CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusion

This research presents the study of the semantic and syntactic characteristics of Thai SVCs with six directional verbs (DVs), i.e., /paj0/ 'go', /maa0/ 'come', /khaw2/ 'enter', /?@@k1/ 'exit', /khvn2/ 'ascend', and /long0/ 'descend', and their translation equivalence in English. The data shows that the DV /paj0/ occurs most frequently with other lexical verbs. /maa0/ is the second found and /khvn2/ is the third found. The findings also show that more than one DV can frequently co-occur with other verbs. This sort of occurrence is referred as 'mixed DVs' in this study. For the mixed DVs, either /paj0/ or /maa0/ is often found to co-occur with any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, and /?@@k1/. Sometimes opposite DVs - /paj0/ and /maa0/, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, /khvn2/ and /long0/ also occur together.

At the beginning, the semantic concepts of SVCs with each DV have been analyzed, then the mixed DVs. The findings reveal that each Thai SVC with DVs can denote single or multiple semantic concepts. These notions are discovered to totally cover seven concepts: directional, aspectual, sequential, purposive, time, resultative and successful as shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Semantic concepts of Thai SVCs with six DVs compared to the previous studies

Concepts	/paj0/ 'go'	/maa0/ 'come'	/khaw2/ 'enter'	/?@@k1/ 'exit'	/khvn2/ 'ascend'	/long0/ 'descend'
1. Directional	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓
2. Aspectual	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	✓	* ✓	* ✓
3. Sequential	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	-	-	-
4. Purposive	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	* ✓	✓	-
5. Time	* ✓	* ✓	✓	-	-	-
6. Resultative	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
7. Successful	-	-	*	* ✓	-	-

Remarks: ✓ = concepts found in this study   * = concepts from previous studies

Table 8.1 shows that /paj0/ and /maa0/ carry the most concepts: directional, aspectual, sequential, purposive, resultative and time. This heavy functional load

would be unsurprising as it is possibly due to their higher number of occurrence. On the other hand, it would be undoubted if /long0/ is found to convey only two concepts, i.e., directional and aspectual in proportion to its least number of occurrence. For the other four DVs, /khaw2/ can denote five concepts: directional, aspectual, sequential, purposive, and time, while /?@@k1/ can denote four concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, and successful. As for /khvn2/, it can denote three concepts: directional, aspectual and purposive. Although SVCs with each DV is found to express different semantic concepts, interestingly all of them have the directional and aspectual notions in common. This may suggest that both concepts are in fact the core ideas inherited in all DVs. Regarding the mixed DVs, they are found to express the single directional concept and many multiple concepts: 1) directional and purposive; 2) directional and sequential; 3) sequential and aspectual; 4) sequential and purposive; 5) sequential and successful; 6) purposive, directional and time; and 7) sequential, directional and time.

From the same table, when comparing the concepts discovered in this research with those in earlier studies, most of them are the same. Nevertheless, some new concepts are found with certain DVs in this study. That is, /paj0/ and /maa0/ can denote another resultative concept while /khaw2/ can denote the concept of time which has not been mentioned before. Besides, /?@@k1/ and /khvn2/ can additionally express the aspectual and purposive concepts respectively. Therefore, these findings based on the empirical research contribute to those earlier studies for the semantic concepts which have not been realized or analyzed before. Anyway, though many concepts are found, some of them have more chances to occur than the others. This can be summarized in Table 8.2 for the overall number of concept occurrences for each concept.

Table 8.2: The overall number of each concept occurrences in Thai SVCs with DVs

Concepts	/paj0/ 'go'	/maa0/ 'come'	/khaw2/ 'enter'	/?@@k1/ 'exit'	/khvn2/ 'ascend'	/long0/ 'descend'
1. Directional	280 (36%)	216 (34%)	14 (30%)	43 (78%)	29 (32%)	17 (57%)
2. Aspectual	138 (17%)	48 (8%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	59 (66%)	13 (43%)
3. Purposive	272 (35%)	195 (31%)	13 (28%)	1 (2%)	2 (2%)	-
4. Sequential	61 (8%)	27 (4%)	14 (30%)	-	-	-
5. Time	28 (3.7%)	120 (19%)	3 (8%)	-	-	-
6. Resultative	2 (0.3%)	26 (4%)	-	-	-	-
7. Successful	-	-	. -	10 (18%)	-	-
Total	781 (100%)	632 (100%)	46 (100%)	55 (100%)	90 (100%)	30 (100%)

