

CHAPTER VII

SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF THAI SVCs WITH MIXED DVs AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

This chapter deals with SVCs with mixed DVs – the occurrence of any two of six DVs co-occurring with other lexical verbs. The chapter is mainly divided into four sections. Section 7.1 provides the analyses of the semantic and syntactic characteristics of SVCs with mixed DVs and their English translations. Section 7.2 presents the syntactic equivalence while Section 7.3 presents the semantic equivalence between Thai and English. Then, Section 7.4 offers a conclusion.

7.1 Meanings and forms of mixed SVCs

Most SVCs with mixed DVs are found to consist of either /paj0/ or /maa0/ co-occurring with any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/. Sometimes, it is the co-occurrence of two opposite DVs, i.e., /paj0/ and /maa0/, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, /khvn2/ and /long0/. The combination of these DVs with other lexical verbs can denote a single concept and many multiple concepts as shown in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with mixed DVs

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	81	62
2. Directional and Purposive	30	23
3. Directional and Sequential	1	1
4. Sequential and Aspectual	10	7
5. Sequential and Purposive	1	1
6. Sequential and Successful	1	1
7. Purposive, Directional and Time	5	4
8. Sequential, Directional and Time	1	1
Total	130	100

Table 7.1 clearly points out that SVCs with mixed DVs are found to denote the single directional concept most frequently (62%). The multiple directional and purposive concepts are the second found (23%). The sequential and aspectual

concepts are the third found (7%). The reason that the directional notion possesses the most frequency possibly comes from the semantic property of those DVs which individually inherits the core concept of direction of motion. Thus, when two of them occur together, in particular with the motion verbs, the directional concept is more obvious.

To denote all those concepts, mixed DVs are found to occur with several types of verbs which are similar to those occurring with single DVs (as presented in Chapter IV to VI). These lexical verbs can be classified into three major groups, i.e., the action verbs, which include two sub-types of motion verbs and non-motion verbs, the process verbs, and the stative verbs (see verb classification in Chapter III). The co-occurrence between these verbs and mixed DVs can be presented as follows:

1) Directional concept

To denote the directional concept, mixed DVs co-occur with the motion verbs and the stative verbs. The occurrence of these verbs is similar to the cases of SVCs with individual DVs already discussed in previous chapters. The motion verbs in this case include the displacement verbs (e.g. /laj4/ 'flow', /dqqn0/ 'walk', etc.), the transfer verbs (e.g. /lvvan2/ 'slide', /jvvn2/ 'stretch', etc.), the travel verbs (e.g. /wx3/ 'drop by' and /plat3/ 'trip', etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /lan2/ 'utter', /riiak2/ 'call', etc.), the bodily movement verbs (e.g. /han4/ 'turn', etc.), the directional verbs (e.g. /phaan1/ 'pass', /khap1/ 'return', etc.), and the take verb /?aw2/ 'take'. The stative verbs include the state verbs (e.g. /challuut2/ 'taper', /suung4/ 'tall, etc.). Table 7.2 below shows the syntactic forms of these verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs and their number of occurrences for the directional concept (see abbreviations in Chapter I).

Table 7.2: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the single directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	(DispV)+DispV+(ObjN)+KHVN2+PAJ0+(DirV)	5	6.2
	(TrafV)+TrafV+(ObjN)+KHVN2+PAJ0	3	4
	StaV+KHVN2+PAJ0	2	2.5
	ComV+KHVN2+MAA0	1	1
	(DispV)+DispV+KHVN2+MAA0+(DirV)	3	4
	TrafV+TakV+ObjN+KHVN2+MAA0	1	1
	(TrafV)+TrafV+ObjN+LONG0+PAJ0	2	2.5
	TakV+ObjN+DispV+LONG0+PAJ0	2	2.5

Table 7.2: (Continued)

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
	DispV+LONG0+MAA0	2	2.5
	DirV+KHAW2+PAJ0	1	1
	TraV+KHAW2+PAJ0	1	1
	TrafV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+PAJ0	5	6.2
	ComV+ObjN+KHAW2+PAJ0	1	1
	BodV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+PAJ0+(DirV)	1	1
	DispV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+PAJ0+(DirV)	5	6.2
	(StaV)+StaV+KHAW2+PAJ0+(DirV)	6	7.2
	TraV+KHAW2+MAA0	2	2.5
	TrafV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+MAA0+(DirV)	3	4
	DispV+(ObjN)+KHAW2+MAA0	4	5
	(DispV)+(DirV)+(DirV)+DirV+KHAW2+MAA0	2	2.5
	(TrafV)+TrafV+(ObjN)+?@@K1+PAJ0	5	6.2
	(ActV)+StaV+?@@K1+PAJ0	3	4
	(TrafV)+TakV+?@@K1+MAA0+(DirV)	2	2.5
	TrafV+(ObjN)+?@@K1+MAA0	4	5
	(ComV)+(ObjN)+ComV+?@@K1+MAA0+(ComV)	7	9
	DispV+?@@K1+MAA0+(DirV)	2	2.5
	DispV+PAJ0+MAA0	1	1
	DirV+DirV+DirV+PAJ0+MAA0	1	1
	(DispV)+DispV+KHAW2+?@@K1+(DirV)	3	4
	TrafV+KHAVN2+LONG0	1	1
	Total	81	100

Table 7.2 shows that the directional notion of SVCs with mixed DVs can be expressed through many forms in which the motion verbs preceding any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/, and followed by either /paj0/ or /maa0/. Moreover, the motion verbs can precede two opposite DVs, i.e., /paj0+maa0/, /khaw2+?@@k1/, and /khvn2+long0/. The state verbs are also found to precede /khaw2/, /?@@k1/, and /khvn2/ which is followed by /paj0/ only. Among those varieties of forms, the communication verbs followed by /?@@k+maa0/ occur most frequently (9%). The state verbs followed by /khaw2+paj0/ are the second found (7.2%). The third found goes to four forms which have equal frequency (6.2%). These forms are derived from the displacement verbs followed by /khvn2+paj0/, the transfer verbs followed by /khaw2+paj0/, the displacement verbs followed by /khaw2+paj0/, and the transfer verbs followed by /?@@k1+paj0/. Following are the discussions of these verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs.

a) Communication verbs include /lan2/ ‘utter’, /riiak2/ ‘call’, /?u1th@@n0/ ‘appeal’, /klaaw1/ ‘say’, etc. For example:

(1) than2 lan2 waa0caa0 ?@@k1 maa0 jaang1chiiap1khaat1

ท่าน ฉัน วาง ออก มา อย่าง เด็ดขาด

he utter word exit come strictly

His voice was very stern.

