

## CHAPTER V

### SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF THAI SVCs WITH /KHAW2/ 'ENTER' AND /?@@K1/ 'EXIT' AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

This chapter presents SVCs with another two directional verbs, i.e., /khaw2/ 'enter' and /?@@k1/ 'exit'. They are divided into three main parts. First, Section 5.1 deals with SVCs with /khaw2/. This Section consists of four sub-sections: sub-section 5.1.1 presents the analyses of the semantic and syntactic aspects of SVCs with /khaw2/ and their English translations. Sub-section 5.1.2 reveals the syntactic equivalence while sub-section 5.1.3 shows the semantic equivalence between Thai and English. Sub-section 5.1.4 provides a conclusion. Then, Section 5.2 deals with SVCs with /?@@k1/ with the same sub-section as /khaw2/. And Section 5.3 provides the conclusion of both SVCs with /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/.

#### 5.1 SVCs with /khaw2/ 'enter'

##### 5.1.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /khaw2/

37 SVCs with /khaw2/ (2%) are found in the corpus. Each SVC mostly conveys one concept but some SVCs are found to denote more than one concept. The findings show SVCs with /khaw2/ can denote four concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential and time (cf. the details of concepts in Chapter III) with the total number of 46 concept occurrences. The details of number of concept occurrences are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /khaw2/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	14	30
2. Aspectual	2	4
3. Purposive	13	28
4. Sequential	14	30
5. Time	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5.1 shows that the total number of concept occurrences is more than the total number of SVCs since 9 SVCs with /khaw2/ denote two simultaneous concepts, i.e., the directional and purposive concepts. From this table, it can be noticed that the directional and sequential concepts occur most frequently at equal number (30%), followed by the purposive one of which the number is slightly lower (28%). The concept of time is the third found (8%). The aspectual concept is the least found (4%).

These concepts are derived from the combination of /khaw2/ and various types of verbs. These verbs can be divided into four main types, i.e., the motion verbs, the non-motion verbs, the process verbs, and the stative verbs (see the classification of verbs in Chapter III). Following is the discussion of each concept and its syntactic forms.

### 1) Directional concept

To denote this concept, /khaw2/ occurs after the motion verbs or before the directional verb, a sub-type of the motion verbs. The motion verbs found with /khaw2/ consist of the transfer verbs (e.g. /khat3/ 'select', /keen0/ 'enlist', etc.), the displacement verbs (e.g. /kraak1/ 'rush', /sxxk2svm0/ 'permeate', etc.), the take verb (i.e., /?aw0/ 'take'), and the directional verbs (e.g. /liiaw3/ 'turn', /klap1/ 'return', etc.). See Table 5.2 showing each verb type co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the directional concept and its number of occurrence (see abbreviations in Chapter I).

Table 5.2: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	TrafV+(ObjN)+KHAW2	4	29
	TrafV+TakV+KHAW2	1	7
	DispV+KHAW2	5	36
	DirV+KHAW2	3	21
	KHAW2+DirV	1	7
Total		14	100

Table 5.2 exhibits that the directional concept of SVCs with /khaw2/ can be expressed through different forms in which /khaw2/ occurs after the motion verbs or before the directional verb. Among those motion verbs, /khaw2/ co-occurs with the displacement verbs the most (36%). The transfer verbs are found the second (29%) and the directional verbs occurring before /khaw2/ are found the third (21%). These verb co-occurrences are to be discussed as follows:

a) Displacement verbs include /kraak1/ 'rush', /kraat1/ 'rake', /luuang2/ 'pass', /sxxk2svm0/ 'permeate', and /l@@@t2/ 'go under'. See examples.

(1) nung2 kaang0keeng0fa3rang1 khaa4 kwaang2kwaang2 lom0 l@@@t2  
 khaw2 daj2 salduuak1

นุ่ง กางเกงฝรั่ง ขา กว้าง ๆ ลม ลอด

เข้า ใต้ สะดวก

wear trousers western leg wide wide wind go-under

enter get convenient

I wore Western-style trousers with wide legs that allowed the air to circulate freely.

In (1) the displacement verb /l@@@t2/ 'go under' occurs before the DV /khaw2/ to denote the directional concept. This DV expresses the motion of its subject 'wind' which can have a self-movement from one place to another place.

b) Transfer verbs include /khat3/ 'select', /keen0/ 'enlist', /ban0cu1/ 'pack', /svvak1/ 'push', and /tat1/ 'cut'. See an example.

(2) saap2 txx1 mvva2 ?a1nu3mat3 haj2 ban0cu1 khaw2 naj0 tam0nxxng1

ทราบ แต่ เมื่อ อนุมัติ ให้ บรรจุ เข้า ใน ตำแหน่ง...

know but when approve give pack enter in position

I only know that I was admitted to the requested position...

The transfer verb in (2) which occurs before /khaw2/ is /ban0cu1/ 'pack'. The subject of this verb is a man's status moving from one position to another position. This movement is done by someone. The other verbs occur in front of this transfer verb denote the mental and causative notions respectively which are not considered as the concept denoted by /khaw2/.

c) Directional verbs include /liiaw3/ 'turn', /klap1/ 'return', and /thvng4/ 'reach'. See examples below.

(3) lxxw3 liiaw3 khaw2 tha1non4 sulralwong0

แล้ว เลี้ยว เข้า ถนน สุรวงศ์

already turn enter road surawong

If you walk along... and turn into Surawong,...

(4) svng2 mii0 tha1non4 laa2tjaang0 rot3jon0 khaw2 thvng4 salduuak1

ซึ่ง มี ถนน ลาดยาง รถยนต์ เข้า ถึง สะดวก

that have road asphalt car enter reach convenient  
...the hot springs which can now be reached by a good asphalt road.

/khaw2/ occurring with the directional verbs in (3) and (4) occur in different positions in each construction. In (3), /khaw2/ occurs after the directional verb /liiaw3/ 'turn' while in (4) it occurs before the directional verb /thvng4/ 'reach'. However, they all denote the directional concept but with additional information of goal in case of (4) in which the verb /thvng4/ 'reach' appears after the DV.

d) Take verb

- (5) svvak1 ?aw0 khaw2 waj3 naj0 kra1paw4 baj0 jaj1 jaangldqqm0  
เลือก เอา เข้า ไว้ ใน กระเป๋า ใบใหญ่ อย่างเดิม  
push take enter store in bag piece big original

He talked in...., closing the diamond case and shoving it into the suitcase.

The take verb /?aw0/ is another type of verb which can occur in front of /khaw2/ and be preceded by another transfer verb as /svvak1+?aw0+khaw2/ 'push+take+enter' in (5). The existence of the aspectual verb /waj3/ 'store' occurring at the end of the construction also attaches the aspectual concept to SVC. Nevertheless, this concept is not regarded as the concept denoted by the DV.

