of relationship are discussed below.

5.1.1 Elaboration

Elaboration involves four relationships: 1) describe in more detail, 2) restate, 3) provide samples, and 4) leave a comment. The type of logical relationships covered in the elaboration are: that is/those are, and for example. Elaboration is demonstrated through “=” sign. Observe these following examples:

Example 1:

North Korea,
= The country in Asia, experiencing a conflict.

Example 2:

He graduated from a famous university
= He, for example, is a man with a solid reputation

Example 3:

The corruption is very obvious
= Many people in the society have different opinions regarding the contents

5.1.2 Extension

Extension expands the meaning of a clause by adding something new. Extension is characterized by the use of conjunctions: and, but, or, and indicated by + sign. Observe these following examples:

Example 1:

1 He is a famous actor
+2 and has a lot of fans

Example 2:

1 He did not study
+2 but he passed the exam.

Example 3:

1 He is not only a lecturer
+2 but also a successful businessman

***Number 1 and 2 indicate that the relationship of both clauses are paratactic (parallel).

5.1.3 Enhancement

Enhancement involves circumstantial relationships where circumstantial information is encoded as a new clause. It can be temporary, conditional, causal, concessive, spatial or manner. Enhancement is indicated by “x” sign.

Observe these following examples:

Example 1:

I go to bed
x after I have dinner (temporal)

Example 2:

I will come to the ceremony
x if I were invited (conditional)

Example 3:

I did not come to the ceremony
x because I was not invited (causal)

Example 4:

I came to the ceremony
x even though I was not invited (concessive)

Example 5:

I went into the church
x where the ceremony was being held (spatial)

Example 6:

I came to the ceremony
x by riding a bike (manner)

5.1.4 Projection

Projection connects clause one to another by projecting one process by citing/quoting or reporting. The projected can be meanings (ideas) and words (locution) (Halliday, 1994, p. 219). The projected words are marked with " and the projected idea is marked with ' . Information (proposition) of goods and services (proposal) can also be projected. Projection occurs through verbal and mental processes. Observe these following examples:

1. Verbal Process

Example 1:

The doctor joked, "Your disease is difficult to cure"

Example 2:

The doctor said, "That I had to take a lot of pills."

Example 3:

The doctor asked "How do you feel"

2. Mental Process

Example 1:

He could understand "Why he has to see the doctor".

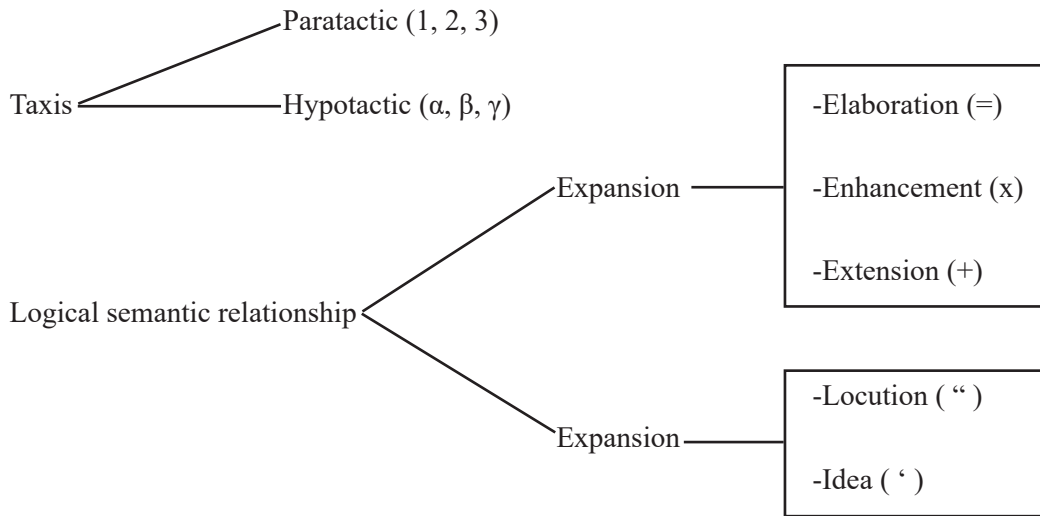
Example 2:

He believed that he was right.

