



CHAPTER IV

SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF THAI SVCs WITH /KHAVN2/ 'ASCEND' AND /LONG0/ 'DESCEND' AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

This chapter presents the analyses of Thai SVCs with /khvn2/ 'ascend' and /long0/ 'descend'. The chapter is divided into three sections. Section 4.1 involves SVCs with /khvn2/. This section includes sub-section 4.1.1 dealing with the analyses of their semantic and syntactic aspects with their English translations. Then, sub-section 4.1.2 presents the syntactic equivalence between the two languages whereas sub-section 4.1.3 discusses the semantic equivalence. And sub-section 4.1.4 offers conclusion. Section 4.2 presents SVCs with /long0/ with the same sub-sections as /khvn2/. Finally, Section 4.3 offers the conclusion of SVCs with /khvn2/ and /long0/.

4.1 SVCs with /khvn2/ 'ascend'

4.1.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /khvn2/

Based on the total corpus of 1,541 SVCs, 89 SVCs with /khvn2/ (6%) are found. The findings reveal that the SVCs with /khvn2/ can denote three concepts: directional, aspectual and purposive (cf. the details of concepts in Chapter III) with the total number of 90 concept occurrences. See Table 4.1 below for the details.

Table 4.1: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /khvn2/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	29	32
2. Aspectual	59	66
3. Purposive	2	2
Total	90	100

Table 4.1 shows that the total number of concept occurrences is more than the total number of SVCs with /khvn2/ found in the corpus. This is because one SVC is found to denote two concepts of directional and purposive. As can be obviously from the table, /khvn2/ denotes the aspectual concept the most (66%). The directional

concept is found the second (32%), followed by the purposive type which occurs the least (2%).

Verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ to come up with these concepts are motion verbs, stative verbs and process verbs (cf. verb classification in Chapter III). Following is the discussion of each concept and its syntactic aspects.

1) **Directional concept**

To denote this concept, /khvn2/ follows either the motion verbs or the stative verbs. The motion verbs can be divided into transfer verbs (e.g. /tak1/ ‘dig up’, /saj1/ ‘put’, /song1/ ‘send’, etc.), displacement verbs (e.g. /plung2/ ‘spout’, /dqqn0/ ‘walk’, /nii4/ ‘flee’, etc.), bodily movement verbs (e.g. /luk3/ ‘get up’, /jok3/ ‘raise’ (hand), etc.), and communication verbs (e.g. /phuut2/ ‘speak’, /praa0rop3/ ‘say’, etc.). The stative verbs found include only quantitative verbs (e.g. /maak2/ ‘much’ or ‘many’, /chum0/ ‘abound’, etc.). /khvn2/ also occurs before another directional verb to imply the directional concept. See Table 4.2 for the forms of /khvn2/ co-occurring with different types of verbs (see abbreviations in Chapter I)

Table 4.2: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	TrafV+(ObjN)+KHAVN2	5	17
	(TrafV)+DispV+(ObjN)+KHAVN2+(DirV)	6	21
	BodV+(ObjN)+KHAVN2	5	17
	(ComV)+ComV+KHAVN2	4	14
	QanV+KHAVN2	7	24
	KHAVN2+DirV	2	7
Total		29	100

Table 4.2 shows that the directional concept of SVCs with /khvn2/ can be expressed through many forms. Among those forms, /khvn2/ most frequently occurs after the quantitative verbs (24%); followed by the displacement verbs (21%); and the transfer verbs and the bodily movement verbs at the same rate (17%). The combination of those SVCs can be optionally embedded with an object noun. Unlike the other verbs, the directional verbs are found to occur after /khvn2/ to denote the directional concept. See the following examples of these verb co-occurrences:

a) Transfer verbs include /txxk1kralcaaj0/ ‘shatter’, /khut1/ ‘dig’, /jok3/ ‘lift’, /nam0/ ‘lead’, /lvvan2/ ‘slide’, /tak1/ ‘dig up’, and /saj1/ ‘put’. See examples below:

- (1) laang0thii0 ?aat1 ?aa0saj4 din0 thii2 khut1 khvn2 nan3 tham0 pen0
nqqn0din0

บางที อาจ อาจขย ดิน ที่ ขุด ขึ้น นั้น ทำ เป็น
เนินดิน

sometimes may live soil that dig ascend that make be
pile

Perhaps the dirt dug up was piled into earthworks.

- (2) lxxw3 kh@@j2kh@@j2 jok3 phaa2nung2 khvn2

แล้ว ค่อย ๆ ยก ค้างง ขึ้น

then slowly lift pha nung ascend

(I would carefully put my feet in...,) and slowly pull the pha nung up

The transfer verbs which precede /khvn2/ in (1) and (2) are /khut1/ 'dig' and /jok3/ 'lift' respectively. These two verbs imply motion of things, i.e., 'soil' in (1) and 'pha nung' in (2), which cannot move by themselves. But it is human beings who perform those actions through the use of those transfer verbs causing 'soil' and 'pha nung' to have a movement. The SVC in (2) is only different to that in (1) for its appearance of the object noun /phaa2nung2/ 'pha nung'.

b) Displacement verbs include /h@@1tuua0/ 'wrap up', /phlung2/ 'spout', /phaa0/ 'lead', /sa1det1/ 'move' (a royal term), and /fung3/ 'spread'. For example:

- (3) piik1muuak1 ca1 h@@1tuua0 khvn2 thang3s@@ng4 khaang2

ปีกหมวก จะ ห่อตัว ขึ้น ทั้งสอง ข้าง
brim will curl ascend both side

...the brim would curl up on both sides.

- (4) mii0 caw2naa2thii2 thaang0 baan2mvvang0 phaa0 raw0 khvn2 rot3

มี เจ้าหน้าที่ ทาง บ้านเมือง พา เรา ขึ้น รถ
have officers way town take us ascend car

... we were taken by the town officials in a car, ...

- (5) saaj0 thii2 trong0nan3 k@@2 txxk1kralcaaj0 fung3 khvn2

ทราย ที่ ตรงนั้น ก็ แตกกระจาย ฟูง ขึ้น
sand that there then shatter spread ascend

Then the sand was blown up in all directions.

The displacement verbs in the above SVCs are /h@@@1tuua0/ ‘curl’ in (3), /phaa0/ ‘lead’ in (4) and /fung3/ ‘spread’ in (5). These verbs denote the motion of things which can have self-movement, i.e., /piik1muuak1/ ‘brim’ in (3), /caw2naa2thii2/ ‘officer’ in (4), and /saaj0/ ‘sand’ in (5). The thing however in (4) which moves along with the agent /caw2naa2thii2/ in the upward direction is its object, i.e., /raw0/ ‘us’. Moreover, the displacement verbs can be preceded by the transfer verbs, also one type of the motion verbs, like the SVC in (5) in which the transfer verb /txxk1kralcaaj0/ ‘shatter’ occurs before the displacement verb. This whole construction with /khvn2/ results in the directional concept.

c) Bodily movement verbs include /luk3/ ‘get up’ and /jok3/ ‘raise (hand)’.

For example:

(6) mvva2 luk3 khvn2
เมื่อ ลุก ขึ้น

when stand-up ascend

When I got up,...

(7) than2 jok3 mvv0 khvn2 khlam0 kh@@@0
ท่าน ยก มือ ขึ้น กั้ว คอ

He raise hand ascend grope neck

He put his hand on his throat...

The bodily movement verbs imply the motion that human beings perform by moving some parts of their bodies like hands, or a whole body. There are two bodily movement verbs found co-occurring with /khvn2/ in the data, i.e., verb /luk3/ ‘stand up’ in (6) and /jok3/ ‘raise’ in (7). Actually, these two verbs inherit the upward direction of motion. With the DV /khvn2/ followed, the concept of upward direction is thus more reinforced to the whole construction.

d) Communication verbs include /thak3thaaj0/ ‘greet’, /praa0saj4/ ‘speak’, /phuut2/ ‘speak’, /praa0rop3/ ‘say’, and /qqj1/ ‘utter’. For example:

(8) thii2 praa0rop3 khvn2 k@@@2 phr@3...
ที่ ปรารภ ขึ้น ก็ เพราะ....

that say ascend be because

The reason I brought up the subject was because...

