NAM SOD KHMU SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE : A STUDY IN
TAGMEMICS, TRANSFORMATIONAL AND CASE GRAMMAR

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บทคัดย่อ

    วัตถุประสงค์ของวิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้ เพื่อศึกษาโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์ภาษาขมุ ที่อยู่ใน
หมู่บ้านน้ำสอด ตำบลและ อำเภอทุ่งช้าง จังหวัดน่าน โดยศึกษาตามแนวไวยากรณ์แทคมีมิคส์-
ไวยากรณ์ปริวรรต-ไวยากรณ์การก ซึ่งจะใช้ไวยากรณ์แทคมีมิคส์ในการศึกษาโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์
ระดับพื้นฐาน จัดประเภทประโยค อนุประโยค วลี คำ เป็นต้น ส่วนไวยากรณ์ปริวรรตจะใช้
สร้างกฎโครงสร้างวลีของภาษาขมุ เพื่อให้เห็นถึงองค์ประกอบโครงสร้างทางไวยากรณ์ของภาษา
สำหรับไวยากรณ์การก จะใช้ในการแสดงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคำกริยาและนามวลีในประโยค

    การศึกษาครั้งนี้ ทำให้เราได้เข้าใจเกี่ยวกับโครงสร้างของไวยากรณ์ภาษาขมุถิ่น
น้ำสอด ทั้งในระดับโครงสร้างลึกและโครงสร้างผิว และเห็นถึงความสัมพันธ์ในการเกิดของ
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ใจ ซึ่งทำให้ไม่เห็นภาพโครงสร้างทางไวยากรณ์ในระดับลึกอย่างชัดเจนนัก

Thesis Title   Nam Sod Khmu Syntactic Structure :

                            A Study in Tagmemics, Transformational

                            and Case Grammar.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to describe the syntactic
structure of Khmu at Nam Sod village, Tambon Lae, Amphoe Thung Chang,
Nan Province by using Tagmemic - Transformation - Case Grammatical
approach. Tagmemics is used for presenting basic structure of Khmu
syntax and arranging data as a hierarchy of ranks; sentence, clause,
phrase, word, etc. Transformational Grammar is used for constructing
the Phrase Structure Rules so that the whole syntactic structure of
the language can be revealed. Case Grammar is used for presenting the
relations between the verbs and the noun phrases in the sentence.

This   study enables   us to understand the structure of Khmu
syntax: the   surface   structure,   the   deep structure and the
co-occurrences between noun phrases and verb phrases at the basic
level. However, the explanation by using 3 grammatical models causes
the problems. For example, it is too complicated and too difficult to
understand. It does not actually reveal the deep understanding of this
Khmu dialect syntax.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	Agentive Case
Adj	Adjective
Adj P	Adjective Phrase
Adv	Adverb
Adv P	Adverb Phrase
App	Approval Illocution
Aux	Auxiliary
Cau	Causative Case
Clf	Classifier
Com	Comitative Case
Comp	Complement
Comp P	Comparative Phrase
Conj	Conjunction
D	Dative Case
Dec	Declarative
Det	Determiner
DO	Direct Object Position
E	Experience Case
f.p	final partical
G	Goal
Hnoun	Head noun
Hverb	Head noun
I	Instrument Case
Imp.	Imperative Illocution, Imperative marker
Intens	Intensifier

Inv	Invitation Illocution
IO	Indirect Object
Loc	Location Case, Locative Position
Link	Linker or Link marker
mark	marker
MV	Main Verb
N	Noun
Neg	Negation
NP	Noun Phrase
Nuc	Nucleus of sentence
Num	Numeral
Num P	Numeral Phrase
O	Object Case, Object Position
Opin	Opinion
Opt	Optative Illocution
Rel	Relation
P	Predicate
PL	Plural
Poss	Possessive
Poss mark	Possessive marker
Post num	Postnumeral
Postv	Postverb
PP	Preposition Phrase
Prep	Preposition
Prev	Preverb

Proh	Prohibition
Pron	Pronoun
PS-Rule	Phrase Structure Rule
Ques	Question Illocution
R	Respective Illocution
Rel Link	Relative Link marker
Req	Requestion Illocution
S	Source Case, Sentence, Subject Position
SC	Structural change
SD	Structural description
SM	Scope Marker
Tem	Temporal Case
T-Rule	Transformational Rule
V	Verb
VB	Verbial
VP	Verb Phrase
W, X, Y, Z	A generalized context (eg., X - NP - VP - Y)

NONALPHABETIC SYMBOLS

[   ]   Square brackets. 1. Phonetic transcription, phonetic

             representation (e.g., [káːŋ] "house"). 2. A feature

             specification or a set of feature specification (e.g.,

             [+human] a feature "human"). 3. A grammatical relation,

             a case frame (e.g., [_A] "Case frame with the obligatory

             Agentive Case"). 4. A grammatical construction (e.g.,

             ₛ[X-VP-Y]ₛ " X,VP,Y combine to a sentence. ").

{   }   Braces in a grammatical rule: An element which is

             obligatory selected from a group of elements.

(   )   Parentheses. An optional element in a rule.

->   Single-shafted arrow. Concatenator in a grammatical rule

             (a rewriting rule).

=>   Double-shafted arrow. Structural change symbol in a

             transformational rule.

/   /   Slashes. Phonological transcription; a systematic

             phonological transformational rule.

+   Plus. Concatenator of element in a string: a positive

             specification of a syntactic, semantic.

Dash. Concatenator of elements in a string: a negative specification of semantic.

0   Zero. *Null string.*

*   Asterisk. Foot note.

1,2,3,   Indices. Referential indices: structure indices (e.g., X-Y-Z => 1,3,2)
            1 2 3

I,II,III   Persons. First person (I), Second person (II) Third person(III).

...   It may appear the other data or other elements in its construction.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the study

The principal purpose of this study is

1. To present the basic characteristics of Khmu as spoken at Nam Sod village, Tambon Lae, Amphoe Thung chang , Nan Province.

2. To adapt 3 grammatical models (Tagmemics, Transformational and Case Grammar) to present Khmu syntax.

1.2 Approaches used for describing Khmu

In this study, Tagmemics is used to describe the surface structure of Khmu Nam Sod dialect (that is, it will be described in terms of its function and form) , Transformational grammar is used to describe the deep structure of this dialect, that concerning the relationship of various structures. In addition, Case grammar model is used to describe the deep structure of this dialect , the relationship between Noun Phrase and Verb.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

The grammatical approach adapted in this study is based on Tagmemic model (Kenneth L. Pike , 1967), Transformational Grammar (Noam Chomsky, 1965.) and Case Grammar (Charles Fillmore, 1970.), assuming that a language is composed of a surface structure and a deep stucture.

The reasons for choosing these three grammatical models are as follows

1. The surface structure is presented in Tagmemic model because the system of tagmemic analysis, as developed by Kenneth Pike (1967), is a well defined system for dealing with the grammatical elements of surface structure in terms of the function and form as each unit. Designed for field methods situations, its primary concern is with the description of surface structure. But this description , in turn, depends heavily upon the semantic structure or meaning of the utterance. (Cook, S.J. Walter A., 1979 : 28).

2. The deep structure is described in terms of Transformational Grammar and Case Grammar.

2.1 Transformational Grammar is studied on a deep syntactic structure because of its emphasis on the idea of deep structure, which is more regulated than surface structure.

The various components of a standard-theory grammar and their interrelations may be represented as

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   SYNTACTIC COMPONENT   │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
```

a) The base: (i) Phrase structure rules   b) Transformational Rules

             (ii) Lexicon

Deep structures ─────────────────────────   Surface structure

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┌─────────────────────────┐        ┌─────────────────────────┐
│    SEMANTIC COMPONENT    │        │  PHONOLOGICAL COMPONENT  │
└─────────────────────────┘        └─────────────────────────┘
```

Semantic interpretations   Phonetic interpretations
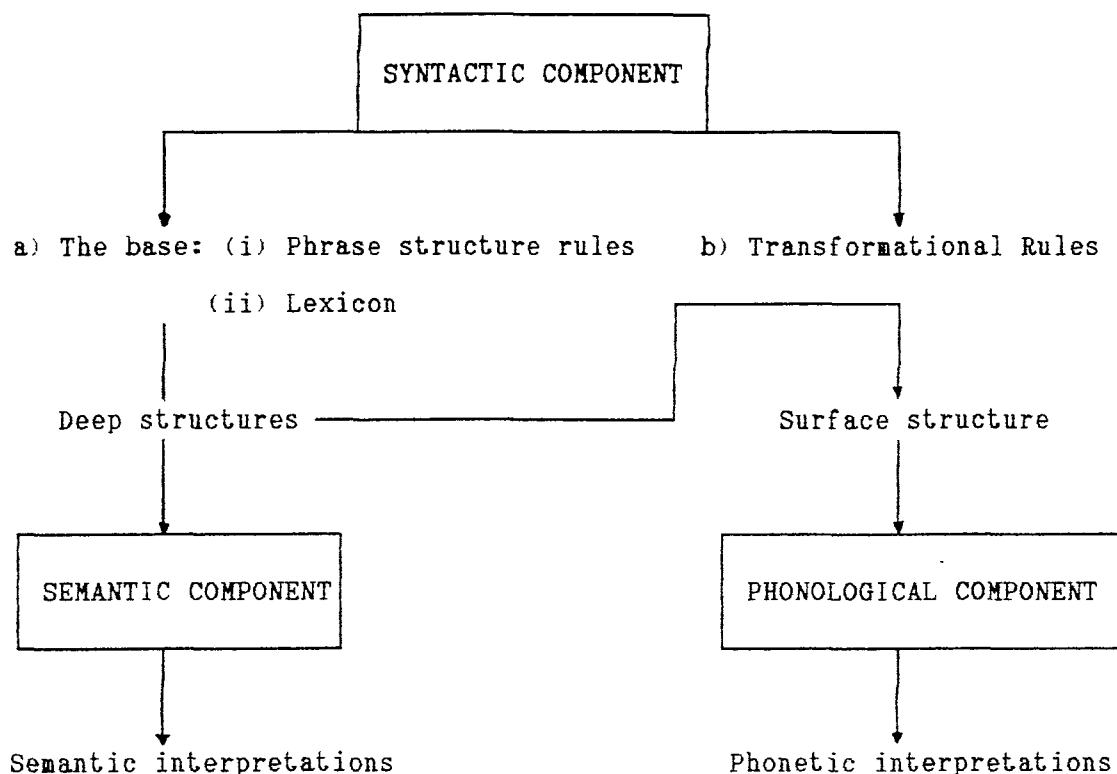
(Geoffrey Horrocks, <u>Generative Grammar</u> New York : Longman, 1987 : 27.)

