CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND FRAMEWORK

3.1 Research Procedure

3.1.1 Data

The corpus used in this study is based on the Thai story named /fvvn3khwaam0lang4/ 'Looking Back' written by Phraya Anuman Rajdhon (1967) and its English translations which were translated by professional translators of the Translation Center, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University (1996). This sample, categorized as a narrative discourse in which SVCs have been found more abundantly (Chuwicha, 1993), is selected because of its high standard translation to make sure that the semantic mapping to the TL (English) is very close to the SL (Thai). The sample contains 223 pages of approximate 142,000 words in total.

3.1.2 Data collection

In order to identify and collect the data properly, Thai SVCs were firstly specified and defined as "the constructions in which two or more verbs are strung together without any words occurring in between except a single noun which has no modification and functions as an object to its preceding verb. Such combination of serial verbs includes any one or more than one DVs of /paj0/ 'go', /maa0/ 'come', /khaw2/ 'enter', /?@@k1/ 'exit', /khvn2/ 'ascend', and /long0/ 'descend' functioning as the pre-verb or post-verb and adjoining other lexical verb(s) or main verbs. These verbs, however, are individually capable to occur as a main verb outside the string." Since the definition of SVCs is still open to debate, the one stated above is defined in a broad sense, mainly based on its surface form. The term 'DVs' in this research is used to refer to those six directional verbs only.

After the definition is stipulated, SVCs with DVs were manually marked along with their English translations. Then, data verification was conducted to ensure that

the acquired data are correct. See following examples of SVCs which were excluded from the data collection.

(1) lxxw3 <u>?@@k1 caak1</u> krung0theep3 <u>paj0</u> ra3waang1 thii2 klaaw1 nii3

แล้ว <u>ออก จาก</u> กรุงเทพฯ <u>ไป</u> ระหว่าง ที่ กล่าว นี้

already <u>exit leave</u> Bangkok <u>go</u> between that say this

     In (1), the SVC consists of two directional verbs followed by a noun and another directional verb, i.e., /?@@k1+caak1+krung0theep3+paj0/. This SVC was excluded because the noun /krung0theep3/ 'Bangkok' is not considered as the object to its preceding verb /caak1/, but the source where someone moves from.

(2) wi3taa0min0 law1nii3 jang0 <u>jxxk2j@j2 ?@@k1 paj0</u> iik1 <u>pen0</u> 1, 2, pen0ton2

วิตามิน เหล่านี้ ยัง <u>แยกย่อย ออก ไป</u> อีก <u>เป็น</u> 1, 2, เป็นต้น

vitamin these still <u>divide exit go</u> again <u>be</u> 1, 2, etc.

     The SVC in (2) contains four verbs and one word in a series. This word /iik1/ 'also' occurring after the DV /paj0/ and before the last verb /pen0/ 'be' is not regarded as the object to the DV /paj0/. So, this SVC was not included in the data.

(3) suuan1 ra3ja3 phvvn3 rvvan0 <u>long0</u>   <u>maa0</u> con0 <u>thvng4</u> phvvn3 din0

ส่วน ระยะ พื้น เรือน <u>ลง</u> มา จน <u>ถึง</u> พื้น ดิน

part distance floor house <u>descend come</u> until <u>reach</u> floor soil

     The SVC in (3) consists of three serialized verbs in which the word /con0/ 'until' appearing between the second verb and the third verb. This word again is not considered as the object to its preceding verb /maa0/, and then makes this verb serialization fail to follow the stipulated definition.

(4) thaa2 muua0 <u>maa0 khut1</u> din0 <u>phaw4</u> it1 kan0 <u>juu1</u>

ถ้า มัว <u>มา ขุด</u> ดิน <u>เผา</u> อิฐ กัน <u>อยู่</u>

if dull <u>come dug</u> soil <u>burn</u> brick together <u>stay</u>

     The SVC in (4) would have been included in the data if it had not consisted of the word /kan0/ 'together' in front of the last verb /juu1/ 'stay'. This word is not viewed as an object in the series like the words /din0/ 'soil' and /it1/ 'brick', which are objects to their preceding verbs /khut1/ 'dig' and /phaw4/ 'burn' respectively.

(5) cvng0 mii0 khwaam0cam0pen0 t@ng2 kha1jaaj4 kam0phxxng0 mvvang0 lvvan2

    haj2 kwaang2 lx3 <u>klaj0 ?@@k1 paj0</u>

จึง มี ความจำเป็น ต้อง ขยาย กำแพง เมือง เลื่อน

ให้ กว้าง และ <u>ไกล ออก ไป</u>

so	have	necessity	must	expand	wall	city	slide

give	wide	and	<u>far</u>	<u>exit</u>	<u>go</u>

Even the SVC in (5) apparently consists of verbs in a series in accordance with the definition, the serialization of /klaj0+?@@k1+paj0/ is not counted since this SVC performs as a part of its preceding verb string /kha1jaaj4+kam0phxxng0mvvang0/ 'expand+city wall'.

