

CHAPTER VI

SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF THAI SVCs WITH /PAJ0/ 'GO' AND /MAA0/ 'COME' AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

This chapter is divided into three parts. Section 6.1 presents SVCs with /paj0/. In this Section, four sub-sections are included. Sub-section 6.1.1 deals with the semantic and syntactic characteristics of SVCs with /paj0/ and their English translations. Sub-section 6.1.2 presents the syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and their English translations while sub-section 6.1.3 involves the semantic equivalence between the two. Sub-section 6.1.4 presents a conclusion. Section 6.2 provides the discussions of SVCs with /maa0/ and follows the same sub-section as Section 6.1. Section 6.3 offers the conclusion of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/.

6.1 SVCs with /paj0/ 'go'

6.1.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /paj0/

The SVCs with /paj0/ are found the most in the corpus, i.e., 670 SVCs (44%). Each SVC can denote one or more than one concept. The findings show that /paj0/ can denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative (cf. the details of concepts in Chapter III) with the total number of 781 concept occurrences. The details of this number are presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	280	36
2. Aspectual	138	17
3. Purposive	272	35
4. Sequential	61	8
5. Time	28	3.7
6. Resultative	2	0.3
Total	781	100

According to Table 6.1, the total number of concept occurrences denoted by SVCs is higher than the total number of SVCs because a certain number of SVCs with /paj0/ is usually found to denote two concepts for example the directional and purposive concepts. Also, it can be seen that the directional concept occurs most frequently (36%), a bit higher than the purposive one (35%). For the aspectual notion, its frequency is about half of those two concepts (17%), but is double the number of the sequential notion (8%). As for the concept of time, it occurs with low frequency (3.7%) but still higher than the resultative concept, which occurs the least (0.3%).

To denote these concepts, /paj0/ co-occurs with different types of verbs and in different positions. They can be divided into three main groups, i.e., the action verbs which consist of the motion verbs and the non-motion verbs, the stative verbs and the process verbs (see the classification of verb in Chapter III). The co-occurrence between these verbs and /paj0/ can be discussed as follows:

1) Directional concept

To denote this concept, /paj0/ occurs with the motion verbs, the stative verbs, and the process verbs. Each group of verbs also consists of different sub-types. The motion verbs include the transfer verbs (e.g. /haap1/ 'carry', /jaaj3/ 'move', etc.), the displacement verbs (e.g. /dqqn0/ 'walk', /jam2/ 'step', etc.), the directional verbs (e.g. /liiaw3/ 'turn', /klap1/ 'return', etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /phuut2/ 'speak', /thaaw3khwaam0/ 'refer', etc.), the bodily movement verbs (e.g. /han4/ 'turn', /liiaw4/ 'turn-one-head', etc.), the travel verbs (e.g. /dqqn0thaang0/ 'journey' and /wx3/ 'drop by', etc.), the postural verbs (e.g. /nang2/ 'sit' and /n@@n0/ 'sleep', etc.), the perception verbs (e.g. /m@@ng0/ 'look' and /duu0/ 'look', etc.), and the take verb /?aw0/ 'take'. The stative verbs include the state verbs (e.g. /chaa0/ 'numb', /caang0/ 'fade', etc.) and the comparative verbs (i.e., /maaj4khwaam0/ 'mean'). The process verbs include only the cognition verbs (e.g. /saap2/ 'know' and /nvk3/ 'think', etc.) which are found to denote the directional concept. Table 6.2 below summarizes the co-occurrences of these verbs and /paj0/ and their number of occurrences (see abbreviations of verbs in Chapter I).

Table 6.2: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	(MotV)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+DirV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	100	36
	(MotV)+DispV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	52	19
	(MotV)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+TraFV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	66	23
	(MotV)+(ObjN)+(MotV)+ComV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	6	2
	BodV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	7	2
	PostV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	2	1
	(MotV)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+TakV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(DirV)	26	9
	TraV+PAJ0	5	2
	(PerV)+PerV+PAJ0	3	1
	(StaV)+StaV+PAJ0+(DirV)	4	1
	CogV+PAJ0+DirV	3	1
	CompV+PAJ0+DirV	1	1
	PAJ0+TraFV+(TraFV)	5	2
	Total		280

Table 6.2 clearly shows that /paj0/ occurs most frequently after the directional verbs, which sometimes can be transitive verbs or are optionally preceded by two motion verbs at the maximum (36%). The transfer verbs are the second found (23%) and the displacement verbs are the third found (19%). As for other types of verbs, they are found with a low percentage (1%-9%). The details of these verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ can be presented as follows:

a) Directional verbs include /liiaw3/ 'turn', /klap1/ 'return', /taam0/ 'follow', /phaan1/ 'pass', /hak1/ 'bend', /been0/ 'veer', /trong0/ 'straight', /khoong3/ 'curve', /caak1/ 'leave', /khaam2/ 'cross', /thvng4/ 'reach', etc. See examples below.

- (1) tha1non4su1ra1wong0 t@@@n0 nii3 hak1 been0 khoong3 paj0 thaang0 nvva4
ถนนสุรวงศ์ ตอน นี้ หัก เบน โค้ง ไป ทาง เหนือ
road Surawong section this bend veer curve go way north
This section of Surawong Road curved to the north...
- (2) svng2 mii0 phuu2 chii3 haj2 duu0 mvva2 lxn2 rot3 phaen1 paj0 waa2 nan2
ซึ่ง มี ผู้ ชี้ ให้ ดู เมื่อ แล่น รถ ผ่าน ไป ว่า นั้น
ตรงนั้น แลนะ ไร่ นาง พิมพ์
that have person point give look when run car pass go say that

there just farm Mrs. Phim

On the way, Nang Phim's farm was pointed out to me.

- (3) mvva2 kha1na1 kha2pha1caw2 paj0 thvng4 kan0tang0

เมื่อ ขณะ ข้าพเจ้า ไป ถึง กันตัง

when while I go reach Kantang

When I arrived in Trang,...

The directional verbs /hak1+been0+khoong3/ 'bend+veer+curve' in (1) and /phaan1/ 'pass' in (2) similarly occur before /paj0/ while the one in (3) /thvng4/ 'reach' occurs opposite. Since all those directional verbs imply the direction of motion, the combined occurrence with /paj0/, which also denotes the direction away from the speaker's point of reference, reinforces the directional concept. In particular, when /paj0/ is followed by the directional verb /thvng4/ which performs as a main verb in (3), the SVC denotes the direction away from the speaker's point of reference to the goal.

b) Displacement verbs include /dqqn0/ 'walk', /jam2/ 'step', /jaaj3/ 'move', /nii4/ 'flee', /see0/ 'stagger', /tha1lam4/ 'slip', /wing2/ 'run', /lvvan2/ 'slide', /tok1/ 'fall', /lxn2/ 'run', etc. See examples below.

- (4) mvva2 dqqn0 paj0 taam0 tha1non4 taang1taang1

เมื่อ เดิน ไป ตาม ถนน ต่าง ๆ

when walk go follow road various

I walked along many roads...

- (5) maj2 haj2 see0 tha1lam4 paj0 naj0 leen0

ไม่ ให้ เซ ถลัน ไป ใน เณ

not give stagger slip go in mud

...so that one wouldn't fall into the mud.

Since the displacement verbs semantically relates to motion, when they occur before /paj0/ as /dqqn0+paj0/ 'walk+go' in (4) and /see0+tha1lam4+paj0/ 'stagger+slip+go' in (5), the DV denotes the directional notion that the agents move away from the speaker's point of reference. Some more message of direction is also inserted in (4) when /paj0/ followed by another directional verb /taam0/ 'follow', which implies the route where the motion of the agent passes along.

c) Transfer verbs include /t@@1/ ‘connect’, /haj2/ ‘give’, /haap1/ ‘carry’, /jaaj3/ ‘move’, /khvvn0/ ‘return’, /jok3/ ‘lift’, /song1/ ‘send’, etc. For example:

(6) lx3 thiw0 khaw4 phuu0khet1 k@@@2 paj0 t@@@1 kap1 thiw0
khaw4 ta1naaw0sii4

และ ทิว เขา ถูกเก็บ ก็ ไป ต่อ กับ ทิว
เขา ตะนาวศรี

and range mountain Phuket then go connect with range
mountain Tanawsri

... the Phuket Range, which in turn is connected to the Tenesserim Range...

(7) (dooj0 rip3 ngqqn0) lxw3 k@@@2 khvvn0 haj2 caw2kh@@ng4 paj0

(โดย ริบ เงิน....) แล้ว ก็ คืน ให้ เจ้าของ ไป

(by confiscate money) already then return give owner go

He returned the money to the owner after some time.

The transfer verbs /t@@1/ ‘connect’ in (6) and /khvvn0+haj2/ ‘return+give’ in (7) appear in different positions, the first one follows /paj0/ but the second one precedes the DV. Although the positions of /paj0/ in both SVCs are dissimilar, due to the spatial related concept of both /paj0/ and the transfer verbs, those SVCs denote the directional concept of the objects that are executed to have the movement away from the speaker’s point of reference. In (6), it is the ‘nature’ that causes the ‘Phuket’ range to stretch out to connect to another range whereas in (7) it is a human being who causes ‘money’ to move away back to the owner.

d) Communication verbs include /phuut2/ ‘speak’, /thaaw3khwaam0/ ‘refer’, /pralcaan0/ ‘denounce’, /riiak2/ ‘call’, /sang1/ ‘order’, and /chak3chuuan0/ ‘persuade’. See an example below.

(8) khalnal mvva2 phaa0 tuua0 tralween0 pralcaan0 paj0 taam0 lalwxxk2
baan2

ขณะ เมื่อ พา ตัว ตระเวน ประจาน ไป ตาม ละแวก
บ้าน

while when take body patrol denounce go follow area
house

...while they were being taken around the village in disgrace.

When the communication verbs like the verb /pra1caan0/ ‘denounce’ occurs in front of /paj0/ in (8), the construction conveys the directional concept. That means the message which inherits such communication verb moves away from the speaker’s point of reference. Besides, the other verbs which precede the communication verb belong to the motion verb type which associates the spatial movement. So, when this same type of verbs occurs with /paj0/ in a series, the directional notion is explicitly given to the construction.

e) Bodily movement verbs include the verb /han4/ ‘turn’, /liiaw4/ ‘turn-one-head’, and /txng1tuua0/ ‘dress’. See an example below.

- (9) lxxw3 k@@@2 han4 naa2 paj0 khaljip1 taa0 kap1 naaj0 truuat1 rot3
 แล้ว ก็ หัน หน้า ไป ขยับ ตา กับ นาย ตรวจ รถ
 already then turn face go blink eye with Mr. inspect car
 He then winked at the inspector...

The bodily movement verbs in (9) is /han4/ ‘turn’ which is at the same time the transitive verb taking an object /naa2/ ‘face’ before the DV /paj0/. This verb type implies the movement of any part of the body which is ‘face’ in case of (9). So when it co-occurs with /paj0/, the DV denotes the direction away from the speaker’s point of reference. The other purposive concept is also shown through the constituents /khaljip1+taa0/ ‘wink+eye’ which occur after /paj0/. However, this concept will be discussed in details in the part of the purposive concept.

f) Postural verbs include /nang2/ ‘sit’ and /n@@n0/ ‘sleep’. See an example.

- (10) thii2 kha2phal1caw2 nang2 rot3mee0 paj0 thvng4 th@@ng3
 salnaam4luuang4 nan3
 ที่ ข้าพเจ้า นั่ง รถเมล์ ไป ถึง ห้อง
 สนามหลวง นั้น
 that I sit bus go reach stomach
 Sanam Luang that
 When I rode to Sanam Luang...

When the postural verb /nang2/ ‘sit’ occurs in front of /paj0/ which is also followed by another directional verb /thvng4/ ‘reach’, /paj0/ conveys the direction of motion away from the reference point of the speaker to the destination.

g) Travel verbs include /dqqn0thaang0/ 'journey' and /wx3/ 'drop by'. See an example below.

- (11) cvng0 mii0 oo0kaat1 dqqn0thaang0 paj0 klaang0 thallee0 pen0 khrang3
rxxk2

จึง มี โอกาส เดินทาง ไป กลาง ทะเล เป็น ครั้ง

แรก

so have chance travel go middle sea be time
first

This was my first trip by sea.

The travel verbs are another type of verbs which signify the motion of someone or something that travels from one place to another place. In case of SVC in (11), when the travel verb /dqqn0thaang0/ 'travel' precedes /paj0/, the DV suggests the direction of motion away from the speaker's point of reference.

h) Take verb is only the verb /?aw0/. For example:

- (12) jaa1 ?aw0 nuuat1 paj0 lqqj0

อย่า เอา หนวด ไป เดย

not take moustache go pass

"Don't take away my beard."

- (13) k@@n1 thii2 ca1 jaa3 khon4 ?aw0 paj0

ก่อน ที่ จะ ย้าย ขน เอา ไป...

before that will move transport take go

...before it is moved out...

To denote the directional concept, the take verb /?aw0/ can independently precede /paj0/ with an object followed in (12), or be preceded by other motion verbs /jaa3+khon4/ 'move+transport' in (13). Since this verb type implies the movement of something which is taken from one place to another place, the combination of this verb and /paj0/ together denotes the notion of direction away from the speaker's point of reference.

i) Perception verbs include /m@@ng0/ 'look' and /duu0/ 'look'. For example:

- (14) lxxw3 than2 k@@2 m@@ng0 duu0 paj0 thii2 khaa4

แล้ว ท่าน ก็ มอง ดู ไป ที่ ขา

already master then look look go at leg

He then looked at his legs,....

If the perception verbs /m@@ng0+duu0/ ‘look+look’ occur before /paj0/ as shown in (14), /paj0/ again denotes the direction of eyesight which inherits the perception verbs.

j) State verbs include /chaa0/ ‘numb’, /caang0/ ‘fade’, /jaaw0/ ‘long’, /klaj0/ ‘far’, and /tha1lee4tha1laj4/ ‘stray’. See an example below.

(15) haak1 ca1 klaj0 paj0 caak1 nii3 k@@2 khong0 maj2 maak2 nak3

หาก จะ ไกล ไป จาก นี้ ก็ คง ไม่ มาก นั้

if will far go leave this then may not much extremely

The distance should not be much farther than that.

Since the state verb /klaj0/ ‘far’ implies the distant relation, when it occurs before /paj0/, which is followed by another directional verb /caak1/ ‘leave’, /paj0/ in this case denotes the directional concept that is distant from the origin.

k) Cognition verbs include /saap2/ ‘know’ and /nvk3/ ‘think’. For example:

(16) phrvt2ti1kaan0 nii3 saap2 paj0 thvng4 naaj0 n@@0mxn2 mxk3weel0

พฤติกรรม นี้ ทราบ ไป ถึง นาย นอร์แมน แมกซ์เวลล์

behavior this know go reach Mr. Norman Maxwell

This soon reached the ear of Mr. Maxwell,...

The cognition verbs in fact inherit the message processed by humans’ cognition. The cognition verb /saap2/ ‘know’ in (16) refers to the knowledge of someone’s behavior. When this verb followed by /paj0+thvng4/ ‘go+reach’, the DV denotes the direction of that knowledge moving away from the reference point of the speaker to the destination which is the ears of a human.

l) Comparative verbs include the verb /maaj4khwaam0/ ‘mean’ only. See an example below.

(17) kha2phal1caw2 maaj4khwaam0 phiiang0 chaaw0thaj0 thii2 juu1 naj0
wat3tha1na3tham0 thaj0 thaw2nan maj2 chaj2 maaj4khwaam0 paj0 thvng4
rvvang2 chvva3chaat2 svng2 maj2 mii0 lvvat2 vvn1 phalsom4

ข้าพเจ้า หมายความว่า เพียง ชาวไทย ที่ อยู่ ใน

วัฒนธรรม ไทย เท่านั้น ไม่ ใจ หมายความว่า ไป ถึง

เรื่อง เชื้อชาติ ซึ่ง ไม่ มี เลือด อื่น ผสม

I mean just Thai that live in

culture Thai only not yes mean go reach
 story race that not have blood other mix

I mean Thais in Thai culture, not those of unmixed blood,...

The comparative verb /maaj4khwaam0/ 'mean' in (17) is a kind of the stative verbs which can also precede /paj0/ to denote the directional concept. The comparative verb here implies the analogy between one thing and another thing. When this verb occurs before /paj0+thvng4/ 'go+reach', /paj0/ denotes the direction of someone's understanding regarding the nationality issue which moves away from the speaker's point of reference to another's understanding of the same issue.

2) Aspectual concept

The aspectual concept denoted by SVCs with /paj0/ can be divided into four sub-categories including attitudinal, perfect, perfective and imperfective (cf. section 3.2 in Chapter III). To denote each concept, the verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ are varied. See Table 6.3 below for different types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ and their number of occurrences.

Table 6.3: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual - attitudinal	StaV+PAJ0	4	3
	ChaV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	13	9
- perfect	(PerV)+StaV+PAJ0	8	6
	(ActV)+(AchV)+AchV+PAJ0	7	5
- perfective	DesV+PAJ0+(DisaV)	27	20
	(V)+(ObjN)+DisaV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	42	30
	EquV+PAJ0	15	11
- imperfective	(ComV)+ComV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	3	2
	ProV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(ProV)+(PAJ0)	10	7
	(StaV)+StaV+PAJ0	5	4
	EmoV+PAJ0	3	2
	CogV+PAJ0+ComV	1	1
	Total		138

Table 6.3 shows that the attitudinal aspectual concept is derived from the state verbs preceding /paj0/ only. Regarding the perfect aspectual, it is derived from the verbs of change (sometimes also transitive verbs) or the state verbs preceding /paj0/. And it is the verbs of change, which occur most frequently (9%). For the perfective aspectual, /paj0/ occurs most frequently after the disappearance verbs (30%), followed by the destruction verbs (20%) and the achievement verbs (5%). These disappearance

verbs are sometimes transitive verbs or are preceded by another transitive or intransitive verb. As for the imperfective aspectual, this concept is derived from /paj0/, which follows the equative verb, the state verbs, the communicative verbs, the emotion verbs, and the cognition verbs. Among these verbs, the equative verb occurs most often (11%). The process verbs are the second found (7%) and the state verbs are the third found (4%). Following are the discussions of these subcategories of the aspectual concept and their syntactic forms.