Table 8.2 shows that all DVs except /khvn2/ denote the directional concept in the highest percentage especially /?@@k1/ of which its number of occurrence is significantly higher than the others. For /paj0/ and /maa0/, they denote the directional concept the most and the purposive concept the second. However, the aspectual concept is the third found for /paj0/ while for /maa0/ it is the concept of time. For the pair of /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, the frequency of concepts between the two is much different. The frequency of concepts denoted by /khaw2/ spreads across the directional, sequential, and purposive notions while /?@@k1/ abundantly denotes the directional notion much more than the others. Comparing /khvn2/ and /long0/, it is surprisingly found that /khvn2/ denotes the aspectual notion the most, double the directional one. The purposive concept is the third found. In contrast to /khvn2/, /long0/ denotes the directional concept more frequently than the aspectual concept. As for the mixed DVs, they are not shown in the table because they mostly denote multiple concepts which cannot be compared to the single concepts denoted by each DV (see the number of multiple concept occurrences in Table 7.1 in Chapter VII).

It is noticeable that all seven concepts of SVCs mostly involve the spatial and temporal cognitive concepts. As for the attitudinal aspectual concept, it relates to the expressive concept. Thus, these concepts can be grouped into two major concepts: the cognitive concepts and the expressive concepts. To be categorized, the spatial concept covers only the directional notion while the temporal covers the time and successful concepts. For the aspectual notion, it relates to both temporal and expressive concepts. For the rest of the purposive, sequential and resultative concepts, they are grouped as the combination of both spatial and temporal concepts.

Considering the syntactic characteristics of those seven concepts, it is found that each concept of Thai SVCs is derived from various forms in which one or more than one of those six DVs either precedes or follows, or sandwiches different types of lexical verbs. The verbs found to co-occur with DVs can be classified into three major types, i.e., the action verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs (see the classification of verbs in Chapter III). The action verbs can be divided into the motion verbs and the non-motion verbs. The motion verbs include many sub-types of verbs: the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the directional verbs, the travel verbs, the take verb, the bodily movement verbs, the postural verbs, the communication verbs, the decrease verbs, the possession verbs, and the perception verbs. The non-motion

verbs include only the sub-type of the action verbs, which do not belong to the motion group. The process verbs consist of different sub-types of verbs: the creation verbs, the disappearance verbs, the destruction verbs, the cognition verbs, the mental verbs, the emotion verbs, the causative verbs, the verbs of change, the achievement verbs, the aspectual verbs, and the passive verbs. The stative verbs consist of the sub-types of the state verbs, the quantitative verbs, the equative verb, the manner verbs, and the comparative verbs.

To denote the directional concept, any DV or two DVs of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/ followed by /paj0/ or /maa0/, occurs before or after the motion verbs. Since these motion verbs similarly involve the spatial domain like all DVs, their combination results in the directional notion. Besides, /paj0/ which can be preceded by /khvn2/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/ is found to follow some state verbs which have the spatial relation in order to denote the directional concept. Moreover, /paj0/ can follow the cognition verbs and the comparative verbs to denote this same notion. Also, the combination of opposite DVs, i.e., /paj0+maa0/, /khaw2+?@@k1/, /khvn2+ long0/ can occur after the motion verbs to convey two ways of directional notion.

To denote the purposive concept, certain DVs occur before certain types of verbs which are viewed as the purpose of the action denoted by DVs. These verbs include the action verbs which occur after /paj0/, /maa0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/, and /khvn2/. In addition, this concept can be derived from /paj0/ or /maa0/ which precedes the equative verb, the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the communication verbs, and the travel verbs. Apart from these two DVs, /khaw2/ is found to occur in front of the equative verb while /?@@k1/ is found to occur before the perception verbs to denote this purposive concept.