(6) dooj0 <u>?@@k1 pen0</u> kham0sang1 kh@@2bang0khap3

โดย	<u>ออก เ ป็น</u>	คำสั่ง	ข้อบังคับ

by	<u>exit be</u>	order	regulation

In the last sentence, the SVC consists of only two verbs, i.e., /?@@k1+pen0/ 'exit+be'. The DV /?@@k1/ in this case occurs as the main verb, not the pre-verb as stipulated in the definition above. Therefore, this SVC was excluded then.

After verifying data, 1,541 SVCs with DVs are consequently found in the corpus with the different number of each DV as shown in Table 3.1. These data which are going to be analyzed are presented here to provide the preliminarily factual number of SVCs with DVs

Table 3.1: Overall number of SVCs with DVs

Directional Verbs	No. of SVCs with DVs	Percentage
/paj0/ 'go'	670	44
/maa0/ 'come'	530	34
/khaw2/ 'enter'	37	2
/?@@k1/ 'exit'	55	4
/khvn2/ 'ascend'	89	6
/long0/ 'descend'	30	2
Mixed DVs	130	8
Total	1,541	100

As can be seen from Table 3.1, the DV /paj0/ occurs most often (44%) followed by /maa0/ (34%) and mixed DVs (8%). Mixed DVs refer to the co-occurrence between any DV of /paj0/, /maa0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/, /khvn2/, and /long0/. The details and number of these co-occurrences of mixed DVs can be viewed in Table 3.2. Again, these data will be further taken for analysis as well.

Table 3.2: Overall number of co-occurrences of DVs

Co-occurrence of DVs	No. of mixed DVs
/paj0/ 'go' and /khvn2/ 'ascend'	12
/paj0/ 'go' and /long0/ 'descend'	10
/paj0/ 'go' and /khaw2/ 'enter'	38
/paj0/ 'go' and /?@@k1/ 'exit'	9
/maa0/ 'come' and /khvn2/ 'ascend'	9
/maa0/ 'come' and /long0/ 'descend'	3
/maa0/ 'come' and /khaw2/ 'enter'	17
/maa0/ 'come' and /?@@k1/ 'exit'	18
/paj0/ 'go' and /maa0/ 'come'	10
/khvn2/ 'ascend' and /long0/ 'descend'	1
/khaw2/ 'enter' and /?@@k1/ 'exit'	3
Total	130

Table 3.2 indicates that mixed DVs are mostly derived from either /paj0/ or /maa0/ combining with any DV of /khvn2/, /long0/, /khaw2/, /?@@k1/. Sometimes, the opposite DVs, i.e., /paj0/ and /maa0/, /khvn2/ and /long0, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/ can co-occur with each other.

3.1.3 Research instrument

In translation studies, computer Corpora and Concordancing Program are normally employed as a tool for data collection and analysis. Corpora generally refer to 'collections of texts held in machine-readable form and capable of being analyzed automatically or semi-automatically in a variety of ways' (Baker 1995: 225). Concordancing Program is a software tool used to search for words or other linguistic entity in corpora and display them in their contexts (Mallikamas, 2001).

In this research, a corpus of SVCs and their translations were built by using the KWIC Concordance Program (Tsukamoto, 2004). Most concordancers including KWIC (Key Word in Context) are used for counting the number of words in the corpus as well as the frequency of each word occurrences. In addition, the program can search particular words to be studied and then sort and display data in a concordance lines (Supatranont, 2005). With these features, KWIC is used in this research as the main instrument to collect and compare data for further analysis of Thai SVCs and their English translations. To illustrate how to use the program, first

of all, the data were gathered in the Excel program with linguistic codes given to SVCs with DVs and their English translations. Some examples of the codes are as follows (see all codes in Appendix B):

Concepts	Thai	English
Aspectual	+mtASP	+meASP
Purposive	+mtPUR	+mePUR
Directional	+mtDIR	+meDIR
Sequential	+mtSEQ	+meSEQ
Resultative	+mtRES	+meRES
Forms	Thai	English
Directional verb	+ftDirV	-
Motion verb	+ftMotV	-
Process verb	+ftProV	-
Verb	-	+feV
Preposition	-	+fePrep
Auxiliary	-	+feAux

The above symbols, i.e., +mt, +me, +ft, and +fe stand for 'meaning in Thai', 'meaning in English', 'form in Thai', and 'form in English' respectively. After finishing the coding, this Excel file was required to be set up as a data file called corpus file (*.csv) because all the processes relating to these data had to be done through this corpus file. Then, KWIC was used to search for the key words.