       From the chart, it can be seen that a grammar consists of three components, as follows:

        1. Syntactic Component

        2. Semantic Component

        3. Phonological Component

       For this study, the syntactic component is considered. The syntactic component consists of the base and Transformational Rules. The base is divided into Phrase Structure Rules and the lexicon. Chomsky proposed Phrase Structure Rules and Transfromational Rules more specifically rather than other, so these rules are considered only.

How to find Phrase Structure Rules. In Transformational Grammar, each sentence has both deep structure, consisting of words which are related in meanings, and surface structure, which is the structure of the sentence that can be seen or heard: the deep and surface structure may be different or similar. The deep structure of the sentence is sometimes transformed to the surface structure by some Transformational Rules (T-Rules).

Making Phrase Structure Rules. When we find more data, we can make the new rules. Tagmemics form emphasizes the difference of sentences. On the other hand, Transformational Grammar stresses the similarity of sentences. The construced PS-Rules can cover all data of the language system.

Making Transformational Rules. This rule is considered how the deep level structure changes to the surface level structure.

Except for the PS-Rules and Transformational Rules, Transformational Grammar still has the lexicon like a dictionary which consists of various words used in the language. The lexicon will tell the meaning of each word pronunciation and usage of words (this part have rules to divided the type of lexical categories by category symbol; for example, /mah/ in Khmu can be pronounced as [mah], it has a word class [+v] "is the verb" and it "must be followed NP" [+_NP].

2.2 Case Grammar model is used to describe the relationships between the verbs and the noun phrase as a deep structure in Tagmemic Analysis because Cook points out that the use of case grammar as a deep structure in tagmemic analysis would produce a tagmemic model with greater explanatory power. By this he mean that many things which one feels are intuitively correct, become understandable through the use of case grammar as a deep structure. (Cook, 1979 : 33.)

Case Grammar was proposed by Charles Fillmore (1968) in "The case for case" and (1970) in "Improvement in Case Grammar". According to this theory, Fillmore divided the language structure into 2 levels. Deep Structure and Surface Structure. He is still interested in deep structure like Transformational Grammar: however, there are differences of deep structure in both grammars (Cook, 1922: P.28). Case Grammar is a system which views the deep structure of grammar as consisting, basically, of a series of nonlinearly ordered case marked noun phrases associated with a verb phrase. Therefore, a sentence consists of the relationships between the verbs and the noun phrases which is called case relation. Fillmore said this kind of relationship will be more permanent than other relationships, such as Subject and Object which will be changed upon the position of structure.

The deep level structure consists of :

S -> v + C_1 +....C_n

C_1-> NP + C_2 -> NP, etc.

The deep structure can be changed to be the surface structure by Transformational rules.

Moreover, various cases can be put together to be "case forms". These case forms can divide the verbs into groups and also define noun phrases in the structures.

In Case Grammar, verbs are defined in terms of a "case frame" (Palmatier, 1972: 19), that is, the underlying array of cases in a sentence which determine the environment into which a given verb may be inserted. The cases of Fillmore (1970: PP. 18-19) are

Agentive (A)   intigator of the action, animate.

Experiencer (E)   affected by the action, animate.

Instrumental (I)   force or object causing action or state.

Objective (O)   semantically most neutral case.

Source (S)   the origin or starting point.

Goal (G)   the object or end point.

Locative (L)   spatial orientation of the action.

Time (T)   temporal orientation of the action.

Comitative (C)   accompaniment role, animate.

Benefactive (B)   benefative role, animate.

But in this study, there are twelve cases, adding Causative and Dative. The definition of these cases is given in the following diagram of semantic features:

CHART 1 THE DEFINITION OF CASE ROLE IN CLASSIFYING VERBS OF KHMU DIALECT

CASE

- CAUSE

+CAUSE

+ACTION

-ACTION

1.CAUSATIVE

+ LEAD

-LEAD

+EMOTION

-EMOTION

2.AGENTIVE +PARTNER

-PARTNER

3.EXPERIENCER

+EFFECT

-EFFECT

4.COMITATIVE + PASSIVE

-PASSIVE

5.BENEFACTIVE 6.DATIVE

7.OBJECTIVE +PLACE

- PLACE

+ DIRECTION -DIRECTION +TEMPERAL -TEMPERAL

+ START -START 8.LOCATIVE 9.TIME (MATERIAL)

10.SOURCE 11.GOAL 12.INSTRUMENT
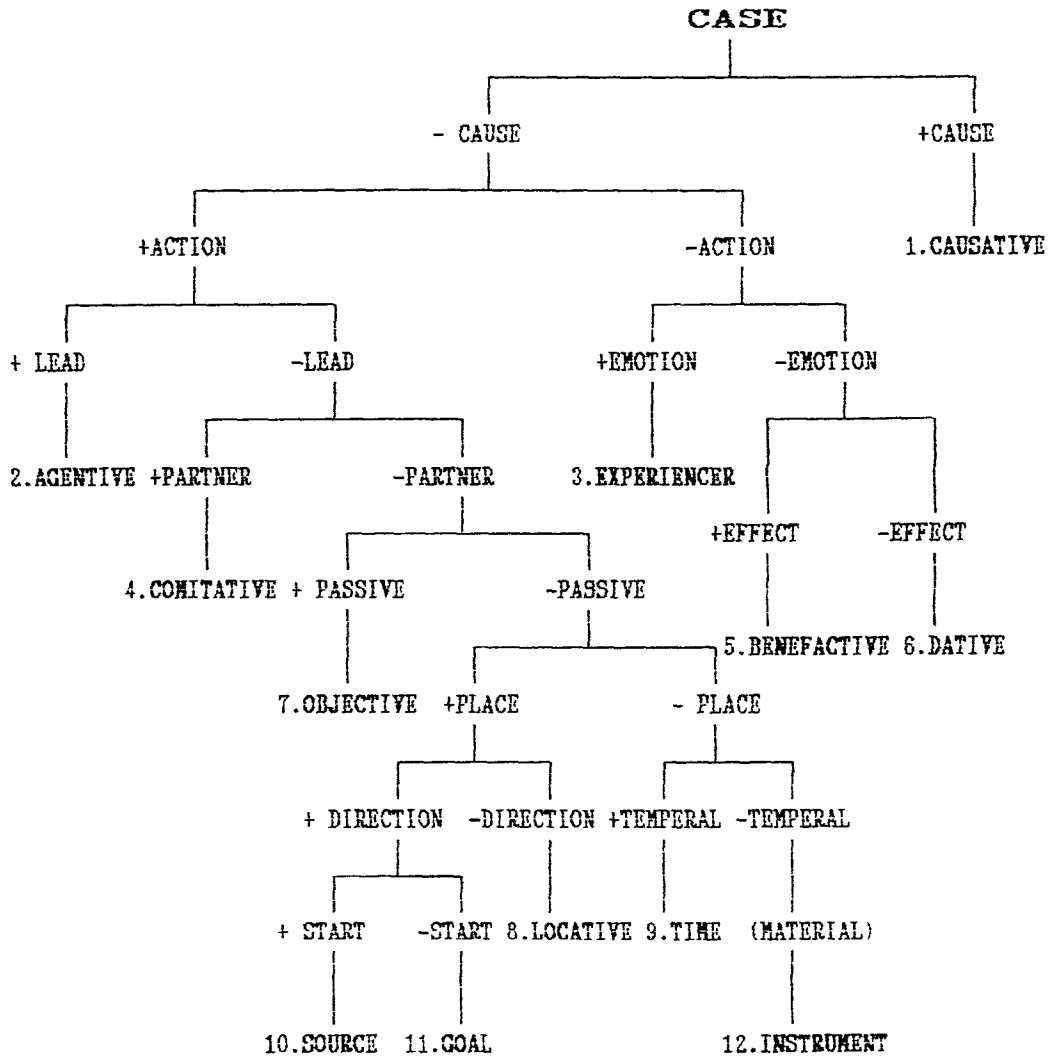
(see its details in Chapter IV)

1.4 The Transcription

The symbols used in transcribing the pronunciation in this study is The International Phonetic Alphabet (I.P.A) (revised 1979).