2.1) Attitudinal aspectual

a) State verbs include /nak1/ ‘heavy’, /run0rxxng0/ ‘violent’, /khlaw4/ ‘stupid’ and /nak1paak0/ ‘heavy-mouth’. For example:

- (18) nak1 paak1 paj0 maj2 daj2 thaam4 waa2 trong0 naj4
 หนัก ปาก ไป ไม่ ได้ ถาม ว่า ตรงไหน
heavy mouth go not get ask say straight where
It's a pity, I didn't ask where his house was.

The state verb /nak1paak0/ ‘heavy-mouth’, a sub-type of the stative verbs, precedes the DV /paj0/ to denote the attitudinal aspectual. The state verb implies a static situation. When this verb is followed by /paj0/ in (18), the DV implies the speaker’s negative attitude toward the situation that he/she does something at a higher degree than normal which is viewed as the appropriate degree.

2.2) Perfect aspectual

a) Verbs of change include the verb /pliian1/ ‘change’. For example:

- (19) rvvan0 law1nii3 pliian1 ruup2choom4 paj0 taang1taang1
 เรือน เหล่านี้ เปลี่ยน รูปโฉม ไป ต่าง ๆ
 house these change appearance go various
 ...the houses had changed in their appearance,...

To denote the perfect aspectual, /paj0/ follows the verb of change /pliian1/ ‘change’ in (19). The lexical verb implies the change from one state to another state. When this verb precedes /paj0/, the SVC denotes the perfect aspectual of situation in which two points of time are in association with that change of state and the speaker focuses his view on the prior state (Rangkupan, 1992).

b) State verbs include /phit1phiian3/ ‘deviate’, /plxk1/ ‘strange’, /txk1taang1/ ‘differ’, /phiian3/ ‘distort’, and /ngiiap2/ ‘quiet’. See an example.

- (20) (siiang4) ?aat1 phit1phiian3 paj0 k@@2 daj2

(เสียง) อาจ ผิดเพี้ยน ไป ก็ ได้
 (noise) may deviate go then can
 the noise may sound different.

The state verbs can also occur before /paj0/ to denote the perfect aspectual. In (20) the state verb /phit1phiian3/ ‘deviate’ possesses the similar semantic notion like the verbs of change. That means it implies the change from one state to another state. So, when the state verb /phit1phiian3/ is followed by /paj0/, the DV emphasizes the relevance of two time points of the change of the ‘noise’.

2.3) Perfective aspectual

a) Achievement verbs include /lu3luuang2/ ‘accomplish’ and /sam4ret1/ ‘successful’. See an example.

(21) naj0thii2sut1 rrvang2 k@@@2 sam4ret1 paj0 daj2 jaang1raap2rvvn2
 ในที่สุด เรื่อง ก็ สำเร็จ ไป ได้ อย่างราบรื่น
 finally story then successful go get smoothly
 The business ended successfully.

When the achievement verb /sam4ret1/ ‘successful’ precedes /paj0/ in (21), the SVC denotes the perfective aspectual concept. The DV /paj0/ implies the perfective completion of the action denoted by that achievement verb. This type of verb also has the past time implication (Kanchanawan, 1978). So when it is followed by /paj0/ in case of (21), the SVC is also possibly interpreted that the action occurred in the past.

b) Destruction verbs include /taaj0/ ‘die’, /thvngkxx1kam0/ ‘die’, /dap1/ ‘extinguish’, /luuang2lap3/ ‘die’, /phang0/ ‘ruin’, etc. See an example.

(22) phr@@3 mvva2 khon0 run2 k@@@n1 taaj0 paj0 mot1 lxxw3
 เพราะ เมื่อ คน รุ่น ก่อน ตาย ไป หมด แล้ว
 because when people generation before die go come to an end already
 after we were gone (the youngsters would drift apart...)

Apart from the achievement verbs, the destruction verbs can precede /paj0/ to denote the perfective aspectual notion. In (22), when the destruction verb /taaj0/ ‘die’ occurs before /paj0/, which has another optional disappearance verb followed, this DV denotes the perfective completion of the event ‘die’. In addition, this SVC can be implied that the event occurred in the past since the destruction verbs has the past time implication like the achievement verbs (Kanchanawan, 1978).

c) Disappearance verbs include /lqqk2/ ‘quit’, /mot1/ ‘come-to-an-end’, /khaat1/ ‘lack’, /haaj4/ ‘disappear’, /lom3lqqk2/ ‘cancel’, etc. See an example.

- (23) haang2 waaj0ee0wee0leet1l@@@ t@ng2 lqqk2 kit1calkaan0 paj0
 ห้าง ไร่เอเวเลตล ต้อง เลิก กิจการ ไป
 store Whiteaway Laidlaw must quit business go
 ...the store was closed...

Similar to those two types of verbs above, the disappearance verbs can precede /paj0/ to denote the perfective aspectual. When /paj0/ occurs as the post verb of the disappearance transitive verb /lqqk2/ ‘quit’ in (23), /paj0/ suggests that the event denoted by such disappearance verb completely finished. This perfective ending can be interpreted that the event already occurred and completed in the past time.

2.4) Imperfective aspectual

a) Equative verb includes the verb /pen0/ ‘be’ only. See an example.

- (24) khwaam0pen0juu1 kh@@ng4 than2 khaw2caj0 waa2 khong0 pen0 paj0
 jaang1mat3thaljat3
 ความเป็นอยู่ ของ ท่าน เข้าใจ ว่า คง เป็น ไป
 อย่างมัธยัสถ์
 living of him understand say may be go
 thrifty

I guess he led a very thrifty life...

The equative verb which happens with /paj0/ is /pen0/ ‘be’. Since this verb implies the state of something, it occurs through time. When /paj0/ follows this type of verb, it stresses the continuity of that state which is still going on through time.

b) Communication verbs include /waa2/ ‘say’ and /riiak2/ ‘call’. For example:

- (25) khon0 run2 lang4 cvng0 riiak2 waa2 boo0ling2 paj0
 คน รุ่น หลัง จึง เรียก ว่า โบว์ลิง ไป
 people generation behind so call say bowling go
 ...the young call it bowling.

The communication verbs occurring in (25) are /riiak2/ ‘call’ and /waa2/ ‘say’. When these two serial verbs are followed by /paj0/, the DV denotes the continuity of the name which is called by young people from that point of time onward. That means the action of calling such name continues to go on and on.

c) Process verbs include /r@@@0/ ‘wait’, /law2/ ‘tell’, /chaj3/ ‘use’, /dam0nqqn0kaan0/ ‘proceed’, /khit3/ ‘think’, and /tham0/ ‘make’. See an example.

(26) txx1 boot3 cha1nit3 nii3 chaj3 paj0 chaj3 paj0

แต่ บู้ต ชนิด นี้ ใช้ ไป ๑

but boot type this use go use go

...after they had been used for a while,...

The process verbs actually involve duration. When this type of verb occurs before /paj0/, especially when there is reduplication like /chaj3+paj0+chaj3+paj0/ ‘use+go+use+go’ in (26), the whole SVC emphasizes the notion of imperfective aspectual of the situation that is not yet complete.

d) State verbs include /thon0/ ‘endure’, /ng@@k2ngaam0/ ‘thrive’, /?ot1thon0/ ‘patient’, /?u1dom0/ ‘fertile’, /ca1rqqn0/ ‘developed’, etc. For example:

(27) t@ng2 ?ot1thon0 paj0 k@@n1

ต้อง อดทน ไป ก่อน

must patient go before

We have to bear with it,...

The state verbs basically suggest the notion of something occurring through time. When the state verb /?ot1thon0/ ‘patient’ in (27) precedes /paj0/, the DV denotes the continuity of the state of patient.

e) Emotion verbs include /r@@n3caj0/ ‘worry’, /rvvn2rom0/ ‘happy’ and /wi3tok1/ ‘worry’. See an example.

(28) tham0haj2 r@@n3caj0 paj0 plaaw1 phaaw1

ทำให้ ร้อนใจ ไปเปล่า ๑

make worry go empty empty

...it would provoke people's displeasure, causing trouble unnecessarily.

The emotion verb /r@@n3caj0/ ‘worry’ in (28) is a kind of the process verbs which involve durative. When this type of verb occurs in front of /paj0/, the DV suggests the imperfective aspectual of that feeling which continues to exist.

3) Purposive concept

To denote the purposive concept, /paj0/ co-occurs with several types of verbs including the action verbs (e.g. /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’, /len2/ ‘play’, etc.), the travel verbs (e.g. /thiiaw2/ ‘travel’, /jiiam2/ ‘visit’, etc.), the perception verbs (e.g. /duu0/

'look', /ʔaan1/ 'read', etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /haa4rvv0/ 'discuss', /prvk1saa4/ 'consult', etc.), the cognition verbs (e.g. /ruu3/ 'know', etc.), and the equative verb /pen0/ 'be'. The co-occurrence between these verbs and /paj0/ can be seen in Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the purposive concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive	PAJ0+ActV+(ActV)+(ObjN)	183	67
	PAJ0+TraV+(ActV)+(ActV)	24	9
	PAJ0+PerV+(ObjN)+(ProV)	30	11
	PAJ0+ComV+(ObjN)+(V)+(ObjN)	25	9
	PAJ0+EquV	9	3
	PAJ0+CogV	1	1
Total		272	100

Table 6.4 shows that the purposive concept is most derived from /paj0/ preceding the action verbs, which may be followed by another transitive or intransitive action verbs (67%). The perception verbs following /paj0/ are the second found (11%). The communication verbs and the travel verbs individually following /paj0/ are the third found (9%). The co-occurrence between these verbs and /paj0/ are discussed as follows:

a) Action verbs include /tham0ngaan0/ 'work', /len2/ 'play', /haa4/ 'find', /c@@ng0/ 'reserve', /phak3/ 'rest', /svk1saa4/ 'study', /svv3/ 'buy', /fvk1hat1/ 'practice', /truuat1/ 'check', etc. For example:

(29) laang0khraaw0 mvva2 kha2phal1caw2 paj0 svv3 nang4svv4

บางครั้ง เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า ไป ซื้อ หนังสือ

sometimes when I go buy book

Sometimes when I went in to buy a book...

(30) k@@@2 t@ng2 paj0 hak1raang3thaang4 paa1

ก็ ต้อง ไป หักล้าง ป่า

then must go destruction forest

...have to clear a part of the jungle..

To denote the purposive concept, /paj0/ occurs before the action verbs e.g. /svv3/ 'buy' in (29) and /hak1raang3thaang4paa1/ 'destruction+forest' in (30). These action verbs imply the purposive of the action denoted by /paj0/, especially SVC in

(30) where the auxiliary /t@ng2/ ‘must’ occurs before /paj0/. This auxiliary implying the intention helps to support the purposive concept in this case.

b) Travel verbs include /thiaw2/ ‘travel’, /jiiam2/ ‘visit’, /wx3/ ‘drop in’, and /thiaw2tree1/ ‘wander’. See an example.

(31) k@@2 phvva2 paj0 jiiam2 saldxxng0 khaa0ralwa3 phra3jaa0
dam0rong0sut1calrit1

ก็ เพื่อ ไป เชื่อม แสดง การวะ พระยา

ดำรงสุจริต...

then for go visit show respect Phraya

Damrongsucharit...

We went there particularly to pay a courtesy visit to Phraya Damrongsucharit...

Apart from the action verbs, /paj0/ precedes the travel verb like /jiiam2/ ‘visit’ in (31) which implies the goal of the action denoted by /paj0/. In addition, this travel verb may be followed by another verb and still denote the goal.

c) Perception verbs include /duu0/ ‘look’, /?aan1/ ‘read’, /hen4/ ‘see’, /phop3/ ‘meet’, /fang0/ ‘listen’, and /chom0/ ‘see’. See an example.

(32) kaan0paj0 song4khlaa4 khraaw0 nan3 kha2phal1caw2 maj2 mii0 oo0kaat1
cal paj0 duu0 chom0 thii2 daj0

การไป สงขลา คราว นั้น ข้าพเจ้า ไม่ มี โอกาส

จะ ไป ดู ชม ที่ ไค...

going Songkla time that I not have chance
will go look see place which

On this trip, I did not see many places.

The perception verbs which occur in (32) are /duu0/ ‘look’ and /chom0/ ‘look’. These serial verbs express the purposive of the action which is denoted by /paj0/.

d) Communication verbs include /haa4rvv0/ ‘discuss’, /prvk1saa4/ ‘consult’, /law2/ ‘tell’, /klaaw1/ ‘say’, /khuj0/ ‘talk’, /thaam4/ ‘ask’, /tak1tvvan0/ ‘warn’, /riiak2/ ‘call’, /waa2/ ‘say’, etc. See an example.

(33) ?aa0 kha2phal1caw2 paj0 nx3nam0 bil1daa0 waa2

อา ข้าพเจ้า ไป แนะนำ บิดา ว่า

uncle I go introduce father say

...my uncle, (Khun Virat Vetchakit), told my father that....

The communication verbs are also able to follow /paj0/ in order to denote the purposive notion. The communication verb /nx3nam0/ 'introduce' in (33) also performs as the transitive verb which requires an object followed. Moreover, another communication verb may happen at the end of the construction. The first communication verb in this case denotes the purpose of the action denoted by /paj0/.

e) Equative verb is the verb /pen0/ 'be' only. See an example.

(34) than2 k@@@2 chuan0 haj2 kha2phalcaw2 paj0 pen0 kam0ma1kaan0 duuaj2 khon0 nvng1

ท่าน ก็ ชวน ให้ ข้าพเจ้า ไป เป็น กรรมการ ด้วย
คน หนึ่ง

he then persuade give I go be committee also
person one

He invited me to sit on the committee of the new bureau.

The equative verb /pen0/ 'be' in (34) implies the purpose of the action which denoted by /paj0/. The other concept which is in italic font is not the concept denoted by the DV to the SVC so this is not taken into account in this study.

f) Cognition verbs include the verb /ruu3/ 'know' only. See an example.

(35) thii2cing0 ca1 t@ng2 paj0 ruu3 kan0 tham0maj0

ที่จริง จะ ต้อง ไป รู้ กัน ทำไม

fact will must go know together why

Why should I be so curious?

The cognition verb in (35) is /ruu3/ 'know'. This verb implies the purpose of the first action denoted by /paj0/. With the appearance of auxiliary verb /t@ng2/ 'must' in front of the SVC, this emphasizes the intention of the speaker and reinforces the purposive concept denoted by this SVC.

4) Sequential concept

To denote the sequential concept, /paj0/ co-occurs with different types of verbs. These include the cognition verbs (e.g. /cam0/ 'remember', /nvk3thvng4/ 'recall', etc.), the perception verbs (e.g. /hen4/ 'see', /khon3phop3/ 'discover', etc.), the action verbs (e.g. /thoot2/ 'blame', /faa1fvvn4/ 'violate', etc.), the emotion verbs (e.g. /son4caj0/ 'interest', /mok1mun2/ 'worry', etc.), the state verb (e.g.

/khaI makI khaI men2/ ‘concentrate-on’ and /dang0/ ‘loud’), and the possession verbs (i.e., /daj2/ ‘get’). These co-occurrences can be viewed in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the sequential concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential	PAJ0+PerV	15	25
	PAJ0+CogV	4	7
	PAJ0+ActV+(ObjN)+(ActV)	31	51
	PAJ0+EmoV	3	4
	PAJ0+PosV+(ObjN)+(V)	6	10
	PAJ0+StaV	2	3
Total		61	100

From Table 6.5, it is clearly seen that to denote the sequential concept, /paj0/ precedes the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the action verbs (a sub-type of non-motion verbs), the emotion verbs, the possession verbs, or the state verbs. However, /paj0/ most often occurs after the action verbs which are sometimes followed by an object and another action verb (51%). The perception verbs are the second found (25%). And the possession verbs are the third found (10%). The syntactic forms of these verbs and /paj0/ can be exemplified as follows:

a) Perception verbs include /hen4/ ‘see’, /khon3phop3/ ‘discover’, /phop3/ ‘meet’, /ʔaan1/ ‘read’, and /cqq0/ ‘meet’. See an example.

(36) khran3 mvva2 paj0 hen4 maj2 mii0 naam3tok1 jaang1 thii2 khaw2caj0
 ครั้น เมื่อ ไป เห็น ไม่ มี น้ำตก อย่าง ที่ เข้าใจ
 after when go see not have waterfall as that understand
 However, we were disappointed to see no leaping torrent of water...

When the perception verb /hen4/ ‘see’ above follows /paj0/, the SVC implies that the second action denoted by /hen4/ occurs sequentially after the first action denoted by /paj0/. Although the form of the perception verb preceded by /paj0/ looks the same as the one denoting the purposive notion, the SVC in (36) contains the sequential markers /khran3+mvva2/ ‘after+when’. These markers imply the notion of chronological order that the second action sequentially occurs after the first action.

b) Cognition verbs include /cam0/ ‘remember’, /nvk3thvng4/ ‘recall’, and /saap2/ ‘know’. See an example.

(37) khraj0 ca1 paj0 cam0 ʔalraj0 daj2 thii1thuan2
 ใคร จะ ไป จำ อะไร ได้ ที่บ้าน

who will go remember what get careful

How can I remember all the details!

When the cognition verb /cam0/ ‘remember’ is preceded by /paj0/ as in (37), this SVC denotes the sequential of events in which the second event denoted by /cam0/ occurs after the first event denoted by /paj0/. This form may seem to be the same as the one denoting the purposive but their contexts are actually different. With the context in (37), the second event expressed by the cognition verb does not denote the purpose of the first event expressed by /paj0/, but the sequential notion instead.

c) Action verbs include /thoot2/ ‘blame’, /faa1fvvn4/ ‘violate’, /cham0ra3/ ‘pay’, /tang2/ ‘establish’, /kxx2/ ‘rectify’, etc. See an example.