By putting-in a key word of meaning or form of SVCs (which were earlier coded) in the box given, the program found it in the corpus and displayed the search word on the screen as a result for further analysis assistance. As shown in figure 3.1 below, for example, the keyword put in the box in the first picture is '+mtDIR', which means 'meaning in Thai for the directional concept'. Once pressing the 'enter' button, the program searches for this keyword in the corpus file and display the keyword result in the second picture. The keyword '+mtDIR' (highlighted by the red color on a computer screen) is shown in the middle of the line with contexts on each side. The total occurrence(s) of the word is also listed at the bottom separately from the concordance line.
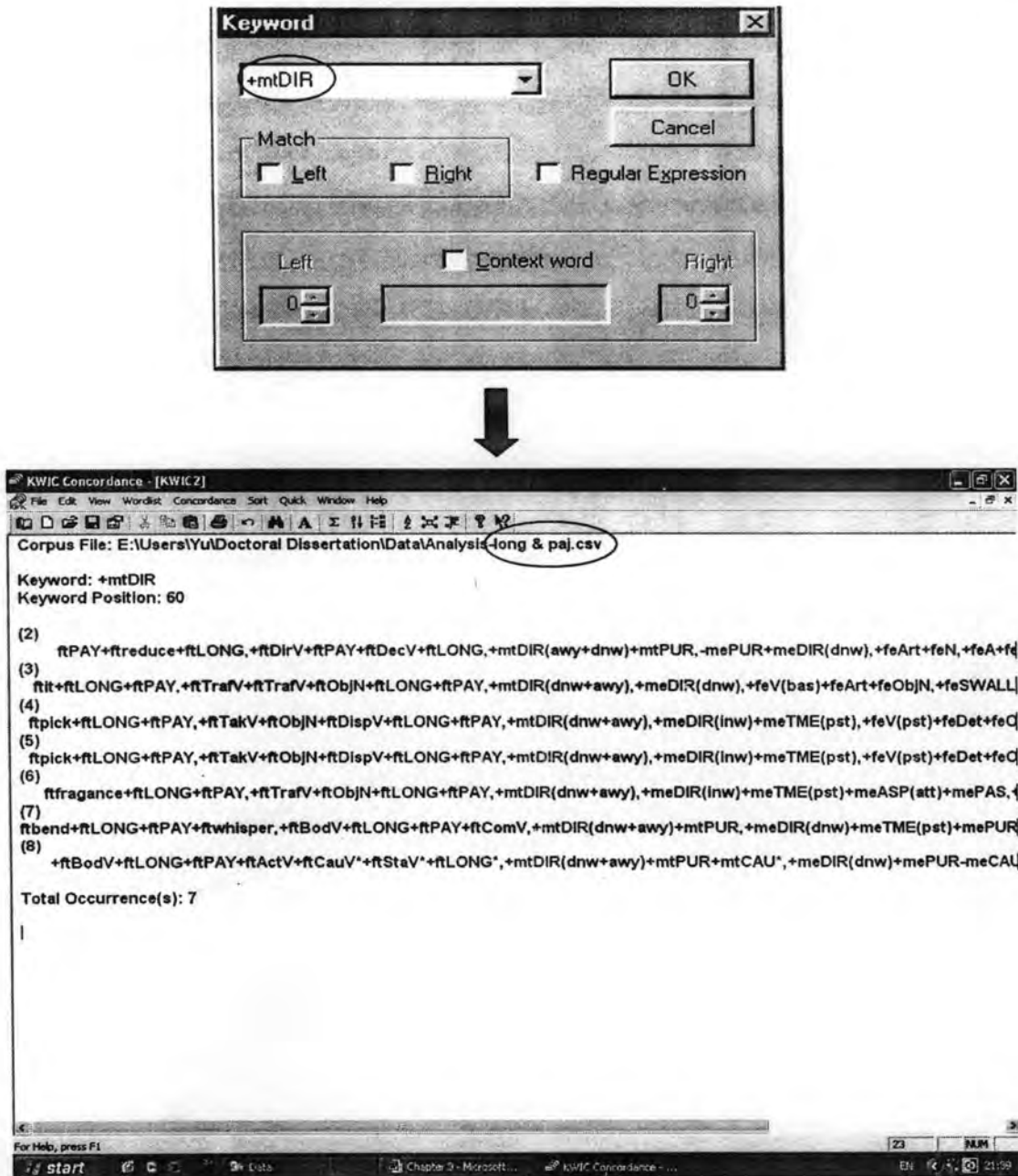
Figure 3.1: Data Processing by using the KWIC Concordance Program

In the second picture above, the last line saying 'Total Occurrence(s): 7' indicates the number of occurrences of the directional concept denoted by the SVCs with mixed DVs /long0/ and /paj0/ (see the circled words in the first line). With this program application, the result evidently provided the statistics for the word occurrence frequency which was then taken as assistance to analyze the findings. For instance, which concept of SVCs with mixed DVs has the most frequency of occurrence, or which English form occurs most often in denoting a certain concept? Therefore, the use of the concordance program in this dissertation will help to

increase the validity and reliability of the comparison between Thai SVCs and their translations in English. It can be indeed regarded as the systematic exploitation of the bilingual intuition of translators.