- (9) k@@2 thak3thaaj0 praa0saj4 khvn2 s@@ng4 saam4 kham0
 ก็ ทักทาย ปราศย ขึ้น 2 3 คำ
 so greet converse ascend two three word
 I said hello to him.

To denote the directional, the SVCs can be a series of one or two verbs of communication followed by /khvn2/ as in (8)-(9). This type of verbs incorporates the motion of message happening when the actions were performed through these verbs. So, when /khvn2/ occurs after this verb type, the directional concept is denoted.

e) Quantitative verbs include /maak2/ ‘much’ or ‘many’, /phrxx2laaj4/ ‘distributed in high quantity’, and /chum0/ ‘large numbers of (mosquito)’. For example:

- (10) naam3 naj0 khl@@ng0khwaang4 chaj3 maj2 daj2 k@@2 maa0 txx1 rrvang2
 mii0 khon0 maak2 khvn2
 น้ำ ใน คลองขวาง ใช้ ไม่ ได้ ก็ มา แต่ เรื่อง
 มี คน มาก ขึ้น
 water in khlong khwang use not get then come but story
 have people much ascend

All this resulted from the increase in population,...

- (11) jung0 k@@2 mii0 chum0 khvn2 khwaa1 txx1k@@n1
 ชุง ก็ มี ชุม ขึ้น กว่า แต่ก่อน...
 mosquitoes so have large number of ascend than before

Moreover mosquitoes were more numerous than before,...

In (10)-(11), the quantitative verbs occur before /khvn2/ to denote the directional concept. Those quantitative verbs /maak2/ ‘much or many’ and /chum0/ ‘large number of’ imply the number or the amount of something which relates to the higher direction. When /khvn2/ follows these verbs, it denotes the quantity of something which moves in the upward direction, from a certain level to an upper level. The moving things in (10) and (11) are the number of people and mosquitoes expressed through the verbs /maak2/ in (10) and /chum0/ in (12) respectively. Apparently, this occurrence of /khvn2/ is consistent to the earlier studies especially Luksaneeyanawin (1986). That means /maak2/, a gradable opposition of /n@@j3/

'little or few', always occur with /khvn2/. In other words, /maak2/ never occurs with /long0/. But /n@@j3/ can occur with /khvn2/ and /long0/ (cf. page 37 in Chapter II).

f) Directional verbs include only the verb /caak1/ 'leave'. For example:

(12) khaa2pha1caw2 khvn2 caak1 rvva0

ข้าพเจ้า ขึ้น จาก เรือ..

I ascend leave boat

I disembarked when we arrived in Penang

(13) mvva2 hen4 waa2 khii2khlaj0 mii0 pa1rilmaan0 pen0 cam0nuuan0 ph@@0

lxxw3 k@@2 khvn2 caak1 ?aap1

เมื่อ เห็น ว่า ขึ้น ใจกล มี ปริมาณ เป็น จำนวน พอ

แล้ว ก็ ขึ้น จาก อาน

when see say khi khlai have quantity be amount enough

already then ascend leave bath

Get out of the tub when enough khi khlai is in the water.

The directional verb /caak1/ 'leave' implies the motion from the source or the origin where the moving thing had stayed prior to the action of leaving had taken place. When the DV /khvn2/ occurs before this main verb /caak1/ in (12) and (13), it denotes the upward directional concept of someone moving from the source, i.e., /rvva0/ 'boat' in (12) and /?aap1/ 'bath (tub)' in (13).

2) Aspectual concept

To denote the aspectual concept, /khvn2/ comes after two main types of verbs, i.e., process verbs or stative verbs. The process verbs include creation verbs (e.g. /kqqt1/ 'happen', /txng1/ 'compose', /san4saang2/ 'create', /saang2/ 'build', etc.) and cognition verbs (e.g. /khit3/ 'think', /dam0ri1/ 'think', etc.) while the stative verbs include state verbs (e.g. /ca1rqqn0/ 'developed', /dii0/ 'good', /ram2ruuaj0/ 'rich', etc.) and emotion verbs (e.g. /caj0chvvn3/ 'relieved', etc.). The aspectual concept denoted by /khvn2/ can be divided into perfective, perfect, and attitudinal aspects (cf. explanation in section 3.2 in Chapter III). See Table 4.3 for the aspectual concepts and their syntactic forms.

Table 4.3: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual – perfective	(CreV)+CreV+(ObjN)+KHAVN2	44	75
	TakV+CreV+KHAVN2	1	2
	CogV+CreV+(ObjN)+KHAVN2	2	3
	CogV+KHAVN2	3	4
Aspectual – perfect	StaV+KHAVN2	7	12
	EmoV+KHAVN2	1	2
Aspectual – attitudinal	StaV+KHAVN2	1	2
Total		59	100

Table 4.3 shows that to denote the perfective aspectual concept /khvn2/ follows either the creation verbs or the cognition verbs. It is obviously seen that /khvn2/ occurs after the creation verbs most often (80% - a combination of the percentage of the first three forms). Among those 80%, the form used most frequently to denote the perfective aspectual is the one which /khvn2/ occurs after the creation verbs, which optionally take an object or are preceded by another creation verb (75%). To denote the perfect aspectual notion, /khvn2/ occurs after the state verbs and the emotion verbs but it is the state verbs with which /khvn2/ occurs most frequently (12%). And only one SVC with /khvn2/ is found to denote the attitudinal aspectual concept (2%). This concept happens through the form which /khvn2/ follows the state verbs. In the following, each subcategory of the aspectual concepts and their syntactic forms derived from each verb type are to be discussed.

2.1) Perfective aspectual

/khvn2/ follows the creation verbs or the cognition verbs to denote the perfective aspectual. The co-occurrence of these verbs and /khvn2/ are as follows:

a) Creation verbs include /kqqt1/ ‘happen’, /tham0/ ‘make’, /k@@@1tang2/ ‘establish’, /txng1/ ‘compose’, /saang2/ ‘build’, /tat1/ ‘cut’, /san4saang2/ ‘create’, /pra1muuan0/ ‘compile’, and /ruap2ruuam0/ ‘collect’, etc. For examples:

(14) mvva2 mii0 hoo0ten0 ju3roop1 kqqt1 khvn2 maj1
 เมื่อ มี โฮเต็ล ยุโรป เกิด ขึ้น ใหม่
 when have hotel Europe happen ascend new
 When the Europe Hotel came into existence,...

(15) mvva2 tat1 tha1non4 sulralwong0 khvn2 lxxw3
 เมื่อ ตัด ถนนสุวรรณศร ขึ้น แล้ว



when cut road surawong ascend already

When Surawong Road was built,...

Since the creation verbs imply the already happened action of something, their co-occurrence with /khvn2/ indicates the completion of a situation as a whole. Like the verbs /kqqt1/ 'happen' in (14), and /tat1/ 'cut' in (15), when they co-occur with /khvn2/, the constructions are viewed completed as a whole that the 'hotel' in (14) already happened and the 'road' in (15) already cut. Sometimes an object noun can occur between the verb and the DV like the sentence in (15).

b) Cognition verbs include /khit3/ 'think', /dam0ri1/ 'think', and /saap2/ 'know'. See following examples:

(16) rrvng2 thii2 saap2 khvn2 k@@2 phr@3...

เรื่อง ที่ ทราบ ขึ้น ก็ เพราะ...

story that know ascend then because...

This was revealed when the office boy...

(17) kham0 waa2 phrvt3thi3tham0 svng2 phra3caaw2w@@0ra1 wong0thqq0
krom0mvvn1na1raa0thip3... song0khit3 khvn2

คำ ว่า พุทธศักราช ซึ่ง พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอ

กรมหมื่นนราธิปฯ ทรงคิด ขึ้น

word say phruetthitham that prince

narathip phonggraphan think ascend

The word phruetthitham was used during his time..., which was coined by Prince Narathip Phonggraphan.