2) Purposive concept

When the DV /khaw2/ happens before the action verbs (e.g. /tham0ngaan0/ 'work', /chuu2/ 'help', etc.) or the equative verb (i.e., /pen/ 'be'), such SVCs denote the purposive concept. See this concept and its syntactic forms in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the purposive concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive	KHAW2+ActV+(V)	11	85
	KHAW2+EquV	2	15
Total		13	100

Table 5.3 shows that the purposive concept denoted by /khaw2/ can be conveyed through the forms which /khaw2/ precedes the action verbs or the equative verb. The forms, which /khaw2/ followed by the action verbs, occurs most frequently (85%) which is very much higher than the other. The co-occurrence of these verbs can be explained as follows:

a) Action verbs include /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’, /rap3raat2cha1kaan0/ ‘work for government’, /ruuam2/ ‘participate’, /chuuaj2/ ‘help’, /chaj3/ ‘use’, /kot1/ ‘press’, /top1/ ‘slap’, /thxxn0/ ‘replace’. See following examples:

- (6) rvvang2 kha2pha1caw2 khaw2 tham0ngaan0 thii2 hoo0ten0 oo0riian0ten0  
 เรื่อง ข้าพเจ้า เข้า ทำงาน ที่ โฮเทล โอเรียนเต็ล  
 story I enter work at hotel oriental  
 I went to work at the Oriental Hotel ....

- (7) con0 kha2pha1caw2 t@ng2 khaw2 chuuaj2 ?a1thi3baaj0  
 จน ข้าพเจ้า ต้อง เข้า ช่วย อธิบาย  
 until I must enter help explain  
 I had to intervene...

The action verbs occur with /khaw2/ in (6) and (7) are /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’ and /chuuaj2/ ‘help’. These two verbs denote the goal of the subject in each sentence. In some cases like (7), the action verb can be followed by another verb, i.e., /?a1thi3baaj0/ ‘explain’, and still denote the purposive notion to the construction.

b) Equative verb is /pen0/ ‘be’. See examples below.

- (8) phr@3 phuu2 thii2 sa1mak1 khaw2 pen0 sa1maa0chik3 cal t@ng2  
 phaan1 kaan0kat3lvvak2  
 เพราะ ผู้ ที่ สมัคร เข้า เป็น สมาชิก จะ ต้อง  
 ผ่าน การคัดเลือก...  
 because person that apply enter be member will must  
 pass selection  
Membership required careful screening.

The SVC in (8) denotes two concepts: directional and purposive. To convey the purposive concept in this case, the DV occurs before the equative verb, i.e., /khaw2+pen0/ ‘enter+be’. This equative verb implies the goal of the DV /khaw2/.

### 3) Sequential concept

There are two types of verbs which can co-occur with /khaw2/ and denote the sequential concept. They are action verbs (e.g. /rap3raat2cha1kaan0/ ‘work for government’, /dam0rong0/ ‘maintain’, etc.) and process verbs (e.g. /khr@@p2ngam0/ ‘dominate’, /cvva0pon0/ ‘blend’, etc.) which need to follow the DV in order to denote

the concept. See Table 5.4 for the syntactic forms of the sequential concept denoted by /khaw2/.

Table 5.4: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the sequential concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential	KHAW2+ActV+ObjN+(V)	12	86
	KHAW2+ProV	2	14
Total		14	100

Table 5.4 illustrates that the sequential concept denoted by /khaw2/ is derived from the DV /khaw2/ preceding the action verbs or the process verbs. /khaw2/ preceding the action verbs occurs with a high percentage (86%) if compared to the process verbs (14%). These two types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ denoting the sequential concept are to be explained as follows:

a) Action verbs include /dam0rong0/ ‘maintain’, /rap3raat2cha1kaarn0/ ‘work for government’, /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’, /rap3/ ‘receive’. See examples below.

(9) k@@@2 khaw2 tham0ngaan0 naj0 k@@@ng0 raaj0ngaan0 thii0diiaw0

ก็ เข้าทำงาน ใน กอง รายงาน ที่เดียว

then enter work in division report immediately

I worked in the Records Division right away,...

The SVC in (9) denotes the sequential concept which is derived from the action verb /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’ follows /khaw2/. Although its form looks the same as that in (6), their contexts are different. In (9), the SVC contains two contextual words /k@@@2/ ‘then’ and /thii0diiaw0/ ‘immediately’, which imply the chronological order of an action ‘work’ happening immediately after the first action which is identified in the preceding context. With these two markers, this SVC denotes the sequential concept rather than the purposive one.

(10) mvva2 kha2pha1caw2 khaw2 rap3raat2cha1kaan0 lxxw3 maj1maj1

เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า เข้า รับราชการ แล้ว ใหม่ ๆ

when I enter work-for-government already new new

...during the early days of my work in the department ...

The SVC in (10) also denotes the sequential concept through the form of /khaw2/ followed by the action verb /rap3raat2cha1kaan0/ ‘work-for-government’. The contextual words in (10), i.e., /mvva2/ ‘when’ and /lxxw3+maj1maj1/

'already+new+new' have an influence on the SVC with /khaw2/ to denote the sequence of time because of their temporal concept inheritance.

b) Process verbs include /khr@@p2ngam0/ 'dominate' and /cvva0pon0/ 'blend'. See following examples:

(11) cvng0 t@ng2 ?aa0saj4 salneeljaa0fxxt1 chuuaj2 phr@3 khwaam0ngoo2  
khaw0 khr@@p2ngam0

จึง ต้อง อาศัย เสน่ห์ชาแฝด ช่วย เพราะ ความโง่

เข้า ครอบงำ

so must live saneeyaafaet help because foolishness

enter dominate

...and they have to resort to this secret strategy because of their ignorance.

The SVC which consists of the process verb in (11) is /khaw2+khr@@p2ngam0/ 'enter+dominate'. This process verb expresses the sequential action after the DV /khaw2/ is initiated.

#### 4) Aspectual concept

The SVCs with /khaw2/ also denote the aspectual concept. This concept is found to denote two sub-categories of perfective and imperfective. See Table 5.5 for their syntactic forms of both concepts.

Table 5.5: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual – attitudinal	PerV+KHAW2	1	50
Aspectual – imperfective	ProV+KHAW2	1	50
Total		2	100

Table 5.5 shows that the attitudinal aspectual is derived from the perception verbs preceding /khaw2/ whereas the imperfective aspectual is derived from the process verbs occurring before the DV. Since each sub-category of the aspectual concept is found with only one form, the percentage of each form occurrence is 50%. Following are the discussions of the sub-categories of the aspectual concept and their forms:

##### 4.1) Attitudinal aspectual

a) Perception verbs include only the verb /hen4/ 'see'. See an example.

(12) than2 sang4khalraat2 ph@@0 hen4 khaw2 thaw2nan3

ท่าน สังฆราช พอ เห็น เข้า เท่านั้น

sir          bishop          then    see enter          only

When the bishop saw this,...

In (12), the SVC is composed of the perception verb followed by the DV as /hen4+khaw2/ 'see+enter'. /khaw2/ in this case implies that the subject, a bishop, unexpectedly does the action which is denoted by the perception verb. So, this SVC denotes the attitudinal aspectual.

#### 4.2) Imperfective aspectual

a) Process verbs include only the verb /jaang2/ 'step'. See an example.

(13) mvva2 ?aa0ju3 jaang2 khaw2 hok1sip1 pii0

เมื่อ          อายุ          ย่าง          เข้า          60          ปี

when    age          step          enter          sixty          year

...when I was approaching my sixtieth birthday.

The SVC in (13) contains the process verb /jaang2/ 'step' followed by /khaw2/. The DV /khaw2/ in this case implies the notion of under-going situation, not completed. So, this SVC denotes the imperfective aspectual notion.