3.1.4 Data analysis

Since the corpus was created from a translated work done by professional translators, there is no concern on the meaning mapping between the two languages. The major focus in analyzing the data in this research rests on the syntactic forms and semantic concepts of Thai SVCs and their English translated forms representing those original concepts. The other areas to be emphasized are the syntactic equivalence in terms of form correspondence and the semantic equivalence in terms of meaning gain and meaning loss in the translated texts. Figure 3.2 below is an outline to be employed in this study for analyzing Thai SVCs with DVs and their English translations in this research.
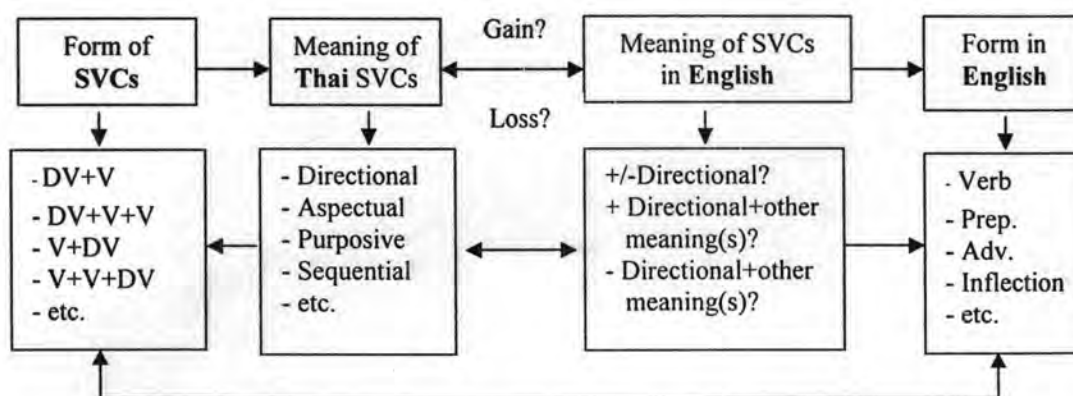

Figure 3.2: The analysis of Thai SVCs with DVs and their English translations (adapted from the concept of Catford, 1965; Nida, 1964; Newmark, 1981; and Larson, 1998)

To elaborate the above figure, the data of both Thai SVCs and English translations were conducted into six steps as follows:

Step 1: Identify SVCs with DVs in Thai. These SVCs are classified into seven groups, i.e., /paj0/ 'go', /maa/ 'come', /khaw2/ 'enter', /?@@k1/ 'exit', /khvn2/ 'ascend', /long0/ 'descend', and mixed DVs group in which two DVs co-occur with each other.

Step 2: Find the syntactic form equivalents in English which represent those SVCs.

Step 3: Analyze the semantic concepts of Thai SVCs with DVs and then their English translations. First, those SVCs were examined for what semantic concept they denote such as directional, aspectual, purposive, etc. based on the framework of Thepkanjana (1986) and Yangklang (2003) and criteria of the verb types, which co-occur with the DVs. See following examples for the analysis of the SVCs concepts.

(1)   tha1non4su1ra1wong0 t@@n0 nii3 <u>hak1 been0 khoong3 paj0</u> thaang0 nvva4

      ถนนสุรวงศ์   ตอน   นี้   <u>หัก   เบน   โค้ง   ไป</u>   ทาง   เหนือ

      road Surawong   section this <u>bend veer   curve   go</u>   way   north

(2)   phr@3   phuu2 thii2 <u>sa1mak1 khaw2 pen0</u> sa1maa0chik3…

      เพราะ   ผู้   ที่   <u>สมัคร   เข้า   เป็น</u>   สมาชิก

      because person that <u>apply   enter   be</u>   member

The SVC in (1) is analyzed as denoting one concept, i.e., the directional concept, which is derived from three directional verbs /hak1+been0+khoong3/ preceding the DV /paj0/. In (2), the SVC /sa1mak1+khaw2+pen0/ is analyzed as denoting two concepts, i.e., the directional concept and the purposive concept. The directional concept is derived from the action verb /sa1mak1/ preceding the DV /khaw2/ and the purposive concept is derived from the DV preceding the equative verb /pen0/. So, one SVC is not always equal to one concept. That means the number of SVCs with each DV shown earlier in Table 3.1 for example 670 SVCs for the DV /paj0/ is unnecessary to be equal to 670 concepts, but it can be more because one SVC can denote more than one concept. Furthermore, in this stage, some concepts denoted by other verbs in the same series of DVs are found. These types of concepts are written in italic font to remind that they are not the concepts denoted by DVs. For example:

(3)   *tham0haj2* <u>r@@n3caj0 paj0</u> plaaw1 phaaw1

      ทำให้   <u>ร้อนใจ   ไป</u>   เปล่า   ๆ

      make   <u>worry   go</u>   empty   empty

The SVC in (3) which consists of /tham0haj2+r@@n3caj0+paj0/ denotes two concepts, i.e., the causative concept and the imperfective aspectual concept. The causative concept is derived from the causative verb /tham0haj2/ preceding the emotion verb /r@@n3caj0/ 'worry', and the imperfective aspectual is derived from the emotion verb preceding /paj0/. So, the causative concept cannot be analyzed as the concept denoted by /paj0/, but by the causative verb. With this reason, in this

research this type of concept which is not denoted by DVs is typed in italic font to differentiate it from the one denoted by DVs.

After analyzing all Thai SVCs in terms of their concepts, the English translations representing those SVCs were also investigated for what concept they express.