When the transitive communication verb /lan2/ ‘utter’, which is followed by an object /waa0caa0/ ‘word’, precedes the mixed DVs /?@@k1+maa0/ in (1), the SVC conveys the directional concept. This direction of motion happens with the ‘word’, which moves out from the mouth of the agent and in the direction toward the speaker’s point of reference.

b) Displacement verbs include /laj4/ ‘flow’, /jaang2/ ‘step’, /dqqn0/ ‘walk’, /kraak1/ ‘rush’, etc. For example:

(2) naam3 naj0 sa1 thii2 klaaw1 nii3 laj4 khaw2 ?@@k1 caak1 khuu0

น้ำ บ้าน

น้ำ ใน สระ ที่ กล่าว นี้ ไหล เข้า ออก จาก คู

หน้า บ้าน

water in pond that say this flow enter exit leave ditch

front house

The water in the pond came from the ditch in front of the house, ..

In (2), the displacement verb /laj4/ ‘flow’ precedes /khaw2+?@@k1/ and followed by another directional verb /caak1/ ‘leave’. This SVC conveys the directional notion of /naam3/ ‘water’, which horizontally moves in the opposite directions, i.e., inward and then outward, from the ditch which is the source of motion denoted by the directional verb.

c) Transfer verbs include /lvvan2/ ‘slide’, /jvvn2/ ‘stretch’, /klvvn0/ ‘swallow’, /kin0/ ‘eat’, etc. For example:

(3) phxn1 thii2 thap3 juu1 bon0 lvvan2 khvn2 long0 daj2

แผ่น ที่ ทับ อยู่ บน เลื่อน ขึ้น ลง ได้

sheet that lie on top stay on slide ascend descend get

The one on top could be moved up and down...

The directional concept of SVC in (3) is derived from the transfer verb /lvvan2/ 'slide' preceding the opposite DVs /khvn2+long0/. The subject of the action in this sentence is something which cannot move by itself, but by human force. This thing has a movement in the opposite vertical directions, i.e., upward and then downward. The aspectual verb /daj2/ 'get' occurring at the end (*in italic font*) denotes the aspectual notion, so it is not considered as the concept denoted by the mixed DVs.

d) Directional verbs include /phaan1/ 'pass', /khap1/ 'return', etc. See an example:

- (4) maa0 khrang3 nii3 mii0 tha1non4hon4thaang0 laat2jaang0 tat1 phaan1 klap1
 paj0 maa0 *juu1 maak2* saaj4
 มา ครั้ง นี้ มี ถนนหนทาง ลาดยาง ตัด ผ่าน กลับ
 ไป มา *อยู่ มาก* สาย
 come time this have road asphalt cut pass return
 go come *stay much* line

On this trip, I saw many asphalt roads criscrossing the town,...

The SVC in (4) consists of two directional verbs /phaan1+klap1/ 'pass+return' following the transfer verb /tat1/ 'cut' and preceding the opposite DVs /paj0+maa0/. These serialized verbs denote the direction of the road which was cut in both directions, moving away and toward the speaker's point of reference. The other verbs /juu1+maak2/ 'stay+much' occurring at the end of sentence denote another concept which is beyond the concepts denoted by the mixed DVs.

e) Travel verbs include /wx3/ 'drop by' and /plat3/ 'trip'. See an example.

- (5) raw0 wx3 khaw2 paj0 thii2 roong0rxxm0 chv2 khee0
 เรา แวะ เข้า ไป ที่ โรงแรม ชื่อ "เค"
 we drop by enter go at hotel name Kay
 we made a stop at a hotel named Kay,...

When the travel verb /wx3/ 'drop by' is followed by /khaw2+paj0/ in (5), these mixed DVs denote the directional concept to the construction. In the above, the SVC shows that the agent moves in a hotel and in the direction away from the speaker's point of reference.

f) Bodily movement verbs include the verb /han4/ 'turn'. See an example.

- (6) lang4 rxk2 thaang0 khwaa4 mvv0 mvva2 han4 naa2 khaw2 paj0 caak1
thalnon4 calrqn0krung0

หลัง แรก ทาง ขวา มือ เมื่อ หัน หน้า เข้า ไป จาก
ถนน เจริญกรุง

house first way right hand when turn face enter go leave
road Chareon Krung

The first house on the right from Chareon Krung Raod...

The SVC in (6) includes the bodily movement verb /han4/ 'turn' followed by /khaw2+paj0/ and another directional verb. The bodily movement verb above is also a transitive verb having an object /naa2/ 'face' followed. With this verb serialization, it implies the direction of the face which has an inward movement and in the direction away from the speaker's point of reference. In this case, the source from which the motion occurs is also denoted by the directional verb /caak1/ 'leave'.

g) Take verb include the verb /?aw0/ 'take'. See an example.

- (7) lxxw3 jip1 ?aw0 pvvn0phok3 khvn2 maa0 thii2 naa2taang1

แล้ว หยิบ เอา ปืนพก ขึ้น มา ที่ หน้าต่าง

already pick take pistol ascend come at window

...took out a gun and put it on the window.

The SVC above consists of the transitive take verb /?aw0/ following the transfer verb /jip1/ 'pick' and occurring before /khvn2+maa0/. This verb serialization implies the motion of the object /pvvn0phok3/ 'gun', which is moved upward and in the direction toward the speaker's point of reference.

g) State verbs include /cha1luut2/ 'taper', /suung4/ 'tall', etc. For example:

- (8) mii0 ton2maaj3 suung4 jaj1 ton2 cha1luut2 khvn2 paj0 jaang1 ton2maak1

มี ต้นไม้ สูง โหรงค์ ต้น ชะลูด ขึ้น ไป อย่าง ต้นหมาก

have tree tall big tree taper ascend go like tree palm

...there were a few tall trees like areca palms with branches at the top.

Although the state verbs are static, some of them imply the distant relation like the one in (8) which is /cha1luut2/ 'taper'. When this verb occurs before /khvn2+paj0/, the mixed DVs denote the directional concept of the trunk of the tree which grows in the upward direction away from the speaker's point of reference.

Noticeably, this sort of state verbs is found in the corpus to occur with /paj0/ only, not with /maa0/.

2) Directional and Purposive concepts

The co-occurrence of the directional and purposive concepts derived from SVCs with mixed DVs is found often in the corpus. The forms of these multiple concepts seem to look the same as the forms of the single directional concept combined with the single purposive one. (See the explanation of the form of the directional concept in the previous part). The purposive notion found with the mixed DVs is mostly derived from the same verb types as those occurring in the case of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/ (see Chapter VI). These types of verbs include the action verbs (e.g. /khaaj4/ 'sell', /chaj3/ 'use', etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /khuj0/ 'talk', /s@@p1thaam4/ 'inquire', etc.), the perception verbs (e.g. /duu0/ 'look', etc.), and the cognition verbs (e.g. /phi3caa0ra1naa0/ 'consider', etc.). See Table 7.3 for the co-occurrence between these verbs and mixed DVs.