To denote the attitudinal aspectual concept, /paj0/ and /khvn2/ follow the state verbs. Besides, this aspectual can be derived from /khaw2/ following the perception verbs and the action verbs, or be derived from /?@@k1/ preceding the mental verbs. These DVs denote the attitude of the speaker e.g. positive, negative, unexpected, and unintended, etc. toward the actions denoted by these co-occurring verbs. To denote the perfect aspectual, any of /paj0/, /maa0/, /khvn2/, /long0/ follows the state verbs. In addition, either /paj0/ or /maa0/ can follow the verbs of change to denote the aspectual while only /khvn2/ can follow the emotion verbs to denote the same. Moreover, /maa0/ can follow other process verbs to denote this same aspectual. The DVs in this

case imply the relation of two time points of the actions denoted by their co-occurring verbs. To denote the perfective aspectual, /khvn2/ follows the creation verbs and the cognition verbs whereas /long0/ follows the disappearance verbs and the destruction verbs. Similar to /long0/, /paj0/ also follows the destruction verbs and the disappearance verbs, apart from the achievement verbs, in order to denote this perfective aspectual. These DVs occurring in this position imply the completion of the actions denoted by those verbs. To denote the imperfective aspectual, /paj0/ follows the equative verb, the state verbs and the process verbs. /khaw2/ can also follow the state verbs and the process verbs to denote the same. These types of verbs which imply the static event and the ongoing event respectively have an effect on /paj0/ and /khaw2/ to signify the continuity of the action denoted by the verbs.

To denote the sequential concept, /paj0/, /maa0/, and /khaw2/ occur before the action verbs. Only /maa0/ and /khaw2/ can also precede the process verbs to denote the same. Furthermore, /paj0/ and /maa0/ can occur before the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the emotion verbs, or the state verbs to denote the concept. Besides, only /paj0/ is found to precede the possession verbs to denote this notion. The verbs co-occurring with the DVs denote the second action occurs subsequently after the first action denoted by the DVs. To denote the resultative concept, either /paj0/ or /maa0/ precedes the equative verb. This verb denotes the resultative state of the action denoted by the DVs. To denote the successful concept, only the DV /?@@k1/ is found to occur after the cognition verbs and the perception verbs. /?@@k1/ occurring in this position denotes the success in performing the action denoted by these two types of verbs.

To denote the past time, /paj0/ and /maa0/ follows the possession verbs, the communication verbs, the action verbs, and some displacement verbs. Apart from that, /maa0/ can follow the cognition verbs and the perception verbs to denote this concept. To denote the future time, /paj0/ follows the state verbs. In these cases, /paj0/ and /maa0/ imply the past and the future time of the actions denoted by the verbs. To denote the multiple concepts denoted by SVCs with mixed DVs, their syntactic forms look like the form of a single concept combined with another single concept. As for the multiple concepts of sequential, directional and time concepts, the perception verbs occur in the middle of /paj0/ and /maa0/ whereas to denote the purposive, directional and time concepts, the action verbs and the take verb occur

between these two DVs. All these syntactic forms of SVCs concepts can be summarized in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: The syntactic forms of Thai SVCs with DVs for each concept

Concepts	Forms (DVs co-occurring with other lexical verbs)
Directional	(MotV)+(ObjN)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+MotionV+(ObjN)+DV+(MotV)
	DV+MotionV
	(StateV)+StateV+PAJ0
	CognitionV+PAJ0+DirectionV
	ComparativeV+PAJ0+DirectionV
	(MotV)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+MotionV+KHVN2/ LONG0/KHAW2/ ?@@K1+PAJ0/MAA0+(MotV)
	(StaV)+StateV+KHVN2/KHAW2/?@@K1+PAJ0+(DirectionV)
	(MotV)+(MotV)+MotionV+PAJ0+MAA0
	(MotV)+MotionV+KHAW2+?@@K1+(MotV)
	MotionV+KHVN2+LONG0
Purposive	PAJ0/MAA0/KHAW2/?@@K1/KHVN2/+ActionV+(ObjN)+(V)+(ObjN)
	PAJ0/MAA0/KHAW2+EquativeV
	PAJ0/MAA0+CognitionV
	PAJ0/MAA0+CommunicationV
	PAJ0/MAA0+TravelV
	PAJ0/MAA0/?@@K1+PerceptionV
Aspectual - attitudinal	StateV+PAJ0/KHVN2
	PerceptionV+KHAW2
	?@@K1+MentalV+EmotionV
- perfect	ChangeV+(ObjN)+PAJ0/MAA0
	StateV+(ObjN)+PAJ0/MAA0/KHVN2/LONG0
	ProcessV+(ObjN)+MAA0
	EmotionV+KHVN2
- perfective	CreationV+(ObjN)+KHVN2
	CognitionV+KHVN2
	DisappearanceV+PAJ0/LONG0
	DestructionV+PAJ0/LONG0
	AchievementV+PAJ0
- imperfective	EquativeV+PAJ0
	ProcessV+PAJ0/KHAW2
	(StativeV)+StateV+PAJ0
Sequential	KHAW2/PAJ0/MAA0+ActionV+(ObjN)+(V)
	PAJ0/MAA0+PerceptionV
	PAJ0/MAA0+CognitionV
	PAJ0/MAA0+EmotionV
	PAJ0+PossessionV+(ObjN)+(V)
	PAJ0/MAA0+StateV
	KHAW2+ProcessV