Step 4: Analyze the forms in Thai for each concept of SVCs with DVs and the forms in English representing those SVCs concepts. Those SVCs were examined for their syntactic forms, i.e., what types of lexical verbs co-occur with each DV (e.g. motion verbs, stative verbs, etc.) and in what position they occur in each construction (before or after other lexical verbs)? Then, the English forms were also investigated for what linguistic realization used e.g. verb, prepositions, adverb, etc. to represent those concepts of SVCs.

Step 5: Map the forms of SVCs with the English forms to examine the syntactic equivalence and compare the semantic concepts of SVCs with their English translations to investigate the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain or meaning loss. For example, does a certain form denoting the directional concept in Thai always goes with a certain form in English? Or is the purposive concept of Thai SVCs carried over into English or altered to another concept in the translations?

Step 6: Use KWIC as a tool to perceive potential patterns (based on the frequency of form occurrence) in translating the concepts of SVCs with DVs into English. For instance, what pattern in English is usually employed to represent a certain concept of SVCs? This result can be claimed to be empirical statistics and systematic principles given in translating Thai SVCs into English.

3.2   Theoretical Framework

Since this dissertation mainly deals with the semantic and syntactic aspects of Thai SVCs, the studies of Thepkanjana (1986) and Chuwicha (1993) are found most relevant to be employed as the framework for the data analysis of the semantic concepts and syntactic characteristics respectively in this research. Thepkanjana (1986) presents the semantic aspect of SVCs in terms of functions as follows (see the details of concepts in Chapter II):

1. Causative SVCs

2. Resultative SVCs

3. Passive SVCs

4. Directional SVCs

5. Aspectual SVCs

6. Purposive SVCs

7. Simultaneous SVCs

8. Complements of modality verb and cognition verb

9. Complements of perception verb

10. Coverbs

However, some of those are not purely related to the semantic concepts but grammatical aspects like complementing modality verb and cognition verb, or perception verb, or coverbs. Besides, her studies are based on the intuition which may provide insufficient information of semantic concepts analysis. With this deficiency, the empirical studies on Thai SVCs conducted by Yangklang (2003) help to furnish her existent ideas on the semantic concepts of SVCs because he classifies SVCs used by Thai children mainly by semantic criteria. Based on Thepkanjana (1986), Yangklang (2003) provides his semantic concepts as follows (see details of concepts in Chapter II):

1. Directional SVCs

2. Purposive SVCs

3. Aspectual SVCs

4. Causative SVCs

5. Mental State SVCs

6. Sequential SVCs

7. Manner SVCs

8. Resultative SVCs

9. Passive SVCs

10. Postural SVCs

From the above, it can be seen that the studies of Yangklang (2003) provide some concepts which are the same as those proposed by Thepkanjana (1986). However, all concepts presented by Yangklang seem to involve the semantic notions rather than the grammatical functions. With these characteristics, they look

appropriate to be taken into consideration as a framework in analyzing translation which mainly associates with the meaning of the SL and the TL.

Therefore, in this research, the studies of Thepkanjana (1986) and Yangklang (2003) are employed as the framework for the analysis of the semantic concepts of Thai SVCs with DVs. Since this research is an empirical study, the concepts proposed by Thepkanjana and Yangklang do not cover all the concepts found in the corpus. Other studies of Saralamba (1995) and Wongsri (2004) proposing the successful concept, and Supanwanit (1972) proposing the concept of time (cf. Table 2.2 in Chapter II) are also required to use as the framework to embrace seven concepts discovered in this research. Moreover, these concepts should be explained for their classification based on what is exhibited in the data. So, the explanation of the semantic concepts of Thai SVCs with DVs found in this study can be presented as follows:

1. <u>Directional concept</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express direction of motion. The verbs in a series inherently imply the movement of something or someone. For example:

(1.1)   mvva2   <u>luk3</u>   <u>khvn2</u>

      เมื่อ   <u>ลุก</u>   <u>ขึ้น</u>

      when   <u>stand-up   ascend</u>

      When I <u>got up</u>,...

The SVC in (1.1) consists of the bodily movement verb /luk4/ 'stand up' followed by the DV /khvn2/ 'ascend'. The first verb denotes the movement of the subject and /khvn2/ denotes the upward direction of that motion.

(1.2)   than2   <u>lan2   waa0caa0   ?@@k1   maa0</u>   jaang1chiiap1khaat1

      ท่าน   <u>ลั่น</u>   <u>วาจา</u>   <u>ออก</u>   <u>มา</u>   อย่างเฉียบขาด

      he   <u>utter   word   exit   come</u>   strictly

      His <u>voice</u> was very stern.

The SVC in (1.2) consists of the transitive communication verb /lan2/ 'utter' followed by the mixed DVs /?@@k1+maa0/ 'exit+come'. The initial verb denotes the motion of 'word' which inherits in the verb, and /?@@k1+maa0/ denotes the outward direction of the 'word' moving toward the speaker's point of reference.