1.5 Previous Work on the subject

1. An important previous work dealing with our grammatical approach was The Tagmemic-Case Grammar Model by John T. Platt (Cook, Walter A, 1970. "Case Grammar : Development of the Matrix Model 1970-1978" :PP.109-123). It presents case grammar as a deep structure for tagmemic analysis or the relation of the surface structure of tagmemics with the deep structure of case grammar in English.

Platt takes advantage of tagmemic levels and focuses upon the clause level of analysis, with some suggestions for case analysis at the phrase level.

This work inspires me to adapt the three models, Tagmemics Transformation and Case Grammar to study the Nam Sod Khmu syntax.

2. Smalley, William. 1961 Outline of Khmu Structure. describe the phonology and morphology of Khmu dialect spoken in the Luang Prabang.

3. Svantesson, 1983. Kammu phonology and morphology. describe Ban Mo Khmu phonology and morphology.

4. Suwilai Premsrirat , 1987. A Khmu Grammar. describe morphology, Syntax of Huay Yen Khmu, in Chiengkhong district, Chiengrai province, Thailand.

1.6 Field Methods

The study is based upon the speech of Khmu people in Nam Sod village, Thung Chang district, Nan Province. My informants are

Names	Age
Mr. Kaew Paopa	49
Mr. In Paopa	34
Mrs. Usa Paopa	32
Mr. Somkiat Kalasod	19
Mr. Pherm Paopa	18
Wilai Paopa	11

The data were collected from several native speakers above. However, Mr. Kaew Paopa was selected as my principal informant. The description of this Khmu phonemic system is therefore based on his pronunciation.

1.6.1 Method of Collecting data

1.6.1.1 Collecting words. I prepared general words - list such as nouns, verbs adjectives, adverbs, etc., that are basic vocabularies in the language so that they can be used as the base for studying phonological system of this Khmu dialect.

The methods used for collecting words are

(a) Showing pictures of animals, flowers, vegetables, fruits, basketry tools, hunting tools etc.

(b) Collecting lists of basic words used in daily human life from the dictionaries.

(c) Collecting the names of the tools used in the home and in the informant's life.

1.6.1.2 **Collecting phrases clauses and sentences.** I collected the Khmu data in the form of phrase, clause and sentences by using the basic verbs as found in 1.6.1.1. To see word order and the relations of syntactic elements.

The following are some of the examples of Khmu syntactic constructions used for eliciting the data.

Khmu constructions obtained from natural conversation are

1. / X.. jɔh‖ mah‖ mah .. Y/
   ... to go, to eat, rice ...
   " X.. go to eat ..Y "

2. / X.. mah‖ mah‖ hlɔːt..Y/
   ... to eat, rice, to come ...
   " X.. ate (some) rice already..Y "

Khmu sentence, I constructed from the above data.

/ X.. jɔh‖ mah‖ mah‖ hlɔːt..Y/
.. to go, to eat rice, to come ..
"X..have gone to eat (some) rice..Y"

In this sentence /jɔh/, in a preverb position, /hlɔːt/, in a postverb position, may occur together in the original verb phrase.

This method is one of the ways to find more possible syntactic patterns in khmu.

1.6.1.3 **Collecting Dialogues , and Stories.** I also collected discourse such as dialogues and stories in order to recheck the constructions and the relation of sentence elements in real usage. This method may exclude some the interference from Thai Loanwords and borrowed Thai word order.

1.6.2 **Periods of Field Work**

Data were gathered during the prefield work in Bangkok with an invited informant from November to December, 1986. The first field Village from the 15th of January to the 4th of February 1986, the second trip was from 21st of March to 10 th of April 1987.

1.7 **General Information on Khmu**

1.7.1 **History of Khmu People**

The Khmu language is spoken over a large area of northern Southeast Asia. Most Khmu live in northern Laos provinces of Houakhong, Luang Prabang, Phong saly, Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Vientian, Sayabouri and Borikhane.

Traditionally the Khmu are swidden (slash-and-burn) farmers, growing glutinous mountain rice or dry fields.

The Khmu language are the subdivision of khmuic branch (Khmu, Mal (Thin) Mrabri, Phsin etc.) in The Austroasiatic languages. The Khmu do not have a written language.

1.7.2 History of the Nam Sod Khmu Dialect

This group of Khmu have imigrated from Phu Kha to the present location about 3 generations ago or about 116 years.

Population figures (only Khmu) are as follows:

Number of Houses: 37 Houses, 39 famillies.

Age : 0- 4 years :   Male 8 persons, Female 16 persons.

　　　　 5-14 years :   Male 23 persons, Female 20 persons.

　　　　 15-40 years :   Male 37 persons, Female 13 persons.

More than 40 years : Male 13 persons, Female 13 persons.

Total: Male 81 persons, Female 82 persons (or 163 persons).

(Data in 1986-1987)

1.7.3 Geographical Setting

1.7.3.1 Appearance of Village. Nam Sod village is in Tambon Lae, Amphur Thung chang, Nan Province, near the border (Thai-Laos). There are mountains surrounding this village and there are 2 streams running through the area. They are Huai Nam Sod (which is used to separate the area of Khmu village from Hmong village and Prai village) and Huai Nam puu (which separates Hmong village from Prai village). Khmu houses are built densely near Huai Nam Sod and scatter in the nearly area.

1.7.3.2 **Interethnic relationships.** In Nam Sod village , there are three tribes; Hmong, Prai and Khmu. The Khmu was the first tribe who migrated to this site. The Hmong, the second tribe, moved in for political reasons, and The Prai, the last tribe, moved in because of economic reasons. Among the three tribes, the Hmong have a better economic status.

Communications between the 3 tribes are caused by economic dependence, such as building the village Rice Bank, and demand and supply of services. The Hmong own the rice mill and when the Khmu, Prai and Hmong want to use it, they have to pay for service or pay rice for it. However, the payment depends on the agreement between user and owner.

Besides, contacts are increasing because of increased government activities; such as school meetings, vocational training, etc. Since the traditions and customs of ·the Khmu and the Prai are very close, there are very little conflict between the 2 tribes. Furthermore, there is also intermarriage among them .

1.7.4 **Customs and Traditions**

The Khmu has some contacts with several tribes concerning trading. Most of the city men come to sell goods in the village. They come every 3-4 days. The Khmu also buy goods from the market in the city. For the entertainments and during the festival time, the Khmu like to go to the city, or sometimes attened the Hmong New Year Holidays. Sometimes, the city men put the V.D.O. on and collect the money: 3 baht for an adult, 1 baht for a child for watching the V.D.O.

Consequently, there are a lot of outside influence on Khmu's life. At present, this group of Khmu is not serious about the customs like other groups of Khmu such as the Banna So Phit Khmu (ชาติชาย มีเกิดมูล : 2529 : 123) and they have fewer traditional ceremonies and believes, than the Banna So Phit Khmu. For example, there is no forbidden area in the house.

Habitate. Khmu houses in this area consist of 3 types. The construction of each house depends on the economics more than the tradition or old beliefs.

The first type has only one floor. It is above the ground for about 0.5 to 1 metre. The floor of the house is not equal. There are many levels. The area outside the house is lower than the area inside the house, and the sleeping area is higher than other places. The structure of the house is rectangle and it is made of bamboo. The floor of most houses are made of wood board. However, some houses have the floor made of bamboo which are broken. The shape of the roof is isosceles and it is cover with elephant grass, lalang, or rattan leave. The Khmu house can be divided into 2 parts;

1. The area inside the house, consists of only one room. One side of the room has a cooking stove. There is only one door and one stair.

2. The area outside the house, is used for eating and for welcoming the visitors.

For the second type of Khmu houses, the house is above the ground for about 1 metre 1.5 metre, and the floor is wood board. The wall of the house is made of wood board or bamboo. The posts of some houses are made of concrete. The roof is still covered with the

elephant   grass,   lalang,   or   rattan   leave   Its   shape   looks   like
isosceles.   There is only one door there is the area outside the house
and   the   stair.   In the house, there is only one room   with a cooking
stove. This house type   is divided into 2 parts like what mentioned
above for the first type.

For the third type of house, the   material of construction can
be separated into 2 parts, concrete and wood. There are 2 floors : the
downstair is constructed on the earth and covered with   concrete,   and
the   second   floor   is   made   of board. The roof is like isosceles and
closed   with zine. However, some part of the roof is still   covered
with rattan   leave   or lalang. There is the stair inside the house and
many bed rooms.

The   construction   of   this   type is different from the first
and the second. The house is like the house in the city more than Khmu
traditional   houses.   An   example of the last type is the house of the
kamnan.

Hair   Style. Men's hair is   short,   and the women's have 2
styles,   short   and long. If itis long, she may tie   it up into a hair
or bun. Besides, some women like to have their hair permed. Old women,
over 80 years old,   still makes a knot of hair such as the Kamnan's
mother.

CHAPTER II

GRAMMATICAL SURVEY

In this chapter, I use Tagmemic approach to present phonological summary, phonological words and word classes.

2.1 Phonology

2.1.1 Phoneme

The phoneme is the lowest rank of hierachy in language systems. In this Khmu dialect, they are consonants, vowels and tones.

2.1.1.1 Consonant Phonemes

There is a total of 20 consonant phonemes /p ph b t th d k kh ʔ m n ɲ ŋ f s h ɕ l w j/

CHART 2 KHMU CONSONANT PHONEMES.