It is discussed above that clause can be combined with one of the logical-semantic relationships: expansion or projection. The integration is realized through a system of mutual dependence (interdependence or taxis). Taxis itself refers to the dependency status of a clause in the complex clause. If a clause is dependent on another clause, then the relationship is called hypotactic relationship. In traditional grammar, the clause is called subordinate clause. If the clauses in complex clauses are able to stand alone, the relationship between these clauses are paratactic. In traditional grammar, the clauses are coordinate clauses.

If the relationship between the clauses in a complex clause is hypotactic, then one of the clauses depends on other clauses or more dominant clauses. The status of hypotactic clauses are marked in Greek letters α , β , γ , and so on, while the status of paratactic clauses are marked by Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3 and so on, as shown in the chart below.

Figure1: The logical-semantic relationship



Based on the network system, we can make the following paradigm.

Taxis

Paratactic(1, 2, 3)
Hypotactic (α, β, γ)

Expansion

Idea (‘ ’)
Locution (‘ ’)
Extension(+)
Enhancement (x)
Elaboration (=)

Projection

Paratactic

Locution 1 I *said*
 “ 2 I did not join the party
Idea 1 I *think*
 ‘ 2 I do not love him

Hypotactic

Locution α I *said*
“ β that I could not join the party
Idea: proposition α I *think*
 α I *decided*
 ‘ β that I hate him
 ‘ β not to join the party

Idea: proposition α I did not *want*
 ‘ β to join the party

Expansion
Paratactic

Elaboration

1 I send money to my brother
= 2 He really needs it

Extension

1 I have arranged a party
+ 2 and I have finished preparing things + β where the meeting will be held

Hypotactic

Elaboration

α I have met the teacher
= β who protested the policies.

Extension

α I have prepared the room

Enhancement

1 I have studied hard
x 2 so that I passed the test

Enhancement

α The room have to be cleaned
x β because the room will be used for the meeting
or x β because the room will be used for the meeting
 α The room have to be cleaned

6. Research Questions

The text regarding lottery rituals requires critical thinking skills on reading comprehension of Thai readers to analyse words, ideas and meaning that are attached to particular language use or expression. Therefore, to study the phenomenon concerned, the research questions are set up as follows:

1. Through the analysis of clause complex, what kind of the logico-semantic relations are implemented by the writer? What does the system of logico-semantic relations involve according to the text on lottery rituals downloaded from www.Thaisabai.org ?
2. How and to what extent do Thai readers apply SFL to be implemented as an effective tool for uncovering the meanings that lie behind the lines of texts?

In this regard, the researcher believes that the linguistic elements used in this text is necessary for gaining English information properly so that Thai readers will comprehend the content, be careful to think and interpret the data correctly. If the complexity of the structure reveals together with the intention and meaning, the result will be useful for critical readers who will decide the fate of the country regarding sensitive cultural issues.

7. Method

The unit of data analysis of this research is concerned with the clause complex in the online text: Thai Lucky Lottery Numbers – New Year’s Day Evening downloaded from the official website named www.Thaisabai.org . The researchers searched and downloaded the data from website www.Thaisabai.org for the analysis, then analysed the clause complex in the text as shown in the following section.

7.1.1 Complex Clause Analysis:

Table 2 The analysis of the text from the article “Thai Lucky Lottery Numbers – New Year’s Day Evening” as quoted in Thaisabai.org

$\alpha = \beta$	Anyone who has spent even a small amount of time in Thailand will know its people are crazy about their country’s National Lottery
1 +2	Twice a month Thailand gets lottery fever in anticipation of the next lottery draw and Thais have crazy methods for getting their hot lottery picks,
1 +2	some rub lucky trees, others translate their dreams into two or three digit numbers and are convinced they are going to win.
+3	There’s also this.....
α x β	I was sat at the table in the living room at our village house eating a meal when I heard a slight commotion behind me
$\alpha = \beta$	One of our dogs was ‘squaring’ up to a toad that had unwittingly hopped into the room.
1 +2	As quick as a flash, Wonderful Wi jumped off the sofa and grabbed the toad.