The cognition verbs can also occur before /khvn2/ to denote the perfective aspectual concept. As stated earlier, the cognition verbs involve the dynamic situation. When this verb type followed by /khvn2/ like /saap2+khvn2/ 'know+ascend' in (16) and /song0khit3+khvn2/ 'think+ascend' in (17), the DV denotes the completion of action to the whole construction.

2.2) Perfect aspectual

/khvn2/ occurs after the state verbs or the emotion verbs to denote the perfect aspect. Each verb type co-occurring with /khvn2/ is presented as follows:

a) State verbs include /ca1rqqn0/ 'developed', /dii0/ 'good', /ram2ruuaj0/ 'rich', /tvvn2khqqn4/ 'shallow', and /kxx1klaa2/ 'strong'. For example:

- (18) mvva2 baan2mvvang0 ca1rqqn0 khvn2
 เมื่อ บ้านเมือง เจริญ ขึ้น
 when country developed ascend
 When the country had developed,...
- (19) svng2 ?aat1 daj2 phon4 khum3khaa2 dooj0 thaang0?@@m2 caak1 thii2
 tha1non4 dii0 khvn2 k@@2daj2
 ซึ่ง อาจ ได้ ผล คุ้มค่า โดย ทางอ้อม จาก ที่
 ถนน ดี ขึ้น ก็ได้
 that may get result worthwhile by indirectly leave that
 road good ascend maybe
 ...who might get indirect benefits from the good road.

To denote the perfect aspectual, /khvn2/ follows the state verbs e.g. /ca1rqqn0/ 'developed' in (18), and /dii0/ 'good' in (19). The state verbs are static. That means they continue through time (Comrie, 1976). However, when they are followed by /khvn2/, the DV denotes the perfect aspectual of situations in which two points of time are taken into relation. One is prior to the utterance time of the speaker and the other is the time when the speaker makes an utterance. So, the SVCs in (18)-(19) denote the state of /ca1rqqn0/ 'developed' and /dii0/ 'good' respectively; between two time points, i.e., the time before the speaker made his utterance and at the time of his utterance.

b) Emotion verbs include only the verb /caj0chvvn3/ 'relieved'. For example:

- (20) ruu3svk1 caj0chvvn3 khvn2 than0thii0
รู้สึก ใจขึ้น ขึ้น ทันที
feel relieved ascend immediately
 I felt relieved.

When the emotion verb /caj0chvvn3/ 'relieved' in (20) occurs before the DV, the SVC denotes the perfect aspectual which involves the two time points, one is the time when the speaker makes the utterance; the other is the time prior to the first one. There is another concept inherited in this SVC, i.e., the mental state. However, this concept is actually denoted by the first verb /ruu3svk1/ 'feel'. So, the concept of mental state is not counted as the concept denoted by /khvn2/.

2.3) Attitudinal aspectual

/khvn2/ also occurs after the state verbs to denote the attitudinal aspectual.

The state verbs in this case are not the same as those denoting the perfect aspectual.

a) State verbs include only the verb /thuuk1/ ‘cheap’. See an example.

- (21) t@@1maa0 r@@ng0thaaw3 nang4 mii0 raa0khaa0 thuuk1 khvn2 baang2
maj2 phxxng0hhu4chii1 mvvan4 k@@n1

ต่อมา รองเท้า หนัง มี ราคา ถูก _____ ขึ้น บ้าง

ไม่ แพงหูฉี่ เหมือน ก่อน

later shoes leather have price cheap ascend some
not very expensive like before

Later on, leather shoes became cheaper, not as expensive as they used to be;....

The state verb /thuuk1/ ‘cheap’ followed by /khvn2/ in (21) implies the positive attitude of the speaker toward the price of shoes which used to be very expensive but later lowered to the appropriate level which buyers could afford to buy. /khvn2/ is considered to denote the attitudinal because the state verb with which it co-occurs is the kind of ‘gradable oppositions’ (Luksaneeyanawin, 1986). The speaker uses /khvn2/ after the verb when he/she has good attitude toward the event as it is intuitively understood that /khvn2/ is considered to use with a positive word. Thus, this SVC is viewed to denote the attitudinal rather than the perfect aspectual (cf. page 36 in Chapter II).

3) Purposive concept

Among those three concepts denoted by /khvn2/, the purposive concept occurs the least (2%). This concept is derived from the combination of /khvn2/ and the action verbs. The action verbs in this research are regarded as the sub-type of the non-motion verbs (e.g. /khii1/ ‘ride’, /tha1lqqng4raat2cha1som4bat1/ ‘access to the throne’, etc.). See Table 4.4 for the purposive concept and its syntactic forms.

Table 4.4: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ to denote the purposive concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive	KHVN2+ActV	2	100

Table 4.4 shows that for both constructions that denote the purposive concept, only the action verbs are found to co-occur with /khvn2/. In this case, /khvn2/ precedes the action verbs to denote the concept.

a) Action verbs include /khii1/ ‘ride’ and /tha1lqqng4raat2cha1som4bat1/ ‘access to the throne’. See an example.

(22) mvva2 phra3baat1som4det1... saldet1 khvn2 tha1lqqng4raat2cha1som4bat1
lxxw3 maj2 chaa3

เมื่อ พระบาทสมเด็จพระพุทธเลิศหล้านภาลัย เสด็จ ขึ้น เถลิงราชสมบัติ

แล้ว ไม่ ช้า

when king rama II move ascend ascend the throne

already not late

...not long after King Rama II succeeded his father,...

The above example denotes two concepts, i.e., the directional and the purposive. The directional concept is derived from the displacement verb /saldet1/ followed by /khvn2/ (/saldet1/ is a term used by the royal families meaning the action of movement with no direction) while the purposive one is derived from the action verb /tha1lqqng4rat2cha1som4bat1/ ‘ascend the throne’ following the DV. The action verb in this case indicates the goal after the first verb /khvn2/ is initiated by the subject who is a human being. So, when this kind of combination takes place, the SVC denotes the purposive concept.

In conclusion, the SVCs with /khvn2/ can denote three main concepts: directional, aspectual and purposive. Verbs found co-occurring with /khvn2/ to denote these concepts belong to four verb types, i.e., the motion verbs, the non-motion verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs (cf. verb classification in Chapter II, page 44). To denote the directional concept, /khvn2/ occurs after the motion verbs, which consist of the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the bodily movement verbs, the communication verbs, or before the directional verbs. In addition, /khvn2/ can follow the quantitative verbs, which are a sub-type of the stative verbs to denote the directional concept. It is remarkable that all these verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ imply the spatial-related concept. So, when they follow the DV, the SVCs inevitably denote the directional notion. To denote the aspectual concept, /khvn2/ follows the process verbs and the stative verbs. The process verbs in this case consist of the creation verbs and the cognition verbs while the stative verbs consist of the state verbs and the emotion verbs. These verbs, dissimilarly to those denoting the directional, happen to involve the temporal concept. Consequently, the SVCs consisting of these

temporal-related verbs followed by /khvn2/ denote the aspectual concept. But, for the attitudinal aspectual notion, it involves the expressive concept, not the spatial or the temporal which is the cognitive concept. Lastly, to denote the purposive concept, /khvn2/ occurs before the non-motion verbs which consist of only the action verbs.

In the analysis of the English translations of SVCs with /khvn2/, it can be noticed that the translated texts carry the SVCs concepts through a variety of linguistic realizations. They can be realized as a single word, i.e., verbs, adjectives, nouns, and participles. Or they can be carried over into English in the form of a phrase, i.e., verb phrases, noun phrases, an adverb followed by an adjective, and a noun followed by a verb. Moreover, the translations can be even expressed through the form of a sentence. This discovery, which will be given in details in the next section, strongly suggests that the meaning of serial verbs are not limited to only the form of verbs in English but also to various forms, syntactically ranging from the smaller unit of a word to a bigger unit of a sentence. The selection of any form is not always based on the positions of /khvn2/ co-occurring with other verbs only but also the relationship between the verbs and the nouns which leads to a certain form translated in English.