	Labial	Labio-Dental	Alveolar	Alveolo-Palatal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop: vl. unasp.	p		t			k	ʔ
vl. asp.	ph		th			kh	
vd.	b		d				
Nasals	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives		f	s				h
Affricates				ɕ			
Lateral			l				
Glides	w				j		

/p/ represents a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop [p] which occurs in both initial and final positions.

/ph/ represents a voiceless aspirated bilabial stop [ph] which occurs only in initial positions.

/b/ represents a voiced bilabial implosive [ɓ] which occurs only in initial positions.

/t/ represents a voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop [t] which occurs in both initial and final positions.

/th/ represents a voiceless aspirated alveolar stop [th] which occurs only in initial position.

/d/ represents a voiced alveolar implosive [ɗ] which occurs only in initial positions.

/k/ represents a *voiceless unaspirated velar stop* [k] *which occurs* both in initial and final positions.

/kh/ represents a voiceless aspirated velar stop [kh] which occurs only in initial positions.

/ʔ/ represents a glottal stop [ʔ] which occurs both in initial and final positions.

/m/ represents a bilabial nasal [m] which occurs both in initial and final positions.

/n/ represents an alveolar nasal [n] which occurs both in initial and final positions.

/ɲ/ represents a palatal nasal [ɲ] which occurs both in initial and final positions.

/ŋ/ represents a velar nasal [ŋ] which occurs only in final position.

/f/ represents a voiceless labio-dental fricative [f] which occurs only in initial positions.

/s/ represents a voiceless alveolar fricative [s] which occurs in initial position.

/h/ represents a voiceless glottal fricative [h] which both in initial and final positions.

/ȼ/ represents avoiceless alveolo-palatal affricative [ȼ] which occur only in initial position and which is in complementary distribution with /c/ which occurs only in final position.

/l/ represents a voiced alveolar lateral [l] which occurs in initial position, final position and in cluster position (or [r] with some informants who have come from Phukam,ex:[thra:k] "buffalo".

/w/ represents a vioced semivowel [w] which occurs in initial position, final position and cluster position.

/j/ represents two allophones: [ʔj] and [j] [ʔj] a voiced pre-glottalized palatal semi-vowel which occurs only in Thai loanwords. [j] is a voiced palatal semi-vowel which occurs in Khmu words.

CHART 3   THE OCCURRENCES OF CONSONANT PHONEMES.

Consonant Positions	Consonants which can occur
Cp_1 initial position of minor syllable	/ p ph t th k kh ʔ s /
Cp_2 final position of minor syllable	/ k ʔ m n ŋ /
C_1 initial position of major syllable	
1. without minor syllable and cluster.	/ p ph b t th d k kh ʔ m n ɲ f s h tɕ l w j /
2. without minor syllable, but with cluster.	/ p ph t th k kh s* h /
3. with minor syllable and cluster	/ p ph t th k kh* / (/kh/, /s/ may be in system, but no data attested)
4. with minor syllable, but with out cluster.	/ p ph b t th d k kh ʔ m n ɲ f s h tɕ l w j /
C_2 cluster position of major syllable	/ l w /
C_3 final position of major syllable	/p t tɕ k ʔ m n ɲ ŋ h l w ɹ /

2.1.1.2 Vowel phonemes

Vowels function as the nucleus of a syllable. Khmu vowels may be divided into three types, short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs. There are 21 vowel phonemes /i i: e e: ɛ ɛ: a a: ɯ ɯ: ə ə: u u: o o: ɔ ɔ: iə ɯə uə/.

All vowels can occur in the nucleus position of a word base or of a major syllable, but there are only /i e a ə u o ɔ ɯ/ vowels which can occur in the nucleus position of a minor syllable. (see Chart 5 : 34).

CHART 4 THE OCCURRENCE OF KHMU NAM SOD VOWELS AND FINAL CONSONANTS.

VOWELS	FINAL CONSONANTS												
	-p	-t	-ʨ	-k	-ʔ	-m	-n	-ɲ	-ŋ	-h	-l	-w	-j
i		-it	-iʨ	-ik*	-iʔ	-im	-in	-iɲ		-ih			
iː	-iːp	-iːt		-iːk	-iːʔ	-iːm	-iːn		-iːŋ				
e		-et	-eʨ		-eʔ		-en	-eɲ	-eŋ	-eh			
eː	-eːp*				-eːʔ*	-eːm			-eːŋ				
ɛ	-ɛp	-ɛt		-ɛk*	-ɛʔ		-ɛn	-ɛɲ	-ɛŋ	-ɛh	-ɛl	-ɛw	
ɛː	-ɛːp	-ɛːt		-ɛːk		-ɛːm	-ɛːn		-ɛːŋ				-ɛːj
a	-ap	-at		-ak	-aʔ	-am	-an		-aŋ	-ah	-al	-aw	-aj
aː	-aːp	-aːt		-aːk	-aːʔ	-aːm	-aːn	-aːɲ	-aːŋ		-aːl	-aːw	-aːj
ɯ	-ɯp	-ɯt		-ɯk		-ɯm	-ɯn		-ɯŋ		-ɯl		-ɯj
ɯː	-ɯːp	-ɯːt					-ɯːn						-ɯːj*
ə				-ək	-əʔ*	-əm			-əŋ	-əh	-əl*		
əː		-əːt	-əːʨ		-əːʔ	-əːm			-əːŋ				-əːj
u	-up	-ut		-uk	-uʔ	-um	-un		-uŋ	-uh	-ul		-uj
uː	-uːp*	-uːt	-uːʨ	-uːk		-uːm	-uːn	-uːɲ	-uːŋ		-uːl		-uːj
o	-op	-ot		-ok	-oʔ	-om	-on		-oŋ	-oh			-oj
oː	-oːp	-oːt	-oːʨ			-oːm			-oːŋ		-oːl		-oːj
ɔ		-ɔt		-ɔk	-ɔʔ				-ɔŋ	-ɔh			-ɔj
ɔː	-ɔːp	-ɔːt	-ɔːʨ	-ɔːk	-ɔːʔ	-ɔːm	-ɔːn		-ɔːŋ		-ɔːl		-ɔːj

*Vowels and Final consonants occur only in major syllable of bisyllablic word[s]

2.1.1.3 Tones

There are 2 tones in this Khmu dialect because they are used to contrast individual lexical items or words (see minimal pairs).

a) /   / (unmarked) a mid level tone which represents 2 pitches.

- [`] a mid - falling pitch which occurs in closed syllables with short vowels or in syllables with long vowels and following stop consonants /p t k ?/ , examples: [ʔɔ̀h] "to dip water up"
[mɔ̀:t] "to take, to bring"

- [ ] a Zero mark ; a mid pitch which occurs elsewhere.
[mu:m] "to take a bath"
[ten] "to sit"
[tala:] "a species of bamboo"

b) / ' / a high level tone which represents two pitches.

- [^] a high falling pitch which occurs in open syllables or in closed syllables , with long vowels or with short vowels and following non-stop final consonants such as:/m n ŋ l w j/or in syllables with diphthongs.
[ʔûː] "to speak"
[pûːc] "to take off"
[ʔôm] "water"
[sûək] "to be fierce"

['] a high level pitch which occurs where.

[wá?] "monkey"

[ʨú?] "(1) to love, to admire"

"(2) to hurt"

Minimal Pairs

1. /pi?/ "to be replete" - /pí?/ "to feed"

2. /mu:t/ "to smoke" - /mú:t/ "an ant"

3. /ku?/ "to love" - /kú?/ "to put on, to wear"

4. /nam/ "a year" - /nám/ "to be big"

5. /jak/ "at" - /ják/ "faeces"

6. /ʨaŋ/ "mosquito" - /ʨáŋ/ "to be bitter"

7. /pu:c/ "alcohol" - /pú:c/ "to take off"

8. /puk/ "to cut" - /púk/ "bag"

9. /tɔ:m/ "to collect" - /tɔ́:m/ "to beg"

Moreover, we find that there are variations which are related to three different factors:

1. Differences caused by informants' ages.

Informants can be divided into 2 groups. The first group consists of children and young people (who have the same pronunciation.) and the second consists of adults and old people. The differences found are the phoneme /l/ in final position of a syllable and in cluster position. In some words the first group pronounces /l/ as [j] while the second group pronounces /l/ as [l]. For example, the words like /ʨu:l/ "to descend" and /ku:l/ "to be fat". The first group pronounces them as [ʨu:j] and [ku:j] whereas the second group pronounces them as [ʨu:l] and [ku:l].

For the phoneme /l/ in cluster position of the syllable, the first group pronounces /l/ as zero, or do not have cluster, while the second pronounces /l/ as [l] or zero. For example the words like /hlə́h/ "to wake" and /pli?/ "a forest". The first group pronounces them as [hə́h] and [pi?] whereas the second group pronounces them as [hlə́h] / [hə́h] and [pli?] / [pi?].

2. Differences caused by informants' hometown

The people in Nam Sod migrated from 2 villages: Phu Kam village and Nam Sod Village in Nan Province. They have different pronunciations in pronouncing some consonents. For example, the words like /pli?/ "a forest", /thlá:k/ "a buffalo" and /khláh/ "to laugh". The people who originally come from Phu Kam village pronounced them as [pri?] and [thra:k], [khláh] whereas the people from Nam Sod village pronounced them as [pli?] or [pi?] , [thlá:k] or [tha:k] and [khláh] or [kháh].