1 +2	Now this where the story gets very bizarre. I'll go further than that and throw in comical, grotesque and utterly offbeat.
$\alpha = \beta$ 1+2	Wi called out to mama who appeared from her bedroom holding a bottle of talcum powder and dabbed some of it on to the toad's chest...
1 +2	does a toad have a chest? It was comical, but I had an idea of what was happening.
1 =2+3	Wi and mama were after the winning lottery numbers for the next draw. Then bizarre put on its best shoes and really started to dance.
1 +2	Wilai doesn't smoke, but while still holding the toad, she asked me to light a cigarette and give it to her.
$\alpha \times \beta$	I did so and was amazed when she placed it against the toad's mouth
$\alpha \times \beta$ $\times \beta$	I was now unsure if this extraordinary ritual taking place before my eyes had anything to do with lucky lottery numbers at all.
1 =2 3	A smoking toad!.... grotesque, would it want a JD and coke next? Bizarre then started to spin and pirouette.
1 =2=3	Wi took the toad outside, stubbed the cigarette out, then handed the toad to mama.
1 +2 +3	Now don't forget, this was New Year Day, and I was now beginning to think I was seeing a Thai New Year tradition and not an offbeat lucky lottery numbers ritual.
1	More like, out with the old, in with the toad.
1 +2+3	Mama held the toad at arm's length and Wilai grasped mama's wrist and stared intensely at the toad's white-powdered chest.
1 +2	She concentrated for a good half-minute and then the mystery unravelled loud and clear when Wi croaked two words.
1	The winning two number combination for the next Thai lottery draw. "Khao... ha."
$\alpha \times \beta$ $\times \beta$	If you had smacked me around the face with frog spawn and spoon fed me buffalo dung I couldn't have been more shocked, because for the life of me,
1	I could not see the numbers 9 and 5 on the toad's chest.
1 =2	It was clearly 6 and 3. Does Wilai need glasses?
$\alpha \times \beta$ +2	So there you have it, take your pick, the winning two numbers on the next Thai lottery draw are 9 and 5.... or 6 and 3.
1' 2 +2	I asked Wi this question and she said some old Thai ladies say that for the toad to give you the winning numbers you must give it something first.
1+2	Thais have some weird and wonderful ways of getting their lottery numbers but the smoking toad is the strangest I have come across.
1=2	How about you, have you got a strange Thai lottery tale?
1+2 =3	Best of luck on the next Thai lottery draw, and if 95 or 63 dance fortuitously, don't forget it was me who 'toad' you so.

Table 3 clause complexity analysis for the text on lottery ritual: Part 2 (comments section) 9 thoughts on “Thai Lottery Lucky Numbers – The Smoking Toad”

1 +2	Amazing story, I have heard about the trick with talcum powder, but this one beats them all. “Only in Thailand”. BlogDaz recently posted..Thai Squat Toilet – A Crap Dilemma
1 ‘ 2	BlogDaz – I’m sure Thailand has some even more wackier lottery rituals.
1 =2	Toads, luck numbers, wow this is new to me.
1 +2 +3	The only thing I have seen for myself and tried was rubbing huge tree bark till those around me could see numbers and I all I could see was scratch marks.
$\alpha + \beta$ = β	That was in some obscure temple where the tree was supposedly possessed by some lady spirit who drowned in the river.
1 =2	Jewie – I’ve tried rubbing a tree myself at Kamchanod Temple, lots of Thais try it there.
=3	That temple is all to do with the fireball breathing Naga dragon
1 +2	I didn’t win that time but hopefully these numbers will come up trumps.
1 ‘2	I’m sure you’re right Martyn, probably beyond the wildest stretch of anyone’s imagination. BlogDaz recently posted..A Dog Named Sorrow
1 ‘2 $\alpha \times \beta$	Daz – Beyond the wildest stretch and further, though not too sure if I’d want to see it if it involved reptiles or animals.
$\alpha \times \beta$	Might be worth a google search to if there any extreme examples involving animals, hopefully there is not.
1 =2	My wife gets phone calls from the family in Buriram, telling her such and such relative dreamed such a number.
1, =2 1 ‘2 $\alpha \times \beta$	One of the most obvious ones is car registration plate, may be to obvious !. I wonder if anyone has had a big win using numbers revealed by a toad ? BlogDaz recently posted..Thailand Expat T.V Streams
$\alpha = \beta$	Daz – I wrote s post back in 2009 about a frog called Nong Oui who had an amazing ability to predict Thai National Lottery winning numbers.