- (38) paj0 jut3ti1 j@@m0phxx3 kan0 mvva2raj0 ?aw0 nxx2 maj2 daj2
 ไป ยุติ ยอมแพ้ กัน เมื่อไร เอา แน่ ไม่ ได้
 go stop surrender together when take sure not get
 (This squabble) might end after a few rounds...

When /paj0/ occurs before the action verbs /jut3ti1+j@@m0phxx3/ ‘end+surrender’, this SVC denotes the sequential notion. The second event denoted by those two action verbs occurs after the first event denoted by /paj0/ taking place. The time marker /mvva2raj0/ ‘when’, which is available after the SVC, stresses that this SVC denotes the sequential concept, not the purposive one.

d) Emotion verbs include /son4caj0/ ‘interest’, /mok1mun2/ ‘worry’, and /ch@@p2/ ‘like’. See an example.

- (39) phr@3 paj0 mok1mun2 juu1 kap1 rvvang2 svng2 khraj0 khraj0 ch@@p2
 pra1phrvt3 kan0
 เพราะ ไป หมกมุ่น อยู่ กับ เรื่อง ซึ่ง ใคร ๆ ชอบ
 ประพศุติกัน..
 because go worry stay with story that who who like
 behave together
 ...because he spent most of his time on favorite activities of young men...

When the emotion verb /mok1mun2/ ‘worry’ is preceded by /paj0/ as in (39), this SVC denotes the sequential concept of the second event, which is denoted by the emotion verb, occurring after the first event, which is denoted by /paj0/, happens.

e) Possession verbs include the verb /daj2/ ‘get’ only. See an example.

- (40) phr@3 paj0 daj2 ngaan0 tham0 thii2 roong0rxm0 oo0riian0ten0
 เพราะ ไป ได้ งาน ทำ ที่ โรงแรม โอเรียนเต็ล
 because go get work make at hotel Oriental
 ...because I got a job at the Oriental Hotel.

Only the possession verb /daj2/ is found to follow /paj0/ to denote the sequential concept. The possession verb here is the second event which happens after the first event denoted by /paj0/.

f) State verbs include /khalmak1khalmen2/ ‘concentrate-on’ and /dang0/ ‘loud’. See an example.

- (41) maj2 chaa3 k@@@2 klap1 paj0 dang0 thii2 vvn1 t@@@1paj0
 ไม่ ช้า ก็ กลับ ไป ดัง ที่ อื่น ต่อไป
 not slow then return go loud place other next

The noise...but it came back again, and then again from other directions.

When the state verbs follow /paj0/, the SVC can also denote the sequential notion. In (41), the state verb /dang0/ ‘loud’ denotes the second event happening after the first event denoted by /paj0/. The existence of time marker /maj2+chaa3/ ‘not+late’ also encourages that this SVC denotes the sequential of events.

5) Concept of time

To denote the concept of time, /paj0/ co-occurs with the non-motion verbs, the motion verbs, and the stative verbs. The non-motion verbs include the action verbs (e.g. /kam0not1/ ‘stipulate’, /kraltham0/ ‘do’, etc.). The motion verbs include the displacement verbs (i.e., /luuang2/ ‘pass’), the communication verbs (e.g. /t@@@p1/ ‘answer’, /b@@@k1/ ‘tell’, etc.) and the possession verbs (i.e., /daj2/ ‘get’) while the stative verbs include the state verbs (e.g. /naan0/ ‘long time’, etc.). The co-occurrence between these verbs and /paj0/ is shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the concept of time

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Time	(ActV)+ActV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	14	50
	DispV+PAJ0	1	3
	ComV+(ObjN)+PAJ0+(ComV)	8	29
	(ChaV)+(EquV)+StaV+PAJ0	2	7
	PosV+(ObjN)+PAJ0	3	11
Total		28	100

Table 6.6 shows that /paj0/ can occur in the following position of the action verbs, the displacement verbs, the communication verbs, the state verbs, and the possession verbs. But the most frequent occurring verbs are the action verbs (50%) which may be transitive verbs or are optionally preceded by another action verb. The communication verbs followed by /paj0/ are the second found (29%). The possession verbs followed by /paj0/ are the third found (11%). Following are examples showing the co-occurrence between these verbs and /paj0/.

a) Action verbs include /kam0not1/ ‘stipulate’, /kra1tham0/ ‘do’, /nung2/ ‘wear’, /cxxk1/ ‘distribute’, /svv3/ ‘buy’, /khiian4/ ‘write’, etc. See an example.

(42) mvva2 kha2phal1caw2 ?aan1 nang4svv4 na3wa3ni3jaaj0 phaa0saa4
?ang0krit1 thii2 svv3 paj0

เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า อ่าน หนังสือ นวนิยาย ภาษา

อังกฤษ ที่ ซื้อ ไป

when I read book novel language

English that buy go

When I finished the one that I bought,...

The above SVC consists of the action verb /svv3/ ‘buy’ followed by /paj0/. When the action verb is followed by /paj0/, the DV in this case denotes the time in which the situation denoted by the first verb /svv3/ ‘buy’ already occurred in the past.

b) Displacement verbs include /luuang2/ ‘pass’. See an example.

(43) kwaal ca1 saap2 rvvang2 lx3 cap1 daj2 k@@@2 luuang2 paj0 lxxw3 tang2
s@@ng0 saam4 dvvan0

กว่า จะ ทราบ เรื่อง และ จับ ได้ ก็ ล่วง ไป แล้ว ตั้ง

2 3 เดือน

more will know story and catch get then pass go already until
two three month

Their crime was not found out until a few months later.

The displacement verb in the above example is /luuang2/ ‘pass’. It is understood that the subject which performs the action denoted by this displacement verb is time even though it is omitted in the sentence. When the verb is followed by /paj0/, the DV denotes the past time. The occurrence of time markers /lxxw3/

'already' and /s@@ng4+saam4+dvvan0/ '2-3 months' also emphasizes that the situation already happened in the past.

c) Communication verbs include /t@@p1/ 'answer', /b@@k1/ 'tell', and /law2/ 'tell'. See an example.

- (44) mvva2 kha2pha1caw2 b@@k1 ?aa0ju3?aa0naam0 paj0 lxxw3
 เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า บอก อายุอาณาน ไป แล้ว
 when I tell age go already
 When I told her my age,...

In the above sentence, the communication verb /b@@k1/ 'tell' is followed by an object noun and /paj0/. The DV occurring in this position implies that the situation of telling one's age to someone already occurred in the past time, especially when the past time marker /lxxw3/ 'already' also exists in the sentence.

d) State verbs include /naan0/ 'long' and /thuuk1/ 'correct'. See an example.

- (45) txx1 svng2 tham0 jaj1 waj3 nii3 k@@2 phvva1 waj3 waa2 mvva2
naan0 paj0 phaaj0naa2
 แต่ ซึ่ง ทำ โหจุ ไร่ นี้ ก็ เพื่อ ไร่ ว่า เมื่อ
 นาน ไป ภาชนา
 but that make big store this because spare store say when
long time go next

However, the reason for making it such a wide road is to accommodate the expansion of the city in the future.

The state verb in (45) is /naan0/ 'long time'. It is understood that the state verb, a subcategory of the stative verbs, occurs through time. When the verb occurs after /paj0/ together with the occurrence of the future time marker /phaaj0naa2/ 'future' in particular, the DV implies the future time of the situation.

e) Possession verbs include the verb /daj2/ 'get' only. See an example.

- (46) jaa0fxxt1 s@@ng4 kha1naan4 ... svng2 fa3rang1 khon0 nan3 daj2 paj0
 ยาแฝด 2 ขนาน... ซึ่ง ฝรั่ง คน นั้น ได้ ไป...
 medicine two recipe that farang person that get go

The information on the two recipes and the antidote collected by the farang...

The possession verbs denoting the time occur in the opposite position with the one denoting the sequential concept. In case of the time concept, the possession verb

/daj2/ 'get' precedes /paj0/ as in (46). The DV /paj0/ implies that the situation denoted by the possession verb already occurred in the past time.

6. Resultative concept

The resultative concept is found to derive from /paj0/ preceding the equative verb only. This can be seen in Table 6.7 below with an example sentence thereafter.

Table 6.7: Types of verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ to denote the resultative concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Resultative	PAJ0+EquV	2	100

a) Equative verb include the verb /pen0/ only. See an example.

(47) phaaj0lang4 fang0 phiian3 paj0 pen0 saa4laa0koo0hok1

ภายหลัง ฟัง เพี้ยน ไป เป็น ศาลาโถก

afterward listen deviate go be hall kohok

A change in the consonant sound resulted in the hall being called Sala Kohok.

To denote the resultative concept, the equative verb /pen0/ 'be' follows /paj0/. In the above sentence, the equative verb expresses the resultative state of having a new name of the hall, which is derived from the action denoted by /paj0/ following the verbs /fang0+phiian3/ 'listen+deviate'. The string /fang0+phiian3+paj0/ is already explained and categorized earlier as the perfect aspectual concept.

In summary, the SVCs with /paj0/ can denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative. These concepts are derived from /paj0/ co-occurring with three main groups of verbs, i.e., the action verbs which include motion verbs and the non-motion verbs, the stative verbs and the process verbs. Each group also consists of sub-types of verbs. To denote the directional concept, /paj0/ follows or precedes the motion verbs. These motion verbs include the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the directional verbs, the communication verbs, the bodily movement verbs, the travel verbs, the postural verbs, the perception verbs, and the take verb. In addition, /paj0/ can follow the stative verbs consisting of the state verbs and the comparative verbs, or follows the cognition verbs. Since these verb types involve spatial-related domain, the concept derived from the co-occurrence between /paj0/ and those verbs results in the directional notion. Regarding the aspectual concept, four sub-categories are found, i.e., attitudinal, perfect, perfective and imperfective. To denote the attitudinal aspectual, /paj0/ is only preceded by the state verbs whereas to denote the perfect aspectual it can be preceded by either the

change verbs or the state verbs. For the perfective aspectual, it is derived from /paj0/ following the achievement verbs, the destruction verbs, and the disappearance verbs. As for the imperfective aspectual, it is derived from /paj0/ follows the stative verbs which consist of the equative verb and the state verbs, or the process verbs which include the communicative verbs, the emotion verbs, and the cognition verbs. All these verbs co-occurring with /paj0/ semantically relate to temporal so the aspectual notion is derived.

Moreover, to denote the purposive concept, /paj0/ occurs in front of the action verbs, the travel verbs, the perception verbs, the communication verbs, the cognition verbs, or the equative verb. The combination of /paj0/ and these verbs, of which some involve spatial, temporal or both, consequentially relates to both spatial and temporal domains. To denote the sequential concept, /paj0/ precedes the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the action verbs, the emotion verbs, the possession verbs, and the state verbs. Although some forms of the sequential concept apparently look the same as those of the purposive one, their contexts are not alike. And since some of these verbs are spatial or temporal related or both, the derivation of concept partly constituted by /paj0/, which also conceptually inherits space, imply both spatial and temporal aspect. To denote the concept of time, /paj0/ occurs after the action verbs (a sub-type of non-motion verbs), the displacement verbs, the communication verbs, the state verbs, and the possession verbs. All these verbs are temporal related, so the outcome of such mixture connotes the temporal concept. Finally, to denote the resultative concept, /paj0/ is found to only precede the equative verb which is static through time. When it is combined with /paj0/, which is spatial related, the derived notion reflects both spatial and temporal.

Considering the English translations of SVCs with /paj0/, it can be said as an overview that the translations attempt to convey the same concepts denoted by SVCs. These efforts can be visible through a variety of linguistic realizations that are used to represent the original concepts. They can be a single word of different parts of speech e.g. verbs, adverbs, prepositions, adjectives, nouns, etc. The translated texts can be also displayed in the forms of a phrase, e.g. verb phrases, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, etc., or a larger form of clauses or sentences. This uncovering convincingly indicates that the semantic aspects of SVCs are embedded in different linguistic levels ranging from the morphological to syntactical constituents. However, to use which

form as the translations of a certain concept involves several factors relating to the verbs which co-occur with /paj0/ and their relationship with nouns and other elements, in addition to the consideration of grammatical markers or the positions of /paj0/ in SVCs. The details of these syntactic forms are explained in the following section.

6.1.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

When comparing the translated texts to their original texts, it is perceivable that different linguistic realizations in English are used to represent SVCs. As mentioned earlier, some are single words including verbs, adverbs, prepositions, adjectives, nouns, participles, and auxiliary. Some are phrases like verb phrases, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, and an adverb followed by a preposition, etc. Some are even clauses or sentences. Beside these various realizations employed, the findings reveal that the English translations do not have the syntactic equivalence since they cannot be mapped with the forms of SVCs. So, a one-to-one correspondence between two texts does not exist. Some examples and discussions of different linguistic representations of SVCs are given below.

- (48) tha1non4sul1ra1wong0 t@@@n0 nii3 hak1 been0 khoong3 paj0 thaang0 nvva4
ถนนสุรวงศ์ ตอน นี้ หัก เบน โค้ง ไป ทาง เหนือ
road Surawong section this bend veer curve go way north
This section of Surawong Road curved to the north...
- (49) mvva2 khalna1 kha2pha1caw2 paj0 thvng4 kan0tang0
เมื่อ ขณะ ข้าพเจ้า ไป ถึง กันคัง
when while I go reach Kantang
When I arrived in Trang,...
- (50) lxxw3 thaan2 k@@@2 m@@ng0 duu0 paj0 thii2 khaa4
แล้ว ท่าน ก็ มอง ดู ไป ที่ ขา
already master then look look go at leg
He then looked at his legs,....
- (51) cvng0 mii0 oo0kaatl dqqn0thaang0 paj0 klaang0 thallee0 pen0 khrang3
rxk2

จึง มี โอกาส เดินทาง ไป กลาง ทะเล เป็น ครั้ง
แรก

so have chance travel go middle sea be time
first

This was my first trip by sea.

All SVCs above denote the directional concept constituted by the motion verbs occurring with /paj0/. It can be seen that the translations are in various forms, i.e., 'verb+preposition' in (48) and (49), a single 'verb' in (50), and a 'noun' in (51). It can also be noticed that different forms of SVCs in (48), i.e., motion verb+/paj0/, and (49), i.e., /paj0/+direction verb, are represented by the same form 'verb+preposition' in English in which the verbs imply the meaning of main verbs of SVCs.

Even though SVCs and their English translations do not have the syntactic equivalence; it can be found that some English patterns tend to occur more frequently than the others. See Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8: The frequency of translated forms in English for the directional concept of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	52	19
	Adv	2	0.5
	Prep	13	5
	Part	1	0.5
	N	5	2
	V+Prep+(NP)+(Prep)	56	20
	V+N(P)+(Prep)+(NP)	21	8
	V+(NP)+Adv+(NP)+(Tf)+(Prep)+(NP)	22	8
	V+Adv+Adj	1	0.5
	V+Adj+Adv	1	0.5
	(NP)+Part+(NP)+Prep+(NP)	3	0.5
	V+Tf+(Prep)	1	0.5
	V+Part	2	0.5
	V+NP+V+(Prep)	2	0.5
	Tf+(Prep)	4	1
	(Aux)+Aux+V+(Adv)+(Prep)+(NP)	40	14
	Mod+Tf+Prep+NP	1	0.5
	Adv+Prep	2	0.5
	NP+(Prep)	10	4
	Prep+N	4	1
	SubjN+(Aux)+V+(Adv)+Prep+(NP)	6	2
	∅	31	11
Total		280	100

Table 6.8 shows that the pattern 'verb followed by preposition' most frequently occurs (20%) for being the equivalent of the directional concept of SVCs

with /paj0/. This pattern sometimes has a noun phrase or a preposition followed. The single ‘verb’ form is the second found (19%). The employed verbs usually incorporate the original concept of verb serialization. The pattern ‘auxiliary followed by main verb’ is the third found (14%). The auxiliary sometimes is preceded by another auxiliary, and the main verb can be also sometimes followed by an adverb, a preposition or a noun phrase. Surprisingly, no linguistic realization is also found with a high number or at fourth rank (11%). This zero representation then explicitly leads to the meaning loss in the translations, which is going to be discussed in the next section of semantic equivalence. With this evidential number in Table 6.8, it provides a fact that the form ‘verb+preposition’ have more chances to be employed as the linguistic realization of the directional concept of SVCs with /paj0/. So, it would appropriate to regard it as the potential form for the directional concept in English.

Other examples of English forms representing the aspectual concept are presented below.

- (52) nak1 paak1 paj0 maj2 daj2 thaam4 waa2 trong0 naj4
 หนัก ปาก ไป ไม่ ได้ ถาม ว่า ตรง ไหน
heavy mouth go not get ask say straight where
 It's a pity, I didn't ask where his house was.
- (53) (siiang4) ?aat1 phit1phiian3 paj0 k@@2 daj2
 (เสียง) อาจ ผิดเพี้ยน ไป ก็ ได้
 (noise) may deviate go then can
 the noise may sound different.
- (54) mvva2 phaa0wa3 plian1plxng0 paj0
 เมื่อ ภาวะ เปลี่ยนแปลง ไป
 when condition change go
 When conditions change,...
- (55) phvva2 fvn3 khwaam0lang4 khrang3 mvva2 dek1 waa2 mii0 ?a1raj0
plian1plxng0 paj0 baang2
 เพื่อ ฟิ้น ความหลัง ครั้ง เมื่อ เด็ก ว่า มี อะไร
เปลี่ยนแปลง ไป บ้าง
 for recover past event time when children say have what
change go some

...to refresh my childhood memory and see the changes.

(56) t@ng2 ?otlthon0 paj0 k@@n1

ต้อง อดทน ไป ก่อน

must patient go before

We have to bear with it,...