2. <u>Aspectual concept</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the aspect of a situation/action, and the attitude or viewpoint toward that situation. The DV which

mostly occurs as the second verb conveys the aspect of the situation or the attitude of the speaker toward that situation which is denoted by the other co-occurring verb. The aspectual concept can be divided into four sub-categories as follows:

a) <u>Perfect aspectual</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the aspect of a situation or action that occurs through two time points which are in relation. For example:

(2.1) khun4 soo4phit3?ak1s@@n4kaan0 <u>suuat2see0 long0</u> duaj2 kaan0ngqqn0

ขุน   โสภิตอักษรการ   <u>ซวดเซ   ลง</u>   ด้วย   การเงิน...

Sir   Sophit   <u>stagger descend</u> with   finance

Khun Sophit himself <u>was in</u> financial <u>trouble</u>...

The SVC in (2.1) consists of the state verb /suuat2see0/ 'stagger' followed by the DV /long0/ 'descend'. The first verb denotes the situation of the subject and /long0/, the second verb, indicates the aspect of that situation which occurs through two time points; one is before the speaker's utterance time, and one is at the utterance time of the speaker.

b) <u>Perfective aspectual</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the aspect of a situation or an action that perfectively completed. For example:

(2.2) mvva2 <u>tat1   tha1non4 su1ra1wong0 khvn2</u>   lxxw3

เมื่อ   <u>ตัด   ถนนสุรวงศ์   ขึ้น</u>   แล้ว

when   <u>cut   road surawong   ascend</u> already

When <u>Surawong Road was built</u>,....

The SVC in (2.2) consists of the transitive creation verb /tat1/ 'cut' followed by the DV /khvn2/ 'ascend'. The first verb denotes the main action and /khvn2/ implies the aspect of that situation which perfectively completed.

c) <u>Imperfective aspectual</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the aspect of a situation or an action that continues to go on. For example:

(2.3) t@ng2 <u>?ot1thon0 paj0</u> k@@n1

ต้อง   <u>อดทน   ไป</u>   ก่อน

must   <u>patient   go</u>   before

We have to <u>bear with</u> it,...

The SVC in (2.3) consists of the state verb /?ot1thon0/ 'patient' followed by the DV /paj0/ 'go'. The first verb denotes the main action of the subject and /paj0/ indicates the aspect of that situation which continues to go on.

d) <u>Attitudinal aspectual</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the attitude or viewpoint of the speaker toward an action. For example:

(2.4)　than2　sang4kha1raat2　ph@@0　<u>hen4　khaw2</u>　thaw2nan3

ท่าน　　สังฆราช　　พอ　　<u>เห็น　เข้า</u>　เท่านั้น

sir　　　bishop　　　then　　<u>see　enter</u>　only

When the bishop <u>saw</u> this,...

The SVC in (2.4) consists of the perception verb /hen4/ 'see' followed by the DV /khaw2/ 'enter'. The perception verb denotes the main action of the subject 'bishop' and /khaw2/ implies the speaker's viewpoint toward the action, i.e., he unexpectedly performs that action.

(2.5)　<u>nak1　paak1　paj0</u>　maj2　daj2　thaam4　waa2　trong0　　naj4

<u>หนัก　ปาก　ไป</u>　ไม่　ได้　ถาม　ว่า　ตรง　ไหน

<u>heavy　mouth　go</u>　not　get　ask　say　straight　where

<u>It's a pity</u>, I didn't ask where his house was.

The SVC in (2.5) consists of the state verb /nak1+paak1/ 'heavy+mouth' followed by the DV /paj0/ 'go'. This state verb denotes the main action of the subject and /paj0/ expresses the speaker's negative attitude toward the action that he/she does something at a higher degree (viewed as inappropriate degree) than normal (viewed as an appropriate degree).

3. <u>Purposive concept</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the purpose of an action. The second verb denotes the purposive meaning of the first verb. For example:

(3.1)　rvvang2　kha2pha1caw2　<u>khaw2　tham0ngaan0</u>　thii2　hoo0ten0　oo0riian0ten0

เรื่อง　ข้าพเจ้า　<u>เข้า　ทำงาน</u>　ที่　โฮเต็ล　โอเรียนเต็ล

story　　I　　　<u>enter　work</u>　at　hotel　oriental

I <u>went to work</u> at the Oriental Hotel ....

The SVC in (3.1) consists of the DV /khaw2/ 'enter' followed by the action verb /tham0ngaan0/ 'work'. The first verb /khaw2/ which denotes the movement of the agent is followed by the second verb /tham0ngaan0/ which indicates the purpose of the movement of that agent.

4. <u>Sequential concept</u> refers to SVCs with DVs which express the sequence of actions. The second verb denotes an action which chronologically occurs after the action denoted by the initial verb. For example:

(4.1) <u>maa0 saap2</u> rvvang2 phaaj0lang4

<u>มา   ทราบ</u>   เรื่อง   ภายหลัง

<u>come know</u>   story   later

I <u>learned</u> about it later.

The SVC in (4.1) consists of the DV /maa0/ 'come' followed by the perception verb /saap2/ 'know'. The perception verb occurring as the second verb denotes the subsequent action which happens after the first action denoted by /maa0/.