Table 8.3: (Continued)

Concepts	Forms (DVs co-occurring with other lexical verbs)
Time	DisplacementV+PAJ0/MAA0
	PossessionV+(ObjN)+PAJ0/MAA0
	CommunicationV+(ObjN)+PAJ0/MAA0
	(ChangeV)+(EquativeV)+StateV+PAJ0/MAA0
	(ActionV)+ActionV+(ObjN)+PAJ0/MAA0
	CognitionV+MAA0
	(PerceptionV)+PerceptionV+(ObjN)+MAA0
	DisplacementV+KHAW2
Resultative	PAJ0/MAA0+EquativeV
Successful	CognitionV+?@@K1
	PerceptionV+?@@K1
Directional & Purposive	MotionV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+PAJ0/MAA0+ActionV
	MotionV+KHAW2+PAJ0+PerceptionV
	MotionV+KHAW2+PAJ0/MAA0+CommunicationV+(V)
	MotionV+?@@K1+PAJ0/MAA0+ActionV+(EqutiveV)
	(MotV)+MotionV+(ObjN)+?@@K1+MAA0+PerceptionV
	MotionV+KHVN2+MAA0+ActionV
	(MotV)+MotionV+KHVN2+MAA0+CognitionV
	MotionV+(ObjN)+KHVN2+MAA0+CommunicationV
	MotionV+LONG0+PAJ0+ActionV
	MotionV+LONG0+PAJ0+CommunicationV
	PAJ0+ActionV+KHVN2
	PAJ0+MotionV+ObjN+MAA0
	MotionV+PAJ0/MAA0+MotionV+LONG0
Directional & Sequential	MotionV+KHVN2+PAJ0+PerceptionV
Sequential & Aspectual	PAJ0+ChangeV+LONG0
	PAJ0+PerceptionV+KHAW2
	PAJ0+ActionV+ObjN+KHAW2
	PAJ0+StateV+KHAW2
	MAA0+ActionV+TakeV+StateV+KHAW2
Sequential & Purposive	MAA0+ActionV+ObjN+PAJ0+TravelV
Sequential & Successful	MAA0+CognitionV+?@@K1
Purposive, Directional, & Time	PAJ0+ActionV+(TakeV)+MAA0+(DirectionV)
	PAJ0+ActionV+TakeV+MAA0+PerceptionV
	PAJ0+TakeV+MAA0+MotV
Sequential, Directional & Time	PAJ0+PerceptionV+MAA0

Apparently, the same forms of SVCs can be seen to denote the different concepts. However, if the contexts of these forms are considered, it can be also perceived that their contexts have semantic influence on the concept categorization of

SVCs with DVs. Since the concepts of SVCs mostly associate with the spatial and temporal cognitive concepts, it could be inferred that they are derived from the constituents, i.e., the co-occurring verbs, which also actually involve spatial and temporal. So, these lexical verbs can be grouped into the spatial and temporal domains. The spatial-related verbs cover the motion verbs and the quantitative verbs whereas the temporal-related verbs cover the action verbs (a sub-type of non-motion verbs), some stative verbs, i.e., the equative verb and the emotion verbs, and some process verbs, i.e., the mental verbs, the cognition verbs, and the perception verbs. For the rest of the creation verbs, the destruction verbs, the disappearance verbs and the decrease verbs, they are grouped as the spatial combined with the temporal-related verbs.