3. The specific characteristics of the informants' speech organs.

The individual characteristics of the informants' speech organs such as the front teeth are sometimes lost among adults and eldery people. Thus, the phoneme /s/ has became [tɕh]. Examples: /sa?ɔ́:ŋ/ -> [tɕha?ɔ́:ŋ] "wood" , /sé?/ -> [tɕhé?] "the word which is used for chasing a dog" and /sa?ó?/ -> [tɕha?ó?] "a barn".

NOTE: These differences do not cover differences due to the process of a child's first language acquisition.

2.1.1.4 Intonation

Intonation contours in this Khmu dialect are superimposed on the tone system. They modify the pitch characteristics of the tones some what but do not affect the basic constrasts between them. They are divided into 3 types.

a) **Mid Level Intonation Contour** is a normal pitch with end-falling level in most illocutions such as:

- <u>Declarative Illocutions</u>

/khamú?|| ʨa?|| kə:t|| kó:n|| ʨa?|| pen|| tɯə|| pen|| tɯə/
person, will, to give birth to, child, will, to feel pain,to be, clf to be, clf.

"When a woman gives birth to a son, she will have intermittent pain in her womb."

/joŋ|| jɔh|| hlé?/
father, to go, plantation

"The father went to the plantation."

- <u>Opinion Illocutions</u>

/məh|| məh|| ʨa?|| mah|| <u>kɔ:</u>|| mah|| <u>pɔ:</u>|| ʔaj|| há:n|| hó:c|| jɔh/
something, something, will, to eat, Link, to eat, you, Neg, to die, already, to go

"You can eat anything, if it will not make you to die."

/tók|| ʨa?|| pha?óm|| pɯən|| <u>tóŋ</u>|| jɛt|| pen|| pi:/
if, will, to speak, be able, must, to stay, to be, year

"If you would like to be able to speak this language, you have to stay here at least for a year."

- Optative Illocutions

/ʔoʔ‖ tú?‖ wéc‖ kaːŋ/
I, want, to turn back, house
"I would like to go home."

/ʔoʔ‖ kɯ́t‖ tɕaʔ‖ wéc‖ kúŋ/
I, to think, will, to go back, villages
"I would like to go back to the village."

- Approval Illocutions

/jɔh‖ kaːl‖ ʔə́m/
to go, before, f.p.
" Go ahead."

/mah‖ həʔ/
to eat, f.p.
"Let's eat."

- Content Question Illocutions

/paː‖ tɕaʔ‖ wɛt‖ mə́h/
Pron, will, to buy, what (question mark)
"What do you want to buy ?"

/jɔh‖ tamə́h‖ wéc‖ dɛ́ː/
to go where (question marker) to turn back, also
"Where have you been ?"

/sama?‖ pwən‖ kí:‖ wan/

to have a fever, to get, how many (question marker⟩

"For many days have you had fever ?"

- Yes-No Question Illocutions

/kɔ:?‖ kə:j‖ pé:‖ sanwm/

question mark, to be ever, to be sensitive, drug

"Do you ever have an allergy to some drugs ?"

/mah‖ mah‖ há:/

to eat, rice, yes-no question marker (yet⟩

"Have you eaten (some rice⟩ yet ?"

/pa:‖ ʨu?‖ mah‖ kɔ:n‖ ʔoʔ‖ dé:/

you (female), want, to eat, child, I, yes-no question marker (or not⟩

"Do you want to eat, my son ?"

/mə:?‖ jɛt‖ ki:/

who (question marker), to stay, here

"Who stays here ?"

/mə:?‖ há:n/

who (question marker), to die

"Who died ?"

/pa:‖ síh‖ nam məh/

you (female), to sleep, when (question marker)

"When were you go to bed ?"

/me:‖ ká:t‖ ti:‖ tamə́h/

you (male), to be born, at, where (question marker)

"Where were you born ?"

b) **Low Level Intonation Contour** is a level pitch with end-falling which appear to be part of some illocutions, such as;

- Emphatic Opinion

/sîh‖ ta‖ ki:‖ ʔaj‖ lə́ʔ‖ lɛ:/
to sleep, at, here, neg, to be good, f.p.

"It is not good to sleep here."

- Emphatic Answer

/məʔ‖ jɛt‖ hóʔ/   (Question)
who (question marker), to stay, there

"Who stays there ?"

/məh‖ ʔoʔ/   (emphatic Answer)
to be, I

"It's me."

- Imparative Illocutions

/tǎʔ‖ mɔ:t‖ khɔ́:ŋ‖ klaŋ‖ khóʔ‖ khamə:j/
neg, to take, something, to be hard, to pick, ear

"Do not use a hard stick to pick the ear."

/ʔɯ́m‖ palɔ́ːt‖ pə́h‖ pɯːntáːk/

to keep, a thermometer, to put, tongue (in the mouth)

"Keep the thermometer under the tongue ?"

/síh‖ Ņtop‖ pháː‖ Ņpɯːj/

to sleep, to cover, the cloth, to be thick

"Go to sleep and cover yourself with a thick blanket."

/táʔ‖ ʔɯə́k‖ ʔóm‖ də́k/

neg, to drink, water, much

"Do not drink so much water."

      c) **High Level Intonation Contour** is a level pitch for Invitation , Vocative , Exclamation, Request, Felicitation.

       - <u>Invitation</u>

/jɔh‖ hə́ʔ/

to go, f.p.

"Let's go."

       - <u>Vocative</u>

/hə́j‖ ʔə́h‖ mə́h/

Voc. marker, to do , what (question marker)

"Hi! What do you want to do ?"

- Exclamation

/ʔóː‖ ʔaj‖ táw‖ ʨaʔ‖ pɯən‖ téʔ‖ kóːn‖ ʔoʔ‖ saməː‖ dúː/

Excl. marker, title, turtle, will, prev, to take, child, I, really,

yes-no Question marker (or not)

"Oh! How a turtle want to marry my daughter."

- Request

/ʔoʔ‖ jɔh‖ déː/

I, to go, f.p.

"I go, too."

- Felicitation

/jɛt‖ súk‖ sabaːj‖ ləʔ‖ síh‖ ləʔ‖ pliə/

to stay, to be happy, to be comfortable, to be good, to sleep, to be

good, to be beautiful

"Have a good life."

2.2 Syntax

2.2.1 Phonological syllable

Khmu phonological syllable are either monosyllabic which
consists of one usually stressed main syllable or major syllable or
bisyllable (which consists of a preliminary unstressed presyllable
or minor syllable and a (following) stressed main syllable.

```
          minor syllable          major syllable
word :    c       v  (c   )    '   c    (c  )   v  (v)  (c  )
           ᴘ1          ᴘ2             1    2              3
          v:                          v:
          N
```

2.2.1.1 **Monosyllabic Words** will be called word-base or
main syllable or major syllable consists of one vowel (short ,long or
diphthong) followed by one or zero consonants and preceded by one or
two consonants as below :

cv	/kə:/	"the third person singular pronoun"
cvv	/khuə/	"clothes"
ccv:	/sli:/	"to spread so as tobe out by shaking"
ccvv	/pliə/	"to be beautiful"
cvc	/joŋ/	"father"
cv:c	/mu:n/	"to bathe or to take a bath"
cvvc	/smə́ŋ/	"a pig"
ccvc	/klám/	"to carry especially on the back"
ccv:c	/pló:ŋ/	"a rattan stem"
ccvvc	/hliə́ŋ/ or /hiə́ŋ/	"the entrails"

2.2.1.2 **Bisyllablic Words** consist of presyllable or minor
syllable (which contains a short vowel or long vowel) followed by one
or zero consonants and preceded by only one consonant or a syllabic
nasal /N/ and a (following) stressed main syllable or major syllable.

cvc'ccvc	/smmphlɔ̀ʔ/ or /smmphɔ̀ʔ/	"a son"
cvc'cvc	/kampaɲ/	"to listen"
cv'cvc	/kaʔm̀m/	"to warm"
cv'ccvc	/khá:plù̀ʔ/	"a leg"

cvc'cvvc	/sənlɯəŋ/	"general name for grass"
cvc'cvv	/pənlɯə/	"a fire"
cv'cvvc	/tasúət/	"the early morning"
cv'cvv	NO DATA	
cv:'cvvc	/tuːhúət/	"to wrinkle"
cv:c'cvc	/kɔːnnúm/	"a young man"
cv:'cvc	/kɯːɲɯk/	"to nod"
cv:'cv:c	NO DATA	
cv:c'ccv:	/kɔːŋkláː/	"testicles"
cv:c'cv:c	NO DATA	
cv:'cv:	/ʨɯːmɯː/	"every day"
cvc'cv:c	/táʔháːj/	"a beehive"
cvc'cv:	/tákkiː/	"in this manner"
cv'cv:c	/ləmuːl/	"the chin"
cv'cv:	/talaː/	"a kind of bamboo"

/N̩/- syllabic nasal

N̩cvc	/N̩tè?/	"to be short"
N̩ccvc	/N̩pləh/	"to turn back"
N̩cv:c	/N̩tɔ̀ːŋ/	"a pair of stairs"
N̩ccv:c	/N̩tlɔːŋ/	"the plam"
N̩cvv	/N̩ʨɯ̀ə/	"to warm"
N̩cvvc	/N̩píəl/	"a winnowing basket"
N̩ccvv	/N̩plɯ́ə/	"to open one's eyes"

- Minor Syllables

Minor Syllables are of two general types:

1. A minor syllable may be a syllabic nasal /Ṇ/ represents a bilabial nasal [m] which occurs before voiceless bilabial stops [p], [ph] such as [mphla?] "wife" , [mpləh] "to turn back", represents a alveolar nasal [n] which occurs before voiceless alveolar stops [t] such as [nte?] "to be short" and a voiceless alveolar-palatal affricative [ʨ] such as [nʨó?] "to be thin", represents a velar nasal [ŋ] which occurs before voiceless velar stops [k] such as [ŋká:m] "the husks" .