#### 5) Concept of time

To denote this concept, /khaw2/ is found to occur after the displacement verbs, a sub-type of the motion verbs. Only this form happens in the corpus, so its percentage of occurrence is 100% as shown in Table 5.6. An example is also given after the table.

Table 5.6: Types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ to denote the concept of time

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Time	DispV+KHAW2	3	100

a) Displacement verbs include only the verb /luuang2/ 'pass'. See an example.

(14) ph@@@0 luuang2 khaw2 wan0thii2 haa2

พอ          ล่วง          เข้า          วันที่          5

when          pass          enter          date          five

On the fifth day,...

In (14), when /khaw2/ occurs after the displacement verb /luuang2/ of which its subject is time, non-visual object, such SVC denotes the concept of time. Moreover, its context talks about the date signifying the involvement of time, and lead to the derivation of the concept eventually.



To sum up, the SVCs with /khaw2/ can denote five major concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, and time. To convey the directional concept, /khaw2/ follows the motion verbs consisting of the displacement verbs, the transfer verbs, directional verbs and the take verb. These motion verbs are spatial-related so their co-occurrence with /khaw2/ leads to the directional notion. To convey the purposive concept, /khaw2/ precedes the action verbs, which are spatial and/or temporal related verbs, and the equative verb, which is a temporal related verb. With this reason, this purposive concept then involves spatial and temporal domains. To convey the sequential concept, /khaw2/ follows the action verbs (but in different contexts from those of the purposive concept) and the process verbs. Some of these verbs are spatial; some are temporal-related; or both. The combination between these verbs and /khaw2/, a spatial-related verb, results in the spatial and temporal concepts inheriting in the sequential notion. To convey the aspectual notion, /khaw2/ follows the perception verbs or the process verbs. Since all these verbs are temporal-related, the derived aspectual concept also associates with this domain. Lastly, to convey the time, /khaw2/ follows the displacement verbs of which their contexts are not the same as those of the directional concept. In this case, this verb is in the temporal-related domain.

Considering the English translations, they denote SVCs concepts through a various linguistic representations ranging from single words including verbs and nouns, to phrases e.g. to-infinitive, auxiliaries followed by a main verb, etc. These findings indicate that the concepts of SVCs are not only restricted to the verb form in English but also to others whichever inherit the semantic aspect of the SVCs. This syntactic correspondence is going to be discussed in the next section.

### **5.1.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations**

If the translations of SVCs shown in the last section have been noticed, different linguistic realizations are employed to represent the SVCs concepts. These forms cover single verbs, nouns, phrases including noun phrases, verb phrases, and preposition phrase, or even affixes. Moreover, when they are compared to the original forms of SVCs, the syntactic gap is found. Most forms in English are unable to be mapped with the ones in SVCs since there is not a one-to-one correspondence

between the two languages. These can be supported by the following examples and their explanation thereafter:

- (15) lxxw3 liiaw3 khaw2 tha1non4sulra1wong  
 แล้ว เลี้ยว เข้า ถนนสุรวงศ์  
 already turn enter road surawong  
 ...and turn into Surawong.
- (16) saap2 txx1 mvva2 ?a1nu3mat3 haj2 ban0cu1 khaw2 naj0 tam0nxng1  
 ทราบ แต่ เมื่อ *อนุมัติ* ให้ บรรจุ เข้า ใน ตำแหน่ง...  
 know but when *approve give* pack enter in position  
 I only know that I was admitted to the requested position...

Both SVCs in (15) and (16) denote the directional concept derived from /khaw2/ following the directional verb /liaw3/ 'turn' in (15) and the transfer verb /ban0cu1/ 'pack' in (16). It can be seen in their translations that the linguistic forms used to represent both SVCs are the same form of verb followed by preposition, i.e., 'turn+into' in (15), and 'admit+to' in (16). The main verb 'turn' can be said to be the equivalent of the directional verb while the preposition 'into' is the equivalent of /khaw2/. As for the translated form in (16), the verb 'admit' incorporates the notions of inward direction and the mental state which is denoted by the mental verb /?a1nu3mat3/ 'approve' in the SVC. This mental verb and causative verb /haj2/ 'give' are typed in italic font to remind the readers that these concepts are denoted by these verbs, not the DV /khaw2/.

Other examples of English translations using different forms to represent the purposive concept of SVCs are shown below.

- (17) con0 kha2pha1caw2 t@ng2 khaw2 chuuaj2 ?a1thi3baaj0  
 จน ข้าพเจ้า ต้อง เข้า ช่วย อธิบาย  
 until I must enter help explain  
 I had to intervene...
- (18) rvvan2 kha2pha1caw2 khaw2 tham0ngaan0 thii2 hoo0ten0 oo0riian0ten0  
 เรื่อง ข้าพเจ้า เข้า ทำงาน ที่ โฮเต็ล โอเรียนเต็ล  
 story I enter work at hotel oriental  
 I went to work at the Oriental Hotel ....

The purposive concept of SVCs in (17) and (18) is formed by /khaw2/ preceding the action verbs. Their translations however use different English forms, i.e., the single verb ‘intervene’ in (17), and verb followed by to-infinitive ‘went+to+work’ in (18). The verb ‘intervene’ in (17) alone inherits the purpose of the agent who wants to go into or involve in a situation. Unlike the translations in (17), the form used in (18) is obviously seen as the equivalents to each constituent of SVC, i.e., /khaw2/ is equal to ‘went’, and /tham0ngaan0/ is equal to ‘to work’. Interestingly, the translations use the verb ‘went’, equivalent to /paj0/ in Thai, for the representation of /khaw2/. This implies that /khaw2/ and /paj0/ may have a semantic property in common. Another interesting point is when the same form as above is preceded by a motion verb as in (19) and (20), the SVC denotes two concepts in the same construction, i.e., the directional followed by the purposive notions.

(19) k@@2 kraat1 khaw2 top1 phuua4 than0thii0

...ก็ กรวด เข้า ตบ หัว ทันที...

then rake enter slap husband immediately

The woman slapped him on the face ...

(20) kha2phalcaw2 k@@2 klap1 khaw2 rap3raat2chalkaan0 iik1khrang3

ข้าพเจ้า ก็ กลับ เข้า รับราชการ อีกครั้ง

I then return enter work for the government again

... when I reentered the civil service ....

However, the translations in (19) use just the single verb ‘slapped’ as the representation of those two original concepts although in fact the verb is the equivalent to the action verb /top1/ only. This can be said that the translations do not contain the form representing the SVC form /kraat1+khaw2/ denoting the directional notion. In other words, no linguistic realization in English is found in this case. If seeing the translations in (20), the form employed is ‘verb+noun phrase’. The verb ‘reentered’ in this case represents the directional verb followed by /khaw2/ while the noun phrase ‘the+civil+service’ is equivalent to the action verb /rap3raat2chalkaan0/. So, even though the SVCs in (19) and (20) consist of the same forms of verbs, their translations are not alike. This can be more exemplified in the following sentence.