Looking at the syntactic characteristics of the English translations, different linguistic realizations are discovered to be used as the representations of SVCs with DVs. Sometimes they are single words of different parts of speech, i.e., verbs, adverbs, prepositions, adjectives, nouns, participles, conjunctions. Sometimes they are phrases e.g. verb phrases, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, etc. And sometimes they are clauses or sentences, either active or passive. Moreover, they are sometimes represented by a smaller unit than words, i.e., morpheme, or even represented by no form. However, these syntactic forms are used with an attempt to carry the original meaning of SVCs as much as they can. These forms seem to vary according to the syntactic and semantic characteristics of the verbs co-occurring with the DVs and the relationship between these elements and others in the contexts in Thai and English. Remarkably, some translated forms representing the SVCs with a certain DV employ the same linguistic form or even the same word as the SVCs with another DV or with mixed DVs. It can be simply said that different forms of SVCs can correspond to the same form in English. On the other hand, the different forms in English can correspond to the same form of SVCs. So, it is obviously seen that the syntactic equivalence in terms of the form mapping does not turn out to be as a one-to-one correspondence, but more than one-to-one or one-to-one plus.

Although many forms in English are recognized as the linguistic representations of the SVCs with DVs, certain forms or patterns are also noticed to occur more frequently than others. The forms which occur most frequently for each concept of SVCs are shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: The English forms occurring most frequently to represent the concepts of SVCs with DVs

SVC Concepts (SL)	English forms occurring most frequently (TL)													
	/khvn2/	%	/long0/	%	/khaw2/	%	/?@@kl/	%	/paj0/	%	/maa0/	%	mixed DVs	%
DIR	V+(N)+Adv	28	V	34	Ø	36	V	40	V+Prep+(Adjunct)	20	V+Prep+(Adjunct)	18	V+(N)+Adv+(NP)+(Conj)+(V)+(N)	15
ASP (pf)	Perfect	38	V+Adj	40					Perfect+(Adjunct)	29	Perfect+(PP)	36		
(pfv)	Passive	32	V	50					V	20				
(imp)					Aux+V	*100			V	32				
(att)	V+Adj	*100			V	*100	V+NP+PP	*100	SubjN+V+(Adjunct)	50				
PUR	V V+Prep+NP	50 50			V	38	Ø	*100	Tf+(V)	17	Tf+(PP)	16		
SEQ					Ø	28			Aux+V+(Adv)+(Prep)	26	V	26		
TME					Prep	100			V(past)	36	Adv	23		
RES									V+Prep Ø	50 50	V	46		
SUC							V	50						
DIR & PUR													V+(Adv)+(N)+Tf+Adv	20
SEQ & ASP													V	40
PUR, DIR & TME													Aux+V+Tf	40

Remark: The percentage with asterisk (*) means that only one SVC is found for the form, so the full percentage is shown. Since one SVC is also found with several multiple concepts, their percentage of occurrence is not shown here.

As can be seen in Table 8.4, to denote certain concepts of SVCs the English forms used most frequently in translations to represent SVCs with each DV are different. That is, to denote the directional concept denoted by SVCs with /khvn2/ and mixed DVs, the form 'verb followed by adverb' regardless of the optional component is employed most often whereas to denote the same by SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/, the form 'verb followed by preposition' regardless of adjunct occurs most frequently. As for SVCs with /long0/ and /?@@k1/, they are most often represented by the single 'verb' form in English to denote the directional notion. Since this concept involves the spatial notion, the translations attempt to denote the same by using the word class which encodes the same notion, i.e., adverbs, prepositions, or verbs (Levinson, 2003). The forms 'verb+adverb' and 'verb+preposition' found in the findings are sometimes the phrasal verbs. Unlike those DVs, SVCs with /khaw2/ are found with 'no form' most often. The reason behind this may lie on the fact that the directional concept denoted by /khaw2/ usually occurs with the purposive concept. The translations of these multiple concepts usually use the forms which represent the purposive concept only, so the linguistic realization of the directional notion is recognized as zero. When these four linguistic forms denoting the directional concept by different DVs are compared, it can be seen that the forms of the single 'verb', 'verb followed by adverb', and 'verb followed by preposition' have equal chances to represent the concept denoted by SVCs with different DVs.

Regarding the perfect aspectual concept which can be denoted by /khvn2/, /long0/, /paj0/ and /maa0/, obviously the 'perfect form' is employed most frequently to represent SVCs with all DVs excluding /long0/. As for the perfective aspectual concept, the form 'passive voice' is used most often by SVCs with /khvn2/ while the single 'verb' inherited the perfective notion is used most frequently by SVCs with /long0/ and /paj0/. If these forms, 'passive voice' and single 'verb', are viewed in comparison, the single 'verb' seems to occur more often to denote the perfective notion of SVCs with DVs. For the imperfective aspectual, the single 'verb' is found most often in the translations of SVCs with /paj0/ whereas the form of 'sentence' is used most frequently to denote the attitudinal aspectual notion.