2. A minor syllable consists of the initial consonents, which may be stated as follows:

a) A stop consonant either aspirated or unaspirated voiceless, i.e., /p ph t th k kh ?/

b) A fricative consonant /s/

c) A lateral consonant /l/

The adding vowel, i.e., /i e a ə u o ɔ ɯ/ which may be followed a nasal consonant such as /m n ŋ/ or a stop consonant /k ?/ or Zero consonant.(Examples: /sənnɔ̀h/ "a mouth", /tumuh/ "nose" , /taŋŋé?/ "to turn" , /tala:/ "a kind of bamboo". Chart 5 summarizes the consonants in minor syllable formation (which are attested in the data).

The vowel phonemics /i,e,a,u,ɯ/ in minor syllable are sometimes a schwa vowel [ə].

CHART 5 CONSTRAINT ON MINOR SYLLABLE FORMATION.

Initial segment	Vowel								Final Segment				
	/ i	e	a	ə	u	o	ɔ	ɯ /	/ m	n	ŋ	k	? /
p				+					a ə				
ph		+	+										
t	+	+				+	+		e	a ɯ o	ə	a	
th				+									
k			+	+	+				a o	u ə			
kh	+												
?				+				+	ɯ	ə			
s	+		+	+				+	ɯ a	ə	ɯ		a
l		+	+	+				+		ɔ	a		

+ in the data

    Major Syllable are preceded by minor syllables, which
have the elements as the monosyllabic words (see 2.2.1.1).

2.2.3 Word Classes

Words in Khmu Nam sod may be divided into 13 classes according to their functions, such as Nouns, Pronouns, Determiners, Adjectives, Classifiers, Titles of name, Prepositions, Numbers, Auxiliaries, Adverbs, Verbs, Final Particles, Question words.

2.2.3.1 Nouns

The noun word class is usually an obligatory element in noun   phrases (see : PS-RULE 7) It may be divided into the following subclasses:

Proper Nouns or Names

This   word   class   is an obligatory element in the Proper Noun Phrase (see : PS-RULE 10 : Proper NP).

Examples:

/phə́:m/	"name of person"
/la:w/	"name of country"
/phu:kha:/	"name of mountain"

Common Nouns

This   word   classmay   be   semantically subdivided into: Animate Nouns, Non-Animate Nouns, Abstract Nouns.

Animate Nouns may consist of many terms,such as:

Body terms:

	/Npoŋ/	"head"
	/ᵽᵐəŋ/	"foot"
	/tí?/	"hand"

Kinship terms: /joŋ/   "father"

                  /ta?/   "grandfather"

                  /kɔːn/   "child"

Animal terms: /thlaːk/   "buffalo"

                  /sɔ́?/   "dog"

                  /síːm/   "bird"

          Non- Animate nouns may be divided into terms, such as:

Floral terms: /lá? tənloh/   "kind of vegetable"

                /tút taːlaː/   "kind of bamboo"

                /plɔːŋ/   "kind of ratan"

                /lá? sa?ɔ́ːŋ/   "leaf"

                /tút sa?ɔ́ːŋ/   "trunk of tree"

                /hlaːŋ sa?ɔ́ːŋ/   "flower"

Generic terms: /kaːŋ/   "house"

                /katé?/   "ground,soil"

                /?ɔ́m/   "water"

        2.2.3.2 Pronouns

        Pronouns   are   noun   substitutes whose referents   are
persons. They   may   be   divided into : Personal Pronouns, Indefinite
Pronouns and Kinship Terms.

        Personal   Pronouns. The basic set of Personal Pronouns
is a class of words whose semantic system is characterised by
singular, plural number, sex and person pronouns: the first person,
the second person and the third person pronouns are shown in Chart 5,
below:

Chart 6 KHMU PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ʔoʔ	ʔiʔ
2nd person (female)	pa:	pɔ:
(male)	me:	
3rd person (female)	na:	nɔ:
(male)	kə:	

NOTE: /kə:/ can be used to replace the third person which is human or non-human.

Indefinite Pronouns. They are pronouns whose referents are indefinite. Their members are:

/mə:ʔ/   "someone, anyone"

Example: /mə:ʔ‖ ɕaʔ‖ ʔmək‖ pu:c‖ kɔ:‖ ʔmək/
         who, will, to drink, alcohol, particle, to drink

         "One who wants to drink alcohol can drink."

/mə́h/   "something, anything"

Examples: /khamuʔ‖ dúʔ‖ ɕaʔ‖ ʔəh‖ mə́h‖ kɔ:‖ pmən/
          person, to be diligent, will, to do, what, particle, can

          "A diligent man can do everything."

/khamu?‖ mə́h‖ plíə‖ plíə/

person, what, to be beautiful, to be beautiful

"What a beautiful girl."

/ta? mə́h/   "somewhere"

Example: /pa:‖ ʨa?‖ jɔh‖ tamə́h‖ kɔ:‖ jɔh/

you, will, to go, where, particle, to go

"You can go wherever you wants."

/tan mə:?/   "how much, how many"

Example: /tan mə:?‖ ?o?‖ kɔ:‖ ?áh‖ sata:ŋ‖ wɛ:t/

how much, I, particle, to have, money, to buy

"Whatever the price is, I have the money it."

/nam mə́h/   "anytime"

Example: /nam mə́h‖ jɔh‖ ʨen‖ hlé?‖ kɔ:‖ nə:ŋ/

anytime, to go, to, a plantation, particle, to know

"If we arrive the plantation, we will know."

Kinship terms. There are some kinship terms which may be used as pronouns. Sometimes, they are followed by proper names. When so used, they either express a higher degree of respect or more intimate than personal pronouns.

Examples: /tá?‖ mah‖ mah‖ hó:c‖ há:/

grandfather, to eat, rice, already, question particle

"Has grandfather already eaten (rice)?"

/já?‖ Ŋphla?‖ tá?‖ kɛ́:w‖ jɔh‖ mə́h/

grandmother, a wife, grandfather, name, Kaew, to go, where

"Where does Kaew the grandfather's wife go?"

2.2.3.3 Determiners

There are three degrees of proximity shown by Determiners (Det):

/kaní?/ or /ni:/ or /niə?/ "this (close)"

Example: /?iəl‖ tɯ́l‖ ka:‖ tút‖ sa?ɔ́ŋ‖ ni:/

  hen, to fly, to go up, a tree, this

  "A hen flew up this tree."

/ka:ná:j/ or /ná:j/ "that (intermediate)"

Example: /tá?‖ kaná:j‖ ?aj‖ lə́:?/

  grandfather, that, neg, to be good

  "That grandfather isn't good."

/hó?/ "that (distant)"

Example: /tút‖ sa?ɔ́:ŋ‖ hó?‖ ʨa?‖ nét/

  tree, wood, that, to be distant, very

  "That tree is very distant."

In addition to the above, /ki:/ and /hó?/ may be refered to as pronouns, like :

/ki:/   - /ten‖ ki:/   "Sit here."
             to sit, here
/hó?/   - /jɔh‖ ho?/   "Go there."
             to go, there
/ná:j/   - /jɔh‖ ná:j/ "Go there."
             to go, there (not far)

2.2.3.4 **Adjectives** (Adj). They are the modifiers or descriptive in the Common Noun Phrase (see :PS-Rule 9 Common NP) They can also occur in main verb (MV) position "Adjective verbs".

They may be semantically divided into 5 classes, as below:

a) The adjective verbs as visual-perceptual verbs:
- Statements such as /síːn/ "to be cooked"
- Size   such as /nǎm/   "to be big"
- Shape   such as /waːŋ/   "to be long"
- Color   such as /klɔ́ːk/ "to be white"
- Property   such as /siəm/   "to be sharp'

b) The adjective verbs as auditory-perceptual verbs:
volume such as /ʔíh/ "to be loud"

c) The adjective verbs as alfactory perceptual verbs
smell such as /ʔúʔ/ "to give off a bad odor"

d) The adjective verbs as gastative-perceptual verbs
flavor such as /jiəl/ "to be sweet"

e) The adjective verbs are classified by case frames
into three classes as: +[_D], +[_E(Cau)] and +[_E] (see in Appendix)

2.2.3.5 **Classifiers** (clf). They are the elements which are used to indicate the size or the shape or the measure of the units. They are obligatorily preceded by numerals (num) in Numeral Phrase (see PS-RULE 13 Num P).

There are 2 main types of classifiers: the regular classifiers and the measure classifiers.

The regular classifiers for general nouns which usually have either shape or size, below:

/póŋ/ "classifier for doors or windows"

/tó:/ "classifier for most animals, body parts, buildings, part of buildings, etc."

/ʔán/ "classifier for rings, bracelets, things, etc."

/nuə́j/ "classifier for round objects, stones, fruits, eggs, etc."

/mɛʔ/ "classifier for streams."

/si:/ "classifier for sections of bamboo."

/kon/ "classifier for person, people, human."

/tɯə/ "classifier for time."

Examples:

/ka:ŋ‖ ʔoʔ‖ ʔáh‖ patu:‖ pa:j‖ póŋ/
house, I, to, have, door, 2, clf

"There are two doors in my house."