(21) mvva2 kha2phalcaw2 khaw2 rap3raat2chalkaan0 naj0 krom0

sun4la3kaa0k@@n0 maj1maj1

เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า เข้า รัฐบาล ใน กรม  
 ศุลกากร ใหม่ ๆ  
 when I enter work for government in department  
 customs new new

Later, when started to work at the Customs Department,

The SVC in (21) consisting of /khaw2/ followed by the action verb /rap3raat2cha1kaan0/ denotes the sequential concept. Even though the SVC in (21) consists of the same verbs as those in (20) and the same form as that in (18), their translations are not the same. In (21), the 'to-infinitive' form is used to represent the SVC instead.

From these examples, it could be seen that different linguistic realizations are employed depending on the types of verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ and other contexts in the sentences. And although many forms are recognized to represent the SVCs, some are found to be used more often than other. See Table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7: The frequency of translated forms in English for concepts of Thai SVCs with /khaw2/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /khaw2/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	3	22
	V+Prep	2	14
	Aux+V	1	7
	Part+ObjN+Prep	1	7
	Prep+NP	1	7
	Tf	1	7
	∅	5	36
	Total	14	100
Purposive	V	5	38
	V+Tf	1	8
	Aux+V	1	8
	Tf+Prep+NP	1	8
	NP	2	15
	Suf	1	8
	∅	2	15
	Total	13	100
Sequential	V	3	22
	N	1	7
	V+NP	1	7
	Tf+(V)+(NP)	3	22
	Aux+V	2	14
	∅	4	28
	Total	14	100
Time	Prep	3	100

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

It is very surprising to find that zero linguistic realization (represented by the symbol  $\emptyset$ ) most often occurs in translations for the directional, purposive, and sequential concepts of SVCs. For the directional concept of SVCs, the zero representation is found the most (36%). The form of single 'verb' is the second found (22%). The pattern 'verb followed by preposition' is the third found (14%). As for the purposive concept, the single 'verb' form most frequently occurs (38%). The forms of 'noun phrase' and 'zero representation' (again unexpected) are the second found (15%). For the sequential notion, it is once more revealed that zero form occurs more than the other forms (28%) even a bit higher than the forms of single 'verb' and 'to-infinitive', which are the second found (22%). Based on the above statistic, those forms occurring most frequently can be given as the potential forms when doing the translations of those concepts of SVCs with /khaw2/.

### 5.1.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

From the earlier analysis of SVCs with /khaw2/, the semantic equivalence between those SVCs and their translations is also noticeable. The translations are mostly found showing the meaning gain and the meaning loss. Sometimes either the meaning loss or the meaning gain occurs separately. The occurrence of equal meaning between the SL and TL texts is also possible but only occasionally. Table 5.8 summarizes the semantic equivalence between the two languages.

Table 5.8: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /khaw2/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /khaw2/ 'enter' (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	-	✓	-	✓
3. Purposive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Sequential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Time	✓	✓	-	-	-

Table 5.8 has confirmed that the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss is unavoidable in translation. Both meaning gain and loss are found to occur in all translated concepts except the concept of time. Interestingly, the equal meaning does not happen in the translations of the SVCs aspectual concept if

compared to the translations of other four concepts in which the equal meaning is found. These different features of semantic equivalence are to be presented as follows:

### 5.1.3.1 Equal meaning

- (22) ph@@0 luuang2 khaw2 wan0thii2 s@@ng4 k@@2 kqqt1  
 khwaam0ruu3svk1 phi3phak3phi3phuuan2  
 พอ ล่วง เข้า วันที่ 2 ก็ เกิด  
 ความรู้สึก พักพิพาน...  
 when pass enter date two then happen  
 feeling not well  
 ...but on the second day my head seemed to swim.

The SVC above denotes the concept of time through the co-occurrence between /khaw2/ and the displacement verb. This form of verbs implies the time not the directional notion since it is time which performs this action. The translations of such SVC also denote the same concept through the preposition of time. This translation in fact helps to reflect the concept of this SVC with /khaw2/. In this case, it can be said that this SVC and its translations convey the equal meaning.

### 5.1.3.2 Meaning gain

- (23) luuang4phi3nit3tha1naa0k@@n0 cvng0 pen0 khon0 thaj0 khon0 nvng1 thii2  
daj2kiiat1 khaw2 rap3 tam0nxang1 thxxn0 fa3rang1  
 หลวงพินิจธนากร จึง เป็น คน ไทย คน หนึ่ง ที่  
ได้เกียรติ เข้า รับ ตำแหน่ง แทน ฝรั่ง  
 Luang Phinit Thanakorn so be human Thai human one that  
honor enter receive position replace farang  
 Luang Phinit Thanakorn was the first Thai to be given the position.

The SVC in (23) consists of /khaw2/ followed by two action verbs in which the first one is the transitive verb type. This construction denotes the sequential concept. The other verb /daj2kiiat1/ 'honor' preceding /khaw2/ is the manner verb which denotes the manner concept to the construction. So, it will not be taken into account in this study. Looking at the English translations, those syntactic equivalents also maintain the sequential concept through a to-infinitive form which indicates what situation follows a particular situation (Collins COBUILD, 1997-2001). However, not

only the sequential concept is denoted but also the concept of passive additionally inserted in that to-infinitive form in English.

#### 5.1.3.3 Meaning loss

- (24) cvng0 t@ng2 ?aa0saj4 sa1neeljaa0fxxt1 chuuaj2 phr@3 khwaam0ngoo2  
khaw2 khr@@p2ngam0

จึง ต้อง อาศัย เสน่ห์ชาแฝด ช่วย เพราะ ความโง่  
เข้า ครอบงำ

so must live saneeyaafaet help because foolishness  
enter dominate

...and they have to resort to this secret strategy because of their ignorance.

The above SVC in (24) denotes the sequential concept through the process verb /khr@@p2ngam0/ 'dominate' followed by /khaw2/. However, when such SL text is carried over into the TL texts of English, this sequential concept is lost. With this reason, the translations prove the meaning loss.

#### 5.1.3.4 Meaning gain and loss

- (25) khwaam0cing0 k@@2 fvk1hat1 diit1phim0 mvva2 khaw2 rap3 tam0nxng1  
naa2thii2 khrang3 nan3 eeng0

ความจริง ก็ฝึกหัด ดัดพิมพ์ เมื่อ เข้า รับ ตำแหน่ง  
หน้าที่ ครั้ง นั้น เอง

truth then practice type when enter receive position  
duty time that self

Well, I practiced typing when I was given the job.

- (26) k@@2 kraat1 khaw2 top1 phuua4 than0thii0

...ก็ ธุวาด เข้า ตบ ศิว ทันที...

then rush enter slap husband immediately

The woman slapped him on the face ...

Each SVC above denotes different concepts, i.e., sequential in (25), directional and purposive in (26). Their English translations reflect the disappearance of the original concepts of sequential in (25) and directional in (26) and at the same time gain other concepts of passive to the former and time to the latter. So, these two translations show the meaning gain and loss.