4.1.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

As previously stated, the SVCs with /khvn2/ can denote several concepts via different syntactic forms. This phenomenon also happens with the English translations that a certain translated concept can be expressed through several forms. Since the semantic equivalence in terms of meaning mapping is assumed available in the translations (this will be also applied to Chapter V-VII), when both languages are compared in terms of syntactic forms, it is found that English translations of a certain concept of SVCs can be represented by more than one syntactic form. They are in the forms of single words (e.g. verbs, adjectives, participles, etc.) or phrases (verb phrases or noun phrase), or sentences. So, there is not a one-to-one correspondence between the SVCs and their English translations. In the following, examples of different forms in English conveying certain concepts of Thai SVCs are to be presented for viewing their syntactic equivalence.

- (23) k@@2 mii0 maa0 txx1 heet1 thii2 ton0 tham0 khvn2 eeng0 thang3nan3
 กี่ มี มา แต่ เหตุ ที่ คน ทำ ขึ้น เอง ทั้งนั้น

so have come but cause that person make ascend self all
 ...as all men are the same at birth: the differences are of their own making.

- (24) mvva2 mii0 hoo0ten0 ju3roop1 kqqt1 khvn2 maj1
 เมื่อ มี โฮเต็ล ยุโรป เกิด ขึ้น ใหม่
 when have hotel Europe happen ascend new
 When the Europe Hotel came into existence,...

- (25) mvva2 tat1 thalnon4sulra1wong0 khvn2 lxxw3
 เมื่อ ตัด ถนนสุรวงศ์ ขึ้น แล้ว
 when cut road surawong ascend already
 When Surawong Road was built,...

SVCs with /khvn2/ occur in (23)-(25) all denote the perfective aspectual notion in which the creation verbs precede /khvn2/. As can be seen in the translations, the concept is carried into English via the forms of a noun ‘making’ in (23), a verb phrase ‘came into existence’ in (24), and a sentence ‘Surawong Road was built.’ in (25). The present participle ‘making’, which functions as a noun in (23), is the equivalent of the meaning of the main verb /tham0/ ‘make’ only. But the whole phrase of ‘came into existence’ in (24) can be claimed to represent the concept of SVC with /khvn2/. These translated forms are varied due to the verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/ and their relationship with the nouns in the sentences. For example, when the SVC contains the transitive creation verb before /khvn2/ in (25), its translated form is in the different voice from those without the object in (23) and (24). This is because the noun /thalnon4sulra1wong/ ‘Surawong Road’ is considered as the logical object to the verb /tat1/ in English. So, the passive structure is opted for being the linguistic realization in English.

- (26) rvvang2 thii2 saap2 khvn2 k@@2 phr@3
 เรื่อง ที่ ทราบ ขึ้น ก็ เพราะ...
 story that know ascend then because
 This was revealed when the office boy...

- (27) khran3 mvva2 rot3faj0 saaj4 pak1taaj2 kqqt1 khvn2 lxxw3
 ครั้น เมื่อ รถไฟ สาย ปักไม้ใต้ เกิด ขึ้น แล้ว
 after when train route southern happen ascend already
 When the southern railway was completed,...

Considering SVCs in (26) and (27) denoting the perfective aspectual, the verbs co-occur with /khvn2/ are not the same type. In (26), /khvn2/ follows the cognition verb /saap2/ 'know' whereas in (27), it follows the creation verb /kqqt1/ 'happen'. Even their SVCs forms are derived from different types of verbs, their translations are represented by the same pattern of the passive structure. This can be proved that different forms of SVCs denoting the same concept can be expressed through the same form in English. In other words, it is the two-to-one correspondence.

Although the forms of SVCs and their English translations do not have a one-one correspondence, the findings however reveal that some English patterns have a tendency to occur more frequently than the others. See Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: The frequency of translated forms in English for concepts of Thai SVCs with /khvn2/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /khvn2/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	5	18
	NP	3	10
	Adj	2	7
	V+(ObjN)+Adv	8	28
	V+Adv+Adj	1	3
	V+Adv+Prep	1	3
	V+NP	3	10
	PasAux+V+(Adv)+(Prep)+(NP)	5	18
	SubjN+Aux+V+Prep	1	3
	Total	29	100
	Aspectual – perfective	V	7
Adj		1	2
N		3	6
Part		2	4
V+N		2	4
V+Adv		1	2
V+Adj		2	4
V+Prep+(N)		4	8
(PfAux)+PasAux+V		16	32
PfAux+V		2	4
Part+Prep		2	4
NP		2	4
SubjN+(Aux)+V+(Adv)		3	6
Ø		3	6
Total		50	100
Aspectual – perfect	Adj	2	25
	V+Adj	1	12.5
	PfAux+V+(ObjN)	3	37.5
	PfAux+PasAux+V+Adj	1	12.5
	Adv+Adj	1	12.5
	Total	8	100
Purposive	V	1	50
	V+Prep+NP	1	50
	Total	2	100

Remark: Since only one SVC with DV for the attitudinal aspectual concept is found, its percentage of occurrence (100%) is not significant to be shown here.

As can be seen in Table 4.5, the pattern ‘verb followed by adverb’ occurs most frequently (28%) for being the equivalent of the directional concept of SVCs. The patterns of ‘single verb’ and ‘passive structure’ are the second found (18%). Regarding the perfective aspectual notion, it can be noticed that the ‘passive pattern’ is employed most frequently (32%). The ‘single verb’ is the second found (14%). The form ‘verb followed by preposition’ is the third found (8%). As for the perfect aspectual, it is most represented in English by the active ‘perfect structure’ (37.5%) as the linguistic realization of the perfect aspect. Single ‘adjective’ also occurs frequently in the second rank (25%). As for the attitudinal aspectual and the purposive concept denoted by SVCs with /khvn2/, they are found too less to come up with a conclusion of their English linguistic realizations in this research. Based on this frequency of occurrence, it could be suggested that when doing translation of SVCs the forms which occur most often would be reasonably taken into first consideration as the potential forms for being the linguistic realizations of those SVCs concepts. That means the potential form in English for the directional concept is ‘verb+adverb’. The potential form for the perfective aspectual concept is the ‘passive structure’, and for the perfect aspectual is the ‘perfect structure’.

4.1.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

Evidently, the findings show a semantic gap between Thai SVCs with /khvn2/ and their English translations. The translations are found containing the meaning gain; sometimes containing the meaning loss; and sometimes both meaning gain and loss. The equal meaning between the SL and the TL also occurs but occasionally. Based on the findings, the meaning gain and loss are not usually a real loss since the message of SVCs does exist somewhere in their contexts. The following table provides the summary of the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss between Thai SVCs with /khvn2/ and their English translations.

Table 4.6: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /khvn2/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /khvn2/ ‘ascend’ (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Purposive	✓	-	✓	-	-

Table 4.6 proves that the English translations of SVCs with /khvn2/ contain the equal meaning and the meaning gain and loss. Only the directional and aspectual concepts possess all these semantic equivalence but not the purposive one which holds only the meaning gain. This is probably owing to the high number of occurrences of the first two concepts that give more chances to the meaning gain and loss appearance. From the findings, the additional meaning to the translations is usually the concept of time which is the natural feature reflected in the tense of verb in English. The loss of meaning is only found in the translations for the perfective concept of SVCs. Following are examples showing those different features of semantic equivalence:

4.1.3.1 Equal meaning

- (28) chaa3chaa3 naan0naan0 k@@@2 t@ng2 luk3 khvn2
 ช้า ๆ นาน ๆ ก็ ต้อง ลุก_____ขึ้น
 slow slow long long then must stand-up ascend
 Once in a while I had to get up...

The SVC in (28) consisting of /luk3+khvn2/ 'stand-up+ascend' denotes the upward directional concept while its English translations also denote the same in the form of phrasal verb 'get+up'. Actually, the verb /luk3/ in Thai incorporates the upward direction same as the DV /khvn2/ 'ascend'. So, both SVC and its translations convey the same concept of upward direction.