Table 7.3: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple directional and purposive concepts

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional and Purposive	BodV+LONG0+PAJ0+ActV	1	3.33
	BodV+LONG0+PAJ0+ComV	1	3.33
	BodV+KHAVN2+MAA0+ActV	1	3.33
	TrafV+KHAVN2+MAA0+ActV	1	3.33
	TrafV+TrafV+KHAVN2+MAA0+CogV	1	3.33
	TrafV+ObjN+KHAVN2+MAA0+ComV	1	3.33
	TraV+KHAW2+PAJ0+PerV	2	6.7
	ComV+ObjN+KHAW2+PAJ0+ActV	1	3.33
	DirV+KHAW2+PAJ0+ActV	1	3.33
	DispV+KHAW2+PAJ0+ComV+(DirV)	2	6.7
	DispV+KHAW2+PAJ0+PerV	2	6.7
	TrafV+ObjN+KHAW2+PAJ0+ActV+(ActV)	2	6.7
	TrafV+ObjN+KHAW2+PAJ0+PerV	2	6.7
	DispV+KHAW2+MAA0+ComV	1	3.33
	DispV+KHAW2+MAA0+ActV+ActV	1	3.33
	TraV+KHAW2+MAA0+ComV	1	3.33
	TrafV+KHAW2+MAA0+ActV	2	6.7
	TakV+?@@K1+PAJ0+ActV	1	3.33
	TrafV+?@@K1+MAA0+ActV+EquV	1	3.33
	TrafV+TakV+ObjN+?@@K1+MAA0+PerV	1	3.33
	DirV+PAJ0+DecV+LONG0	1	3.33

Table 7.3: (Continued)

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
	TakV+MAA0+TraFV+LONG0	1	3.33
	PAJ0+ActV+KHAVN2	1	3.33
	PAJ0+DirV+ObjN+MAA0	1	3.33
	Total	30	100

Table 7.3 shows that the purposive concept of SVCs with mixed DVs can be conveyed through various forms in which different types of verbs following the mixed DVs which end with either /paj0/ or /maa0/. Moreover, three motion verbs including the decrease verbs, the transfer verbs, and the directional verbs are found to denote the purposive notion when they follow /paj0/ or /maa0/. However, if considering the most frequent form of the multiple concepts of directional and purposive, as shown in the table, six patterns are found to have the equal number (6.7%) more than the others.

To view more of these forms, each type of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the purposive concept is presented below (only these verb types are discussed here since those co-occurring with DVs to denote the directional concept are already explained earlier.)

a) Action verbs include /rap3pral1thaa0/ 'eat', /khaaj4/ 'sell', /chaj3/ 'use', etc. See an example.

- (9) khran3 ca1 klap1 khaw2 paj0 rap3pral1thaa0 ?aa0haan4 thii2 naj0 mvvang0
 ครั้น จะ กลับ เข้า ไป รับประทานอาหาร อาหาร ที่ ใน เมือง...
 then will return enter go eat food at in town
 We were thinking of going back for dinner...

To denote the purposive concept, the action verb /rap3pral1thaa0/ 'eat' in (9) follows the mixed DVs /khaw2+paj0/. This action verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /khaw2+paj0/. Simultaneously, these two DVs following the directional verb /klap1/ 'return' denote the directional concept of someone who will move in a place in the direction away from the speaker's point of reference.

b) Communication verbs include /khuj0/ 'talk', /s@@p1thaam4/ 'inquire', /thaam4/ 'ask', etc. See an example.

- (10) than2 k@@@2 wx3 khaw2 maa0 khuj0 kap1 kha2phal1caw2
 ท่าน ที่ และ เข้า มา ชุบ กับ ข้าพเจ้า
 he then drop in enter come talk with I

...he would drop in for a chat...

When the communication verb /khuj0/ ‘talk’ in (10) follows the mixed DVs /khaw2+maa0/, that communication verb denotes the goal of the action denoted by /khaw2+maa0/. At the same time, those two DVs following the travel verb /wx3/ ‘drop in’ denote the directional concept of the agent who moves in a place in the direction toward the speaker’s point of reference.

c) Perception verbs include the verb /duu0/ ‘look’ only. See an example.

(11) k@@@2 lxn2 rot3 khaw2 paj0 duu0 mvvang raln@@ng0

ก็ แล่น รถ เข้า ไป ดู เมือง ระนอง

then run car enter go look town Ranong

...so we drove into town.

When the perception verb /duu0/ ‘look’ in (11) is preceded by /khaw2+paj0/, that perception verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /khaw2+paj0/. At the same time, those two DVs following the transitive transfer verb /lxn2/ ‘run’ denote the direction of car which moves in a place in the direction away from the point of reference of the speaker.

d) Cognition verbs include the verb /phi3caa0ra1naa0/ ‘consider’ only. See an example.

(12) lx3 phuu2 nam0 ?aw2 khaw2 maa0 maj2 haj2 khwaam0pen0tham0 kxx1

khon0 vvn1 svng2 som4khuuan0 jip1 jok3 khvn2 maa0 phi3caa0ra1naa0

และ ผู้ นำ เอา เข้า มา ไม่ ให้ ความเป็นธรรม แก่

คน อื่น ซึ่ง *สมควร* หยิบ ยก ขึ้น มา พิจารณา

and person bring take enter come not give justice to

people other that *deserve* pick lift ascend come consider

...when he did not give fair consideration to other staff members.

To denote the purposive concept in (12), the cognition verb /phi3caa0ra1naa0/ ‘consider’ follows the mixed DVs /khvn2+maa0/. This cognition verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /khvn2+maa0/. Concurrently, those two DVs following two transfer verbs /jip1+jok3/ ‘pick+lift’ denote the directional concept of someone’s qualification which metaphorically moves upward in the direction toward the speaker’s point of reference. The other verb /som4khuuan0/ ‘deserve’ in the italic

font denotes the mental concept to the SVC. In this case, it cannot be said that this concept is denoted by mixed DVs.

e) Decrease verbs include the verb /lot3/ 'reduce' only. See an example.

- (13) sing1kh@@ng4 laang0jaang1 ... thxxn0thii2 ca1 khvn2 phaa0sii4 txx1 klap1
 paj0 lot3 long0 tham0maj0
 สิ่งของ ลงอย่าง... แทนที่ จะ ขึ้น ภาษี แต่ กลับ
 ไป ลด ลง ทำไม
 thing some instead will ascend tax but return
 go reduce descend why

I asked him about a decrease of tariffs on some kind of imports...

When the decrease verb /lot3/ 'reduce' occurs between /paj0/ and /long0/, that decrease verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /paj0/. Concurrently, this decrease verb, which also implies the downward movement, conveys the motion of something, i.e., 'tax price' in the downward direction denoted by /long0/. Another directional concept also occurs at the beginning of SVC when the directional verb /klap1/ 'return' precedes the DV /paj0/.

f) Transfer verbs include the verb /rooj0/ 'sprinkle' only. See an example.

- (14) kha2pha1caw2 cvng0 l@@ng0 ?aw0 maa0 rooj0 long0 naj0 khaaw2
 thii2 raat2 kxxng0ka1rii1 lxxw3 lek3n@@j3
 ข้าพเจ้า จึง ลอง เอา มา โรย ลง ใน ข้าว
 ที่ ราด แกงกะหรี่ แล้ว เล็กน้อย
 I so try take come sprinkle descend in rice
 that splash curry already little

I thus sprinkled a little of the powder on the curry that I had spooned on my rice.