All SVCs from (52)-(56) denote the aspectual concept with different subcategories – attitudinal in (52), perfect in (53)-(55), and imperfective in (56). Each SVC is formed up by /paj0/ following the state verbs in (52), (53), (56), or following the verbs of change in (54) and (55). Seeing their translations, different forms are found to represent those SVCs, i.e., a sentence in (52), a verb followed by an adjective in (53), a single verb in (54), a noun phrase in (55), and a verb followed by a preposition in (56). Considering the syntactic equivalence between two languages, the single verb in (54) and the noun phrase in (55) are the representations of the same form of SVCs. Or the same forms of SVCs in (52), (53), (56) are represented by the different forms in English. See other examples of the perfective aspectual notion in (57)-(59) below.

(57) tang2txx1 phuu2jaj1 kh@@ng4 kha2phal1caw2 luuang2lap3 paj0 lxxw3

ตั้งแต่ ผู้ใหญ่ ของ ข้าพเจ้า ล่วงลับ ไป แล้ว

since adult of I die go already

...since my parents died.

(58) traap1con0 than2 thvng4kxx1?a1nit3ca1kam0 paj0

ทราบจน ท่าน ถึงแก่อนิจกรรม ไป

until he die go

... until he passed away.

(59) tha1nalbat1 thii2 tha1naa0khaan0 taang1taang1 tii0phim0 k@@2

mot1 paj0

ธนบัตร ที่ ธนาคาร ต่าง ๆ ตีพิมพ์ ก็

หมด ไป

bank note that bank various publish then

come to an end go

The issuance of bank notes by the various banks was discontinued.

The perfective aspectual notion of SVCs in (57)-(59) is derived from /paj0/ following the destruction verbs in (57)-(58), and the disappearance verb in (59). Considering the English translations, each of them is conveyed in different forms, i.e., a single 'verb' in (57), a 'verb followed by an adverb' or 'phrasal verb' in (58), and an 'auxiliary followed by a past participle' in (59). All of these patterns have past time inflected either in the main verb or in the auxiliary. It can be seen that the different English forms used in (57) and (58) are representations of the same form of SVCs derived from the destruction verbs followed by /paj0/. So, their syntactic equivalence is not available since the forms between the two languages cannot be mapped as a one-to-one correspondence. However, it can be noticed that certain forms representing different sub-categories of the aspectual concepts occur more frequently than others. This can be seen in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: The frequency of translated forms in English for the aspectual concept of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Aspectual – perfect	V	4	19
	Adj	1	5
	N	2	9
	Mod	1	5
	V+(Adv)+Adj	4	19
	(Aux)+PfAux+V+(Prep)+(NP)	6	29
	NP	2	9
	SubjNP+V+Prep	1	5
	Total	21	100
Aspectual – perfective	V	15	20
	Adv	2	3
	Adj	1	1
	N	3	4
	Part	1	1
	V+Adv+(Adj)	14	18
	V+Part	1	1
	V+(Tf)+Adj	6	8
	V+NP	1	1
	V+PP	3	4
	Tf+(NP)	5	7
	Aux+V+(Prep)	8	11
	Aux+V+(Adv)	6	8
	Adv+PP	1	1
	Aux+Neg+V+(Prep)+(Adj)+(N)	3	4
	SubjN+V(pst)	1	1
	NP	4	6
	Ø	1	1
	Total	76	100

Table 6.9: (Continued)

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Aspectual – attitudinal	Adv+Adv+N+Prep	1	25
	Adj+Conj+Adj	1	25
	SubjN+V+(Adj)+(Prep)+NP	2	50
	Total	4	100
Aspectual – imperfective	V	12	32
	Adv	1	3
	Prep	2	5
	Adj	1	3
	V+Adv	1	3
	V+Adj	1	3
	V+Prep+(ObjN)	4	10.5
	V+(ObjN)(in)+ObjN(di)	2	5
	Tf+(Prep)+(ObjN)	4	10.5
	Part+ObjN	1	3
	(Aux)+Aux+V+(Prep)+(ObjNP)	6	16
	SubjN+Aux+V	1	3
	∅	1	3
	Total	37	100

Table 6.9 shows that the equivalent of the perfect aspectual of SVCs which most frequently occurs is the pattern 'perfect auxiliary followed by verb' (29%). This auxiliary sometimes is preceded by a modal auxiliary. The participle verb, which is a compulsory part of this pattern, may be followed by a prepositional phrase, or a noun phrase, or both. The forms single 'verb' and 'verb followed by adjective' are the second found (19%). Regarding the perfective aspectual, the single 'verb' form is found most often (20%). The pattern 'verb followed by adverb with optional adjective' is the second found (18%). And the pattern 'auxiliary followed by verb with optional preposition' is the third found (11%). In this pattern, the auxiliary which is usually found is the 'passive auxiliary' type. For attitudinal aspectual, the pattern of 'sentence' is found the most (50%) whereas the imperfective aspectual is most found with the single 'verb' (32%), followed by the form 'auxiliary followed by main verb' in the second place (16%). Based on those frequent occurrences, certain forms can be proposed as the potential patterns for SVCs concepts. The 'perfect' form is the potential form of the perfect aspectual concept whereas the single 'verb' is the potential form of the perfective aspectual and the imperfective aspectual notions. For the attitudinal aspectual, it would be hard to propose for its potential form because of the number of SVCs is too low to make a conclusion.

Some other examples of English syntactic forms representing the purposive concepts of SVCs with /paj0/ are given below.

(60) khrang3 lang4 thii2sut1 kha2phal1caw2 paj0 jiiam2
 ครั้ง หลัง ที่สุด ข้าพเจ้า ไป เยี่ยม
 time back most I go visit

The last time I went to see him,...

(61) txx1 paj0 khuj0 kap1 caw2kh@@ng4 raan3
 แต่ ไป คุย กับ เจ้าของ ร้าน
 but go talk with owner shop
 but to chat with the owner..

(62) mvva2 kha2phal1caw2 paj0 jiiam2 than2
 เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า ไป เยี่ยม ท่าน
 when I go visit him

When I visited him,...

The purposive concept of SVCs in (60)-(61) is formed by /paj0/ preceding the action verbs. Their translations however employ different English patterns, i.e., ‘verb followed by to-infinitive’ in (60), ‘to-infinitive’ in (61), or a single ‘verb’ in (62). It is obvious that the translated form ‘verb followed by to-infinitive’ in (60) carries each constituent in equal to each verb in SVC. That is /paj0/ is equal to ‘went’, and /jiiam2/ is equal to ‘to see’. Although a variety of linguistic realizations of SVCs is found, some of them tend to occur more often than others as shown in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10: The frequency of translated forms in English for the purposive concept of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Purposive	V	44	16
	N	6	2
	Part	4	1
	Prep	8	3
	V+Adv+(Tf)	7	3
	V+Prep+(NP)+(Prep)+(N)	22	8
	V+Adv+(N)+Prep	2	0.6
	V+(Adv)+Adj	5	2
	V+Tf+(ObjNP)+(Prep)+NP	20	7
	V+Tf+ObjN+Tf+NP	1	0.4
	V+Tf+Adv	2	0.6
	V+(ObjN)+(Tf)+(NP)+Prep+(NP)	8	3
	V+NP+(Prep)+(NP)	14	5
	V+NP+Conj	1	0.4
	Tf+(V)	45	17
	Tf+Adv	1	0.4
	Tf+(Prep)+NP	16	6
	Tf+(Tf)+(ObjN)+Prep	3	1

Table 6.10: (Continued)

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
	(Aux)+Aux+V+(Prep)+(NP)	13	5
	Aux+V+Tf	1	0.4
	Aux+V+(NP)+Prep+(N)	6	2
	Aux+V+Adv	1	0.4
	Part+Prep+(NP)	3	1
	Prep+NP+(Prep)	7	3
	NP+(Prep)	6	2
	Conj+V+ObjN+Tf+Adv+Prep	1	0.4
	SubjNP+V	1	0.4
	Ø	24	9
	Total	272	100

Table 6.10 shows that the pattern 'to-infinitive', regardless of the followed adjuncts, most frequently occurs to be the equivalent of the purposive concept of SVCs (24.4% - derived from 17%+0.4%+6%+1%). The form of single 'verb' is the second found (16%). Unexpectedly, no linguistic realization is found with a high occurrence (9%). As a result, the meaning loss, which will be discussed later on, arises in the translations. From this frequency, the 'to-infinitive' form can be seen as the form used most frequently and be proposed as the potential form to represent the purposive concept of SVCs with /paj0/.

Other English syntactic forms representing the sequential concept of SVCs can be exemplified as follows:

- (63) thang3nii3 ca1 paj0 thoot2 naaj0 meet3 k@@2 maj2 daj2 nak3
 ทั้งนี้ จะ ไป โทษ นาย เมส ก็ ไม่ ได้ นึก
 all this will go blame Mr. Mase then not get much
 We cannot really blame Mr. Mase...
- (64) ?aa0 kha2pha1caw2 paj0 tang2 raan3 khaaj4 jaa0 fa3rang1
 อาว ข้าพเจ้า ไป ตั้ง ร้าน ขาย ยา ฝรั่ง
 uncle I go establish shop sell medicine western
 My uncle had set up a store selling Western medicine....
- (65) phvvan2 kha2pha1caw2 khon0 nan3 paj0 daj2 phan0ra1jaa0 thii2nan2
 khon0 nvng1
 เพื่อน ข้าพเจ้า คน นั้น ไป ได้ ภรรยา ที่นั่น
 คน หนึ่ง
 friend I person that go get wife there

person one

(I was told that) my friend had taken another wife.

The sequential concept of SVCs in (63)-(65) is formed up by /paj0/ preceding the action verbs in (63)-(64), and the possession verb in (65). Their translations are represented by different English patterns, i.e., a single 'verb' in (63), and an 'auxiliary followed by a past participle' or 'perfect form' in (64)-(65). It can be seen that although the forms of SVCs in (63) and (64) contain the same type of verb, their translations employ different linguistic realizations. On the other hand, the same English representations in (64)-(65) are used to be the equivalents of the different forms of SVCs. It can be suggested that the contexts of the SVCs have an influence on the selection of appropriate forms in English. However, among these different forms, some are found to occur more often than others. See Table 6.11 below.

Table 6.11: The frequency of translated forms in English for the sequential concept of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Sequential	V	15	25
	Prep	2	3
	Part	3	4
	V+Adv+(Prep)	4	7
	V+Prep+(Part)+(NP)	3	4
	V+NP+(PP)	6	10
	V+N+Prep+NP	1	2
	V+Tf	1	2
	Tf+(ObjN)	5	8
	Tf+Prep	1	2
	Aux+V+(Adv)+(Prep)	16	26
	NP	1	2
	Pro+Tf+Prep	1	2
	∅	2	3
	Total		61

Table 6.11 shows that the pattern 'auxiliary followed by verb' most frequently occurs to be the equivalent of the sequential concept of SVCs (26%). The auxiliary in this case is most frequently found with the perfect auxiliary 'have'. It is also sometimes possible for the adverb or preposition to follow the verb in this pattern. The form of single 'verb' is the second found (25%). And the form 'verb followed by noun phrase' is the third found (10%). Based on this number evidence, the 'auxiliary followed by verb' and single 'verb' could be said to have more chances to be used as the potential forms in representing the sequential concept of SVCs with /paj0/.

As for the English forms representing the concept of time of SVCs, some examples showing the syntactic equivalence can be shown as follow:

- (66) mvva2 than2 ruu3svk1 waa2 than2 fan4 paj0 thaw2nan3
 เมื่อ ท่าน รู้สึก ว่า ท่าน ฝัน ไป เท่านั้น
 when he feel say he dream go only
 When he realized that he had been dreaming...
- (67) mvva2 kha2phalcaw2 ?aan1 nang4svv4 na3wa3ni3jaaj0 phaa0saa4
 ?ang0kit1 thii2 svv3 paj0
 เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า อ่าน หนังสือ นวนิยาย ภาษา
 อังกฤษ ที่ ซื้อ ไป...
 when I read book novel language
 English that buy go
 When I finished the one that I bought,...
- (68) duu0 mvvan4 phuu2 thii2 daj2 paj0 maak2 lem2 khvv0
 luuang4 saa4raa0nu3pra1phan0
 ดู เหมือน ผู้ ที่ ได้ ไป มาก เล่น คือ
 หลวง สารานุกรม
 look like person that get go much classifier for book be
 Luang Saranupraphan
 It seems that Luang Saranupraphan got most of them.

The concept of past time of SVCs in (66)-(68) is derived from /paj0/ following the action verbs in (66)-(67), and the possession verb in (68). Seeing their translations, different forms are employed. They are 'past perfect continuous' form in (66), and a single 'verb' with the inflectional morpheme of past time in (67)-(68). It can be noticed that the translations in (66) and (67) employ different English patterns to represent the SVCs which are formed up with the same type of verbs. In the opposite, the different forms of SVCs in (67) and (68) are represented by the same form in English translations, i.e., a single verb with inflectional morpheme of past tense. So, there is no one-to-one correspondence between the two texts. But some forms are found to happen more frequently than others. See Table 6.12 below.

Table 6.12: The frequency of translated forms in English for the concept of time of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Time	V(pst)	10	36
	V(pre)	1	3.5
	V(bas)	1	3.5
	Adv	1	3.5
	Prep	1	3.5
	N	1	3.5
	V(pst)+Adv	2	7
	V(pst)+NP+(Prep)	3	11
	Aux(pre)+(Aux)+V+(Adv)	4	14.5
	Aux(pst)+V+NP	1	3.5
	Part(pst)+(Prep)	2	7
	∅	1	3.5
	Total		28

Table 6.12 shows that the equivalent of the concept of time is most represented by the single ‘verb’ with past time inflectional morpheme (36%). The pattern ‘auxiliary followed by verb’ with present time inflected in that auxiliary is the second found (14.5%). In this pattern, it is the perfect auxiliary which often occurs and be sometimes followed by another auxiliary which is passive auxiliary. The pattern ‘verb followed by noun phrase’, which may optionally have a preposition followed, is the third found (11%). With this percentage, the form of the single ‘verb’ with past time inflection could be obviously noticed of its highest frequent occurrence and be suggested to be employed as the potential form for the concept of time denoted by SVCs with /paj0/.

Lastly, for the examples of resultative concept of SVCs, their English syntactic forms are given below:

(69) phaaj0lang4 fang0 phiian3 paj0 pen0 saa4laa0koo0hok1

ภายหลัง ฟัง เพี้ยน ไป เป็น ศาลาโกหก

afterward listen deviate go be hall kohok

A change in the consonant *sound* *resulted in* the hall being called Sala Kohok.

(70) mvva2 phaa0wa3 ngvvan2ngaj4 khwaam0pen0juu1 kh@@@ng4 chaaw0baan2

t@@ng2 pliiian1plxxng0 paj0 pen0 khwaam0calrqqn0 jaang1pat1culban0

เมื่อ ภาวะ เงื่อนไข ความเป็นอยู่ ของ ชาวบ้าน

ต้อง เปลี่ยนแปลง ไป เป็น ความเจริญ อย่างปัจจุบัน

when state condition living of villagers

must change go be development currently

When our way of life changes...

The resultative concept of SVCs in (69)-(70) is formed up by /paj0/ preceding the equative verb. Although the original texts use the same form, their translations do not follow the same rule. That is, different forms are used instead. They are a 'verb followed by a preposition' in (69), and 'no form' in (70). This difference happens to arise from the dissimilar contexts between the two, especially the subject of the verbs in each sentence which influences the choices of translated forms. Since only two examples are found, each translated form for the resultative concept of SVCs has equal percentage of occurrence (50%) as shown in Table 6.13. This number is thus insufficient to come up with the potential form for the resultative concept at this stage.

Table 6.13: The frequency of translated forms in English for the resultative concept of Thai SVCs with /paj0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /paj0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Resultative	V+Prep	1	50
	∅	1	50
Total		2	100

6.1.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

As can be seen from the presentation of syntactic equivalence in the last section, some findings have already reflected the semantic equivalence between the English translations and their original Thai SVCs with /paj0/. To say more here, the English translations are found to have the meaning gain and the meaning loss. The equal meaning also happens but rarely. This semantic equivalence between SVCs with /paj0/ and their English translations can be summarized in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /paj0/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /paj0/ 'go' (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Purposive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Sequential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Resultative	✓	-	✓	✓	-

Table 6.14 indicates that the meaning gain, the meaning loss and equal meaning occur in the English translations of SVCs with /paj0/ denoting directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, and time concepts. The occurrence of this semantic equivalence may be in proportion to their high number of occurrence. For the resultative concept, the translations show only the meaning gain and the meaning loss since two SVCs are found to denote the concept. Some examples of these features of semantic equivalence are given below.

6.1.3.1 Equal meaning

- (71) t@ng2 trong0 paj0 krom0sun4la3kaa0k@@n0 than0thii0
 ต้อง ตรง ไป กรมศุลกากร ทันที...
 must straight go department customs immediately
 I had to go directly to the Customs Department.
- (72) txx1 paj0 khuj0 kap1 caw2kh@@ng4 raan3
 แต่ ไปคุย กับ เจ้าของ ร้าน
 but go talk with owner shop
 but to chat with the owner...

The SVC /trong0+paj0/ 'straight+go' in (71) denotes the directional concept away from the speaker's point of reference while its English translations also denote the same through the form 'verb+adverb+preposition', i.e., 'go+directly+to'. For the SVC in (72), it denotes the purposive notion through the form /paj0+khuj0/ 'go+talk'. The translations of this SVC also convey the same notion via the to-infinitive form, which is used to indicate the purpose or intention in English (Collins COBUILD, 1997-2001). So, both SVCs and their translations convey the equal meaning of the directional and purposive concepts respectively.

6.1.3.2 Meaning gain

- (73) kha2pha1caw2 cvng0 taam0 paj0 duuaj2
 ข้าพเจ้า จึง ตาม ไป ด้วย
 I so follow go also
 I remember being with the group which went to look for her...
- (74) mvva2 than2 ruu3svk1 waa2 than2 fan4 paj0 thaw2nan3
 เมื่อ ท่าน รู้สึก ว่า ท่านฝัน ไป เท่านั้น
 when he feel say he dream go only

When he realized that he had been dreaming...