/khamuʔ‖ pa:j‖ kon/
a person, 2, clf

"Two men."

/pléʔ‖ saʔó:ŋ‖ há:‖ nuə́j/
fruit, 5, clf

"Five fruits."

/tíʔ‖ pa:j‖ tíʔ/
hand, 2, hand (clf)

"Two hands."

Sometimes, the classifiers occur without a preceding numeral, if they mean "only" or "only one" which will be followed by the final particle /Nkon/ "alone".

Example:

/ʔoʔ‖ jɛt‖ ŋ̊kon/

I, to stay, one person

"I stay here only myself."

The measure classifiers (or the quantifiers)

There are classifiers for measurable substances, as indicated below: /khɯ́ːp/ "a span"

/sɔ́ːk/ "a cubit"

/meːt/ "a metre"

/thaŋ/ "a measure of capacity , equivalent to 20 litres or a bucket"

/kɛːw/ "a glass"

Examples:

/ʔóm‖ paːj‖ <u>thaŋ</u>/

water, two, clf

"...water two bins"

/saʔɔ́ːŋ‖ siː‖ <u>khɯ́ːp</u>/

wood, four, clf

"...wood four spans"

2.2.3.6 Titles of name

These terms are used before proper noun phrases or names (see: PS-RULE 10 Proper NP) or optional classifiers plus obligatory determiners (see: PS-RULE 8 Pron P).

Examples:

/táʔ/ "(a Kinship term for calling a old man means that "grandfather") a title for an old man whom the speaker does not like. (Impolite)"

/já?/ "(a Kinship term for calling a old woman) a title for an old
woman whom the speaker does not like. (Impolite)"

/?àj/ "a title for a man. (Impolite)"

/?i:/ "a title for a woman. (Impolite)"

Examples:

/tá?|| kana:j/
title, Det

"That man."

/já?|| kaní?/
title, Det

"this woman."

/?àj|| phə̀:m/
title, name

"phem"

NOTE: But /tá? kɛ:w/ for an old man whom the speaker respects.
(polite)

2.3.7 Prepositions

These are the initial element which followed by noun phrase
(NP) in Prepositional Phrase (PP), such as the following. /tá?/ "at
or from" Its basic meaning derives from case relation such as "at"
for Locative Case or Time Case, "from" for Source Case or Time Case,
occuring with /ta:w/ "unit".

1. /tá?/ "at or from" Its basic meaning derives from case relations
such as "at" for Locative Case or Time Case, "from" for Source Case or
Time Case, occuring with /ta:w/ "unit".

For examples:

1.1. /jóh‖ tá?‖ ka:ŋ/

    to go , Loc, home

    "Go home."

1.2. /tɯəŋ‖ tá? ha:j‖ tá?‖ tút‖ sa?ɔ́:ŋ/

    to cut, beehive, Loc, tree

    "Keep a beehive from a tree."

1.3. /nɔ:‖ ?ú:‖ jɔ?‖ tá?‖ dɯ̃k‖ ta:w‖ pah/

    they, to talk, together, from, night, till, the early morning

    "They had talked (together) from the last night to the next

morning."

1.4. /mə:c‖ tá?‖ ʨέŋ‖ ʨén‖ ka:ŋ/

    to crawl, from, hedge, to, house

    "Crawl from the hedge to a house."

2. /duəj/ "with" for Instrument Case or Causative Case, examples:

2.1. /pìɲ‖ sí:m‖ duəj‖ sná:t/

    to shoot, bird, with, gun

    "..shoot a bird with a gun."

2.2. /jɛt‖ lo:ŋ pha:ja:ba:n‖ duəj‖ lo:k‖ mə́h/

    to stay, hospital, with, disease, what

    "What disease make you to stay at the hospital."

3. /jɔ?/ or /pɔ́?/ "with" for Comitative case, examples:

3.1. /na:‖ pɯən‖ jɔ?‖ ?ɔ?/

    she, to be friend, with, I

    "She is my friend."

3.2. /ʔoʔ‖ mah‖ mah‖ póʔ‖ joŋ‖ maʔ/

    I, to eat, rice, with, father, mother

    "I am eating together with my parents."

4. /nam/ or /jam/ "what or while" for Time Case, examples:

4.1. /joŋ‖ jɔh‖ hléʔ‖ nam‖ phuət/

    father, to go, plantation, when, early morning

    "My father went to the plantation in the early morning."

4.2. /joŋ‖ jɔh‖ hléʔ‖ jam‖ phuət/

    father, to go, plantation, when, early morning

    "My father went to the plantation in the early morning."

5. /phót/ "to meet with" for Goal Case, example:

    /salɛʔ‖ phót‖ kaːŋ/

    to run, to, house

    "..run to a house."

6. /taːw/ "until or when" for Time Case , example:

    /ʔoʔ‖ ʔuː‖ poʔ‖ maʔ‖ taːw‖ pah/

    I, to talk, with, mother, until, early morning."

    "I talked with my mother until the next morning."

7. /kóŋ/ "in, into" for Locative Case or Goal Case, examples:

7.1. /joŋ‖ jɛt‖ kóːŋ‖ kaːŋ/

    father, to stay, in, house

    "My father stays in a house."

7.2. /joŋ‖ kuːt‖ kóːŋ‖ kaːŋ/

    father, to go (inside), in, house

    "Father enters the house."

8. /ʨén/ "when, while" for Time Case, example:

/ʔah‖ ʔóm bɔː‖ ʨén‖ joŋ‖ məh‖ kɔːn ɲɛːʔ/

to have, artesian well, while, father, to be, child

"There was an artesian well when father was young."

9. /satiʔ/ "in the middle of" for Locative Case, example:

/mɔːt‖ suŋmah‖ satiʔ‖ khmúʔ/

to take, food, in the middle of, the group

"..put the food in the middle of the group."

CHART 7 CO-OCCURRENCE OF CASE RELATIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions	A	Cau	Com	D	E	G	I	L	O	B	S	T
/táʔ/								L			S	T
/duəj/		Cau					I					
/jɔʔ/,/kap/			Com							B		
/nam/												T
/phót/						G						
/taːw/												T
/kɔ́ːŋ/						G		L				
/ʨén/												T
/satiʔ/								L				

2.2.3.8 Numerals

These may be cardinal or ordinal numbers.

- Cardinal Numbers. They are followed:

/moːj/ or /nuŋ/ or /ʔuŋ/   "one"

/paːj/ or /sɔːŋ/   "two"

/pɛːj/ or /saːm/	"three"
/siː/	"four"
/haː/	"five"
/hok/	"six"
/ʨet/	"seven"
/pɛːt/	"eight"
/kaːɰ/	"nine"
/sip/	"ten"

Cardinal numbers normally occur after nouns and before classifiers and prenumbers occur between nouns and cardinal numbers (in noun phrases).

Examples: /khamu?‖ pa:j ‖ kon/
a person, 2, clf

"Two men."

/jɔh‖ kúŋ ʨiə́m‖ pa:j ‖ wan/
to go, a village Thai, 2, days
".. have gone to town for two days."

2.3.8.2 Ordinal Numbers. They are simply composed of /thiː/ plus a cardinal number, and a classifier may occur after nouns, before a cardinal number or be optional Ordinal number are Thai loan words, such as:

/thiː nɯŋ/	"first"
/thiː sɔːŋ/	"second"
/thiː saːm/	"third"

Example: /ka:ŋ‖ (laŋ)‖ thiː‖ sɔːŋ/
a house, (clf) , number, two
"The second house."

In addition to the above, there are non-specific numbers,
like these:

/dɘ́k/ "much, many"

/Ntɛk/ "a little, a few"

Example: /hɔːŋ ʔóm‖ kiː‖ ʔáh‖ káʔ‖ Ntɛk/

a brook, this, to have, fish, a few

"There is a few fish in this brook."

However, there are the prenumbers and the postnumbers in
using both of them modifying numbers.

Prenumbers are the optional elements which occur before
numbers, such as:

/mέʔ/ "almost"

/sák/ "just about"

/thέːm/ "more"

Postnumbers are the optional elements which occur after
numbers, such as:

/kwaː/ "more"

2.3.9 Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries (aux) are optional elements in verb phrases
indicating the status of predicate, filled by verb phrases, such as:
Assertion Auxiliaries, Progression Auxiliaries, Experience Auxiliaries
and Instancy Auxilieries and some of them relate to scope marker
of the sentence (such as: Assertion Auxiliaries).

The co-occurrence restrictions for the verb phrase depend
on the main verb (MV). Common auxiliaries in the data of the study
are:

Assertion Auxiliaries

/khuən/ "ought to"

/tɔ́ŋ/ "must"

/ʨaʔ/ "will"

/khoŋ/ "probably"

/ʔaːt/ "may"

Progression Auxiliaries

/mɛ́ʔ/ "almost"

/teleh (ʨaʔ)/ "nearly"

/kamlaŋ/ "still in the process of"

Experience Auxiliaries

/múːm/ " always"

/kəːj/ "to used to"

/hún/ "to be accustomed to"

/khɔːj/ "gradually"

/nɔ́ŋ/ "gradually"

Instancy Auxiliary

/hip/ "to hurry to"

Examples: /nɔː‖ mɛ́ʔ‖ hlúk‖ ʔóm/
they, almost, to fall, water
" They nearly fell in the water."

/ʔoʔ‖ ʨaʔ‖ wec‖ kaːŋ/
I, will, to return back, house
"I will return home."