Similar to SVC in (13), when the transfer verb /rooj0/ 'sprinkle' appears between /maa0/ and /long0/, that transfer verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /maa0/ and at the same time expresses the motion of 'the powder' in the downward direction denoted by /long0/. The occurrence of /long0/ is understood to be in semantic consistency with the verb /rooj0/, which also inherits the downward movement of things. The appearance of the take verb /?aw0/ 'take' before /maa0/ also denotes the directional concept moving toward the speaker's point of reference. In

front of the take verb, the verb /l@@ng0/ ‘try’ in the italic font denotes the manner concept to the SVC, so this notion is not taken as the concept denoted by mixed DVs.

g) Directional verbs include the verb /taam0/ ‘follow’ only. See an example.

(15) nii2nxx2 cong0 paj0 taam0 kaat3 rot3 maa0 nii2 thii0

“นี่แน่ จง ไป ตาม ก้าว รถ มา นี้ ที่”

well have to go follow guard car come here once

“Go and tell the guard to come here.”

When the transitive directional verb /taam0/ ‘follow’ occurs between /paj0/ and /maa0/, this directional verb conveys the purpose of the action denoted by /paj0/ and simultaneously expresses the motion of ‘guard’ moving in the direction toward the speaker’s point of reference as denoted by /maa0/.

3) Directional and Sequential concepts

The form of these multiple concepts is found to be identical to the form of the single directional concept connected to the single sequential one. To denote the sequential concept, the mixed DVs, which end with /paj0/, precede the perception verb and at the same time follow the motion verb to denote the directional concept. See the form shown in Table 7.4 and an example of such form thereafter.

Table 7.4: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple directional and sequential concepts

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional and Sequential	DispV+KHAVN2+PAJ0+PerV	1	100

(16) mvva2 kha1nal dqqn0 khvn2 paj0 hen4 thii2 chaaj0haat1

เมื่อ ขณะ เดิน ขึ้น ไป เห็น ที่ ชายหาด

when while walk ascend go see at beach

As we were walking to the beach,...

When the mixed DVs /khvn2+paj0/ precede the perception verb /hen4/ ‘see’, this perception verb implies the second event occurring subsequently to the first event denoted by /khvn2+paj0/. At the same time, these two DVs following the displacement verb /dqqn0/ ‘walk’ denote the directional notion of the subject who moves upward and in the direction away from the speaker’s point of reference.

4) Sequential and Aspectual concepts

The forms of these multiple concepts are partly found to be the same as the forms of the sequential concept combined with the aspectual concept. To denote the

sequential and aspectual concept, different types of verbs are found to occur after /paj0/ or /maa0/, and ended with /long0/ or /khaw2/. These verbs include the disappearance verbs (e.g. /c@@t1/ 'park', /jut1/ 'stop', etc.), the perception verbs (e.g. /cqq0/ 'meet' and /?aan1/ 'read', etc.), the action verbs (e.g. /jiiap1/ 'step on', /cat1/ 'arrange', etc.), and the state verbs (e.g. /jaj1too0/ 'large', /challaat1/ 'wise', etc.). See the forms of these verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple sequential and aspectual concepts

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential and Aspectual	PAJ0+ChaV+LONG0	3	30
	PAJ0+PerV+KHAW2	3	30
	PAJ0+ActV+ObjN+KHAW2	2	20
	PAJ0+StaV+KHAW2	1	10
	MAA0+ActV+TakV+StaV+KHAW2	1	10
Total		10	100

Table 7.5 shows that different types of verbs follow either /paj0/ or /maa0/ to denote the sequential concept, and precede /long0/ or /khaw2/ to denote the aspectual concept of perfective, attitudinal and imperfective, respectively. Considering the frequency of forms, /paj0+disappearance verb+long0/ and /paj0+perception verb+khaw2/ are equally found most often (30%). The form /paj0+action verb+object noun+khaw2/ is the second found (20%). See following for these verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs.

a) Verbs of change include /c@@t1/ 'park', /jut1/ 'stop', /sut1/ 'end'. See an example.

(17) paj0 c@@t1 long0 na3 thii2 sut1 thalnon4 rim0 thallee0saap1

ไปจอดลง ณ ที่ สุด ถนน ริม ทะเลสาบ

go park descend at place end road edge lake

Our car stopped at the end of the road by the edge of a lake.

When the verbs of change /c@@t1/ 'stop' occurs between /paj0/ and /long0/, this verb denotes the second action which occurs subsequently after the first action denoted by /paj0/. At the same time, /long0/ occurring after the verb denotes the perfective aspectual of the action denoted by /c@@t1/ 'stop'.

b) Perception verbs include /cqq0/ 'meet' and /?aan1/ 'read'. See an example.

(18) mvva2 kha2pha1caw2 paj0 cq0 khaw2 dooj0bang0qqn0

เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า ไป เจอ เข้า โดยบังเอิญ

when I go meet enter by chance

When I happened to pass by,...

When the perception verb /cq0/ ‘meet’ occurs between /paj0/ and /khaw2/, that perception verb denotes the second event occurring sequentially after the first event denoted by /paj0/. Since /khaw2/ follows this second event, it denotes the attitudinal aspectual of the speaker who views that the event of meeting something or someone happens unexpectedly. The appearance of the linguistic marker /dooj0bang0qqn0/ ‘by chance’ also supports to this aspectual notion.

c) Action verbs include /jiiap1/ ‘step on’, /cat1/ ‘arrange’, etc. See an example.

(19) cak1 lxn2 cal paj0 jiiap1 man0 khaw2

จัก แล่น จะ ไป เหยียบ มัน เข้า

so almost will go step on it enter

He had almost stepped on it.

When the transitive action verb /jiiap1/ ‘step on’ occurs between /paj0/ and /khaw2/, this action verb denotes the second action that occurs in chronological order after the first action denoted by /paj0/. And when this second action is followed by /khaw2/, the DV expresses the attitudinal aspectual of the speaker who does not intend to perform that second event denoted by the action verb.

d) State verbs include /jaj1too0/ ‘large’ and /challaat1/ ‘wise’. For example:

(20) than2 sang4kha1raat2 phvng2 cal maa0 lom0cap1 ?aw0 jaj1too0 khaw2
khrang3 nii3

ท่าน สังฆราช เพิ่ง จะ มา ลมจับ เอา โหตุโตะ เข้า

ครั้ง นี้

master bishop just will come faint take large enter

time this

This was the first and only time in ...his life that the bishop fainted.

When the state verb /jaj1too0/ ‘large’ occurs before /khaw2/, this DV denotes the imperfective aspectual of the action denoted by the state verb. As for the sequential notion, it is derived from the action verb /lom0cap1/ ‘faint’ occurs as the second event after the first event denoted by /maa0/.