To denote the purposive concept, the forms of single 'verb' and 'to-infinitive' are employed most often. While the translations of SVCs with /khaw2/ are mostly represented by the 'single verb', which are found to encode the purpose, the

translations of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/ are represented by the 'to-infinitive' form in the equal proportion. To denote the sequential concept, the form 'auxiliary+verb' followed by adjunct is used most frequently in the translations of SVCs with /paj0/ while the single 'verb' is used most often in the translations of SVCs with /maa0/. 'No form' is also found most often in the translations of SVCs with /khaw2/ to denote the sequential concept. To denote the time, three English forms are found most often to represent the SVCs with each DV. That is, the 'preposition' form represents SVCs with /khaw2/, the single 'verb' with the past time inflection represents SVCs with /paj0/, and 'adverb' represents SVCs with /maa0/. To denote the resultative concept, the forms 'verb+preposition', single 'verb', and 'no form' are used most frequently in the translations. To denote the successful concept, the single 'verb' which is semantically equivalent to the verb co-occurring with /?@@k1/ is employed most often in the translations. Therefore, it would be possible to propose those forms or patterns with the most frequency of occurrence stated above as the potential forms to be most taken into consideration when doing translation of those concepts of SVCs with DVs.

Anyway, no matter what form it is employed to represent SVCs concepts, the effort to preserve such meanings to have the semantic equivalence as the original texts does not always result in success as can be seen; for example from the zero form stated above. The findings reveal the existence of the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss which happens in the translations of all concepts of SVCs with DVs although sometimes the equal meaning is also found. In many cases, the meaning loss is not a real loss since it may exist somewhere in the context which is not the equivalent to that SVCs. However, it is believed that this meaning gain and loss are unavoidable because of the different linguistic systems between Thai and English which is not a serialized language.

8.2 Discussion

Since this study primarily concerns with the translation of Thai SVCs with DVs in English, the semantic characteristics of these SVCs need to be investigated thoroughly at the beginning. The discovery of seven concepts denoted by SVCs is

more than what was expected in the hypotheses which covered only four concepts, i.e., directional, purposive, aspectual, and sequential. The findings additionally provide the resultative, time and successful concepts which are beyond the prediction. Among the six DVs, /paj0/ 'go' is found to denote more concepts than the others or even than /maa0/, its opposite DV. This is because /paj0/ can express all four sub-categories of the aspectual concepts, i.e., perfect, perfective, imperfective and attitudinal while /maa0/ can denote only the perfect aspectual. Although every DV implies motion or spatial notion, /paj0/ turns out to be the one which has extension of meaning more than the others when it co-occurs with different types of lexical verbs. Many times, it is also difficult for some verbs to be classified for what types of verbs to which they belong if their contextual words are not considered. However, what these verbs covertly have in common are their characteristics relating to spatial and/or temporal aspects. With these two domains related, those seven consequent concepts also associate with the spatial and temporal notions, except the attitudinal aspectual notion, which is regarded as the expressive concept. Apart from the semantic influence, the syntactic characteristics of those verbs and DVs collaboratively play an important role in the concept categorization. Furthermore, because the meaning does not always arise from a word combining with another word, sometimes other grammatical contexts of the SVCs have to be taken into consideration to ease the problem in categorizing the concepts of SVCs.

In addition, to perceive the concepts of SVCs, it can be done by looking at the English translations which sometimes reflect the real meaning of SVCs which cannot be acquired by viewing the Thai language alone. Sometimes the translations suggest the semantic aspects of SVCs which have never been discussed or analyzed by linguists before.

Translating is not always the finding of a word by word equivalent but it is also the discovery of the meaning happening from the relationship between individual words in the same or other contextual sentences. As understood, translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the SL into the TL through the natural forms of the TL. Therefore, to convey the SVCs meaning, English, which has the different grammatical systems from Thai, needs to use its linguistic forms as the tools to denote the same meaning. It can be seen that the meanings of SVCs with DVs are carried over into English through various grammatical devices ranging from single words,

phrases to clauses or sentences. The single words include different parts of speech like verbs, prepositions, adjective, adverbs, noun, determiner, and participle. These linguistic forms may imply the characteristics of English in which one single word can incorporate the meaning of a series of verbs in Thai. Several kinds of phrases like verb phrases (auxiliary followed by verb, verb followed by adverb or preposition, etc.), noun phrases, infinitives, are also used to denote SVCs. Besides, a larger syntactic unit of clauses or sentences in active or passive voice is employed to represent what inherits in SVCs. This result is consistent to Matisoff (1969) who states that "SVCs serve to provide in a uniform way the sort of information that in the surface grammar of languages like English is handled by a formally disparate array of subordinating devices: complementary infinitives, *-ing* complements, modal auxiliaries, adverbs, prepositional phrases, even whole subordinate clauses".