### 5.1.4 Conclusion

The SVCs with /khaw2/ denote five concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, and time. These concepts are derived from the combination of /khaw2/ and four types of verbs, i.e., the motion verbs, the non-motion verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs. To denote the directional concept, /khaw2/ follows the motion verbs whereas to denote the purposive concept the DV precedes the action verbs, the sub-type of the non-motion verbs, or precedes the equative verb, a sub-type of the stative verbs. To denote the aspectual concept, /khaw2/ follows the perception verbs and the process verbs. To convey the sequential concept, /khaw2/ follows the action verbs and the process verbs. To denote the time, the DV follows the displacement verbs of which contexts are different to those of the directional notion. These SVCs concepts are represented in English via different types of forms varying to the contexts of those SVCs. The meaning gain and loss also occur in these representations. Even though no one-to-one correspondence is found; some forms seem to occur more often to denote the concepts of SVCs with /khaw2/. So, it would be reasonable for those forms occurring most frequently to be given as the potential forms to represent the concepts of SVCs with /khaw2/.

## 5.2 SVCs with /?@@k1/ 'exit'

### 5.2.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /?@@k1/

The findings reveal that SVCs with /?@@k1/ can denote four concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, and successful (cf. concepts in Chapter III). Each concept is discovered to occur separately, but sometimes SVCs are found to denote both directional and purposive concepts. See Table 5.9 for the number of these concept occurrences.



Table 5.9: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /?@@k1/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	43	78
2. Aspectual	1	2
3. Purposive	1	2
5. Successful	10	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

The number of concept occurrences in Table 5.9 points out that /?@@k1/ denotes the directional concept the most (78%), followed by the successful concept (18%). The aspectual and the purposive concepts are the least found (2%).

It is found that these concepts are derived from the co-occurrence between /?@@k1/ and two main types of verbs, i.e., the motion verbs and the process verbs (see verb classification in Chapter III). The discussion of these concepts and their syntactic forms are to be presented as follows:

### 1) Directional concept

To denote the directional concept, /?@@k1/ follows or precedes the motion verbs. These verbs are classified into the displacement verbs (e.g. /lut1/ 'slip', /khvvan2/ 'move', /saldet1/ 'move', etc.), the transfer verbs (e.g. /bxng1/ 'divided', /plot1/ 'take off', etc.), the directional verbs (i.e., /caak1/ 'leave'), the travel verbs (i.e., /dqqn0thaang0/ 'travel') and the take verb (i.e., /?aw2/ 'take'). All these different types of verbs and their number of occurrences can be seen in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Types of verbs co-occurring with /?@@k1/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	DispV+?@@K1+(DirV)	6	14
	(TrafV)+TrafV+(ObjN)+?@@K1+(DirV)	13	30
	TrafV+TakV+ObjN+?@@K1+(DirV)	2	5
	?@@K1+TraV	2	5
	?@@K1+DispV	1	2
	?@@K1+DirV	19	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 5.10, /?@@k1/ most frequently co-occurs with the directional verbs to denote the directional concept (44%). This DV also occurs often with the transfer verbs (30%) and the displacement verbs (14%). For the transfer verbs, they can be preceded by another transfer verb or are followed by an object noun.

Moreover, the directional verbs can optionally occur after /?@@k1/ when the DV follows the motion verbs. The following are examples of these co-occurrences.

a) Displacement verbs include /lut1/ ‘slip’, /khvvan2/ ‘move’, /saldet1/ ‘move’, /dqqn0/ ‘walk’, and /lvvan2l@@j0/ ‘drift’. See examples below.

(27) mvva2 dqqn0 ?@@k1 thaang0 tha1non4 dee0choo0 maj2 daj2 salduuak1  
 เมื่อ เดิน ออก ทาง ถนน เดโช ไม่ ได้ สะดวก  
 when walk exit way road decho not get convenient  
 When it was not convenient to go out through Decho Road,...

(28) khwaam0khit3 k@@@2 lvvan2l@@j0 ?@@k1 n@@@k2 rvvang2  
 ความคิด ที่ เดินลอย ออก นอก เรื่อง  
 thought then drift exit outside story  
 This makes me wonder about other written records,...

The displacement verbs in (27) and (28) are /dqqn0/ ‘walk’ and /lvvan2l@@j0/ ‘drift’ /?@@k1/. When these verbs occur before /?@@k1/, the SVCs convey the outward directional concept. In (27), the subject who is understood to be a human being makes a movement in the outward direction while in (28) it is ‘thought’, the subject of the action, which moves outward from the current topic that the speaker is talking about.

b) Transfer verbs include /bxng1/ ‘divided’, /plot1/ ‘take off’, /pqqt1/ ‘open’, /chet3/ ‘wipe’, /laang3/ ‘wash’, /chak3/ ‘pull’, and /lxn2/ ‘run’. See examples.

(29) plot1 kaang0keeng0 ?@@k1 diiaw4nii3  
 ปลด กางเกง ออก เดี่ยวนี้  
 take off trousers exit now  
 Take off your trousers right now.

(30) .thaa2 ca1 plot1 kha2pha1caw2 ?@@k1 caak1 tam0nxang1 naa2thii1 maj1  
 ถ้า จะ ปลด ข้างเจ้า ออก จาก ตำแหน่ง หน้าที่ ใหม่  
 if will remove I exit leave position duty new  
 ...if I were laid off again.

To denote the directional concept, the transfer verbs can occur before /?@@k1/ as in (29) and (30). In those two sentences, the transfer verb /plot1/ requires objects followed which are ‘trousers’ in (29) and ‘I’ in (30). When all these verbs and nouns are combined in a series, the DV denotes the direction of the object nouns, i.e.,

'trousers' and 'I', moving outward from the body of human beings as in (29) and from the current position as in (30). In the latter case, another directional verb can occur after /?@@k1/ to denote the source of direction from which the object is moving outward.

c) Travel verbs include only /dqqn0thaang0/ 'travel'. See an example.

(31) lxxw3 cvng0 ?@@k1 dqqn0thaang0 t@@1paj0 cut1maaj4plaa0thaang0  
khvv0 mvvang0 trang0

...แล้ว จึง ออก \_\_\_\_\_ เดินทาง \_\_\_\_\_ ต่อไป \_\_\_\_\_ จุดหมายปลายทาง

คือ เมือง ครั้ง

already then exit travel next destination

is city trang

...and then left for Trang, our next destination,...

When the DV /?@@k1/ precedes the travel verb /dqqn0thaang0/ 'travel', the SVC also denotes the directional concept since the travel verb implies the motion of thing especially a human being that travels from one place to another place. In (31), the SVC shows that the agent moves outward from a place which is not mentioned in the sentence to another place which is the Trang province.

d) Directional verbs include the verb /caak1/ 'leave' only. For examples:

(32) kha2pha1caw2 ?@@k1 caak1 roong0riian0 ?at1sam4chan0...

ข้าพเจ้า ออก \_\_\_\_\_ จาก \_\_\_\_\_ โรงเรียน \_\_\_\_\_ อัสสัมชัญ.....

I exit leave school assumption

I left Assumption College...

(33) ?@@k1 caak1 ?am0phqq0 talkuualpaal

ออก \_\_\_\_\_ จาก \_\_\_\_\_ อำเภอ \_\_\_\_\_ ตะกั่วป่า

exit leave district takua pa

From Takua Pa, ...

The SVCs in (32) and (33) consist of /?@@k1/ preceding the directional verb /caak1/ 'leave'. This directional verb implies the motion moving from the source. When it follows /?@@k1/ in those two examples, the SVC still denotes the outward directional concept of the agent who moves outward from the source, i.e., /roong0riian0/ 'school' in (32), and /?am0phqq0/ 'district' in (33).

e) Take verb means the verb /ʔaw0/ only. See an example below.