The SVC /taam0+paj0/ in (73) denotes the directional notion of the agent who makes a movement away from the speaker's point of reference. However, its translations do not only maintain this original notion but also denote the purposive concept through the to-infinitive form, and concept of past time which is reflected in the verb 'went', which also denotes the directional concept. As for the SVC in (74), it denotes the past time concept. The translations of such SVC also denote the past time and other two aspectual notions of perfect and imperfective through the 'past perfect continuous' form. This form implies the continuity of the action which happened in the past for a certain period and in relation to the other point of time in the past. With these additional meanings, both translations contain the meaning gain.

6.1.3.3 Meaning loss

(75) than2 paj0 s@@p1 khon3 duu0 naj0 ban0chii0 ngqqn0dvvan0 ca1 maj2 phop3

ท่าน ไป สอบ ค้น ดู ใน บัญชี เงินเดือน จะ ไม่

พบ

he go examine seek look in account salary will not find

You will not see this in the official records...

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

เพราะ ไป ติด ฝน ที่ เท ลง มา อย่าง ฟ้า รั่ว

because go stick rain that pour descend come type sky leak

...because of the "cloudburst" rain.

The SVC in (75) denotes the purposive concept through the form of /paj0/ followed by action verbs. However, this concept does not exist in the English translations. Similar to the case of SVC in (76) which denotes the sequential concept, its translations does not convey this original notion. So, this can be said that the meaning loss occurs in both translations.

6.1.3.4 Meaning gain and loss

(77) raw0 k@@@2 paj0 ruuam2 chum0num0 kan0 thii2 baan2 naaj0 jak1song3

เรา ก็ ไป ร่วม ชุมนุม กัน ที่ บ้าน นาย ยักสง

we then go join gather together at house Mr. Yaksong

we all went to Yaksong' s house...

(78) mvva2 dqqn0 paj0 taam0 tha1non4 taang1taang1

เมื่อ เดิน ไป ตาม ถนน ต่าง ๆ

when walk go follow road various

I walked along many roads..

The SVC in (77) denotes the purposive concept through the form of /paj0/ followed by action verbs. But the translations of this SVC do not denote the same. From the linguistic realizations of verb with the past time inflection followed by preposition, this shows the loss of the purposive notion, and the gain of the past time and directional concepts. Regarding the SVC in (78), it denotes the directional concept of someone moving away from the speaker's point of reference along the route. The translations 'walked+along' still keep the directional concept but not completed as the original because of the lack of the motion away from the speaker's point of reference denoted by /paj0/. And the verb in the past form 'walked' additionally conveys the past time in the translations. So, these indicate the meaning gain and loss in both translations.

6.1.4 Conclusion

The SVCs with /paj0/ denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative. These concepts are derived from the co-occurrence between /paj0/ and different types of verbs. These verbs can be classified into three major groups, i.e., the action verbs which cover the motion verbs and the non-motion verbs, the stative verbs and the process verbs. Each group also comprises of sub-types of verbs. To denote the directional concept, /paj0/ co-occurs with the motion verbs either in the preceding or following position, and occurs with the stative verbs or the cognition verbs. /paj0/ can denote four sub-categories of the aspectual concept – perfect, perfective, imperfective and attitudinal. To denote the perfect aspectual notion, /paj0/ follows the verbs of change or the state verbs whereas to denote the perfective aspectual, /paj0/ precedes the achievement verbs, the destruction verbs, and the disappearance verbs. For the imperfective aspectual, /paj0/ follows the equative verb, the state verbs, the communicative verbs, the emotion verbs, the cognition verbs, and the transfer verbs while to denote the attitudinal aspectual, /paj0/ follows only the

state verbs. To denote the purposive notion, /paj0/ precedes the action verbs, the travel verbs, the perception verbs, the communication verbs, the cognition verbs, and the equative verb. To denote the sequential concept, /paj0/ precedes the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the action verbs, the emotion verbs, the possession verbs, and the state verbs. To denote the concept of time, /paj0/ occurs in front of the action verbs, the displacement verbs, the communication verbs, the state verbs, and the possession verbs. To denote the resultative notion, /paj0/ is followed by the equative verb. Although several concepts seem to derive from the same forms, they are actually different because of their contexts and the way those same types of verbs are semantically perceived.

For the English translations of SVCs with /paj0/, they are represented by various linguistic devices including different parts of speech, phrases and sentences, or no linguistic representation sometimes. These forms are varied according to several factors relating to the types of co-occurring verbs, the contexts and the relationship among these in each language. This variety of forms cannot be mapped with the ones of SVCs, but some of them can be observed of their higher frequency of occurrence than others and would be reasonable to propose as the potential forms in translating SVCs concepts. These forms include ‘verb+preposition’ representing the directional concept, ‘perfect’ form representing the perfect aspectual concept, single ‘verb’ representing the perfective aspectual and the imperfective aspectual and the concept of time, ‘to-infinitive’ form representing the purposive concept, and ‘auxiliary+verb’ representing the the sequential concept. Even after all attempts of translators are put in doing translation; the meaning gain and loss still exist.

6.2 SVCs with /maa0/ ‘come’

6.2.1 Meanings and forms of SVCs with /maa0/

A high number of 530 SVCs with /maa0/ (34%) is found in the corpus. These SVCs are discovered to denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative, which are the same as those denoted by /paj0/ (cf. the details of concepts in Chapter III). It is also found that each SVC with /maa0/ can

express one or more than one concept in a series with the total number of 632 concept occurrences. All these six concepts and their number of concept occurrences are presented in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15: Types of concepts and their overall number of concept occurrences in SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts	No. of occurrences	Percentage
1. Directional	216	34
2. Aspectual	48	8
3. Purposive	195	31
4. Sequential	27	4
5. Time	120	19
6. Resultative	26	4
Total	632	100

As can be seen in Table 6.15, the total number of concept occurrences is higher than the total number of SVCs. This result can be explained that one SVC with /maa0/ is usually found to contain two concepts. And it is the directional and purposive concepts which are most found to co-occur in a same series. With this reason, the number of occurrences of these two concepts is not much different. The directional concept occurs most frequently (34%); followed by the purposive notion, which is the second found (31%). The concept of time is the third found (19%). The aspectual concept is the fourth found (8%). The sequential and resultative concepts are the fifth found (4%).

In order to denote these concepts, /maa0/ co-occurs with various types of verbs and in different positions. These verbs can be classified into three major groups, i.e., the action verbs which include the motion verbs and the non-motion verbs, the stative verbs and the process verbs (see classification of verbs in Chapter III). In the following, each concept derived from the co-occurrence between /maa0/ and different types of verbs is to be presented.

1) Directional concept

The directional concept is derived from the co-occurrence between /maa0/ and the motion verbs. The motion verbs found with /maa0/ encompass sub-types of the directional verbs (e.g. /phaan1/ 'pass', /trong0/ 'straight', etc.), the displacement verbs (e.g. /dqqn0/ 'walk', /sa1det1/ 'move', /nii4/ 'flee', /waaj2/ 'swim', etc.), the transfer verbs (e.g. /rap3/ 'receive', /sa1nqq4/ 'propose', etc.), the take verb /?aw0/ 'take', the travel verbs (e.g. /dqqn0thaang0/ 'journey', etc.), the bodily movement verbs (e.g.

/jvvn2/ 'hand in', /phin4/ 'turn', etc.), and the communication verbs (e.g. /riiak2/ 'call' and /b@@@k1/ 'tell', etc.). See Table 6.16 for these verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ and their occurrence number of the concept (see abbreviations in Chapter I).

Table 6.16: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the directional concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Directional	(MotV)+DirV+MAA0+(DirV)	44	20
	(MotV)+DispV+(ObjN)+MAA0+(DirV)	27	13
	(MotV)+TraFV+(ObjN)+MAA0+(DirV)	50	23
	(MotV)+(MotV)+(ObjN)+TakV+(ObjN)+MAA0+DirV	23	10.5
	(MotV)+TraV+MAA0+(DirV)	11	5
	BodV+(ObjN)+MAA0	4	2
	ComV+MAA0	2	1
	MAA0+DirV	54	25
	MAA0+TraFV+TraFV	1	0.5
	Total		216

Table 6.16 shows that among different types of motion verbs /maa0/ co-occurs with the directional verbs most often (45% this number comes from 20%+25%). And the form in which /maa0/ preceding the directional verbs is found to occur most frequently (25%). The transfer verbs followed by /maa0/ are the second found (23%). In this form, the transfer verbs are optionally preceded by another motion verb, or followed by a directional verb. The directional verbs followed by /maa0/ are the third found (20%). In this pattern, the directional verb is optionally preceded by another motion verb or followed by a directional verb. The details of these verb co-occurrences can be discussed as follows:

a) Directional verbs include /klap1/ 'return', /phaan1/ 'pass', /trong0/ 'straight', /caak1/ 'leave', /huuan4/ 'reverse', /thvng4/ 'reach', etc. For example:

(79) mvva2 mii0 khraj0 dqqn0 phaan1 maa0

เมื่อ มี ใคร เดิน ผ่าน มา

when have who walk pass come

When a passer-by was approaching,...

(80) ph@@@0 khun0 phuu2chaaj0 klap1 maa0 caak1 ngaan0

พอ คุณผู้ชาย กลับ มา จาก งาน

once khun man return come leave work

...as soon as he stepped into the house after work,...

(81) cuuan0 thiiang2 rot3 lxn2 maa0 thvng4 phat3thallung0

จน เที่ยง รถ รัน มา ถึง พัทลุง

almost noon car run come reach Phatthalung

It was almost noon when we reached Phatthalung.

The directional verbs relate to direction of motion. When they occur with /maa0/ which also relates to the same, the derived construction encourages the directional notion. Also /maa0/ itself implies direction toward the speaker's point of reference. So, when the directional verb /phaan1/ 'pass' precedes /maa0/ in (79), such SVC denotes the directional concept toward the point of reference of the speaker. Besides, when the directional verbs /caak1/ 'leave' in (80) and /thvng4/ 'reach' in (81) follow /maa0/, the directional notion of a man moving from the source in (80), and of a car moving to the goal in (81) is expressed.

b) Displacement verbs include /dqqn0/ 'walk', /saldet1/ 'move', /nii4/ 'flee', /waj2/ 'swim', /luuang2/ 'pass', /tok1/ 'fall', /lxn2/ 'run', etc. For example:

(82) thvng4 kap1 t@ng2 nii4 maa0 thii2 raan3 khaaj4 law2 hxng1 nvng1

ถึง กับ ต้อง หนี มา ที่ ร้าน ขาย เหล้า แห่ง หนึ่ง

reach with must flee come at shop sell alcohol place one

The ruffian fled to a drinking place

(83) wan0 nvng1 kha2phalcauw2 dqqn0 maa0 taam0 tha1non4 sii4lom0

วัน หนึ่ง ข้าพเจ้า เดิน มา ตาม ถนน สิลอม

day one I walk come follow road Silom

One day I was walking along Silom Road...

Since the displacement verbs refer to someone or something which can have a self-movement, when they co-occur with /maa0/, the SVCs denote the directional concept. From above, /maa0/ follows the displacement verbs /nii4/ 'flee' in (82), and /dqqn0/ 'walk' in (83). As a result, the DV denotes the directional notion that the agents are moving toward the speaker's point of reference. Other message denoting path of the direction is also reflected in (83) when /maa0/ is followed by the directional verb /taam0/ 'follow'.

c) Transfer verbs include /rap3/ 'receive', /salnqq4/ 'propose', /tit1/ 'stick', /jaaj3/ 'move', /faak1/ 'give through', /oon0/ 'transfer', /joong0/ 'tug', /song1/ 'send', etc. For example:



- (84) lx3 sing1kh@@ng4 vvn1vvn1 thii2 song1 maa0 caak1 talwan0tok1
 และ สิ่งของ อื่น ๆ ที่ ส่ง มา จาก ตะวันตก
 and thing others that send come leave western
 ...and articles imported from Europe.
- (85) phr@3cha1nan3 khwaam0khit3hen4 taang1taang1...svng2 thii2prvk1saa4
 khon0 nii3 sa1nqq4 maa0 jang0 krom0
 เพราะฉะนั้น ความคิดเห็น ต่าง ๆ... ซึ่ง ที่ปรึกษา
 คน นี้ เสนอ มา ยัง กรม...
 so opinion various that consultant
 person this propose come to department

Therefore, his recommendations to the Department seemed to...

The transfer verbs /song1/ 'send' in (84) and /sa1nqq4/ in (85) all appear before /maa0/ resulting in the directional concept. This verb type implies the motion of something or someone which is caused to move by the action of something or someone else. So, in (84) it is assumed that /sing1kh@@ng4/ 'article' is moved from one location in Europe to another location by someone, who is in the original place, toward the speaker's point of reference. And in (85), it is /khwaam0khit3hen4/ 'opinion' which is invisibly moved from the 'consultant's head' to one 'department' by that consultant in the direction toward the speaker's point of reference.

d) Take verb is the verb /?aw0/ 'take' only. See an example.

- (86) thii2 riiak2 waa2 rot3mee0 k@@@2 ?aw0 chvv2 maa0 caak1 rot3mee0
 kh@@ng0 fa3rang1
 ที่ เรียก ว่า รถเมล์ ก็ เอา ชื่อ มา จาก รถเมล์
 ของ ฝรั่งเศส
 that call say rotmay then take name come leave rotmay
 of western

The word rotmay comes from the English word mail carriage,...

The take verb /?aw0/ also implies the motion of something. In (86), the transitive take verb occurs before /maa0/, which is followed by another directional verb. The combination of these verbs which individually relate to motion results in

the directional notion of something that is moved from one place toward the speaker's point of reference.

e) Travel verbs include /dqqn0thaang0/ 'journey', /sat3see0pha1nee0c@@n0/ 'wander', /long4/ 'lost', etc. See examples:

- (87) kha2pha1caw2 dqqn0thaang0 maa0 thvng4 mvvang0 sing4kha1poo0
 ข้าพเจ้า เดินทาง มา ถึง เมือง สิงคโปร์...
 I travel come reach town Singapore
 I arrived in Singapore...

This type of verb also suggests the motion of someone or something that travels from one place to another place. In (87), the travel verb /dqqn0thaang0/ 'travel' precedes /maa0/, which is followed by the directional verb /thvng4/ 'reach'. This SVC conveys the notion of direction toward the speaker's point of reference.

f) Communication verbs include /riiak2/ 'call' and /b@@k1/ 'tell'. See an example.

- (88) lxxw3 cvng0 cal b@@k1 maa0 haj2 saap2
 แล้ว จึง จะ บอก มา ให้ ทราบ
 already so will tell come give know
 ...they would inform us.

The communication verbs imply the motion of something invisible, i.e., message or information. When the communication verb /b@@k1/ 'tell' precedes /maa0/ in (88), the construction expresses the direction of message, embedded in that communication verb, moving toward the speaker's point of reference. The other verbs /haj2+saap2/ 'give+know' occurring after /maa0/ denote the causative concept, which is excluded to be considered as the concept denoted by /maa0/ in this study.

g) Bodily movement verbs include the verb /jvvn2/ 'hand in', /phin4/ 'turn', and /jok3/ 'lift'. See an example.

- (89) naj0krom0 song0 phin4 phra3phak3 maa0 thaang0 kha2pha1caw2
 ในกรม ทรง ยืน พระพักตร์ มา ทาง ข้าพเจ้า...
 prince royal term turn face come way I
 ...when the prince turned towards me...

When the bodily movement verb /phin4/ 'turn', a transitive verb in this case, is followed by /maa0/ in (89), such SVC denotes the directional notion of someone's

face movement. That means the person turns his face in the direction toward the speaker's point of reference. It is /maa0/ which implies this toward direction to the construction.

2) Aspectual concept

Only the notion of perfect aspectual is found for SVCs with /maa0/. To denote this concept, /maa0/ co-occurs with the process verbs and the stative verbs. The process verbs in this case include the verbs of change (e.g. verb /pliian1/ 'change' and /klaaj0/ 'transform', etc.) and other process verbs which do not belong to any sub-types of the process verbs (e.g. /phan0na1naa0/ 'describe', /riian0/ 'learn', etc.). The stative verbs include only the sub-type of the state verbs (e.g. /nvvaj1/ 'tired', /ngoo2/ 'stupid', etc.). See Table 6.17 for these co-occurrences and their number of occurrences.

Table 6.17: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the aspectual concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Aspectual - perfect	(ProV)+ProV+(ObjN)+MAA0	35	73
	(StaV)+(StaV)+StaV+(ObjN)+MAA0+(StaV)	10	21
	ChaV+(ObjN)+MAA0	3	6
Total		48	100

Table 6.17 shows that /maa0/ most often follows the process verbs which do not include the verbs of change (73%). In such form, it is possible that such process verbs are preceded by another process verb, or followed by an object noun. The state verbs followed by /maa0/ are the second found (21%). And the verbs of change followed by /maa0/ are the third found (6%). See following for the discussions of these verb co-occurring with /maa0/.

2.1) Perfect aspectual

a) Process verbs include /law2/ 'tell', /phan0na1naa0/ 'describe', /riian0/ 'learn', /svk1saa4/ 'study', /svvp1/ 'descend', and /saj1/ 'wear', etc. For example:

(90) rrvang2 thii2 law2 phan0na1naa0 maa0 nii3

เรื่อง ที่ เล่า พรรณนา มา นี้

story that tell describe come this

I have described the copier...

(91) phr@3 chaj3 phaa0saa4 jaak2 kwaal khwaam0ruu3 thii2 ton0 daj2
riian0 maa0

เพราะ ใจ ภาษา ยาก กว่า ความรู้ ที่ คน ได้

เรียน มา

because use language difficult more knowledge that oneself *get*
learn come

...but their language was far too advanced for my level of proficiency.