From the table above, it is observed that there are two types of clause: simplex and complex. Furthermore, the complex clause is higher than simplex. In terms of logico-semantic relations, extension is the highest number and elaboration is the second highest number of the logical-semantic found in this data. It happens because one clause elaborates the meaning of another clause. This text is concerned with extension and enhancement in their lexico-semantic relations. Besides, extension and enhancement are used to refer to the sequential and causal relations in the occurrence of story.

(1)Wi and mama were after the winning lottery numbers for the next draw. (2)Then bizarre put on its best shoes and really started to dance.

In a specific way, the continuing clause (2) tried to elaborate the story of Thai lottery ritual in initiating clause (1) to make it clear towards the readers. It happens mostly because the genre is written narrative text ;so, the complex clause can help the readers really understand about the content properly. This is in agreement with Gerot and Wignell (1995) who said the

interpersonal dimension deals with the negotiation of meaning and how people interact and show their feelings, opinions or attitudes, and the textual dimension refers to devices used to keep the information flow of the controlled. Eggins (2004,p.283) also said that in this relation, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference to time, space, manner, cause or condition (including consequence). In fact enhancement can be thought of as a 'next step' in developing circumstantial meaning: it may be taken out of a single clause and expanded into an enhancing clause complex.

According to the comments section (Part 2), this part conveys a message about writers who are western. With reference to projecting clauses ,the bloggers use “ I” (“I guess she likes to be tickled and give numbers as a reward.”) to project idea or locution to put forward a personal viewpoint after the story telling from Part 1. Moreover, some audiences (English speaking people) are outsiders or expats who sometimes do not really know about Thai lottery rituals which seem to be strange to them. So the writer has to tell the story step by step because writers are often curious and try to 'expand' on their opinions according to their word choices such as weird, strange, amazing, bizarre, comical etc. As a result, it will be beneficial for online readers to learn about the Thai way of life and express opinions toward what they read to interact online with the writers. So they can exchange information or share their attitude on Thai lottery rituals interactively.

8. Conclusion

This paper highlights the analysis on how logical relations are established throughout the online communication on Thai lottery rituals. Based on the combination of the two logic-semantic relationships between clauses, it is found that (1) expansion: (a) elaboration, (b) extension, and (c) enhancement. (2) projection: (a) verbal processes, and (2) mental processes are embedded in the text. It is also found that integrating through one of the logical-semantic relations: expansion or projection is realized through a system of mutual dependence or taxis which can be divided into: (1) paratactic and hypotactic relations which conforms the theoretical framework as identified in the literature.

9. Recommendation and Implications

Apart from learning linguistic elements, the classroom standards in Thailand should address the need for students to become critically and culturally aware of that in which they are socially engaged. For EFL teachers/audiences and students to build this awareness, educators need a linguistic perspective like SFL to inform their literacy instruction for all readers and learners. That is, raising readers' awareness of how to read effectively needs to be implemented for successful engagement with texts.

The future challenge for integrating cultural literacy in any courses or in studies should depend on a necessity to build common ground for intercultural communication and develop students' cross-cultural awareness in English education in Thailand because English is regarded as a multicultural and multinational language which is involved with making meanings in different social contexts.

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