5) Sequential and Purposive concepts

These multiple concepts are derived from the action verbs following /maa0/ and the travel verbs following /paj0/, which is similar to the single sequential concept and the single purposive concept presented earlier. Only one construction as shown in Table 7.6 is found to denote these multiple concepts. See an example thereafter.

Table 7.6: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple sequential and purposive concepts

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential and Purposive	MAA0+ActV+ObjN+PAJ0+TraV	1	100

- (21) k@@2 maa0 chuuan0 kha2phalcaw2 paj0 thiiaw2 pii0nang0 raa0trii0
 ก็ มา ชวน เข้าใจ ไป เที่ยว ปีนัง ราวรี
 then come persuade I go travel Penang night
 ...the miner and the Officer persuaded me to go on a night tour of Penang.

The transitive action verb /chuuan0/ 'persuade' occurring after /maa0/ denotes the second event which sequentially happens after the first event denoted by /maa0/. In the same construction, the purposive concept also occurs after the sequential notion through the travel verb /thiiaw2/ 'travel', which denotes the purpose of the first action denoted by /paj0/.

6) Sequential and Successful concepts

The sequential and successful concepts are derived from the cognition verbs following /maa0/ to denote the sequential notion, and preceding /?@@k1/ to denote the successful notion. The form shown in Table 7.7 is only the construction found to denote these multiple concepts. The example of this form is shown after the table.

Table 7.7: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple sequential and successful concepts

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential and Successful	MAA0+CogV+?@@K1	1	100

- (22) phvng2 maa0 nvk3 ?@@k1 daj2 kha1na1 nii3
 ฟัง มา นึก ออก ได้ ขณะ นี้
 just come think exit get while this
 I have just remembered it

When the cognition verb /nvk3/ 'think' follows the DV /maa0/, this cognition verb denotes the second action occurring in a sequence after the first action denoted by /maa0/. After this sequential concept, the successful notion is also conveyed by the DV /?@@k1/, which implies the success in doing the action denoted by that cognition verb.

7) Purposive, Directional and Time concepts

These multiple concepts are found with two sub-types of verbs, i.e., the action verbs and the take verb occurring between /paj0/ and /maa0/. In this case, the action verbs and the take verb denote the purpose of the action denoted by /paj0/, and /maa0/ denotes the past time of that action. As a whole, the SVC also denotes the directional concept due to the co-occurrence of /paj0/ and /maa0/. The forms of these concepts are shown in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple concepts of purposive, directional and time

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive, Directional and Time	PAJ0+ActV+(TakV)+MAA0+(DirV)	3	60
	PAJ0+TakV+MAA0+DirV	1	20
	PAJ0+ActV+TakV+MAA0+PerV	1	20
Total		5	100

From the table, the form in which the action verbs occurring between /paj0/ and /maa0/ with an optional take verb and an optional directional verb occurs most frequently (60%). The other two forms occur with an equal percentage (20%). See an example below.

- (23) khaa2raat2chalakaan0 phuu2jaj1 khon0 nvng1 chan3 phra3jaa0 svng2 khqqj0
paj0 rop3thap3cap1svk1 maa0 lxxw3 duuaj2

ข้าราชการ ผู้ใหญ่ คน หนึ่ง ชั้น พระยา ซึ่ง เคย
ไป รบที่พิจิตร มา แล้ว ด้วย

government officer adult human one class Phraya that ever
go battle come already too

As the only son of a military man of Phraya rank, who was often away from home on official duty...

When the action verb /rop3thap3cap1svk1/ 'battle' occurs between /paj0/ and /maa0/ in (23), this action verb denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /paj0/. At

the same time, /maa0/ denotes the past time concept to the action verb. The co-existence of /paj0/ and /maa0/ in these specific positions, /paj0/ at the beginning and /maa0/ at the end of SVC, also denotes the directional concept of someone who moved away from the speaker's point of reference to somewhere, and then moved back toward that speaker's point of reference.

8) Sequential, Directional and Time concepts

Only one construction is found to denote these multiple concepts. These concepts are derived from the perception verbs occurring between /paj0/ and /maa0/. The perception verbs convey the sequential action after the first one denoted by /paj0/ while /maa0/ denotes the past time of that action. This combination of /paj0/ and /maa0/ also denotes the directional notion. The form of these concepts is shown in Table 7.9 with an example sentence thereafter.

Table 7.9: Types of verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs to denote the multiple concepts of sequential, directional and time

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential, Directional and Time	PAJ0+PerV+MAA0	1	100

- (24) cvng0 mak3 klaaw1 thvng4 rrvang2 mvvang0 taang1taang1 thii2 daj2
 paj0 pralsop1 maa0 txx1 j@@2j@@2 thaw2thii2 hen4
 จึง มัก กล่าว ถึง เรื่อง เมือง ต่างๆ ที่ ได้
ไป ประสบ มา แต่ ชัดๆ เท่าที่ เห็น
 so often say reach story town various that get
go meet come but briefly so far see
 ...so the account of my trip to the southern provinces covers only what I saw.

When the perception verb /pralsop1/ 'meet' occurs between two DVs /paj0/ and /maa0/ in (24), the perception verb conveys the second event occurring subsequently after the first event denoted by /paj0/. The DV /maa0/ following the perception verb implies the past time concept to that perception verb. With these specific positions of /paj0/ and /maa0/, the SVC also denotes the directional concept of someone who went somewhere in the direction away from the speaker's point of reference and then came back in the direction toward the same reference point of the speaker.

To summarize, the SVCs with mixed DVs denote a single directional concept and many multiple concepts: directional and purposive; directional and sequential; sequential and aspectual; sequential and purposive; sequential and successful; purposive, directional and time; and sequential, directional and time. The directional concept occurs through the motion verbs preceding the mixed DVs in which any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/ followed by /paj0/ or /maa0/ which can be optionally followed by another motion verb. In addition, the state verbs can occur before /khvn2/, /khaw2/, or /?@@k1/ which is followed by /paj0/ to denote the directional notion. Moreover, the opposite DVs, i.e., /khvn2/ and /long0/, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, /paj0/ and /maa0/ can co-occur in the following position of the motion verbs to denote the directional concept. To denote multiple concepts, most forms of SVCs with mixed DVs look like the combination of the forms of a single concept joining another single concept. To denote the directional and purposive concepts, the motion verbs precede mixed DVs which end with /paj0/ or /maa0/ to denote the directional notion, and at the same time this /paj0/ or /maa0/ precedes the action verbs, the communication verbs, the perception verbs, or the cognition verbs to denote the purposive notion. To denote the directional and sequential concepts, /khvn2+paj0/ occurs between the motion verbs and the perception verbs. To denote the sequential and aspectual concepts, the verbs of change occur between /paj0/ and /long0/ while the perception verbs and the action verbs occur between /paj0/ and /khaw2/. The state verbs can also occur between /paj0/ and /khaw2/, or /maa0/ and /khaw2/ to denote these concepts. To denote the sequential and purposive concepts, /maa0/ is followed by the action verbs, then followed by /paj0/ which occurs before the travel verbs. To denote the sequential and successful concepts, the cognition verbs occur between /maa0/ and /?@@k1/. To denote the purposive, time and directional concepts, the action verbs or the take verb occur between /paj0/ and /maa0/. Finally, to denote the sequential, time and directional concepts, the perception verbs occur between /paj0/ and /maa0/. It can be concluded that all these concepts involve the spatial and temporal cognitive concepts due to their components formed up by the verbs which have the semantic properties associating to those cognitive concepts. However, for the attitudinal aspectual notion, it involves the expressive concept, not the spatial and temporal cognitive concepts.