When the process verbs /law2+phan0na1naa0/ 'tell+describe' in (90) and /riian0/ 'study' in (91) occur in front of /maa0/, the DV /maa0/ denotes the perfect aspectual of the situations that happen through two points of time, one is the time before the speaker's utterance; the other is at the utterance time of the speaker. That means the situations have happened for some time and continued toward the time when the speaker makes his utterance. This aspectual notion is much emphasized in (91) when the aspectual verb /daj2/ 'get' occurs before the process verb and /maa0/. However, it is marked in italic font to notify that this verb itself denotes the aspectual notion.

b) State verbs include /ngoo2/ 'stupid', /khun3/ 'familiar', /naan0/ 'long', /laa2/ 'delay', /nvvaj1/ 'tired', and /phiiian3/ 'distort', etc. For example:

(92) phr@3 khraj0khraj0 k@@2 ngoo2 maa0 k@@n1

เพราะ ใคร ๆ ก็ โง่ มา ก่อน

because who who then stupid come before

Everyone has been a fool at one time or another...

(93) thxxn0thii2 ca1 daj2 hen4 laaj0mvv0... thii2 khun3 taa0 maa0 naan0
laaj4 pii0

แทนที่ จะ ได้ เห็น ลายมือ... ที่ คุ้น ตา มา นาน

หลาย ปี

instead will get see handwriting ...that familiar eye come long time
many year

Instead of the familiar fine handwriting,...

According to Comrie (1976: 13), state verbs are static or continue as before. When these type of verbs, i.e., /ngoo2/ 'stupid' in (92) and /khun3/ 'familiar' in (93) occur in front of /maa0/, such constructions denote the perfect aspectual of that state which occurs through time and continues toward the time when the speaker makes his utterance. In particular, when another state verb /naan0/ 'long time' occurs after /maa0/ in (93), the perfect aspectual notion is much stressed.

c) Verbs of Change include /pliian1/ ‘change’ and /klaaj0/ ‘transform’. See an example.

(94) phr@3 naj0 khalna1 nan3 raat2chalban0dit1ja3salphaa0 pliian1 salphaap2
 maa0 pen0 krom0 sin4la3paa0k@@@n0

เพราะ ใน ขณะ นั้น ราชบัณฑิตยสภา เปลี่ยน สภาพ
 มา เป็น กรม ศิลปากร

because in while that Royal Academy change condition
 come be department Fine Arts

The Royal Academy had been transformed into the Department of Fine Arts...

The verbs of change imply the change from one state to another state. In (94), the verb of change /pliian1/ ‘change’, also a transitive verb here, occurs before /maa0/ causing the SVC to denote the perfect aspectual notion. This notion points out that the change of state is associated with two points of time, one is at the time when the change starts happening and the other is at the time when the speaker makes his utterance.

3) Purposive concept

To denote the purposive concept, /maa0/ co-occurs with many types of verbs consisting of the action verbs (e.g. /svv3/ ‘buy’, /chaj3/ ‘use’, etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /law2/ ‘tell’, /phuut2/ ‘speak’, etc.), the cognition verbs (e.g. /phi3caa0ra1naa0/ ‘consider’, etc.), the equative verb /pen0/ ‘be’, the perception verbs (e.g. /?aan1/ ‘read’, /duu0/ ‘look’, etc.), and the travel verbs (e.g. /thiaw2/ ‘travel’, /pralphaat2/ ‘tour’, etc.). The co-occurrence between these verbs and /maa0/ and their number of occurrences is shown in Table 6.18 below.

Table 6.18: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the purposive concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Purposive	MAA0+ActV+(ObjN)+(V)+(ObjN)	160	82
	MAA0+ComV+(ObjN)+(V)	20	10
	MAA0+CogV+CogV	1	1
	MAA0+EquV	2	1
	MAA0+PerV+(ActV)	6	3
	MAA0+TraV	6	3
Total		195	100

Table 6.18 indicates that /maa0/ occurs before the action verbs most frequently to denote the purposive concept (82%). In such form, the action verbs may be the

transitive verbs which require an object followed, or may be followed by another transitive or intransitive verb. The communication verbs following /maa0/ are the second found (10%). The travel verbs and the perception verbs following /maa0/ are the third found (3%). The other two verbs, i.e., the cognition verbs and the equative verb, occur with the lowest percentage (1%). Following are the discussions and examples of these verbs co-occurring with /maa0/.

a) Action verbs include /ruup2ruuam0/ ‘collect’, /svv3/ ‘buy’, /chaj3/ ‘use’, /rap3pra1thaan0/ ‘eat’, /faw2/ ‘watch’, /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’, /haj2/ ‘give’, /len2/ ‘play’, etc. For example:

(95) cal t@ng2 maa0 tham0ngaan0 txx1 chaaw3

จะ ต้อง มา ทำงาน แต่ เช้า

will must come work since morning

They had to come to work quite early.

(96) phuuak2 ciin0 svng2 maa0 tit1t@@1 siia4 phaa0sii4 khaa4?@@k1

พวก จีน ชึ่ง มา ติดต่อ เสีย ภาษี ขาออก

group Chinese that come contact lose tax outbound

...the Chinese who came to pay duty on export goods...

To denote the purposive concept, /maa0/ occurs before the action verbs e.g. /tham0ngaan0/ ‘work’ in (95) and /tit1t@@1+siia4/ ‘contact+lose’ in (96). These action verbs imply the purposive of the action denoted by /maa0/, particularly in (95) when /maa0/ follows the auxiliary /t@ng2/ ‘must’. This auxiliary reinforces the intention of the agent in doing that action.

b) Communication verbs include /law2/ ‘tell’, /phuut2/ ‘speak’, /b@@k1/ ‘tell’, /khuj0/ ‘talk’, etc. See examples.

(97) tham0maj0 cal t@ng2 maa0 khuj0 kan0 txx1 thii2 saa0laa0 nii3 hxng1 diiaw0

...ทำไม จะ ต้อง มา คุย กัน แต่ ที่ ศาลา นี้ แห่ง เดียว

why will must come talk together but at hall this place only

... why they have to come to this one hall.

(98) caw2naa2thii2 cvng0 maa0 b@@k1 waa2 klap1 ban2 daj2

เจ้าหน้าที่ ชึ่ง มา บอก ว่า กลับ บ้าน ได้...

officer so come tell say return home get

... when I was told I could go home.

When the communication verbs follow /maa0/, the verbs also denote the purposive of the action denoted by /maa0/. The communication verbs /khuj0/ ‘talk’ in (97) and /b@@k1+waa2/ ‘tell+say’ in (98) occur after /maa0/ to denote the purposive of the action expressed by /maa0/.

c) Cognition verbs include /phi3caa0ra1naa0/ ‘consider’ and /wi3khr@3/ ‘analyze’. See an example.

(99) thii2 phra3 saa4ra1saat1phon0la1khan4 nam0 maa0 phi3caa0ra1naa0
wi3khr@3 chvv2 mvvang0 taang1taang1

ที่ พระ สารศาสตรพลักษณ์ นำ มา พิจารณา

วิเคราะห์ ชื่อ เมือง ต่างๆ

that Phra Sarasat Polakhan bring come consider
analyze name town various

Phra Sarasat Polakhan traced the names

The cognition verbs which involve the mental process can be viewed as the purposive of an action when they follow /maa0/. In (99), when the cognition verbs /phi3caa0ra1naa0+wi3khr@3/ ‘consider+analyze’ follow the DV /maa0/, they express the purposive notion. In the same construction, /maa0/ is also preceded by the motion verb /nam0/ ‘bring’. This combination is considered to denote the directional concept which is already explained earlier.

d) Equative verb is the verb /pen0/ ‘be’ only. See an example.

(100) mvva2 kra1suaang0 phra3khlang0 song1 than2 maa0 pen0 phuu2 tham0kaan0
thxxn0 ?a1thip3ba1dii0...

เมื่อ กระทรวง พระคลังฯ ส่ง ท่าน มา เป็น ผู้ ทำการ

แทน อธิบดี...

when ministry finance send he come be person work
replace director-general

...when he was transferred to be the acting Director-General...

Although the equative verb implies the state of something, it can be also viewed as the purposive of the action. In (100), two concepts of directional and purposive are presented. The directional one is denoted by the transitive motion verb preceding /maa0/ as /song1+than2+maa0/ ‘send+him+come’. The purposive one is

denoted by the equative verb following /maa0/. The equative verb in this case implies the purpose of the action denoted by /maa0/ and its preceding verbs.

e) Perception verbs include /ʔaan1/ 'read', /duu0/ 'look', and /phop3/ 'meet'.

See an example.

(101) txx1 ca1 khon3 ʔaw0 maa0 ʔaan1 s@@p1 k@@2 ra1ʔaa0caj0

แต่ จะ ค้น เอา มา อ่าน สอบ ที่ ระอาใจ

but will search take come read examine then fed up with

but it is rather exhausting and time consuming to try to locate them..

Similar to the SVC in (100), two concepts of directional and purposive are presented by the SVC in (101). The directional one is denoted by the verbs /khon3+ʔaw0+maa0/ 'search+take+come'. The purposive one is denoted by the perception verb /ʔaan1/ 'read' following /maa0/. This perception verb which can be followed by another verb in this case is viewed as the purpose of the action denoted by /maa0/ and its preceding verbs.

f) Travel verbs include /thiiaw2/ 'travel', /pra1phaat2/ 'tour', and /jiiam2/ 'visit'. See an example.

(102) laang0khraaw0 faaj1 khaw4 k@@2 maa0 thiiaw2 thii2 mvvang0 ra1n@@ng0

บางครั้ง ฝ่าย เขา ก็ มา เที่ยว ที่ เมือง ระนอง

sometimes party he then come travel at town Ranong

The British also came to visit Ranong.

The travel verbs also denote the purposive notion when they follow /maa0/. In (102), the travel verb /thiiaw2/ 'travel' occurring after /maa0/ expresses the purpose of the action denoted by /maa0/.

4) Sequential concept

The sequential concept is found to be derived from the co-occurrence between /maa0/ and different types of verbs. These verbs include the perception verbs (e.g. /hen4/ 'see', /phop3/ 'meet', etc.), the cognition verbs (e.g. /saap2/ 'know' and /ruu3cak1/ 'know', etc.), the action verbs (e.g. /rop3kuuan0/ 'disturb', /kiiaw1kh@ng2/ 'involve', etc.), the emotion verbs (e.g. ch@@p2ph@@0/ 'like', etc.) and the state verbs (e.g. /khun3khqqj0/ 'familiar', etc.). The combination of these verbs and /maa0/ and its number of occurrence can be viewed in Table 6.19 below.

Table 6.19: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the sequential concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Sequential	MAA0+PerV	4	15
	MAA0+CogV	2	7
	MAA0+ActV	19	70
	MAA0+EmoV	1	4
	MAA0+StaV	1	4
Total		27	100

Table 6.19 obviously shows that /maa0/ most frequently precedes the action verbs (70%). The perception verbs following /maa0/ are the second found (15%). The cognition verbs following /maa0/ are the third found (7%). The emotion verbs and the state verbs following /maa0/ are the fourth found (4%). The syntactic forms of these verbs are presented as follows:

a) Perception verbs include /duu0/ ‘look’, /hen4/ ‘see’, /phop3/ ‘meet’, and /ʔaan1/ ‘read’. See an example.

(103) kha2pha1caw2 maa0 hen4 mvvang0 phang0ngaa0 khrang3 rxxk2

ข้าพเจ้า มา เห็น เมือง พังงา ครั้ง แรก

I come see town Pangnga time -first

I did not visit Pangnga on my earlier trips...

In (103), when /maa0/ is followed by the perception verb /hen4/ ‘see’, the SVC implies the sequential concept. That means the second action denoted by /hen4/ occurs sequentially after the first action denoted by /maa0/. Even though this syntactic form looks similarly to the one denoting the purposive concept, the context of the SVC in (103) is different due to the appearance of its time marker, i.e., /khrang3+rxxk2/ ‘time+first’. This marker implies the notion of chronological order to the SVC, not the purposive concept.

b) Cognition verbs include /saap2/ ‘know’ and /ruu3cak1/ ‘know’. See an example.

(104) maa0 saap2 rvvang2 phaaj0lang4

มา ทราบ เรื่อง ภายหลัง

come know story afterward

I learned about it later.

When the cognition verb /saap2/ ‘know’ follows /maa0/ in (104), the SVC denotes the sequential concept. That means the second event denoted by /saap2/

chronologically occurs after the first event denoted by /maa0/. Moreover, the appearance of the sequential marker /phaaj0lang4/ 'later' in the sentence plays an important role to affect this SVC to denote the sequential concept.

c) Action verbs include /rop3kuuan0/ 'disturb', /kiiaw1kh@ng2/ 'involve', /chaj3/ 'use', /pqqt1/ 'open', /paltha3/ 'crash', etc. See an example.

(105) heet1 nii3 khon0 thii2 maa0 kiaw1kh@ng2 kap1 than2 cvng0 ch@@p2
than2 maak2

เหตุ นี้ คน ที่ มา เกี่ยวข้องกับ กับ ท่าน จึง ชอบ
ท่าน มาก

reason this people that come involve with he so like
he much

Those who met him liked him.

When the action verb /kiiaw1kh@ng2/ 'involve' comes after /maa0/ in (105), the SVC denotes the sequential concept. This action verb in this context denotes the second event which occurs sequentially after the first event denoted by /maa0/.

d) Emotion verbs include the verb /ch@@p2ph@@0/ 'like' only. See an example.

(106) phaaj0lang4 than2 maa0 ch@@p2ph@@0 kap1 kha2phal1caw2 naj0
thaa4na3 phuu2jaj1 kap1 dek1

ภายหลัง ท่าน มา ชอบพอ กับ ข้าพเจ้า ใน
ฐานะ ผู้ใหญ่ กับ เด็ก
afterward he come like with I in
status adult with children

Later he became fond of me as a younger friend.

The emotion verb /ch@@p2ph@@0/ 'like' in (106) is found to follow /maa0/ denoting the sequential concept to the SVC. This emotion verb denotes the second event which successively happens after the first event denoted by /maa0/. The sequential marker /phaaj0lang4/ 'later' also emphasizes this concept derivation.

e) State verbs include the verb /khun3khqqj0/ 'familiar' only. See an example.

(107) duuaj2 heet1 nii3 cvng0 maa0 khun3khqqj0 kap1 kha2phal1caw2 naj0
thaa4na3 phuu2jaj1 ruu3cak1 kap1 dek1

ด้วย เหตุ นี้ จึง มา คุ้นเคย กับ ข้าพเจ้า ใน

ฐานะ ผู้ใหญ่ รู้จัก กัน เด็ก
 with reason this so come familiar with I in
 status adult know with children

That was how he came to know me quite well as a junior friend.

When the state verb /khun3khqj0/ ‘familiar’ follows /maa0/ in (107), the SVC denotes the sequential concept. This state verb in this case denotes the second event occurring subsequently to the first event denoted by /maa0/.

5) Concept of Time

To denote the concept of time, /maa0/ co-occurs with different types of verbs. These verbs are the displacement verbs (e.g. /luuang2/ ‘pass’, /phaan2/ ‘pass’, etc.), the communication verbs (e.g. /klaaw1/ ‘say’, /t@@p1/ ‘answer’, etc.), the possession verbs (/daj2/ ‘get’), the perception verbs (e.g. /fang0/ ‘listen’, /pralsop1/ ‘meet’, etc.), the cognition verbs (e.g. /saap2/ ‘know’, etc.), the action verbs (e.g. /sang1s@@n4/ ‘teach’, /?op1rom0/ ‘train’, etc.), and the state verbs (e.g. /naan0/ ‘long’, etc.). The co-occurrence between these verb types and /maa0/ can be seen in Table 6.20.

Table 6.20: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the concept of time

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Time	(V)+(ActV)+ActV+(ObjN)+MAA0	25	21
	(DispV)+DispV+MAA0+(StaV)	35	29
	ComV+(ObjN)+MAA0	27	23
	CogV+MAA0	6	5
	PerV+(ObjN)+MAA0	10	8
	StaV+MAA0	2	1
	PosV+(ObjN)+MAA0	15	13
Total		120	100

Table 6.20 shows that to denote the concept of time /maa0/ always occurs after different types of verbs. It can be seen that the displacement verbs followed by /maa0/ occur most frequently (29%). The communication verbs are the second found (23%). The action verbs are the third found (21%). In the following, these co-occurrences are to be presented with more details and examples.

a) Displacement verbs include /luuang2/ ‘pass’, /phaan1/ ‘pass’, /phon3/ ‘pass’ and /lqqj0/ ‘pass’. See an example.

(108) con0 wee0laa0 luuang2 lqqj0 maa0 naan0 hen4 ca1jii2sip1 pii0 luuang2 lxxw3

จน เวลา ถ่วง เลข มา นาน เห็น จะ 20 ปี ถ่วง แล้ว

until time pass pass come long time see will twenty year pass already
(I think) it must have been twenty years later that...

The SVC in (108) contains two displacement verbs, i.e., /luuang2+lqqj0/ 'pass+pass' of which their subject is time. When this type of verb occurs before /maa0/, the DV denotes the concept of past time. The appearance of the state verb /naan0/ 'long time' following /maa0/ also strongly emphasizes this temporal notion.

b) Communication verbs include /klaaw1/ 'say', /t@@p1/ 'answer' and /?aang2/ 'refer'. See an example.

(109) kh@@2khwaam0 thii2 klaaw1 maa0 khang2ton2 nii3

ข้อความ ที่ กล่าว มา ข้างต้น นี้
statement that say come above this

The information given above...

When the communication verb /klaaw1/ 'say' in (109) occurs before /maa0/, the SVC denotes the concept of past time. The DV appearing in this position implies that the action denoted by the communication verb already occurred in the past.

c) Action verbs include /sang1s@@n4/ 'teach', /?op1rom0/ 'train', /svv3/ 'buy', /haa4/ 'find', /khat3/ 'copy', /caang2/ 'employ', etc. See an example.

(110) than2 thang3 s@@ng4 nii3 mii0 bun0khun0 kxx1 kha2pha1caw2...daj2
sang1s@@n4 ?op1rom0 kha2pha1caw2 maa0

ท่าน ทั้ง 2 นี้ มี บุญคุณ แก่ ข้าพเจ้า... ได้
สั่งสอน อบรม ข้าพเจ้า มา...
he both two this have favor to I ... get
teach train I come

I am indebted to both of them for the teaching and training they gave me...