- (34) lxxw3 pqq1 ʔaw0 faa4 m@@2 ʔ@@k1 k@@2 ca1 mii0 ʔaj0 r@@n3  
 phung2 khvn2 maa0  
 แล้้า      เป็ด    เอา    ฝา    หม้อ      ออก      ก็      จะ      มี      ไ้อ      ร้อน  
 พุ่ง      ขึ้น      มา  
 already open take lid pot exit then will have stream hot  
 spout ascend come

Open the lid to allow the steam to come out.

The take verb /ʔaw0/, another motion verb, can occur in front of the DV /ʔ@@k1/ with an object occurring in between the two verbs. This type of motion verb implies the movement of something so it can be also preceded by another transfer verb like /pqq1/ ‘open’ in (34) in order to jointly denote the motion of /faa4/ ‘lid’ moving in the outward direction when those verbs are followed by /ʔ@@k1/.

## 2) Aspectual concept

Only one SVC is found to denote the aspectual concept which is the attitudinal subcategory. To denote such concept, /ʔ@@k1/ precedes the mental verb followed by the emotion verb. These two verbs are sub-types of the process verbs. Since only one SVC is found, its occurrence percentage is 100% as shown in Table 5.11. An example sentence is also presented after the table.

Table 5.11: Types of verbs co-occurring with /ʔ@@k1/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual – attitudinal	ʔ@@K1+MenV+EmoV	1	100

### 2.1) Attitudinal aspectual

a) Mental verbs include the verb /ruu3svk1/ ‘feel’ only. See an example.

- (35) than2 ʔ@@k1 ruu3svk1 khaljal khaljxxng4 jang0ngaj0 mi3 ruu3  
 ทาน      ออก      รู้สึก      ขยะแขยง      ยังไง      มี      รู้  
 he      exit      feel      disgust      how      not      know  
 ...he had a feeling of repulsion ...

When a series of verbs consist of /ʔ@@k1/ preceding the mental verbs like the verb /ruu3svk1/ ‘feel’ in (35), the DV denotes the point of view of the speaker in respect to a certain degree of his disgusted feeling which is represented by that mental verb. Thus, /ʔ@@k1/ conveys the attitudinal aspectual of the speaker to the SVCs.

### 3) Purposive concept

/ʔ@@k1/ can also denote the purposive concept when it precedes the perception verb. Since only one construction is found to denote the concept, such form most frequently occurs as can be seen in Table 5.12 with the example sentence of this verb occurrence thereafter.

Table 5.12: Types of verbs co-occurring with /ʔ@@k1/ to denote the purposive concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive	ʔ@@K1+PerV	1	100

a) Perception verbs include only the verb /duu0/ 'look'. See an example.

- (36) pqq1 chall@@m0 ʔ@@k1 duu0 cvng0 hen4 waa2 laang0saat1 naj0  
chall@@m0 naw2 mot1

เปิด ตะลอม ออก ดู จึง เห็น ว่า ตรงสุด ใน

ตะลอม นำ หมด

open basket exit look then see say langsat in

basket rot come-to-an-end

I opened the basket to find they were all rotten.

/ʔ@@k1/ precedes the perception verbs to denote the purposive concept. In (36), the SVC contains two concepts of directional and purposive. The directional concept is derived from the transfer verb /pqq1/ 'open' followed by an object noun and /ʔ@@k1/ whereas the purposive one is derived from the perception verb /duu0/ 'look' following /ʔ@@k1/. This perception verb denotes the purposive of the action denoted by /ʔ@@k1/ and its preceding verb, i.e., /pqq1/ 'open'.

### 4) Successful concept

The successful concept is derived from the process verbs occurring in front of the DV /ʔ@@k1/. The process verbs found include the cognition verbs (e.g. /nvk3/ 'think' and /daw0/ 'guess', etc.) and the perception verbs (e.g. /duu0/ 'look', /fang0/ 'listen', etc.) as shown in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Types of verbs co-occurring with /ʔ@@k1/ to denote the successful concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Successful	CogV+ʔ@@K1+(ComV)	5	50
	PerV+ʔ@@K1	5	50
Total		10	100

Table 5.13 shows that to denote the notion of successful, either cognition verbs or perception verbs can precede the DV /ʔ@@k1/ at the equal rate of occurrence (50%). The co-occurrence between the DV and these process verbs are shown below.

a) Cognition verbs include /nvk3/ ‘think’ and /daw0/ ‘guess’. See the following example:

- (37) than2 nvk3 ʔ@@k1 lxxw3  
 หนึ่ก \_\_\_\_\_ ออถ \_\_\_\_\_ แล้ว  
 he think exit already  
 The bishop then realized that ...

The SVC in (37) consists of the DV /ʔ@@k1/ following the cognition verb /nvk3/ ‘think’. When these verbs are combined, the SVC conveys the notion of successful in doing the action denoted by the cognition verb.

b) Perception verbs include /duu0/ ‘look’, /fang0/ ‘listen’, and /ʔaan1/ ‘read’.

See the following example:

- (38) khong0 mii0 khraj0 khaw4 duu0 ʔ@@k1  
 กง \_\_\_\_\_ มี \_\_\_\_\_ ไถร \_\_\_\_\_ เขา \_\_\_\_\_ ดู \_\_\_\_\_ ออถ \_\_\_\_\_  
 maybe have who he look exit  
 ...some might recognize him...

Similar to the cognition verbs, when /ʔ@@k1/ follows the perception verb /duu0/ ‘look’ as in (38), the DV denotes the successful notion in doing the action ‘look’ denoted by the perception verb.

To conclude, the directional concept of SVCs with /ʔ@@k1/ is expressed through the DV occurring before or after the motion verbs which consist of the displacement verbs, the transfer verbs, the directional verbs, the travel verbs and the take verb. To denote the aspectual notion, /ʔ@@k1/ precedes the process verbs which include only the mental verbs. To denote the successful concept, the DV follows the process verbs which include the cognition verbs and the perception verbs. As for the purposive concept, /ʔ@@k1/ occurs in front of the perception verbs. It can be noticed that all these concepts are related to spatial or temporal or both. This results from those lexical verbs and /ʔ@@k1/ which inherently relate the spatial and temporal domains. However, the attitudinal aspectual concept does not belong to those two cognitive concepts but the expressive concept.

In analysis of the English translations, it can be stated as an overview here that the translated concepts are expressed through different linguistic forms in English which are recognized as verbs, prepositions, verb phrases, noun phrases, and sentences. These findings evidently prove that the concepts of SVCs can inherently locate in any linguistic form in English as long as those linguistic representations do incorporate the concepts of SVCs. In the next section, the linguistic realizations used to represent Thai SVCs with /?@@k1/ are going to be presented.

### 5.2.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

In comparison between the SVCs forms denoting certain concepts and their translations, it is found that a variety of linguistic realizations in English is used to be the equivalents of those SVCs with /?@@k1/. These forms include single verbs, prepositions, phrases, sentences or even no form representation. Besides, it is found that these forms cannot be mapped as a one-to-one correspondence with SVCs forms. The following are examples showing the different forms employed as the linguistic representations of SVCs and the correspondence between the two texts.