Regarding the English translations of SVCs with mixed DVs, it can be noticed as an overview in this part that the translations are expressed through a variety of linguistic realizations to represent the SVCs concepts. These devices include different parts of speech, phrases and sentences which are indifferent to the translations of SVCs with single DVs. Some translations of SVCs with mixed DVs are also found to be exactly the same linguistic forms as those of SVCs with single DVs. These interesting findings evidently suggest that the concepts of SVCs can be carried over into any linguistic form in English. In the next section, more details of these linguistic realizations used to represent Thai SVCs with mixed DVs are going to be presented.

7.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

Comparing the English translations with their original texts of SVCs with mixed DVs, it is found that a wide range of linguistic realizations in English are employed to be the equivalents of those SVCs. These linguistic forms are single words, phrases, sentences or even no form representation. The single words consist of verbs, prepositions, adjectives, participles and nouns. It is also found that these forms do not have the syntactic equivalence since they cannot be mapped as a one-to-one correspondence. In the following, these linguistic representations of SVCs with mixed DVs and their form equivalence are discussed through some examples.

(25) mvva2 fon4 tok1 long0 maa0 k@@2 khang4 juu1

เมื่อฝนตก ลง มา ที่ ช้าง อยู่

when rain fall descend come so hold stay

When it rained, water got into the holes...

(26) phr@3 paj0 tit1 fon4 thii2 thee0 long0 maa0 jaang1 faa3 ruua2

เพราะไปติดฝนที่เทลง มา อย่างฟ้ารั่ว

because go stick rain that pour descend come type sky leak

...because of the "cloudburst" rain.

Both SVCs in (25) and (26) denoting the single directional concept are derived from the same form which consists of the displacement verbs /tok1/ 'fall' in (25), and

/thee0/ ‘pour’ in (26) followed by /long0+maa0/. But their English translations do not employ the same form to represent the SVCs. While the one in (25) uses the single verb ‘rained’, the other one in (26) uses the single noun ‘rain’ to represent the original SVCs. So, this cannot be a one-to-one correspondence. On the other hand, it is also found that the different forms of SVCs denoting the directional concept can be represented by the same linguistic form in English.

(27) man0 k@@@2 ?aa0ciian0 ?@@@k2 maa0

มัน ก็ อาเจียน ออก มา
it then vomit exit come
...everything came out.

(28) k@@@2 ca1 mii0 ?aj0 r@@@n3 phung2 khvn2 maa0

ก็ จะ มี ไอน้ำ ร้อน พุ่ง ขึ้น มา
then will have steam hot spout ascend come
(Open the lid) to allow the steam to come out.

It can be seen that the SVC in (27) contains the transfer verb /?aa0ciian0/ ‘vomit’ followed by /?@@@k1+maa0/ whereas the one in (28) consists of the displacement verb /plung2/ ‘spout’ followed by /khvn2+maa0/. Interestingly, the translations of these two SVCs similarly employ the verb form followed by an adverb or ‘phrasal verb’. Like the following SVCs in (29) and (30) which denote the directional notion, although they are formed up differently, their translations are represented by the same form in English.

(29) n@@@k2 nii3 raw0 lxn2 rot3 khvn2 paj0 bon0 nqqn0

นอก นี้ เรา แล่น รถ ขึ้น ไป บน เนิน
out this we run car ascend go on hill
We also drove to the small hill...

(30) naam3 naj0 sa1 ... laj4 khaw2 ?@@@k1 caak1 khuu0 naa2 baan2

น้ำ ใน สระ ... ไหล เข้า ออก จาก คู หน้า บ้าน
water in pond ... flow enter exit leave ditch front house
The water in the pond came from the ditch in front of the house,...

The SVC in (29) is derived from the transitive transfer verb /lxn2/ ‘run’ followed by an object noun and /khvn2+paj0/. But in (30) the SVC is derived from the displacement verb followed by opposite DVs /khaw2+?@@@k1/ and the directional

verb /caak1/ 'leave'. It is remarkable that the translations of these two SVCs are conveyed through the same form of 'verb followed by a preposition', i.e., 'drove+to' in (29) and 'came+from' in (30).

With these examples, it is obviously seen that a one-to-one correspondence between the two languages does not exist. Different forms in the TL can be employed to represent the same form in the SL or vice versa. However, what can be observed is the occurrence frequency of certain forms which outnumber the others. The frequency of all translated forms found for the directional concept of SVCs with mixed DVs is shown in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10: The frequency of translated forms in English for the directional concept of Thai SVCs with mixed DVs

Concepts of Thai SVCs with mixed DVs (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%	
Directional	V	3	4	
	Prep	3	4	
	Adj	1	1	
	Part	4	5	
	N	3	4	
	V+ObjNP	4	5	
	V+(ObjNP)+Prep	10	12.5	
	V+Prep+(ObjNP)	6	7.5	
	V+Adv+Prep	1	1	
	V+(ObjN)+Adv+(ObjNP)+(Conj)+(V)+(ObjN)	12	15	
	V+(Adv)+Adj	2	2.5	
	V+V+NP+Prep	2	2.5	
	Tf	1	1	
	Tf+ObjN+Prep	1	1	
	Aux+V+(Prep)+(ObjN)	5	6.5	
	(Aux)+V+Adv+Conj+Adv	2	2.5	
	Aux+V+(ObjNP)+Prep+(Part)+(Prep)	1	1	
	Part+(Adv)+Prep	6	7.5	
	Adv+Adj	1	1	
	Adv+Adv	1	1	
	NP+Prep+(NP)	2	2.5	
	NP+V+Adv	1	1	
	(Prep)+NP	3	4	
	SubjNP+V	1	1	
	SubjN+Aux+V+Tf+ObjN+Adj	1	1	
	SubjNP+(Mod)+Aux+V+(Adv)	2	2.5	
	∅	2	2.5	
	Total		81	100

Table 7.10 points out that the pattern 'verb followed by adverb' regardless of other optional components occur most frequently to represent the SVCs with mixed DVs denoting the directional concept (15%). The pattern 'verb+(object noun phrase)+ preposition' is the second found (12.5%). And the patterns 'verb+

preposition+(object noun phrase)' and 'participle+(adverb)+preposition' are the third found (7.5%). So, the form 'verb+adverb' is suggested to be the potential form for the directional concept denoted by SVCs with mixed DVs.