4.1.3.2 Meaning gain

- (29) mvva2 baan2mvvang0 ca1rqqn0 khvn2
 เมื่อ บ้านเมือง เจริญ_____ขึ้น
 when country developed ascend
 When the country had developed,...
- (30) saaj0 thii2 trong0nan3 k@@@2 txxk1kra1caaj0 fung3 khvn2
 ทราย ที่ ตรงนั้น ก็ แตกกระจาย _____ ฟุ้ง _____ ขึ้น
 sand that there then shatter spread ascend
 Then the sand was blown up in all directions.

In (29) and (30), the SVCs denote the perfect aspectual and the directional concepts respectively and their translations in English also reserve these notions. However, the translations do not only express the original concepts but also gain the concept of past time in (29) and two concepts of past time and passive in (30).

The time expression in English verb tense happens because of its verbal inflection system. Although Thai lacks this inflection, time may be expressed through constituents in the sentence or discourse other than verbs (Kanchanawan, 1978). In cases of (29) and (30), time expression does not reflect in the SVCs but in the discourse. Regarding the passive concept added in the translations in (30), it happens due to the subject 'sand' is the psychological and grammatical subject in English. That means this subject is unable to blow by itself, the action of blowing is caused by something or someone.

4.1.3.3 Meaning loss

(31) svng2 kqqt1 khvn2 kap1 tuua0 kha2phal1caw2 thaw2thii2 nvk3 daj2
 ชั่ง เกิด ขึ้น กับ ตัว ซ้ำพเจ้า เท่าที่ นึก ได้
 that happen ascend with body I as much as recall get
 ...that I can recall about myself.

(32) txx1 naj0 pat1culban0 khaw2caj0 waa2 cal mii0 thalnon4 kqqt1
khvn2 maj0 k@@2daj2
 แต่ ใน ปัจจุบัน เข้าใจ ว่า จะ มี ถนน เกิด
 ขึ้น ใหม่ ก็ได้
 but in present understand say will have road happen
ascend new maybe
 However, there may be a new road now.

Those two SVCs in (31) and (32) denote the same perfective aspectual which is derived from the same creation verb followed by /khvn2/. But when they are transferred into the TL texts of English, this aspectual concept does not appear.

4.1.3.4 Meaning gain and loss

(33) caw2dek1 khon0 nvng1 phuut2 khvn2
 เจ้าเด็ก คน หนึ่ง พูด ขึ้น
 boy person one speak ascend
 ".....," said one boy.

(34) svng2 ?aat1 daj2 phon4 khum3khaa2 dooj0 thaang0 ?@@m2 caak1 thii2
 thalnon4 dii0 khvn2 k@@2daj2
 ชั่ง อาจ ได้ ผล คุ่มค่า โดย ทาง อ้อม จาก ที่
 ถนน ดี ขึ้น ก็ได้

that may get result worthwhile by way indirect leave that
 road good ascend maybe
 ...who might get indirect benefits from the good road.

From (33)-(34), the SVCs denote the directional and perfect aspectual concepts respectively. However, these original concepts disappear and gain the other concept into the TL texts. The translations in (33) lose the original concept of directional and contain the time reflected in the main verb whereas in (34) the translations lose the perfect aspect and is replaced with the state of the road.

4.1.4 Conclusion

The SVCs with /khvn2/ denote three concepts: directional, aspectual and purposive. These concepts are derived from the motion verbs, the non-motion verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs co-occurring with /khvn2/. The directional notion is derived from /khvn2/ occurs after or before the motion verbs, or after the quantitative verbs which is a sub-type of the stative verbs. To convey the aspectual concept – perfective, perfect and attitudinal, /khvn2/ follows two sub-types of the process verbs, i.e., the creation verbs and the cognition verbs, and two sub-types of the stative verbs, i.e., the state verbs and the emotion verbs. And to convey the purposive notion, /khvn2/ precedes the action verbs, the sub-type of the non-motion verbs. The translations of these SVCs notions are represented by a variety of forms ranging from single words to sentences which cannot be mapped as a one-to-one correspondence to the forms of SVCs. Nevertheless, some forms are perceived to occur more often than others and reasonable to be proposed as the potential patterns of certain SVCs concepts. Lastly, the meaning gain and loss also exist between the two texts.

4.2 SVCs with /long0/ ‘descend’

4.2.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /long0/

Opposite to /khvn2/, /long0/ denotes the vertical motion in the downward direction. In this research, only 30 SVCs (2%) with the single DV /long0/ are found

in the corpus and denote two concepts, i.e., the directional concept and the aspectual concept. The number of concept occurrences of these concepts is shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /long0/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	17	57
2. Aspectual	13	43
Total	30	100

Table 4.7 reveals that /long0/ denotes the directional concept (57%) more frequently than the aspectual concept (43%). Each notion is derived from the constructions in which /long0/ co-occurs with three different types of verbs, i.e., the motion verbs, the process verbs, and the stative verbs (cf. classification of verbs in Chapter III). Following is the discussion of each concept of SVCs with /long0/ derived from different syntactic characteristics.

1) Directional concept

To denote the directional concept, /long0/ follows the motion verbs, which can be divided into the transfer verbs (e.g. /kr@@k1/ 'fill', /thuj4/ 'spit', /jok3/ 'lift' etc.), the displacement verbs (e.g. /sut3/ 'collapse', /nii4/ 'flee', etc.), and the decrease verbs (e.g. /lot3/ 'reduce', /jup3/ 'dissolve', etc.). Sometimes /long0/ occurs before the other directional verb which is also a sub-type of the motion verbs. Following is Table 4.8 displaying all forms of the SVCs with /long0/ denoting the directional notion and its number of concept occurrences.

Table 4.8: Types of verbs co-occurring with /long0/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	(TrafV)+TrafV+(ObjN)+LONG0+(DirV)	10	59
	(DispV)+(ObjN)+DispV+(ObjN)+LONG0	4	24
	DecV+(ObjN)+LONG0	3	17
Total		17	100

Table 4.8 shows that the directional concept of SVCs with /long0/ can be expressed through several forms in which the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the decrease verbs or the directional verbs is an integral part of SVCs. It is found that /long0/ occurs with the transfer verbs most frequently (59%). Sometimes this verb type can optionally be transitive verbs; /long0/ itself can be sometimes followed by the directional verbs. Also, there are chances for two verbs co-occurring with /long0/

to denote the directional concept. These types of verbs and their co-occurrences with /long0/ are to be explained with following examples.

a) Transfer verbs include /kr@@k1/ ‘fill’, /khaak1/ ‘expectorate’, /thuj4/ ‘spit’, /khiian4/ ‘write’, /thaaj1/ ‘transfer’, /thee0/ ‘pour’, /jok3/ ‘lift’, and /nam0/ ‘bring’. See examples below.

(35) thaa2 cal kr@@k1 tam0bon0thii2juu1 long0 naj0 bxxp1phim0 thii2
 chaj3 kan0 juu1 thaang0 ?am0phqq0
 ถ้า จะ กรอก ตำบลที่อยู่ ลง ใน แบบพิมพ์ ที่
 ใจ กัน อยู่ ทาง อำเภอ
 If will fill address descend in form that
 use together stay way district
 When I had to fill in a form at the district office,...

(36) t@@p1 daj2 than0thii0 waa2 thaaj1 thee0 long0 naj0 khl@@ng0 nan2eng0
 ตอบ ได้ทันที ว่า ถ้าย เท ลง ใน คลอง นั้นเอง
 answer get immediately say transfer pour descend in canal that
 ...the answer is that they emptied everything into the canal,...

Those transfer verbs, i.e., /kr@@k1/ ‘fill’ in (35) and /thee0/ ‘pour’ in (36), preceding /long0/ express the motion of things which cannot perform self-movement. Human beings are the persons who do these actions causing the things ‘address information’ in (35), and ‘garbage’ in (36) moving down into a ‘form’, and the ‘canal’ respectively. There may be more than one transfer verb combined in front of /long0/ as in (36), or an object noun occurring in between two verbs as in (35). So, when this type of verbs co-occurs with /long0/, the whole construction denotes the downward directional concept.

b) Displacement verbs include /lom3puuaj1/ ‘fall ill’, /sut3/ ‘collapse’, /khuk3khaw1/ ‘kneel’, and /nii4/ ‘flee’. See examples below.