- (39) ?@@k1 caak1 mvvang0 chum0p@@n0 txx1 chaw3  
 ออก \_\_\_\_\_ จาก \_\_\_\_\_ เมือง \_\_\_\_\_ ชุมพร \_\_\_\_\_ แต่ \_\_\_\_\_ เช้า  
 exit \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ city \_\_\_\_\_ Chumphon \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ morning  
 We left Chumphon in the morning,...
- (40) mvva2 ?@@k1 caak1 raat2chal kaan0 lxxw3  
 เมื่อ \_\_\_\_\_ ออก \_\_\_\_\_ จาก \_\_\_\_\_ ราชการ \_\_\_\_\_ แล้ว  
 when \_\_\_\_\_ exit \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ government service \_\_\_\_\_ already  
 ... after retiring from the service..
- (41) rvva0 lxn2 ?@@k1 caak1 thaa2 mvvang0 sing4khalpoo0 cal chaa3 naan0  
 thaw2raj0 cam0 maj2 daj0  
 เรือ \_\_\_\_\_ แล่น \_\_\_\_\_ ออก \_\_\_\_\_ จาก \_\_\_\_\_ ท่า \_\_\_\_\_ เมือง \_\_\_\_\_ สิงคโปร์ \_\_\_\_\_ จะ \_\_\_\_\_ ช้า \_\_\_\_\_ นาน  
 เท่าไร \_\_\_\_\_ จำ \_\_\_\_\_ ไม่ \_\_\_\_\_ ได้  
 ship \_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_ exit \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ port \_\_\_\_\_ city \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore \_\_\_\_\_ will late \_\_\_\_\_ long  
 how much \_\_\_\_\_ remember \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ get  
 I do not remember how long it was after we left Singapore...

The SVCs in (39)-(41) denote the directional concept derived from different forms of /?@@k1/ co-occurring with the motion verbs. The SVCs in (39) and (40) have the same form of /?@@k1/ followed by the directional verb /caak1/ 'leave' while the one in (41) consists of /?@@k1/ occurring between the transfer verb and the same directional verb. Looking at their translations, the forms employed to represent the SVCs in (39) and (40) are dissimilar and do not correspond to the originals which use the same form. In (39), the form of a single verb 'left' is used while in (40) the form of 'present participle followed by preposition' is used. Although their original forms of SVCs are not alike, the translations in (41) in turn use the same form, the verb 'left', as that in (39). In this case, this verb represents those three serialized verbs. Consider the SVCs in (42).

- (42) thaa2 ca1 plot1 kha2pha1caw2 ?@@k1 caak1 tam0nxng1 naa2thii2 maj1  
 ถ้า จะ ปลด ข้าพเจ้า ออก จาก ตำแหน่ง หน้าที่ ใหม่  
 if will remove I exit leave position duty new  
 ...if I were laid off again.

The SVC in (42) consists of the transitive transfer verb followed by /?@@k1/ and the directional verb /caak1/. Its English correspondence is shown in a larger syntactic pattern of passive voice sentence which still keeps the directional notion through the verb followed by an adverb or a phrasal verb 'laid off'. This particle 'off' could be seen as the equivalent to the DV /?@@k1/.

Apart from the above examples, some other syntactic forms representing the successful concept of SVCs can be shown below.

- (43) txx1 rvvang2 phuut2 fang0 ?@@k1 baang2 maj2 ?@@k1 baang2  
 แต่ เรื่อง พูด ฟัง ออก บ้าง ไม่ ออก บ้าง  
 but story speak listen exit some not exit some  
 but I could hardly make out what was said.

- (44) svng2 kha2pha1caw2 fang0 ?@@k1 baang2 maj2 ?@@k1 baang2  
 ซึ่ง ข้าพเจ้า ฟัง ออก บ้าง ไม่ ออก บ้าง  
 which I listen exit some not exit some  
 I understood some of it and missed some.

- (45) phit1 kwaa1 mvva2 k@@n0 svng2 ?aan10 ?@@k1 baang2 maj2 ?@@k1  
 baang2



ผิด กว่า เมื่อ ก่อน ซึ่ง อ่าน ออกบ้าง ไม่ออก  
บ้าง

wrong more when before which read exit some not exit  
some

unlike the days I only half understood what I was reading.

All SVCs in (43)-(45) denote the successful concepts derived from the perception verbs preceding /?@@k1/. However, their translated forms are all different even some (43) and (44) exactly have the same form of SVCs. In (43), the translated text is carried through the form of 'modal auxiliary followed by a verb and an adverb', or phrasal verb, i.e., 'could+make+out' whereas the one in (44) uses the single verb 'understood'. The other form used in (45) is represented through 'verb followed by a conjunction' to introduce a subordinate clause.

From the above, it could be stated that many linguistic realizations are used to represent the SVCs concepts denoted by /?@@k1/. All these forms vary to the types of co-occurring verbs and their relationship with the contexts. Besides, several forms can be noticed to occur often when compared to the others. See Table 5.14 below.

Table 5.14: The frequency of translated forms in English for concepts of Thai SVCs with /?@@k1/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /?@@k1/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	17	40
	Prep	3	7
	V+Prep	7	17
	V+(Adv)+NP	3	7
	Tf+NP	1	2
	Tf+Adv	1	2
	Aux+V+(NP)	2	5
	Aux+V+Adv	1	2
	(Mod)+Aux+V+(Prep)	3	7
	Part+Prep	1	2
	N+Prep	1	2
	SubjNP+(Mod)+Aux+V+(Adv)	2	5
	∅	1	2
	Total	43	100
Successful	V	5	50
	V+Adv	1	10
	V+NP	1	10
	V+Prep+N+Conj	1	10
	V+Conj+SubjN+Aux+V	1	10
	Mod+V+Adv	1	10
	Total	10	100

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

Table 5.14 shows that the single 'verb' form is employed most often to represent the SVCs denoting the directional concept (40%). The pattern 'verb+preposition' is the second found (17%). And the other three forms show the equal frequency to be used in the third rank, i.e., preposition, verb followed by noun phrase, and auxiliary followed by verb (7%). As for the successful concept, the single 'verb' form occurs most frequently (50%), five times higher than the other forms. For the aspectual and purposive concepts, one SVC for each concept is found so its frequency is not significant to be presented here. With this numeric evidence, it can be claimed that the single 'verb' is the potential form for the directional concept and the successful concept of SVCs with /?@@k1/.

### 5.2.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

In comparison between the semantic concepts of Thai SVCs with /?@@k1/ and their English translations, it reveals that the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss between the two texts exist. However, the equal meaning is also found sometimes. Table 5.15 below provides a summary of these meaning gain and loss between the SVCs with /?@@k1/ and their translations in English.

Table 5.15: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /?@@K1/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /?@@k1/ 'exit' (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	-	-	-	✓
3. Purposive	✓	-	-	✓	-
4. Successful	✓	-	-	✓	✓

Table 5.15 points out that the English translations of those four concepts of SVCs with /?@@k1/ contain four features of the semantic equivalence, i.e., the equal meaning, either the meaning gain or loss, or both gain and loss. It is the directional concept which possesses all those four features. This may be owing to its higher percentage of occurrence than the other notions. Since one construction is found for the aspectual and the purposive concept, the translations can reflect just one feature of the semantic equivalence. Following will be the presentation of those features of the semantic equivalence:

5.2.3.1 Equal meaning

- (46) mvva2 ?@@k1 caak1 raat2chalkaan0 lxxw3  
 เมื่อ ออก จาก ราชการ แล้ว  
 when exit leave public service already  
 ... after retiring from the service...