The SVC in (110) consists of the action verbs /sang1s@@n4+?op1rom0/ 'teach+train' followed by /maa0/. When these action verbs precede /maa0/, such SVC denotes the concept of past time. /maa0/ in this position suggests that the action denoted by those action verbs already occurred in the past time. The other aspectual concept also exists in this SVC via the aspectual verb /daj2/ 'get' which occurs before the action verbs. This notion is not included as the concepts denoted by /maa0/.

d) Possession verbs include the verb /daj2/ ‘get’ only. See an example.

(111) thvng4haak1 kh@@2muun0 thii2 daj2 maa0 ca1 thuuk1t@ng2

ถึงหาก ข้อมูล ที่ ได้ มา จะ ถูกต้อง

although data that get come will correct

The information obtained may not be wrong...

When the possession verb /daj2/ ‘get’ occurs in front of /maa0/, the SVC denotes the concept of past time. In this case, /maa0/ implies that the action denoted by the possession verb already happened in the past.

e) Perception verbs include /fang0/ ‘listen’, /pralsop1/ ‘meet’, /daj2jin0/ ‘hear’, /hen4/ ‘see’, etc. See an example.

(112) dang1 thii2 kha2pha1caw2 khqj0 pralsop1 maa0 lxxw3

ดัง ที่ ข้าพเจ้า เคย ประสบ มา แล้ว

as that I ever meet come already

...as I experienced myself later.

The SVC denoting the past time in (112) is derived from the perception verb /pralsop1/ ‘meet’ followed by /maa0/. The DV /maa0/ in such position implies that the action denoted by that perception verb already occurred in the past. The time markers /khqj0/ ‘used to’ before the verb, and /lxxw3/ ‘already’ at the end of sentence also emphasize to perceive this temporal concept.

f) Cognition verbs include the verb /saap2/ ‘know’ only. See an example.

(113) taam0 thii2 saap2 maa0 k@@2 b@@k1 daj2 phiiang0 thaw2nii3

ตาม ที่ ทราบ มา ก็ บอก ได้ เพียง เท่านั้น

follow that know come then tell get just only

I could tell only what I had learned,...

When the cognition verb /saap2/ ‘know’ is followed by /maa0/ as in (113), the SVC denotes the time in the past. The DV /maa0/ implies that the action denoted by that cognition verb already took place in the past.

g) State verbs include the verb /naan0/ ‘long (time)’ only. See an example.

(114) naan0 maa0 lxxw3 raaw0 saam4sip1 pii0

นาน มา แล้ว ราว 30 ปี

long time come already about thirty year

(I remember....). This was thirty years ago.

When the state verb /naan0/ ‘long time’ implying temporal related precedes the DV /maa0/, the SVC denotes the past time notion. Although the subject of the state verb is not available, it can be understood that it is time which performs that action. In such construction, /maa0/ signifies that the action denoted by the state verb already happened in the past. The time marker /lxxw3/ ‘already’ occurring after /maa0/ also strengthens the derivation of this concept.

6) Resultative concept

This concept is found when /maa0/ precedes the equative verb /pen0/ ‘be’ only. So, the number of its occurrence is shown with the full percentage in Table 6.21. The co-occurrence between this verb and /maa0/ is also provided below.

Table 6.21: Types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ to denote the resultative concept

Concepts	Forms	No. of occurrences	Percentage
Resultative	MAA0+EquV	26	100

a) Equative verb is the verb /pen0/ ‘be’ only. See an example.

(115) mvva2 naaj0 n@@0mxn2 mxk3wel0 maa0 pen0 huua4naa2 k@@ng0

เมื่อ นาย นอร์แมน แมกสเวล มา เป็น หัวหน้า กอง

when Mr. Norman Maxwell come be chief division

When Mr. Maxwell became Chief of the Records Division,...

In (115), the resultative concept comes from the equative verb following /maa0/ as /maa0+pen0/ ‘come+be’. The equative verb in this case denotes the resultative state of being a chief which is derived from the action denoted by /maa0/.

To conclude, the SVCs with /maa0/ denote six concepts: directional, aspectual purposive, sequential, time and resultative. These concepts are derived from /maa0/ occurring with three major groups of verbs, i.e., the action verbs which can be classified into the motion and non-motion verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs. Each group also consists of sub-types of verbs which are found to denote these concepts. To denote the directional concept, /maa0/ occurs in the following or preceding position of the motion verbs or in both positions. These motion verbs consist of the transfer verbs, the displacement verbs, the directional verbs, the communication verbs, the bodily movement verbs, the travel verbs, and the take verb. It can be noticed that these verbs inherit space. So, its combination also results in the spatial related notion. To denote the perfect aspectual notion, /maa0/ follows the verbs of change, the state verbs, and other process verbs. Since these verbs relate to

temporal, the derived aspectual notion relates to the same domain as well. To denote the purposive concept, /maa0/ precedes the action verbs, the travel verbs, the perception verbs, the communication verbs, the cognition verbs, and the equative verb. All these verbs are observed to involve either or both spatial and temporal. To denote the sequential concept, /maa0/ precedes the action verbs, the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the emotion verbs, and the state verbs. Although some co-occurring verbs are the same as those denoting the purposive concept, their contexts are different. To denote the concept of time, /maa0/ follows the displacement verbs, the possession verbs, the action verbs, the communication verbs, the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, and the state verbs, which can be viewed as temporal related. Lastly, to denote the resultative concept, which is both spatial and temporal related, /maa0/ precedes the equative verb only.

The translations of SVCs with /maa0/ in English can be presented as an overview in this section that the SVCs are carried over into English through a wide range of linguistic realizations. These linguistic forms include different parts of speech, phrases, and clauses/sentences. Sometimes no form is also represented for SVCs which afterward has an impact on the semantic equivalence, which will be discussed later. Nevertheless, this discovery suggests that the semantic aspects of SVCs can lie in any form or pattern in English. The application of a particular form or pattern happens to be associated with many factors involving not only the grammatical markers or the position of /maa0/ in SVCs, but also the semantic aspect of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/ and their relationship with other components in the contexts. All these syntactic forms of English translations for SVCs concepts are to be examined in the next section.

6.2.2 Syntactic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

From the example sentences presented in sub-section 6.2.1, it is preliminarily observable that many syntactic forms in English are employed to represent Thai SVCs with /maa0/. These linguistic representations cover different types of part of speech, i.e., verbs, adverbs, prepositions, nouns, adjectives, participles, conjunctions, determiners. Sometimes they are phrases, i.e., verb phrases, noun phrases, prepositional phrases. Sometimes they are even a larger pattern of clauses or

sentences. However, these forms are not found to have a one-to-one correspondence to the SVCs forms. The discussions and examples showing these linguistic representations in English can be presented as follows:

(116) thaa2 ?aa0caan0 phaan1 maa0

ถ้า อาจารย์ ผ่าน มา

if teacher pass come

... every time they walk past them.

(117) sak1khruu2 jaj1 cvng0 klap1 maa0

สักครู๋ โหญ่ จึง กลับ มา

a moment big then return come

He came back a long while later.

The SVCs in (116) and (117) denoting the directional concept are similarly derived from the directional verbs preceding /maa0/. Looking at the English translations, the forms used to represent those SVCs are not the same. The first one in (116) employs the form ‘verb followed by preposition’; the other one in (117) employs the form ‘verb followed by adverb’ or a phrasal verb. Based on these translated forms, it could be assumed that the main verbs ‘walk’ and ‘came’ are the equivalents to /maa0/ while the preposition ‘past’ and the adverb ‘back’ are the equivalents to the directional verbs in SVCs. But this is not always the case if considering these examples below.

(118) phaan1 maa0 t@@n0 jen0jen0 khraaw0daj0

ผ่าน มา ตอน เย็น ๆ คราวใด

pass come time evening evening when

Whenever I pass it in the evening,...

(119) ph@@0 thvng4 wee0laa0 daj2 baaj1 haa2 moong0 seet1 k@@2 j@@n3

klap1 maa0 iik1

พอ ถึง เวลา ได้ บ่าย 5 โมงเศษ ก็ ย้อน

กลับ มา อีก

when reach time get afternoon five p.m. leftover then reverse

return come again

One day he left for home... and came back again after 5 p.m.

- (120) mvva2 maa0 thvng4 mvvang0 na3k@@@n0sii4tham0ma1raat2 lxxw3
 เมื่อ มา ถึง เมือง นครศรีธรรมราช แล้ว
 when come reach town Nakhon Si Thammarat already
 When we arrived in Nakhon Si Thammarat,...

It can be seen in (118) that the translations are not expressed through the same form as that in (116) even the original texts contain the same words. The translated form used in (118) is the single verb 'pass', which is considered to be another equivalent to that SVC form. Seeing the translations in (119), the form used is 'verb followed by adverb', which is the same as that in (117); even though their original forms of SVCs are different. Another example shown in (120) also emphasizes the syntactic gap between the two texts because the translated form is represented by 'verb followed by preposition', which is the same form as that used in (116) although their SVCs forms are not alike.

Based on the above, a one-to-one correspondence is unavailable between two languages. But some forms are found to occur more frequently than others to represent the SVCs. This frequency of occurrence is shown in Table 6.22.

Table 6.22: The frequency of translated forms in English for the directional concept of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Directional	V	31	14
	Part	3	1
	Prep	22	10
	Adv	1	0.5
	Conj	2	1
	Tf+(ObjN)	4	2
	V+(ObjNP)+Adv+(NP)	20	9
	V+Prep+(NP)+(PP)	38	18
	V+Adv+Prep	4	2
	V+Adj	1	0.5
	V+NP+(Prep)	9	4
	V+Part+Prep	1	0.5
	Adj+Prep	1	0.5
	(Aux)+Aux+V+(NP)	14	6.5
	Aux+V+Adv	5	2
	Aux+V+(ObjN)+Prep+(NP)+(Prep)	14	6.5
	Part+Prep+(N)	4	2
	NP+(Part)	6	3
	N+Prep+(NP)+(Prep)	4	2
	SubjN+Aux+V+(Adv)+(Prep)	6	3
	SubjN+V+NP+(PP)	2	1
	SubjN+Mod+Aux+V+(Prep)	2	1
∅	22	10	
Total		216	100

Table 6.22 shows that many patterns are used to represent the directional concept denoted by SVCs with /maa0/. The pattern ‘verb followed by preposition’ occurs most often (18%) as the equivalent of the directional concept of SVCs with /maa0/. In this pattern, a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase or both optionally occur in the following position of the preposition. The single ‘verb’ form is the second found (14%). The ‘preposition’ form is the third found (10%). Surprisingly, no linguistic realization is also found with the same percentage (10%). This phenomenon, as shown in the findings, happens in the SVCs denoting both directional and purposive concepts. Based on this statistic, it can be said that certain forms are found to occur more frequently to represent the directional concept of SVCs with /maa0/. And it is the form occurring most often, i.e., ‘verb followed by preposition’ which is suggested as the potential form in translating the directional concept.

See following examples of English forms representing the aspectual concept of SVCs with /maa0/.

(121) kha2pha1caw2 law2 maa0 pen0khung2pen0khwx0

ข้าพเจ้า เล่า มา เป็นคู่เป็นแคว

I tell come a lot

I have said a lot about Yaksong...

(122) txx1 mvva2 huuan4 ra3rvk3 thvng4 fa3rang1 phuu2 mii0 caj0 ?aa0rii0 dang1

law2 maa0 khang2ton2

แต่ เมื่อ หวน ระลึก ถึง ฟรัง ผู้ มี ใจ อารี คั่ง

เล่า มา ข้างคั้น

but when reverse recall arrive farang person have mind kind such

tell come above

However, when I think about the kind farang,...

(123) phr@3 khraj0khraj0 k@@2 ngoo0 maa0 k@@n1

เพราะ ใคร ๆ ก็ โง่ มา ก่อน

because who who also stupid come before

Everyone has been a fool at one time or another...

From the above, SVCs in (121) and (122) consist of the identical form of the process verb /law2/ ‘tell’ followed by /maa0/ while the one in (123) consists of the state verb /ngoo2/ ‘stupid’ preceding /maa0/. The translations representing those

SVCs point out that the syntactic equivalence as a one-to-one correspondence does not exist. Although the SVCs are exactly the same, the translated form used in (121) is the 'perfect' form 'have+said' whereas the one in (122) cannot be found. On the other hand, it is also true that the same 'perfect' form is used to represent the different forms of SVCs in (121) and (123). It can be however noticed from these examples that the perfect form and the past participle morpheme seem to be the equivalents to /maa0/ which denotes the perfect aspectual to the verb serialization. The verb employed in translations in (121) is the equivalent to the main verb occurring with /maa0/.

Beside those aforesaid linguistic forms, many other forms in English are found to represent SVCs for the concept even they do not occur as often as the forms explained above. The occurrence frequency of different types of linguistic realizations is presented in Table 6.23.

Table 6.23: The frequency of translated forms in English for the aspectual concept of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Aspectual – perfect	V	1	2
	Adj	1	2
	Part	3	6.25
	Conj	1	2
	N	2	4
	V+NP	3	6.25
	V+Adj+(N)	3	6.25
	V+Conj	1	2
	V+(Prep)+N+(PP)	2	4
	PfAux+(Aux)+V+(Prep)+(NP)	17	36
	Aux+V+Conj+V+Adv	1	2
	(Prep)+N+PP	3	6.25
	∅	10	21
	Total		48

Table 6.23 shows that the pattern 'perfect auxiliary followed by verb' occurs most frequently (36%). The main verb in this pattern is optionally preceded by another auxiliary or followed by a preposition or a noun phrase. Incredibly, no linguistic realization is the second found (21%). This event is usually found to happen with the process verbs. Other four forms are the third found (6.25%). These include the forms of 'participle', 'verb+noun phrase', 'verb+adjective+(noun)', and '(preposition)+noun+prepositional phrase'. From this number, it is proved that certain forms are found to occur more frequently. And it is the 'perfect' structure which can be suggested as the potential form in representing the perfect aspectual concept of SVCs with /maa0/.

Consider other examples which show different linguistic realizations in English representing the purposive concept of SVCs with /maa0/.

(124) naaj0 jak1song3 maa0 haa4 kha2pha1caw2 thii2 baan2

นาย ยักซง มา หา ข้าพเจ้า ที่ บ้าน

Mr. Yaksong come find I at house

Yaksong came to see me...

(125) kha1na1thii2 jang0 nang2 kh@@j0 juu1 plaaw1plaaw1 k@@n1 phra3 cal
maa0 theet2

ขณะที่ ยัง นั่ง คอย อยู่ เปล่า ๆ ก่อน พระ จะ

มา เทศน์

while still sit wait stay empty empty before monk will

come preach

... while they were all waiting for the monks to start the sermons.

(126) myva2 kha2pha1caw2 maa0 rap3raat2cha1kaan0 naj0 krom0
sin4la1paa0k@@n0

เมื่อ ข้าพเจ้า มา รับราชการ ใน กรม

ศิลปากร...

when I come work for government in department

Fine Arts

...when I worked in the Fine Arts Department,...

Despite the same SVC form /maa0+action verb/ employed to denote the purposive concept, their translations are expressed through the different patterns. These equivalent forms of SVCs are 'verb followed by to-infinitive' in (124), 'to-infinitive' in (125), and a single 'verb' in (126). It is interesting that each constituent of the translated form in (124) can be equivalent to each constituent in SVC, i.e., 'came' is equal to /maa0/, and 'to see' is equal to /haa4/. Apart from these outstanding forms, other linguistic realizations of the purposive concept of SVCs are discovered to support no one-to-one correspondence. However, among this variety of forms some are found to occur often. See Table 6.24 for the frequency of English syntactic forms.

Table 6.24: The frequency of translated forms in English for the purposive concept of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Purposive	V	25	13
	Adv	1	0.5
	Prep	1	0.5
	Part	2	1
	N	5	2.5
	Tf+(Prep)+(NP)	31	16
	Tf+ObjNP	8	4
	Tf+Conj+V+N+Prep	1	0.5
	V+(ObjNP)+Tf	20	10
	V+Tf+ObjN+(Prep)	6	3
	V+Tf+(ObjN)+Adv	2	1
	V+Tf+ObjN+Conj	1	0.5
	V+(ObjN)+Adv+(Tf)	7	4
	V+Adv+(Prep)+NP	3	1
	V+NP+(PP)	9	5
	V+Conj+V	1	0.5
	V+ObjN+V+(Conj)+(V)+(Adv)	2	1
	V+Prep+N	5	2.5
	V+ObjN+Prep+Part+Adv	1	0.5
	Aux+V+(Prep)+(NP)	22	11
	(Mod)+Aux+V+(Adv)+Tf+(N)	4	2
	Part+Tf	1	0.5
	Part+NP	1	0.5
	Prep+NP+(Prep)	5	3
	NP	4	2
	Adj+N	1	0.5
	Conj+(SubjN)+V+(Prep)	2	1
	SubjN+V	1	0.5
∅	23	12	
Total		195	100

Table 6.24 shows that the pattern ‘to-infinitive’ with an optional preposition or a noun phrase followed, most frequently occurs to be the equivalent of the purposive concept of SVCs with /maa0/ (16%). The single ‘verb’ is the second found (13%). Remarkably, it is found that no form frequently occurs in the third rank (12%). This event can predict of the meaning loss that will happen in the semantic equivalence. Moreover, with this statistic evidence, the ‘to-infinitive’ form can be suggested as the potential form in translating the purposive concept of SVCs with /maa0/.

Some other examples of English syntactic forms representing the sequential concept of SVCs with /maa0/ are shown below:

- (127) khon0 thii2 maa0 kiiaw1kh@ng2 kap1 than2 cvng0 ch@@@p2 than2 maak2
 คน ที่ มา เกี่ยวข้อง กับ ท่าน จึง ชอบ ท่าน มาก
 people that come involve with he so like he much

Those who met him liked him.