(37) luuang2 t@@1maa0 maj2 chaa3 naaj0 jak1song3 k@@2 lom3puuaj1 long0
 duaj2 rook2 huua4caj0
 ล่วง ต่อมา ไม่ช้า นาย ชักขง ก็ล้มป่วย ลง
 ด้วย โรค หัวใจ
 pass later not slow Mr. Yaksong then fall ill descend
 with disease heart

Soon after that Yaksong fell ill of a heart ailment...

Beside the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs can occur before /long0/ to denote the directional. The main verb /lom3puuaj1/ 'fall ill' in (37) expresses the motion of the agent, a human being, who can perform the movement by himself. This displacement verb inherits the meaning of downward direction. When it is in harmony with /long0/, the whole SVC emphasizes the downward directional concept.

- (38) sut3 tuua0 khuk3khaw1 long0 ta1kuj0ta1kaaj0 juu1 thii2 plaaj0 thaaw3
 หวด ทั่ว คุกเข่า ลง ตะกุกตะกวย อยู่ ที่ ปลาย เท้า
 collapse body kneel descend scramble stay at end foot

Then he scrambled down and knelt at the man's feet.

The SVC in (38) denotes three concepts of directional, sequential and imperfective aspectual. But only the directional concept is the one that is denoted by /long0/. This concept is expressed through the forms of the serial displacement verbs /sut3+tuua0+khuk3khaw1/ 'collapse+body+kneel' followed by /long0/. Similar to the verb in (37), these displacement verbs contain the inherent meaning of the downward direction like /long0/. So, when they are combined, the SVC strengthens the descending directional notion.

c) Decrease verbs include /lot3/ 'reduce' and /jup3/ 'dissolve'. For example:

- (39) than2sang4khalraat2 phuut2 dooj0 waa0caa0 ?an0 naa2song4saan4 lot3
sum2siiang4 long0 @j1@j1
 ท่านสังฆราช พูด โดย วาจา อัน น่าสงสาร ลด
 ชุ่มเสียง ลง อ่อน ๆ
 Bishop speak by word that pitiful reduce
voice descend slightly

...said the bishop pitifully; his voice was lowered...

To denote the directional concept in (39), the decrease verb /lot3/ 'reduce', a transitive verb in this case, takes an object noun /sum2siiang4/ 'voice' and followed by /long0/ resulting in the motion of voice which moves to a lower direction. The verb /lot3/ 'reduce' itself actually implies the downward direction. Thus, this verb is usually found co-occurring with /long0/ to denote the downward directional concept.

- (40) naj0thii2sut1 mvvang0... k@@@2 thuuk1 jup3 long0
pen0 ?am0phqq0

ในที่สุด เมือง... ก็ ถูก ยุบ ลง
 เป็น อำเภอ

finally towns then come-into-contact-with dissolve descend
be district

Finally, the towns of were all reduced to districts.

The SVC in (40) also consists of the decrease verb /jup3/ ‘dissolve’ followed by /long0/ to denote the directional of dissolving that moves from a certain size down to a smaller size. Beside this concept, such SVC contains other concepts of passive, time, and resultative which are denoted by other verbs. The concept of passive is derived from the passive verb /thuuk1/ ‘come into contact with’ occurring before the decrease verb /jup3/ ‘dissolve’. This passive verb also implies the past time. And the other is the resultative concept which is represented by the equative verb /pen0/ ‘be’.

d) Directional verbs include only the verb /caak1/ ‘leave’. For example:

(41) mvva2 long0 caak1 rot3 lxxw3

...เมื่อ ลง จาก รถ แล้ว

when descend leave car already

... after they got out of the car

(42) m@@2 khaaw2... k@@2 jok3 long0 caak1 taw0

หม้อ ข้าว... ก็ ยก ลง จาก เตา...

pot rice then lift descend leave stove

Remove the pot from the stove...

The DV /long0/ in (41) occurs in front of the directional verb /caak1/ ‘leave’ to denote the downward directional concept of the agent’s moving from the source. As explained earlier about the transfer verbs, the SVC in (42) shows the occurrence of the transfer verb /jok3/ ‘lift’ in front of the directional verbs /long0+caak1/ ‘descend+leave’. This construction denotes the downward direction of the ‘rice pot’ which was moved from the original place ‘stove’ where it was located before.

2) Aspectual concept

Only perfective and perfect aspectual are found to derive from the SVCs with /long0/. To denote both aspectual concepts, /long0/ follows the process verbs and the stative verbs. The process verbs cover the disappearance verbs (e.g. /cop1/ ‘end’, /mot1/ ‘expire’, etc.) and destruction verbs (e.g. /phang0thallaaj0/ ‘collapse’,

/pa1rak1hak1phang0/ ‘ruin’, etc.) while the stative verbs cover the state verbs (e.g. /suuat2see0/ ‘stagger’, and /waang2/ ‘empty’, etc.). See Table 4.9 for the aspectual concepts and their syntactic characteristics.

Table 4.9: Types of verbs co-occurring with /long0/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual – perfective	DisaV+LONG0	4	31
	DesV+LONG0	3	23
	DesV+LONG0+DisaV	1	8
Aspectual – perfect	StaV+LONG0	5	38
Total		13	100

Based on thirteen occurrences of the aspectual concepts, Table 4.9 shows that eight perfective aspectual denoted by /long0/ is derived from three patterns in which the form ‘disappearance verb+long0’ occurs most often (31%), followed by the forms ‘destruction verb+long0’ (23%), and ‘destruction verb+long0+disappearance verb’ (8%) respectively. As for the perfect aspectual, /long0/ always occurs after the state verbs (38%). In the following, these two subcategorized concepts are to be discussed with their syntactic forms.

2.1) Perfective aspectual

To denote the perfective aspectual, /long0/ occurs after the disappearance verbs and the destruction verbs. Their co-occurrences are to be exhibited as follows:

a) Disappearance verbs include /cop1/ ‘end’, /mot1/ ‘expire’, and /jut3ti1/ ‘end’. For example:

(43) rrvang2 cvng0 jut3ti1 long0 phiiang0 khxx2nan3

เรื่อง จึง ยุติ ลง เพียง แค่นั้น

story so end descend only that

The matter rested there.

In (43), /long0/ occurs after the disappearance verb /jut3ti1/ ‘end’ which implies termination of the situation. By using /long0/ after this verb, this DV reinforces the perfective completion of the situation. Sometimes /long0/ also occurs before the disappearance verbs as shown in (44)

(44) that1 nan3 khaw2 paj0 pen0 p@m2 svng2 kha1na1 nan3 pa1rak1hak1phang0

long0 mot1 lxxw3

ติด นั้น เข้า ไป เป็น ป้อม ซึ่ง ขณะ นั้น ปรักหักพัง

ลง _____ หมด แล้ว

next that enter go be fort that while that ruin
descend complete already

Beyond that there had been a fort but only broken bricks showed where it once stood.

The disappearance verb /mot1/ ‘complete’ in (44) occurs after /long0/ which is preceded by the destruction verb /pa1rak1hak1phang0/ ‘ruin’. In this case, the whole SVC strongly denotes the perfective notion of the completed event.

b) Destruction verbs include /pa1rak1hak1phang0/ ‘ruin’, /phang0tha1laaj0/ ‘collapse’, /ʔap1paang0/ ‘founder’, and /rvv3/ ‘demolish’. For example:

(45) sa1phaan0 khaam2 huaj2 taang1taang1 thii2 phang0tha1laaj0 long0 bat1nii3
s@m2 set1 lxxw3

สะพาน ข้าม ห้วย ต่าง ๆ ที่ พังทลาย ลง บัดนี้
ซ่อม เสร็จ แล้ว

bridge cross stream various that collapse descend now
repair finish already

...the repairs on all the damaged bridges had been completed.