Beside the discussions of the English forms representing the directional concept of SVCs, some other examples of the multiple concepts of SVCs with mixed DVs are also presented below.

(31) cvng0 lxn2 rot3 khaw2 paj0 duu0

จึง แค้น รถ เข้า ไป ดู

so run car enter go look

... so we drove around.

(32) k@@@2 lxn2 rot3 khaw2 paj0 duu0 mvvang raIn@@ng0

ก็ แค้น รถ เข้า ไป ดู เมือง ระนอง

then run car enter go look town Ranong

...so we drove into town.

The SVCs above denote the directional and purposive concepts through the same words or form of the transitive transfer verb /lxn2/ 'run' followed by an object noun and /khaw2+paj0+duu0/ 'enter+go+look'. But in the English translations, the forms used are different. The one in (31) is represented by the pattern of 'verb followed by an adverb' or phrasal verb 'drove+around' while the other one in (32) is represented by verb followed by preposition 'drove+into'. This difference in English may arise from the different contexts between both SVCs, the one in (31) has no word followed but the one in (32) is followed by a noun. Therefore, it is clearly seen that even though the identical words are used in the SL, the translations in the TL still use the different forms. Another interesting point is that these two forms in English are exactly the same as those in (27)-(28) and (29)-(30) which denote the single concept of directional. Apart from these, some translations have the same linguistic representation for the different forms of SVCs.

(33) khaw4 k@@@2 kom2 long0 paj0 kra1sip3 ?a1raj0 thii2 huu4 kaat3 dooj0rew0

เขา ก็ ก้ม ลง ไป กระซิบ อะไร ที่ หู ก้าว โดยเร็ว

he then bend descend go whisper what at ear guard quickly

...he quickly bent down to whisper something in the guard's ear.

- (34) caw2b@j4 thii2 luk3 khvn2 maa0 cat1kaan0 k@@2 haaw4 w@@t1w@@t1
 เจ้าพ่อข ที่ ลุก ขึ้น มา จัดการ ที่ หา หาอด ๆ
 waiter that arise ascend come manage then yawn often
 ...the servant who got up to see to his breakfast had yawned repeatedly.

From the above, the SVCs forms are dissimilar but their translations use the same form. In (33) the SVC is derived from the bodily movement verb /kom2/ 'bend' followed by /long0+paj0/ and the communication verb /kral sip3/ 'whisper'. The one in (34) is derived from the bodily movement verb /luk3/ 'arise' followed by /khvn2+maa0/ and the action verb. Although the original forms are different, the translations are represented by the same pattern, i.e., 'verb+adverb+to-infinitive'.

Again, these examples additionally emphasize the syntactic equivalence in terms of the form mapping which is not a one-to-one correspondence. Nevertheless, it can be discovered that some forms occur more often than others. The frequency of all linguistic forms for the multiple concepts is shown in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11: The frequency of translated forms in English for multiple concepts of Thai SVCs with mixed DVs

Concepts of Thai SVCs with mixed DVs (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional and Purposive	V	3	10
	N	1	3.3
	V+(ObjN)+Prep+(NP)	5	17.1
	V+Adv+(Prep)+(ObjNP)	3	10
	V+Adv+ObjNP;+V+Prep+N	1	3.3
	V+Adv+Prep+ObjN+Conj+V+ObjNP	1	3.3
	V+(Adv)+(ObjN)+Tf+(Adv)	6	20
	V+Prep+ObjN+Conj	1	3.3
	V+Conj+V+ObjNP+Tf	1	3.3
	Tf+ObjN+Prep+N	1	3.3
	Aux+V+Prep	1	3.3
	Aux+V+Conj+V	1	3.3
	Part+Adv+Prep+N	1	3.3
	Part+Adv+Conj+Part	1	3.3
	NP	1	3.3
	SubjN+Aux+V+Prep	1	3.3
	∅	1	3.3
Total	30	100	
Sequential and Aspectual	V	4	40
	Part	1	10
	Tf+Adv	1	10
	Tf+Adj	1	10
	V+Prep	1	10
	Aux+V+Prep+ObjN	1	10
	SubjNP+Aux+V	1	10
	Total	10	100

Table 7.11: (Continued)

Concepts of Thai SVCs with mixed DVs (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Purposive, Directional, and Time	V(past)	1	20
	V+Tf+Prep	1	20
	Aux+V+Tf	2	40
	V+Adv+Prep+N+Prep+Adj+N	1	20
	Total	5	100

Remark: Four multiple concepts are not shown in the table because only one SVC is found with these concepts.

Table 7.11 shows that to denote the directional and purposive concepts the pattern ‘verb followed by to-infinitive’ occurs most frequently (20%). The verb in this pattern is optionally followed by an adverb or a noun or another adverb following the to-infinitive. The pattern ‘verb+(object noun)+preposition+(noun phrase)’ is the second found (17%). The patterns ‘verb+adverb+(preposition)+(noun phrase)’ and the single ‘verb’ are the third found (10%). Regarding the sequential and aspectual concepts, the form of single ‘verb’ is found most frequently (40%). As for the purposive, directional and time concepts, the form ‘auxiliary+verb+to-infinitive’ is found most often (40%). For other multiple concepts, the number of their occurrence may be too less to come up with the frequent forms in English. However, for those three concepts shown in the table, the forms occurring most frequently, i.e., ‘verb+to-infinitive’, and the single ‘verb’ can be proposed as the potential forms in representing the multiple directional and purposive concepts, and the multiple sequential and aspectual concepts respectively. As for the multiple purposive, directional, and time concepts, the number of occurrence is not enough to provide the potential form of such concepts in this study.

7.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

When comparing the semantic concepts of SVCs with mixed DVs with their English translations, it is found that the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss is in existence. The following table provides the summary of the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss between the SVCs with mixed DVs and their translations in English.

Table 7.12: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with mixed DVs and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with mixed DVs (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
2. Directional and Purposive	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
3. Directional and Sequential	✓	-	-	-	✓
4. Sequential and Aspectual	✓	-	-	✓	✓
5. Sequential and Purposive	✓	-	-	-	✓
6. Sequential and Successful	✓	-	-	-	✓
7. Purposive, Directional and Time	✓	-	-	✓	✓
8. Sequential, Directional and Time	✓	-	-	✓	-

Table 7.12 indicates that the translations of those concepts of SVCs with mixed DVs contain the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain, the meaning loss, and both meanings gain and loss, but not the equal meaning. Since one SVC is found with four multiple concepts, i.e., directional and sequential; sequential and purposive; sequential and successful; and sequential, directional and time, their translations reflect just one feature of the semantic equivalence. Following is the presentation of this semantic equivalence between SVCs with mixed DVs and their English translations.

7.3.1 Meaning gain

(35) rot3jon0 k@@@2 lxn2 khaw2 ?@@@k1 b@j1 khvn2
รถชนค้ ก้ แด้น เข้า ออก บ่อย ช้้น
car so run enter exit often ascend
...vehicles came in and out more frequently,...