5. <u>Resultative concept</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express resultative state of an action. The second verb denotes the resulting state of the action denoted by the initial verb. For example:

(5.1) mvva2 naaj0 n@@0mxn2 mxk3wel0 <u>maa0 pen0</u> huua4naa2 k@@ng0

เมื่อ   นาย   นอร์แมน   แมกสเวล   <u>มา   เป็น</u>   หัวหน้า   กอง

when Mr.   Norman   Maxwell <u>come be</u> chief   division

When Mr. Maxwell <u>became</u> Chief of the Records Division,...

The SVC in (5.1) consists of the DV /maa0/ 'come' followed by the equative verb /pen0/ 'be'. The equative verb occurring as the second verb denotes the resultative state 'being a chief', which is derived from the action denoted by /maa0/.

6. <u>Successful concept</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the successful meaning of a subject in doing an action. The DV conveys the success of the action denoted by the its preceding verb. For example:

(6.1) than2 <u>nvk3 ?@@k1</u> lxxw3

ท่าน   <u>นึก   ออก</u>   แล้ว

he   <u>think exit</u> already

The bishop then <u>realized</u> that ...

The SVC in (6.1) consists of the cognition verb /nvk3/ 'think' followed by the DV /?@@k1/ 'exit'. /?@@k1/ occurring as the second verb denotes the successful meaning of the agent in doing the action denoted by the first verb.

7. <u>Concept of time</u> refers to SVCs with DV which express the time of a situation. The DV implies the time of a situation denoted by its co-occurring verb. For example:

(7.1) jaa0fxxt1 s@@ng4 kha1naan4 ... svng2 fa3rang1 khon0 nan3 <u>daj2 paj0</u>

ยาแฝด   2   ขนาน...   ซึ่ง   ฝรั่ง   คน   นั้น   <u>ได้   ไป</u>...

medicine two recipe that farang person that <u>get go</u>

The information on the two recipes and the antidote <u>collected by</u> the farang...

The SVC in (7.1) consists of the possession verb /daj2/ 'get' followed by the DV /paj0/ 'go'. /paj0/ occurring as the second verb implies that the situation denoted by the possession verb already occurred in the past.

In the analysis of the semantic concepts of SVCs, all concepts above are also analyzed to relate to three main domains: spatial and temporal concepts (based on Rangkupan, 1992), and attitudinal concept (based on Luksaneeyanawin, 1986).

Beside the analysis of the semantic concepts, this research aims to investigate the syntactic characteristics of Thai SVCs in order to perceive their components formed up to denote certain concepts. Obviously, the studies of Chuwicha (1993) primarily connect to this aspect. She suggests twelve patterns of Thai SVCs, which are listed below (see details of patterns in Chapter II):

Pattern 1: Primary action verb+Non-primary action verb

Pattern 2: Body posture verb+Action verb

Pattern 3: Motion verb+Directional verb

Pattern 4: Action verb using a sense organ+Perception verb

Pattern 5: Modality or Cognition verb+Action or Stative or Process verb

Pattern 6: Manner verb+Action verb

Pattern 7: Action verb+Equative verb

Pattern 8: Primary action verb+Primary action verb

Pattern 9: Deictic directional verb+Action verb

Pattern 10: Primary action verb+Process verb

Pattern 11: Stative verb+Equative verb

Pattern 12: Verb of change+Equative verb

Considering that the studies of Chuwicha (1993) manifestly deal with the syntactic aspects especially the patterns of Thai SVCs, her studies shall be appropriated to be opted as the framework in analyzing the syntactic forms of SVCs. These patterns provide a useful guideline to analyze the data of SVCs in terms of which type of verbs co-occurring with DVs and in what position. With this reason, different types of verbs found in the corpus have to be explained in Table 3.3. Similar

to other researchers who work on verb classification, verbs found in this research are classified into different types to conform to this particular study. The classification of verbs presented in the following table is mainly based on Chafe (1970) for the major type of verbs as it seems to cover different lexical verbs found in the corpus. However, some verbs are also classified based on other researchers (see verb types stated in previous studies in Table 2.3 in Chapter II). Moreover, some types of verbs found in the data, i.e., decrease verbs, mental verbs, and comparative verbs, do not belong to any types of those stated in other studies. So, they are classified based on their semantic characteristics. See Table 3.3 below for classification of Thai verbs and their definitions which are employed as the criteria in classifying the lexical verbs which co-occur with DVs in this study.

Table 3.3: Classification of verbs and their definitions (to be employed in this research)