The destruction verb /phang0tha1laaj0/ ‘collapse’ in (45) implies the completion of the event like the disappearance verbs. When /long0/ occurs after the destruction verbs, the whole SVC intensely denotes that the event is perfectly completed.

2.2) Perfect aspectual

To denote the perfect aspectual, /long0/ always occurs after the state verbs. Their co-occurrences are to be presented in the following.

a) State verbs include /suuan0see0/ ‘stagger’, /suuat2see0/ ‘stagger’, and /waang2/ ‘empty’. For example:

(46) thaa2 pen0 samaj4 nii3 mvva2 tam0nxng1 naa2thii2 svng2 mii0
ngqqn0dvvan0 suung4 waang2 long0

ถ้า เป็น สมัย นี้ เมื่อ ตำแหน่ง หน้าที่ ซึ่ง มี
เงินเดือน สูง ว่าง ลง

if be time this when position duty which have
salary high empty descend

If such a high-paying position had become vacant at the present time,...

(47) khun4 soo4phit3?ak1s@@n4kaan0 suaat2see0 long0 duaj2 kaan0ngqqn0

ขุน โสภิตอักษรการ ขาดเซ ลง ด้วย การเงิน...

Sir Sophit stagger descend with finance

Khun Sophit himself was in financial trouble...

The state verbs which precede /long0/ are /waang2/ 'empty' in (46) and /suaat2see0/ 'stagger' in (47). When this type of verbs occurs before /long0/, the SVC implies the perfect aspectual. This concept suggests time relevance of the state of something between two time points; one is the previous state occurring before the speaker's utterance and the other is the current state at the time of his utterance. In (46), the SVC indicates the state of /tam0nxang1/ 'position', which occurred through time until the speaker made his utterance. So does the SVC in (47) in which the state of /kaan0ngqqn0/ 'finance' of the agent is presented between two time points.

To sum up, the SVCs with /long0/ can denote two major concepts of directional and aspectual. These concepts are derived from two main types of verbs, i.e., the motion verbs and the process verbs co-occurring with /long0/. The directional concept is expressed through the forms in which /long0/ follows different sub-types of the motion verbs, i.e., the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the decrease verbs, or precedes the directional verb /caak1/ 'leave' (cf. the classification of verbs in Chapter II). Sometimes these motion verbs (excluding the directional verb) are transitive verbs, i.e., they require an object before /long0/; sometimes two motion verbs can precede the DV. Since all these verbs are semantically spatial related, when they co-occur with /long0/, the SVCs unavoidably denote the directional concept. To denote the aspectual concept, /long0/ follows two sub-types of the process verbs, i.e., the destruction verbs and the disappearance verbs, and follows the state verbs, a sub-type of the stative verbs. Having related to the temporal aspect, these process verbs followed by /long0/ convey the aspectual concept as a result.

Considering the TL, the English translations convey the SVCs concepts through different linguistic realizations including single words, phrases and sentences. The single words consist of verbs, adverbs, and participles while the phrases cover numerous patterns including verb phrases and to-infinitive. These forms which are going to be detailed in the following section bring to mind an evidence of the special semantic characteristics of SVCs that can be represented in any form of English as

long as the translated forms preserve the same meaning which is the key principle in translation. However, to choose any specific form as the linguistic realizations of SVCs is not only based on the position of /long0/ with its co-occurrence verbs but also the relationship between the verbs and the nouns in both languages.

4.2.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

As stated earlier, a concept of SVCs with /long0/ can be expressed through many syntactic forms of single words, phrases or sentences. These include verbs, adverbs, participles, infinitives, verb phrases, and sentences. It is found that these forms cannot be mapped with the forms of Thai SVCs since they do not always have a one-to-one correspondence. Following are examples of this syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs with /long0/ and their English translations.

- (48) thaa2 ca1 kr@@k1 tam0bon0thii2juu1 long0 naj0 bxxp1phim0 thii2
 chaj3 kan0 juu1 thaang0 ?am0phqq0
 ถ้า จะ กรอก ตำบลที่อยู่ ลง ใน แบบพิมพ์ ที่
 ใจ กัน อยู่ ทาง อำเภอ
 If will fill address descend in form that
 use together stay way district
 When I had to fill in a form at the district office,...

- (49) rrvang2 k@@@2 jut3ti1 long0 khxx2nan3
 เรื่อง ก็ ยุติ ลง แค่นั้น
 story then end descend that
 ...the dispute would end there.

The SVCs, which denote the directional concept in (48) and the perfective aspectual in (49), are translated into English through single verbs, i.e., 'fill' and 'end' respectively. Although the forms of those two SVCs are not the same, one is derived from /motion verb+long0/; the other is derived from /disappearance verb+long0/, their translations employ the same form of verb which inherits the original SVCs notions of directional and perfective. However, sometimes the English equivalents of SVCs are larger units of a string of a verb followed by an object or a sentence as shown in following examples.

- (50) mi3nam4sam3 laang0khon0 k@@@2 khaak1 thuj4 long0 bon0 phvvn3 rot3
 มีหน้าจ๋า ลางคน ก็ ขาก ฤษ ลง บน พื้น รถ...
 also someone would expectorate spit descend on floor car
 What's more, some spit phlegm on the floor...
- (51) t@@p1 daj2 than0thii0 waa2 thaa1 thee0 long0 naj0 khl@@ng0 nan2eeng0
 ตอบ ได้ทันที ว่า ถ่าย เท ลง ใน คลอง นั้นเอง
 answer get immediately say transfer pour descend in canal that
 ...the answer is that they emptied everything into the canal,...
- (52) than2sang4kha1raat2 phuut2 dooj0 waa0caa0 ?an0 naa2song4saan4 lot3
sum2siiang4 long0 @j1@j1
 ท่านสังฆราช พูด โดย วาจา อัน น่าสงสาร ลด
ข่มเสียง ลง อ้อย ๆ
 Bishop speak by word that pitiful reduce
voice descend slightly
 ...said the bishop pitifully; his voice was lowered...

As can be seen in the translations of SVCs in (50)-(52), they are represented by a string of verbs followed by an object in (50) and (51), and even the pattern of a sentence in (52). In (50) and (51), the SVCs consisting of two motion verbs followed by /long0/ and denoting the directional concept are represented by the string of verbs followed a noun /spit+phlegm/ and /emptied+everything/ respectively. These two verbs actually incorporate the directional notion of SVC and perform as transitive verbs which result in the occurrence of object nouns in the following position. As for the translations in (52), it is represented by a larger pattern than those in (50) and (51), i.e., a sentence which includes a subject and a predicate. This sentence is expressed through a passive structure in which the logical object 'voice' /sum2siiang4/ is also existent in the original form of SVC. Moreover, the translated verb in past participle 'lowered' implies the directional concept of SVC as well. On the other hand, if compared between the translated text in (52) and the one in (48), their patterns are not the same; even though their SVCs are similarly derived from the motion verb type followed by logical objects and /long0/.

With this reason, it can be said that the one-to-one correspondence between Thai SVCs with /long0/ and their English translations is not existent. However, the

findings disclose that to denote a concept, a certain form in English has more chances to occur than the others. See Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: The frequency of translated forms in English for concepts of Thai SVCs with /long0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /long0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	6	34
	V+ObjN	2	12
	V+Adv+(Prep)	2	12
	V+(ObjN)+Prep	3	18
	V+Adj	1	6
	Tf+ObjN	1	6
	PfAux+V+Adj	1	6
	SubjN+Aux+V	1	6
	Total	17	100
Aspectual – perfective	V	4	50
	Part	2	24
	V+Adv	1	13
	PasAux+V	1	13
	Total	8	100
Aspectual – perfect	Adv	1	20
	V+Adj	2	40
	V+Prep+N	1	20
	PfAux+V+Adj	1	20
	Total	5	100

It can be summarized from Table 4.10 that the directional concept of Thai SVCs is most often conveyed in the TL through a ‘single verb’ (34%). The pattern ‘verb+(object noun)+preposition’ is the second found (18%). The patterns of ‘verb+object noun’ and ‘verb+adverb+(prep)’ are the third found (12%). For the perfective aspectual notion of SVCs, it is most expressed in English through the form ‘single verb’ (50%), followed by the form ‘participle’ (24%). As for the perfect aspectual concept, it is represented in English by ‘verb+adjective’ the most (40%) while the other three forms occur at the same rate (20%). With this statistic occurrence, it could be perceived that the single ‘verb’ form is used most frequently as the linguistic representation of the directional concept and the perfective aspectual concept, and the form ‘verb+adjective’ is used most often for representing the perfect aspectual concept denoted by SVCs with /long0/.