- (128) phr@3 maj2 khqj0 nvk3 fan4 waa2 cal maa0 khiian4 rvvang2 phan0 nii3
 เพราะ ไม่ เคย นึกฝัน ว่า จะ มา เขียน เรื่อง พรรณ นี้
 because not ever think dream say will come write story type this
 ...because I did not imagine that I would be writing about this kind of topic.

The sequential concept of SVCs in (127) and (128) is derived from the same type of verbs, i.e., /maa0+action verb/. But in English they are differently represented by a single ‘verb’ in (127), and ‘auxiliary+verb-*ing*’ form in (128). These dissimilar forms are deemed to come from their contexts which influence on those linguistic choices. Additionally, this proves that the one-to-one correspondence is not available. But, it is possible to find some forms occurring more often as shown in Table 6.25.

Table 6.25: The frequency of translated forms in English for the sequential concept of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Sequential	V	7	26
	Tf	2	7
	V+Tf	1	4
	V+Prep+(N)	3	11
	V+Adj+Prep	1	4
	V+NP+PP	1	4
	Aux+V	5	18
	Mod+Tf	1	4
	Prep+NP+Prep	1	4
	Conj+V+Adv	1	4
	∅	4	14
Total		27	100

Table 6.25 shows that to denote the sequential notion the single ‘verb’ form occurs most frequently (26%). The form ‘auxiliary followed by verb’ is the second found (18%). It is remarkable that ‘no form’ is discovered to occur as often as the third found (14%). With this frequency, it can be realized that certain forms have more chances to occur as the translations of the sequential concept denoted by SVCs with /maa0/. And the single ‘verb’ occurring most frequently can be given as the potential form in translating the sequential concept denoted by SVCs with /maa0/.

See more examples of the linguistic realizations in English for the concept of time of SVCs with /maa0/.

- (129) naan0 maa0 lxxw3 raaw0 saam4sip1 pii0 seet1
 นาน มา แล้ว ราว 30 ปี เชน

long time come already around thirty year leftover

This was thirty years ago.

(130) dang1thii2 kha2pha1caw2 kqj0 pralsop1 maa0 lxxw3

คั้งที่ ข้าพเจ้า เคย ประสบ มา แล้ว

as I ever meet come already

...as I experienced myself later.

(131) dang1thii2 kha2pha1caw2 kqj0 hen4 maa0 lxxw3 naj0 laang0 hxxng1

คั้งที่ ข้าพเจ้า เคย เห็น มา แล้ว ใน บาง แห่ง...

as I ever see come already in some place

I have been to some of these countries...

The concept of past time in (129)-(130) is derived from /maa0/ following the state verb in (129) and the perception verbs in (130)-(131). For the translations in (129), the linguistic form used is 'adverb'. As for the ones in (130) and (131), the translations use different forms to represent the same form of SVCs, i.e., the single 'verb' with past time inflectional morpheme in (130), and the form 'present perfect+preposition' in (131). So, it can be seen that a one-to-one correspondence is not available. However, it could be found that certain forms have more chances of occurrence than others. This can be seen in Table 6.26 below.

Table 6.26: The frequency of translated forms in English for the concept of time of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Time	V(pst)	14	12
	V(pre)	3	2.5
	V(bas)	1	1
	Part(pst)	10	8
	Part(pre)	1	1
	N	5	4
	Det	3	2.5
	Adj	3	2.5
	Adv	28	23
	Prep	2	2
	V(pst)+ObjNP+(PP)	8	7
	V(pst)+Adj+Prep	1	1
	Aux(pst)+V+(ObjN)	11	9
	Aux(pre)+V+(Prep)	5	4
	Part(pst)+Prep	1	1
	Adv+Prep	1	1
	Adv+Adj	1	1
	Prep+NP+(PP)	4	3
NP+(Prep)	3	2.5	

Table 6.26: (Continued)

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
	N+Tf+Prep+NP	1	1
	NP+Conj+N+SubjN+V+ObjN	1	1
	∅	13	10
	Total	120	100

Table 6.26 shows that to convey the concept of past time the form ‘adverb’ occurs most frequently (23%). The single ‘verb’ with past time inflectional morpheme is the second found (12%). Unexpectedly, ‘no form’ is discovered as the third found (10%). The form ‘auxiliary followed by verb’ with past time inflected in that auxiliary is the fourth found (9%). The ‘past participle’ is the fifth found (8%). Based on this numeric evidence, the ‘adverb’ would be perceived as the linguistic realization which is employed most frequently to represent the concept of past time of SVCs with /maa0/. With this reason, the ‘adverb’ form is proposed as the potential form for the translations of the concept of time.

Regarding the linguistic representations of the resultative concept of SVCs, some examples can be presented as follows:

(132) wang0 nan3 cvng0 maa0 pen0 roong0riian0 saaj4pan0jaa0

วัง นั้น จึง มา เป็น โรงเรียน สาขาปัญญา

palace that so come be school Saipanya

...the palace was turned into a school called Saipanya...

(133) mvva2 phaaj0lang4 k@@@2 maa0 pen0 phvvan2 kap1 kha2pha2caw2

เมื่อ ภายหลัง ก็ มา เป็น เพื่อน กับ ข้าพเจ้า

when afterward then come be friend with I

Later we became friends ...

The resultative concept of SVCs in (132)-(133) is derived from /maa0/ preceding the equative verb. Even though the form used in SVCs is exactly the same; the different linguistic realizations in English are employed instead. They are ‘passive auxiliary+verb(past participle)+preposition’ in (132), and the single ‘verb’ form in (133). With this difference, the syntactic gap occurs and results in the non-existence of a one-to-one correspondence. Nonetheless, some linguistic forms as shown in Table 6.27 are found to occur more often than others.

Table 6.27: The frequency of translated forms in English for the resultative concept of Thai SVCs with /maa0/

Concepts of Thai SVCs with /maa0/ (SL)	Translated Forms in English (TL)	No.	%
Resultative	V	12	46
	Prep	2	7.5
	N	2	7.5
	V+Prep	1	4
	Aux+V	5	19.5
	(Aux)+Aux+V+Prep	2	7.5
	Aux+V+Tf	1	4
	∅	1	4
Total		26	100

Table 6.27 indicates that to denote the resultative concept the single ‘verb’ occurs most frequently (46%) since the verb found independently inherits the resultative notion. The pattern ‘auxiliary+verb’ is the second found (19.5%). Three forms are found to be in the third rank (7.5%). These include the forms of ‘preposition’, ‘noun’, and ‘auxiliary followed by verb and preposition’. In the last pattern, there may be optionally another auxiliary occurring in the first position. Based on this frequency, the single ‘verb’ which is employed most frequently would be suggested as the potential form for the resultative concept of SVCs with /maa0/.

6.2.3 Semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs and English translations

It is believed that those examples shown previously have somewhat proved the semantic equivalence between Thai SVCs with /maa0/ and their English translations. In this section, this semantic equivalence is to be more discussed with some examples to show the meaning gain and loss or the equal meaning found in the findings. The summary of the semantic equivalence between SVCs with /maa0/ and their English translations are shown in Table 6.28.

Table 6.28: Semantic equivalence between SVCs with /maa0/ and their English translations

Concepts	Thai SVCs with /maa0/ ‘come’ (SL)	English Translations (TL)			
		Equal	Gain	Loss	Gain & Loss
1. Directional	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Aspectual	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
3. Purposive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Sequential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Resultative	✓	-	✓	✓	✓

Table 6.28 points out that the meaning gain, the meaning loss, the meaning gain and loss and the equal meaning occur in the English translations of SVCs with /maa0/ denoting directional, purposive, sequential, and time. For the aspectual and resultative concepts, their translations in English show the meaning gain, the meaning loss and the meaning gain and loss, but not the equal meaning. This semantic equivalence can be discussed in more detailed in the following examples.

6.2.3.1 Equal meaning

(134) nvk3 wang4 caj0 waj3 lxxw3 waa2 khong0 ca1 maj2 mii0 khraj0
 maa0 rop3kuuan0

นึก หวังใจ ไว้ แล้ว ว่า คง จะ ไม่ มี ใคร
 มา รบกวน

think hope mind store already say may will not have who
 come disturb

He thought there would not be anybody to bother him ...

(135) bi1daa0 kha2pha1caw2 k@@@2 saap2 maa0 txx1 ngaw0ngaw0 thaw2nan3

บิดา ข้าพเจ้า ก็ ทราบ มา แต่ เอง ๑ เท่านั้น

father I then know come but some only

My father didn't know the whole story,...

The SVC in (134) denotes the sequential concept that the second event denoted by /rop3kuuan0/ 'disturb' occurs sequentially after the first event denoted by /maa0/ taking place. In English, the translations also denote the same concept through the 'to-infinitive' form, i.e., 'to+bother'. The to-infinitive form is used to indicate what situation is followed a particular action (Collins COBUILD, 1997-2001). As for the SVC in (135), it denotes the concept of past time through the perception verb /saap2/ 'know' followed by /maa0/. The translations of this SVC also convey the past time through the auxiliary 'do' in which past time morpheme inflected. Therefore, these two SVCs and their English translations have the equal meaning.

6.2.3.2 Meaning gain

(136) n@@ng3chaaj0 naaj0 oo1 khon0 nvng1 k@@@2 maa0 pen0 n@@ng3khqj4
 kha2pha1caw2

น้องชาย นาย โอ คน หนึ่ง ก็ มา เป็น น้องเขย

ข้าพเจ้า

brother Mr. Oh person one then come be brother-in-law
I

...one of his brothers became my brother-in-law.

- (137) saldxxng0 waa2 ca1 klap1 maa0 iik1
แสดง ว่า จะ กลับ มา อีก
show say will return come again
...this meant he was coming back.

In (136), the SVC /maa0+pen0/ ‘come+be’ denotes the resultative concept. In the translations, the single verb ‘became’ used to represent the SVC also inherits this notion. However, since the past time morpheme is inflected in the verb, this translation is viewed to have the meaning gain of the past time concept. For the SVC in (137), it conveys the directional concept of someone moving toward the speaker’s point of reference. In English, not only this notion remains but the concepts of past time and imperfective aspectual are also added. The past time is conveyed through the past tense inflected in the auxiliary. The imperfective aspectual is conveyed via the continuous form ‘be+v-ing’. Both translations thus contain the meaning gain.

6.2.3.3 Meaning loss

- (138) rrvang2 thii2 law2 maa0 nii3 kha2phalcaw2 daw0 thang3nan3
เรื่อง ที่ เล่า มา นี้ ข้าพเจ้า เดา ทั้งหมด
story that tell come this I guess all
This is just guess work on my part.

- (139) phuu2 thii2 maa0 chaw2 rot3 suanlmaak2 pen0 fa3rang1
ผู้ ที่ มา เช่า รถ ส่วนมาก เป็น ฝรั่งเศส
person that come rent car most be western
His customers were mostly Europeans

The SVC in (138) denotes the concept of past time through the form of the process verb /law2/ ‘tell’ followed by /maa0/. This concept cannot be found in the translations. That means the meaning loss occurs in the English translations. For the SVC in (139) denoting the purposive concept, its translations also do not present this notion because of the word ‘customers’ used which does not imply the purposive concept. So, these two translations contain the meaning loss.

6.2.3.4 Meaning gain and loss(140) mvva2 mii0 khraj0 dqqn0 phaani maa0เมื่อ มี ใคร เดิน ผ่าน มาwhen have who walk pass come

When a passer-by was approaching,...

(141) khr@3 dii0 thxx3thxx3 thii2 phalqnn0 kaat3 rot3 dqqn0 phaani maa0 duuaj2เคราะห์ ดี แท้ ๆ ที่ เผอิญ ก๊าด รถ เดิน ผ่าน มา ด้วยluck good real real that by chance guard car walk pass come alsoFortunately a guard was passing by.

The SVCs in (140)-(141) denote the directional concept through the form of /maa0/ following the directional verbs. This notion is not completely transferred into English since the translations miss the direction toward the speaker's point of reference. Moreover, the forms 'was+approaching' in (140), and 'was+passing+by' in (141) imply the concepts of past time and imperfective aspectual. So, these two translations show both meaning gain and loss.

6.2.4 **Conclusion**

The SVCs with /maa0/ denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative. These concepts are derived from /maa0/ co-occurring with various types of verbs which can be divided into three main groups, i.e., the action verbs, which comprise of the motion verbs and the non-motion verbs, the process verbs and the stative verbs. Moreover, different sub-types of verbs are also found to belong to each group. To denote the directional concept, /maa0/ occurs before or after the motion verbs. To denote the perfect aspectual concept, /maa0/ follows the process verbs and the stative verbs. The process verbs in this case are found with the verbs of change and some other process verbs. For the stative verbs, it is found with the state verbs only that can denote this perfect aspectual. To denote the purposive concept, /maa0/ precedes the motion verbs including the travel verbs, the perception verbs and the communication verbs; one sub-type of the process verbs, i.e., the cognition verbs; one sub-type of the stative verb, i.e., the equative verb; and the sub-type of the non-motion verbs, i.e., the action verbs. To denote the sequential concept, /maa0/ precedes the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the action verbs,

the emotion verbs, and the state verbs. To denote the concept of past time, /maa0/ is preceded by the action verbs, the displacement verbs, the communication verbs, the state verbs, the possession verbs, the perception verbs, and the cognition verbs. Finally, to denote the resultative concept, /maa0/ is followed by the equative verb.

A wide range of linguistic realizations in English are employed to represent SVCs with /maa0/. These forms include different parts of speech, phrases and sentences or even no form. They are varied in relevant to the types of verbs co-occurring with /maa0/, their contexts and relationship among each constituent. Moreover, these forms cannot be mapped with those of SVCs as a one-to-one correspondence. However, some forms can be recognized of their frequent occurrence and then be suggested as the potential forms in translating certain concepts of SVCs with /maa0/. That is, 'verb followed by preposition' is the potential form for the directional concept, the 'perfect' structure is the potential form for the perfect aspectual concept, the 'to-infinitive' form is potential form for the purposive concept, the single 'verb' is the potential form for the sequential concept and the resultative concept, and the 'adverb' form is the potential form for the concept of time. Beside all the discovery of these forms, the meaning gain and loss are also found in English translations.

6.3 Conclusion

This chapter discusses about the DVs /paj0/ and /maa0/ co-occurring with other lexical verbs. These co-occurrences can denote six concepts: directional, aspectual, purposive, sequential, time and resultative. To come up with these concepts, /paj0/ and /maa0/ have to co-occur with several types of verbs. These verbs can be classified into three major groups, i.e., the action verbs consisting of the motion and non-motion verbs, the process verbs, and the stative verbs (see classification of verbs in Chapter III). Since /paj0/ and /maa0/ basically relate to the horizontal motion, moving away from the speaker for the former; moving toward the speaker for the latter, they denote the directional concept when co-occurring with the motion verbs either in the preceding or following position. Moreover, /paj0/ can occur with the stative verbs (only with the state verbs) and the process verbs (only with cognition

verbs) to denote the concept. To denote the aspectual concept, /paj0/ and /maa0/ individually co-occur with the stative verbs and the process verbs. /paj0/ can denote four sub-categories of the aspectual notion, i.e., perfect, perfective, imperfective and attitudinal whereas /maa0/ can denote only the perfect aspectual notion. Regarding the perfect aspectual, either /paj0/ or /maa0/ follows the process verbs, which include the verbs of change and the stative verbs, which include only the state verbs. But when /paj0/ precedes three sub-types of the process verbs, i.e., the achievement verbs, the destruction verbs, and the disappearance verbs, the perfective aspectual is derived. For the attitudinal aspectual, /paj0/ follows the state verbs only. As for the imperfective aspectual, /paj0/ follows the equative verb, the state verbs and the emotion verbs, the communicative verbs, the cognition verbs, and the transfer verbs. To denote the purposive notion, /paj0/ and /maa0/ precede the same types of verbs, i.e., the action verbs, the travel verbs, the perception verbs, the communication verbs, the cognition verbs, and the equative verb. To denote the sequential concept, /paj0/ and /maa0/ precede the perception verbs, the cognition verbs, the action verbs, the emotive verbs, and the state verbs. In addition, /paj0/ can occur before the possession verbs. To denote the resultative concept, /paj0/ and /maa0/ are followed by the equative verb. To denote the concept of time, /paj0/ occurs with fewer types of verbs than /maa0/. While /paj0/ precedes the action verbs, the displacement verbs, the communication verbs, the state verbs, and the possession verbs, /maa0/, apart from these verb types, can precede the cognition verbs, the perception verbs and the creation verbs.

On the other hand, to convey these concepts of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/ in the English translations, various linguistic devices are applied. These devices range from a small unit of single words to a larger one of sentences or sometimes no representation. These translated forms are varied not only based on the syntactic aspects of /paj0/ and /maa0/ co-occurring with other lexical verbs and the grammatical markers, but also the semantic characteristics of the verbs and their relationship with other linguistic elements in each Thai and English and across the languages.

When those English translated forms are compared to the ones of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/, a one-to-one correspondence between the two does not exist. In addition, the semantic equivalence in terms of the meaning gain and loss can be noticed in English translations. However, it is apparent that some translated forms

expressing the concepts of SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/ are found to have more chances of occurrence than others. The forms occurring most often would then be suggested as the potential forms in translating the SVCs concepts. The potential forms of the directional concept and the purposive concept denoted by /paj0/ and /maa0/ are interestingly found the same, i.e., 'verb+preposition' for the directional notion, and 'to-infinitive' for the purposive notion. Moreover, the 'perfect' structure is found to be the potential form for the perfect aspectual concept denoted by both SVCs with /paj0/ and /maa0/. In addition, the single 'verb' is found to be the potential form for the perfective aspectual, the imperfective aspectual and the concept of time denoted by SVCs with /paj0/. Whereas 'auxiliary+verb' is the potential form for the sequential concept denoted by SVCs with /paj0/, the single 'verb' is the potential for the same concept denoted by SVCs with /maa0/. Finally, the 'adverb' form is found to be the potential form for the concept of time denoted by SVCs with /maa0/.