Types of Verbs		Definition	Lexical words belong to the type (examples taken from the corpus)
1. Action Verbs (Chafe, 1970)			
1.1 Motion Verbs (Chafe, 1970)	1.1.1 Transfer Verbs (Saengchai, 1994)	Verbs denoting the movement of things which are instigated to have motion by other things, not by themselves.	กรอก กิน แก้(ผ้า) ขาก อาเจียน บรรทุก ฉีก เติม ระบาย , etc.
	1.1.2 Displacement Verbs (Rangkupan, 1992, Saengchai, 1994)	Verbs denoting the displacement of the agent from one place to another place.	เคลื่อน จร โดยสาร เดิน ตก ถลำ (ฝน)เท ปีน วิ่ง ว่าย, etc.
	1.1.3 Directional Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the direction of motion.	กลับ ข้าม จาก ตรง ตาม ถึง เบน ผ่าน ลัด วก หวน อ้อม, etc.
	1.1.4 Travel Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the motion of the agent, usually human beings, traveling from one place to another place.	เดินทาง เดินเล่น ตระเวน เที่ยว ประพาศ พลัด เยี่ยม แวะ, etc.
	1.1.5 Communication Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the communication acts.	กระซิบ คุย เจรจา ถาม ทูล บอก ปรารภ พรรณนา พูด, etc.
	1.1.6 Bodily Movement Verbs (Saralamba, 1995)	Verbs denoting the movement of any part of body.	ก้ม ผิน(หน้า) แต่งตัว ยก(มือ) ยื่น ลุก หัน, etc.
	1.1.7 Postural Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the posture of the agent.	ยืน ตะกุยตะกาย
	1.1.8 Take Verb (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the displacement of things by the agent.	เอา
	1.1.9 Decrease Verbs	Verbs denoting the reduction of things.	ลด ยุบ(ขนาด)
	1.1.10 Possession Verbs (Rangkupan, 1992)	Verbs denoting the possession of something by someone.	ได้
	1.1.11 Perception Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993; Saralamba, 1995)	Verbs denoting the perception of something by ones' senses.	เจอ ดู ได้ยิน ทอดพระเนตร ประสบ ฟัง มอง เห็น อ่าน, etc.
1.2 Non-Motion Verbs (Chafe, 1970)	1.2.1 Action Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting any kind of action which are not belong to the motion group.	กระทำ ตรวจ ต้อนรับ ทำงาน ขอยืม บริโภค รับราชการ ห้ามปราม, etc.

Table 3.3: (Continued)

Types of Verbs	Definition	Lexical words belong to the type (examples taken from the corpus)
2. Process Verbs (Chafe, 1970)		
2.1 Verbs of Change (Thepkanjana, 1986; Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the change of things from one state to another state.	กลาย เปลี่ยน เปลี่ยนแปลง
2.2 Destruction Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986; Saengchai, 1994)	Verbs denoting the destruction of things.	ตาย ถึงแก่กรรม ปรักหักพัง เสด็จสวรรคาลัย เสื่อม, etc.
2.3 Disappearance Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the disappearance of things or action.	ขาด จบ ยุติ ระงับ ล้มเลิก สูญสิ้น หมด หาย, etc.
2.4 Creation Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986; Saengchai, 1994)	Verbs denoting things coming into existence.	ก่อตั้ง เกิด จัดตั้ง ตีพิมพ์ ตัด(ถนน) แต่ง สร้าง, etc.
2.5 Passive Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the passivity of something.	ถูก ได้รับ
2.6 Mental Verbs	Verbs denoting the mental state of the agent.	กล้า ขึน ชี้ชวน ต้องการ พยายาม ยอม สมควร อยาก, etc.
2.7 Cognition Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the cognitive action of the agent.	คิด จำ เดา นึก เผลอ รู้จัก พิจารณา วิเคราะห์, etc.
2.8 Emotion Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the emotion of the agent.	ใจชื้น ชอบ ยินดี ร้อนใจ วิตก สนใจ หมกหมุ่น, etc.
2.9 Causative Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the cause of another following action.	ทำให้ ให้
2.10 Achievement Verbs (Kanchanawan, 1978)	Verbs denoting the achievement of the agent in doing something.	ครบ ลุล่วง สำเร็จ
2.11 Aspectual Verbs (Thepkanjana, 1986)	Verbs denoting the aspect of action.	ได้ ไว้ อยู่
3. Stative Verbs (Chafe, 1970)		
3.1 State Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the state of things through time.	กว้าง ขะมักเขม้น เขลา คุ้น งอกงาม เงียบ โง่ เจริญ ฉลาด ชา ดี ต่ำ แตกต่าง เต็ม ถูก หนัก, etc.
3.2 Quantitative Verbs (Rangkupan, 1992, Saengchai, 1994)	Verbs denoting the quantity of things.	ชุม แพร่หลาย มาก
3.3 Equative Verb (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verb denoting the being state of things.	เป็น
3.4 Manner Verbs (Chuwicha, 1993)	Verbs denoting the manner of action of things.	ทะลัก เผยอ ไพล่ รีบ เริ่ม ลอง เลี่ยง , etc.
3.5 Comparative Verbs	Verbs denoting the comparison between two things.	เท่ากับ เปรียบเหมือน เหมือน หมายความ

3.3 Conclusion

This chapter mainly presents the methodology and the framework in conducting the research on the semantic and syntactic aspects of Thai SVCs with DVs. The corpus and its size are provided together with the procedure of how to collect and analyze the data by using the KWIC concordance program as a tool. Since this research involves the translation in which meaning is the first priority of consideration, the studies of Thepkanjana (1986) and Yangklang (2003), which most relate to the semantic issue of Thai SVCs, are taken into account as the framework for data analysis of the semantic concept. As for the syntactic aspect which is another main area to be investigated, the studies of Chuwicha (1993), which provide patterns of different types of verb combining as SVCs, are taken as a guideline to be applied in this research.