4.2.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

The English translations of SVCs with /long0/ are discovered to contain the semantic gap. Although the meanings in English are sometimes found equally to

those of SVCs, the meaning gain and loss occur more frequently. This semantic equivalence can be summarized in the following table.

Table 4.11: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /long0/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /long0/ 'descend' (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	✓	✓	-	✓

Table 4.11 demonstrates the existence of the meaning gain and loss between the SVCs with /long0/ and their English translations. Two notions of directional and aspectual are found with the semantic equivalence of the equal meaning, the meaning gain, and the meaning gain and loss. The semantic loss alone is not found in those two concepts. Following are examples of this semantic equivalence.

4.2.3.1 Equal meaning

- (53) thaa2 ca1 kr@@k1 tam0bon0thii2juu1 long0 naj0 bxxp1phim0 thii2
 chaj3 kan0 juu1 thaang0 ?am0phqq0
 ถ้า จะ กรอก ตำบลที่อยู่ ลง ใน แบบพิมพ์ ที่
 ใจ กัน อยู่ ทาง อำเภอ
 If will fill address descend in form that
 use together stay way district
 When I had to fill in a form at the district office,...

- (54) rvvang2 k@@@2 jut3ti1 long0 khxx2nan3
 เรื่อง ที่ ยุติ ลง แต้นั้น
 story then end descend that
 ...the dispute would end there.

The English translations in (53) and (54) denote the same directional and perfective aspectual concepts as SVCs respectively. Only the single verbs 'fill' and 'end' are used in (53) and (54) because these individual verbs inherit the downward direction and the perfective denoted by /long0/. In case of the English verbs 'fill' in (53) and 'end' in (54), they do not denote the concept of time because each of them follows the modals, i.e., 'had to' and 'would' in which the past time is reflected.

4.2.3.2 Meaning gain

- (55) mi3nam4sam3 laang0khon0 k@@2 khaak1 thuj4 long0 bon0 phvvn3 rot3
 มีหน้าจ๋า ลางคน ก็ ขาก อย ลง บน พื้น รถ...
 even more someone then expectorate spit descend on floor car
 What's more, some spit phlegm on the floor...

- (56) kh@@2khat1kh@ng2 k@@2 jut3ti1 long0 duuaj2 riiap2r@@j3

ข้อขัดข้อง ก็ ยติ ลง ด้วย เรียบร้อย
 conflict then end descend with neat

The conflict was thus resolved.

Both SVCs and English express the same directional concept in (55) because the English verb 'spit' alone implies the downward direction of /long0/. However, not only the directional is denoted in this verb but the present time is also attached in the present tense form. Quite similar to (55), the translations in (56) express the concept of time in addition to the perfective aspectual in the SL. Apart from that, the passive concept is included into translations to emphasize the subject of the construction, i.e., 'the conflict' rather than the agent.

4.2.3.3 Meaning gain and loss

- (57) m@@2 khaaw2... k@@2 jok3 long0 caak1 taw0
 หม้อ ข้าว.... ก็ ยก ลง จาก เตา...
 pot rice then lift descend leave stove
Remove the pot from the stove...

Although the English translations in (57) denote the same directional concept as its original texts, the translated texts convey the concept in a neutral way, missing the downward direction as denoted by /long0/ in the SL. Moreover, the structure of translations in (57) or 'imperative' form additionally implies the attitude of the speaker in suggesting someone (the person to whom he was talking) to do something (the action of remove).

- (58) phr@3 khon0ciin0 thii2 khaa3khaaj4 thaa2 kit1ca1kaan0 thii2 tham0
suuan0see0 long0
 เพราะ คนจีน ที่ ค้าขาย ถ้า กิจการ ที่ ทำ
 ขวนเข ลง

because Chinese that trade if business that make
stagger descend

When a Chinese was doing badly in his business,...

The SVC in (58) denotes the perfect aspectual, showing two time points in which the state of the subject /kitlcaalkan0/ 'business' goes through. However, with the word 'badly' employed as the SVC representation, the translations lose that aspectual and express the concept of manner through an adverb instead.

4.2.4 Conclusion

The SVCs with /long0/ denote the directional and aspectual concepts. /long0/ occurs with two types of verbs, i.e., the motion verbs and the process verbs to denote these two concepts. To denote the directional concept, /long0/ occurs after the motion verbs or before the directional verb. To denote the concept of perfective aspectual, /long0/ follows two sub-types of the process verbs, i.e., the destruction verbs and the disappearance verbs, and follows the state verbs, which is a sub-type of the stative verbs to denote the perfect aspectual. The English translations of these concepts are expressed through different linguistic realizations which cannot be mapped with the forms of SVCs as a one-to-one correspondence, but can be perceived for the most often occurring forms which are used to represent the concepts of SVCs. These forms which include a single 'verb' and 'verb followed by adjective' can thus be taken as the potential forms in translating the directional concept and the perfective aspectual concept for the former, and the perfect aspectual concept for the latter. Finally, the meaning loss and gain are also found in the English translations.

4.3 Conclusion

This chapter discusses about the two DVs, /khvn2/ and /long0/, co-occurring with other lexical verbs. These verbs are found to belong to three major verb types, i.e., the action verbs, the process verbs, and the stative verbs. The co-occurrence between these different verbs and /khvn2/ can denote three concepts of directional, aspectual and purposive while the SVCs with /long0/ can denote two concepts of

directional and aspectual. These two DVs' core concept is related to the vertical motion, but in the opposite directions. With these core notions, when either of them occurs after the motion verbs or before the directional verb, such SVCs denote the directional concept. Besides, to denote the upward directional concept /khvn2/ can follow the quantitative verbs, a sub-type of the stative verbs, while /long0/ can follow the decrease verbs, a sub-type of the motion verbs to denote the downward directional notion. To convey the aspectual concept, /khvn2/ and /long0/ co-occur with the same major type of verbs, i.e. the process verbs and the stative verbs but with the different sub-types. To denote the aspectual concept, in which three sub-categories are found, i.e., perfective, perfect and attitudinal, /khvn2/ follows two sub-types of the process verbs, i.e., the creation verbs and the cognition verbs, and two sub-types of the stative verbs, i.e., the state verbs and the emotion verbs. On the other hand, when /long0/ follows the destruction verbs and the disappearance verbs, which are sub-types of the process verbs, and the state verbs, such SVCs convey the aspectual concept in which only perfective and perfect are found. As for the purposive concept, it is only denoted by /khvn2/ when the DV precedes the action verbs (a sub-type of the motion verbs).

If considering the translations of those SVCs with /khvn2/ and /long0/, the translated texts in English are noticed to express through different linguistic realizations, i.e., verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns, a string of verb phrases or a string of an auxiliary followed by a main verb. Using any of these forms involves not only the position of the DV co-occurring with other verbs and the grammatical markers in the SL, but also the consideration of the relationship between the verbs and other components in each language.

However, by using these selected English words or forms that is different from the SL linguistic system, it is inevitable to discover that the meaning gain and loss usually occur in the translations of those SVCs with /khvn2/ and /long0/. Moreover, the existence of the syntactic gap between the forms of SVCs and their English translations can be obviously noticed. Yet, some translated forms employed as the linguistic realizations of the concepts of SVCs with /khvn2/ and /long0/ are revealed to prove of their higher frequency of occurrence. With this statistic number, these frequent occurring forms would be given as the potential patterns in translating SVCs with /khvn2/ and /long0/.