Although different linguistic devices are found to represent SVCs, the meaning inherited in different devices is not necessary to be different. In other words, different forms in English can imply the same meaning like preposition or adverb of time for example. This suggests that translating a certain meaning in the SL does not always have to use the same form in the TL. On the other hand, the same form in the TL can also be employed to express the different meanings in the SL. So, when the syntactic equivalence is taken into account, a one-to-one correspondence is not available because different forms of SVCs with DVs can correspond to a single form in English, or several forms of English can be equivalent to a certain form of SVCs.

In spite of non-existence of one-to-one correspondence, some linguistic forms can be noticed of their high frequency of occurrences, e.g. 'verb', 'adverb', 'preposition', 'verb followed by adverb', 'verb followed by preposition', 'to-infinitive', etc. and be provided as the guideline in translation of certain concepts of Thai SVCs with DVs. Interestingly, some of these linguistic forms, i.e., 'adverb' and 'preposition' which are hypothesized as the potential forms for the directional concept of SVCs with DVs, turn out to most often represent the concept of time denoted by SVCs with /khaw2/ for the former form, and SVCs with /maa0/ for the latter form. As discovered in the findings, the potential forms for the directional concept of SVCs with DVs can be 'verb followed by adverb', 'verb followed by preposition', and a single 'verb'. As for the purposive concept, the findings prove that the 'to-infinitive' form is not the exclusively potential form employed to represent the concept. Some

other forms like a single 'verb' and 'verb followed by preposition' can have chances to be the potential forms for the purposive concept. Moreover, it is anticipated that the 'auxiliary' form would be the potential form for the aspectual concept of SVCs with DVs. However, the result shown in Table 8.4 points out that this expectation is partly true since most potential forms are constituted of an 'auxiliary' followed by a main verb with an inflectional morpheme.

In addition to those linguistic forms mentioned, it is more interesting to perceive that the concepts of SVCs are sometimes not represented by any forms in English. Sometimes the linguistic representations are there but the meanings denoted by SVCs are missing. This phenomenon may happen due to an attempt of translators who try to produce the translations in the natural form of TL. Moreover, it may be because of the distinctive feature of SVCs which is unavailable in English and leads to the difficulty in translation then. As a result, the free translation (Newmark, 1988) is usually employed to maintain the semantic mapping at least. Particularly, when those DVs are attached to SVCs, the derived constructions inherit some expressive meaning like attitudinal aspectual which seems to be harder to translate than the referential one like the directional concept. By these reasons, the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss between SVCs with DVs and their English translations is unavoidable even if the translations were done by professional translators. However, it can be noticed sometimes that this meaning loss is not a real loss because the meaning lies elsewhere in other constituents of the contexts of SVCs.

Based on the empirical research from the real translation work, it is believed that this study contributes more knowledge of SVCs with DVs in addition to those studied earlier. The findings which exhibit several linguistic realizations in English used to represent those SVCs would provide translators or teachers some points to be aware of or noted when translating such kind of texts. In particular, this would be valuable for teachers and ESL/EFL students in teaching and learning translation, and for inexperienced translators to perceive the direction in translating all those concepts of SVCs with DVs into English. Finally, this would also provide the useful implication and application in developing existing translation courses.

8.3 Recommendation

8.3.1   This research investigates the translation of Thai SVCs with DVs into English only. Further study of other serial verb constructions should be conducted.

8.3.2   This research focuses only on the study of the English translations representing Thai SVCs with DVs. It would be interesting to explore the Thai translations in which SVCs with DVs occur in the translated texts of English, and see whether the findings will turn out the same

8.3.3   This research is limited to one particular narrative story. The translation of SVCs with DVs in other types of discourse should also be studied. The result may be the same or different from what is found in this research.

8.3.4   This research can be used as a basis in doing the translation study on the SVCs with students to see whether they have any problem with this kind of translation. If they do, what is that/those problem(s)? The result of this research will then help to improve translating ability of students and develop translation courses.