(36) ph@@@0 jaang2 khaw2 maa0
พอ ช้้ง เข้า มา
then step enter come
When he came in,...

Both SVCs above denote the directional concept but with some different information attached. The SVC in (35) consists of the displacement verb followed by /khaw2+?@@@k1/. So, this denotes two ways of directions of a car which moves inward and outward. The English translations of this SVC also express these two directions. But by using the word 'came', this also denotes the direction toward

the speaker's point of reference and the past time which are not expressed by the SVC. So, this translation has the meaning gain. Similarly to (35), the translated form 'came+in' in (36) also gains the concept of past time into the translations in addition to the directional notion that someone moves inward and toward the speaker's point of reference.

7.3.2 Meaning loss

- (37) phr@3 paj0 tit1 fon4 thii2 thee0 long0 maa0 jaang1 faa3 ruua2
 เพราะ ไป ติด ผน ที่ เท ลง มา อย่าง ฟ้า รั่ว
 because go stick rain that pour descend come type sky leak
 ...because of the "cloudburst" rain.

- (38) khran3 ca1 klap1 khaw2 paj0 rap3pral thaan0 ?aa0haan4 thii2 naj0 mvvang0
 ครั้น จะ กลับ เข้า ไป รับประทานอาหาร อาหาร ที่ ใน เมือง...
 then will return enter go eat food at in town
 We were thinking of going back for dinner...

The SVC in (37) denotes the directional concept that something, i.e., /fon4/ 'rain' moves downward and toward the speaker's point of reference. However, the translated word, i.e., 'rain' incorporates only the downward directional concept but not the direction toward the speaker's point of reference. So, this translation is regarded as having the meaning loss. The translations in (38) also show the meaning loss of the inward direction which is expressed by /khaw2/ in SVC.

7.3.3 Meaning gain and loss

- (39) mvva2 kha1na1 dqqn0 khvn2 paj0 hen4 thii2 chaaj0haat1
 เมื่อ ขณะ เดิน ขึ้น ไป เห็น ที่ ชายหาด
 when while walk ascend go see at beach
 As we were walking to the beach,...

- (40) cak1 lxn2 ca1 paj0 jiiap1 man0 khaw2
 จัก แล่น จะ ไป เหยียบ มัน เข้า
 so almost will go step on it enter
 He had almost stepped on it.

The SVC in (39) denotes the multiple concepts of directional and sequential. The mixed DVs /khvn2+paj0/ indicate the direction of the motion denoted by its preceding verb /dqqn0/ 'walk' whereas the perception verb /hen4/ implies the

subsequent action occurring after the DV /paj0/. In (40), the SVC denotes the sequential and attitudinal aspectual concepts. The verb /jiiap1/ 'step on' indicates the subsequent action of the first action denoted by /paj0/ while the DV /khaw2/ expresses the speaker's viewpoint that he unintended to do the action of /jiiap1/ 'step on'. Considering their translations, the meaning gain and loss occur in both. The translations in (39) denote the directional concept in neutral way, not implying the upward direction and toward the speaker's point of reference. Instead, the continuous form used in the past tense as 'were+walking+to' signifies the imperfective aspectual and the past time of the action. As for the translations in (40), since the 'past perfect' form 'had+stepped+on' is used, the translations convey the perfect aspectual of the action which happened for some time before the other action occurred in the past, not the sequential notion as denoted by the original texts. In addition, the attitudinal aspectual concept of SVC is not expressed in the translations. Thus, these two translations are determined to have both meaning gain and meaning loss.

7.4 Conclusion

This chapter discusses the SVCs with mixed DVs. These mixed DVs are the combination of either /paj0/ or /maa0/ and any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/, or of opposite DVs, i.e., /paj0/ and /maa0/, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, /khvn2/ and /long0/. These SVCs can denote the single concept of directional and many multiple concepts: directional and purposive; directional and sequential; sequential and aspectual; sequential and purposive; sequential and successful; purposive, directional and time; and sequential, directional and time.

To denote each concept, the lexical verbs co-occurring with mixed DVs are different. The directional concept is expressed through the motion verbs occurring before the mixed DVs which consist of any of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/ followed by /paj0/ or /maa0/. To denote this same concept, the state verbs can also precede the mixed DVs of any of /khvn2/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/ followed by /paj0/. Moreover, the opposite DVs - /khvn2/ and /long0/, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, /paj0/ and /maa0/ can co-occur after the motion verbs to denote such concept. For the multiple concepts, most of their syntactic forms look like the combined form of a single

concept joining another single concept. To denote the directional and purposive concepts, the motion verbs precede mixed DVs which end with /paj0/ or /maa0/ which at the same time preceding the action verbs, the communication verbs, the perception verbs, and the cognition verbs to denote the purposive notion. To denote the directional and sequential concepts, /khvn2+paj0/ occurs after the motion verbs to denote the directional, and before the perception verbs to denote the sequential. To convey the sequential and aspectual concepts, the disappearance verbs occur between /paj0/ and /long0/ while the perception verbs and the action verbs occur between /paj0/ and /khaw2/. Besides, the state verbs can occur in the middle of /paj0/ and /khaw2/, or /maa0/ and /khaw2/ to denote these sequential and aspectual concepts. To denote the sequential and purposive concepts, /maa0/ is followed by the action verbs, and then followed by /paj0/ occurring before the travel verbs. To express the sequential and successful concepts, the cognition verbs occur in the middle of /maa0/ and /?@@k1/. To denote the purposive, time and directional concepts, the action verbs or the take verb occur between /paj0/ and /maa0/. Finally, to denote the sequential, time and directional concepts, the perception verbs occur between /paj0/ and /maa0/.

Seeing the English translations, different linguistic realizations are found to represent these SVCs with mixed DVs. Interestingly, these forms are indifferent to those representing SVCs with single DVs explained in Chapter IV, V and VI. These forms include different parts of speech e.g. verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc., phrases and clauses or sentences. More surprisingly, some translations of SVCs with mixed DVs are even represented by the same word as those of SVCs with single DVs. So, the syntactic equivalence as a one-to-one correspondence is unavailable. With this variety of linguistic representations, it suggests that the expression of SVCs be not restricted to any particular form in English translations. In other words, to represent the SVCs, any English form can be employed as long as they carry the same meanings as denoted by their original texts. However, some forms used do not always maintain the SL meaning, so the meaning gain and loss inevitably happen. Anyway, a particular form used in particular translations is probably caused by several factors involving the semantic and syntactic relationship between the types of verbs co-occurring with DVs and other contextual markers in both languages.

In short, although many forms are employed as the linguistic realizations of SVCs with mixed DVs, in fact certain forms are evidently found to be used more frequently than others and then proposed as the potential forms in translating certain concepts of SVCs with mixed DVs. These forms are 'verb+adverb' representing the single directional concept, 'verb+to-infinitive' representing the multiple directional and purposive concepts, and the single 'verb' representing the multiple sequential and aspectual concepts.