The SVC in (46) denotes the directional concept. Its translations also keep the original concept of Thai SVCs that someone makes a movement in the outward direction from his workplace or the source. So, the translations in (46) have the equal meaning.

5.2.3.2 Meaning gain

- (47) mvva2 than2 ?@@k1 caak1 sam4nak3ngaan0 sallaak1kin0bxxng1 lxxw3  
 เมื่อ ท่าน ออก จาก สำนักงาน สลากกินแบ่ง แล้ว  
 when he exit leave office lottery already  
 After he retired from the Lottery Bureau,...

- (48) pqqt1 sa1mut1 ?@@k1  
เปิด สมุด ออก  
open book exit  
 The book would then be opened,...

The translations of the SVCs in (47) and (48) denote the same concept as their originals, i.e., the directional notion. However, some other concepts are also added in both translations. In (47) the translations gain the concept of past time inflected in the verb 'retired' whereas in (48) the passive concept is added in the English translations. Therefore, these translations contain the meaning gain.

5.2.3.3 Meaning loss

- (49) mvva2 rvva0 khlvvan2 ?@@k1 thallee0 m@@ng0 duu0  
 phuu0mi3praltheet3 thaang0 s@@ng4 faak2 k@@2 jaangldqqm0  
 เมื่อ เรือ เคลื่อน ออก ทะเล มอง ดู  
 ภูมิประเทศ ทาง สอง ฟาก ก็ อย่างเดิม...  
 when ship move exit sea look see  
 geography way two side then same  
From the sea, I could see the same scenery...

- (50) pqqt1 chall@@m0 ?@@k1 duu0 cvng0 hen4 waa2 laang0saat1 naj0  
 chall@@m0 naw2 mot1

เปิด ตะลอม ออก ดู ดู จึง เห็น ว่า กลาง สาต ใน

ตะลอม นำ หมด

open basket exit look then see say langsat in  
 basket rot come-to-an-end

I opened the basket to find they were all rotten.

Even the translations in (49) denote the directional concept but it shows the direction from the source which is the sea, not the outward direction that is expressed by the DV /?@@k1/. So, this can be claimed that the translations lose some information stated by the original texts. As for the translations in (50), it also loses the purposive concept which is implied by the SVC /?@@k1/ followed by the perception verb /duu0/ 'look'. However, if the whole translation is carefully considered, this purposive concept is inherited in the infinitive form 'to find' which is the equivalent of the other Thai verb /hen4/. With this reason, the translations of this SVC can be said to have the meaning loss but not a real loss since the original meaning is there in its context.

#### 5.2.3.4 Meaning gain and loss

- (51) phr@3 kluua0 phaj0 ca1 t@ng2 lut1 ?@@k1 caak1 tam0nxng1

เพราะ กลัว ภัย จะ ต้อง หลุด ออก จาก ตำแหน่ง

because fear danger will must slip exit leave position

They were very attentive to their work for fear that they might be dismissed.

- (52) phalqqn0 mii0 phuu2 ruu3 phaa0saa4ciin0 khon0 nvng1 k@@@2  
daw0 ?@@k1 waa2

เผชิญ มี ผู้ รู้ ภาษาจีน คน หนึ่ง ก็

เดา ออก ว่า

fortunately have person know Chinese human one so

guess exit say

Then a person who knew some Chinese ventured a guess...

In (51), the original concept of SVC, i.e., the direction from the source, does not appear in the translation because the verb 'dismissed' does imply only the state of being no longer needed to do the job, not the outward direction. Apart from

the meaning loss, the passive form employed as the equivalent to the SVC additionally denotes the passive concept to the translations. The meaning gain and loss also happen in the translations in (52) in which the verb followed by a noun phrase 'ventured+a+guess' occurs as the equivalent to the SVC which denotes the successful concept. By using such form, the notion of success disappears but the concept of past time is instead reflected in the verb.

#### 5.2.4 Conclusion

The SVCs with /ʔ@@k1/ denote four concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive and successful. To convey the directional concept, /ʔ@@k1/ follows the motion verbs or precedes the travel verbs while to denote the purposive, /ʔ@@k1/ precedes the perception verbs. To convey the aspectual concept, /ʔ@@k1/ precedes the mental verbs whereas to convey the successful concept, /ʔ@@k1/ follows the cognition verbs or perception verbs. Since the co-occurring verbs relate to the spatial and/or temporal domains, those derived concepts then involve either or both of these spatial and temporal excluding the attitudinal aspectual concept, which involves the expressive concept not the cognitive one. The English translations of these concepts are expressed through different parts of speech and patterns depending on the contexts of SVCs and co-occurring verbs. These forms cannot be mapped with the forms of SVCs because there is not a one-to-one correspondence but some forms can be noticed of their frequency of occurrence. With the highest occurrence frequency, the single 'verb' is proposed to be the potential form of two single concepts, i.e., the directional concept and the successful concept. Finally, the meaning gain and loss are also existent in the English translations.

### 5.3 Conclusion

This chapter provides the analyses of the co-occurrences between lexical verbs and DVs /khaw2/ 'enter' and /ʔ@@k1/ 'exit'. The SVCs with /khaw2/ can denote five concepts, i.e., directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential and time while the SVCs with /ʔ@@k1/ can denote four concepts, i.e., directional, aspectual, purposive

and successful. To convey the directional concept, /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/ follow the motion verbs which consist of the displacement verbs, the transfer verbs, directional verbs and the take verb. Besides, /?@@k1/ can occur before the travel verbs in order to denote the directional concept. As for the purposive concept, the verbs co-occurring with /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/ are different. /khaw2/ occurs before the action verbs whereas /?@@k1/ occurs before the perception verbs. To convey the aspectual concept, /khaw2/ follows the perception verbs or the process verbs while /?@@k1/ precedes the mental verbs. To convey the sequential, /khaw2/ follows the action verbs or the process verbs. To convey the concept of time, /khaw2/ follows the displacement verbs but with the different context from those denoting the directional one. Finally, to denote the successful concept, /?@@k1/ follows the process verbs which include the cognition verbs and the perception verbs.

Considering the translations of the SVCs with /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/, the translated texts in English express those concepts of SVCs through a variety of linguistic representations that inherit the meaning of the SVCs. These English forms include suffixes, verbs, nouns, prepositions, verb phrases, noun phrases, prepositional phrases and sentences. They are varying according to the position of the DVs co-occurring with other verbs, the grammatical markers in the SL, and the relationship between verbs and nouns in each language.

However, using any linguistic realization above unavoidably induces a meaning gain and loss in the translations of the SVCs with DVs. In addition, the syntactic gap between the SVCs and their translated texts exists, pointing out no one-to-one correspondence between the SL and the TL. Nevertheless, certain linguistic forms which are used to represent those SVCs with /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/ are found to occur more frequently than others and proposed as the potential forms in translating those concepts of SVCs with /khaw2/ and /?@@k1/.