2.2.3.10 **Adverbs**

This word class modifies the verbs in order to indicate manner, degree, frequency, ability, state of time and state of place.

- Adverbs of **Manner**

Some members are listed below:

/lew/   "quickly"

/keŋ/   "proficiently"

/ʔíh/   "loudly"

/ʨóŋ/   "highly"

/hə́ːŋ/   "longly"

One of them are the same as adjectives.

- Adverbs of degree

They indicate intensity of verbs, Adjectives and adverbs, some such as:

/də́k/ "much, many, very"

/Ņtɛk/ "a little, at least"

/mɯːj/ "really"

This subclass may be called intensifiers which functions as additional degree marker for adjectives (as a verb) and for adverbials (such as manner,frequency, ability (only /pɯən/).It is optional element (see PS-RULE 18 AdvP)

Examples:/ʔoʔ‖ khɯ́p‖ ká?‖ pɯən‖ də́k/

       I, to catch, fish, to be able, very

       " I can catch a lot of fish."

`- Adverbs of Frequency

Some members like as:

/dúk/   "usually, many times"

/ʦɯɯɯ:/   "every day, always"

/tík/   "continuously"

/dɛ́:/   "sometime, often, together"

- Adverbs of Ability

They show the success of the verbs, some of them are:

/pɯən/   "possibly"

/sáj/   "to be able"

/hó:c/   "already"

- Temporal Adverbs

They show the period of time when the action occurs,

such as:

/ʔet/   "a moment"

/pah/   "early"

/dɯk/   "late at night"

/nam ki:/   "now"

They function as prepositional phrases (PP) for Time Case.

Example: /síh dɯ́k/

            to sleep late (at night)

            "..go to bed late."

- Spatial Adverbs

Some of them are:

/hak ki:/	"this way"
/t̠ɕéŋ pəh/	"in the south"
/pliək hám/	"on the right"
/jak mat/	"in the front"

They function as prepositional phrases (PP) for Location Case.

Example: /jɔh‖ hak‖ ki:/

"to go, a way, this"

"...go to this way."

2.2.3.11 Verbs

Verbs are words which describe the action or state of the actor. They function in the main verb position of the verb phrase.

According to their functional restrictions they may be divided into 5 subclasses.

1. Transitive verbs are verbs which may occur in construction with an object.

Some members are

/táj/ 'to find'

/kú?/ 'to love'

2. Intransitive verbs are verbs which never precede an object.

Some members are

/Ŋkɔ́:t/ 'to cough'

/ja:m/ 'to cry'

3. Bitransitive verbs are transsitive verbs which occur with two objects.

Some members are

/ʔɔ́ːj/   'to cough'

/ʔún/   'to give'

4. Motion verbs are verbs which show movements of the actors from one place to another.

Some members are

/jɔh/   'to go, to walk'

/salɛʔ/   'to run'

5. Quatative verbs are verbs which can precede quotation.

Some members are

/laːw/   'to tell'

/ʔúː/   'to say'

/hːt/   'to call'

/maːɲ/   'to ask'

In addition to the obligatory verb position in the main verb (MV), some verbs may occur in Preverb (prev) or Postverb (postv) position in the verbal phrase (VB).

- Preverbs (prev). This word class follows the auxiliary, in verb phrases. They are some classes of verbs which co-occur in front of the main verb. Semantically, a Preverb indicates the beginning states of the existence of the predicate, such as: Manner or Characterization. Thus, it comprises the following:

Manner or Characterization like

Examples: /joŋ‖ kaᴍlaŋ‖ ten‖ ᴍah‖ ᴍah/

father, Asp, to sit, to eat, rice

"Father is sitting and eating rice."

/ᴍa?‖ khiəw‖ ᴍah‖ ?áh/

mother, to chew, to eat, meat

"Mother chewed and ate meat."

/ᴍa?‖ ten‖ pí?‖ ᴍah‖ kɔːn/

mother, to sit, to feed, rice, a son

"Mother sat and fed her son some rice."

/nɔː‖ ʨúk‖ mɔːt‖ tíʔ‖ piəŋ/

they, to pick, to take, hand, the others

"They picked the hand of the others."

/nɔː‖ ŋɔːʔ‖ ʨuʔ‖ Npoŋ/

they, to be afraid, to feel pain, hand

"They are afraid to feel headache."

/paː‖ jɛt‖ ᴍah‖ ᴍah‖ hóːc/

you, to stay, to eat, rice, already

"You have already eaten."

/nɔː‖ Ntᴍp‖ túʔ‖ ᴍaj/

they, to jump, to escape, snake

"They jumped and escaped from a snake."

- Postverb (postv). This class follows the main verb, in verb phrase. It's member are some classes of verbs. They relate to the main verb for indicating the end-state of the existence of the predicate, being Direction of movement, like as:

Examples: /kɔːɲɛʔ‖ hlúk‖ ɕuːl‖ ʔóm/
child, to fall, to go down, water
"A child fell into the water."

/síːm‖ tɯl‖ kaː‖ táʔ‖ kawaːŋ/
bird, to fly, to go up, at, the sky
"A bird flies up to the sky."

/sataːŋ‖ hlúk‖ ɕuːl‖ ʔóm/
money, to fall, to go down, water
"Money fell into the water."

/maʔ‖ wec‖ kaː‖ taʔ‖ kaːŋ/
mother, to return, to go up, at, house
"The mother get on the house."

2.2.3.12 Final Partcles

This word class is in a final position of sentence for indicating some of scope markers, as, Yes-No question marker, Imperative marker, Requestion marker ,Approval marker, Invitation mark, Declarative marker, etc. Some members are listed, followed:

/həʔ/ "invitation particle"

/həʔ/ "approval particle"

/haʔ/ "negative particle"

/kaː/ "request particle"

/níː/ "emphatic declarative particle"

/niəʔ/ "emphatic declarative, imperative particle"

/deʔ/ "imperative particle"

/ləːj/ "approval particle"

/hə́ːm/ "approval particle"

/nét/ "emphatic declarative particle"

/ʔέː/ "declarative particle"

/nεʔ/ "declarative particle"

/ʔεʔ/ "negative particle"

/húː/ "emphatic particle"

/haː/ "imperative particle"

/ʔəːm/ "invitation particle"

/dέː/ "request particle"

/háː/ "yes-no question marker" or "question particle"

/dέː/ /dúː/ "yes-no question marker" or "question particle"

2.2.3.13 Question Words or Interrogative Words

This word class function as question or interrogative marker. Its members are:

- Relative (content) questions

/məʔ/   "who, whom"

/mə́h/   "what, which"

/ta mə́h/   "where"

/nam mə?/, /jam mə?/ "when"

/?əh tək məh/   "how"

/?əh məh/   "why"

      - Absolute (yes-no) question

/kɔ́?/   "yes-no question for confirming the occurence of verbs"

CHAPTER III

DEEP SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF NAM SOD KHMU DIALECT

In this chapter, I present a deep syntactic structure of Nam Sod Khmu dialect in Phrase Structure Rule and Transformational Rule.

Phrase Structure Rule is one of the rules of the ordered, context-free set of rewriting rules in the base component which generate base phrase-markers. (Palmatier, 1972: 128).

3.1 PHRASE STRUCTURE RULE

The Khmu Nam Sod Dialect's PS-Rules:

PS-RULE 1 :   S -)   SM - Nuc

PS-RULE 2 :   SM ->   ⌈ Statement   ⌉
                        | Interrogative | (passive) (Neg)
                        ⌊ Command   ⌋

PS-RULE 3 :   Statement -> ⌈ Dec ⌉
                              | Opin |
                              | Voc |
                              | Excl |
                              ⌊ Opt ⌋

PS-RULE 4 :   Interrogative -) ⌈ Yes - No Question ⌉
                                 ⌊ Content Question   ⌋

PS-RULE 5 :   Command -) ⌈ Imp ⌉
                            | Req |
                            | App |
                            ⌊ Inv ⌋

PS-RULE 6 :   Nuc -> NP VP

PS-RULE 7 :   NP   -> ⎡ Pron.P   ⎤
                      ⎢ Common NP   ⎥ (NP^n)
                      ⎣ Proper NP   ⎦

PS-RULE 8 :   Pron.P -> ⎡ Pron.   ⎤
                         ⎣ Title (clf) Det ⎦

PS-RULE 9 :   Common NP -> N (Adj) (Poss) (NumP) (Nuc) (Det)

PS-RULE 10 : Proper NP -> (Title) name (Nuc)

PS-RULE 11 : N -> Hnoun ⎡ adj   ⎤
                         (⎢ verb (noun) ⎥)
                            ⎣ noun (name) ⎦

PS-RULE 12 : Poss -> (poss mark) NP

PS-RULE 13 : NumP -> (prenum) num clf (postnum)

PS-RULE 14 : VP   -> VB (S)

PS-RULE 15 : VB   -> (aux) (prev) MV (postv) (AdvP)

PS-RULE 16 : MV   -> V (⎡(NP) (PP^n)⎤)
                           ⎣ NumP   ⎦

PS-RULE 17 : v   -> Hverb ⎡ noun ⎤
                             ⎣ verb ⎦

PS-RULE 18 : AdvP -> adverb (degree) (ComP)

PS-RULE 19 :   PP   -> prep NP

PS-RULE 20 :   CompP -> $\begin{bmatrix} \text{'than' compare} \\ \text{'same' compare} \end{bmatrix}$

PS-RULE 21 : 'than' compare -> $\begin{bmatrix} /kwa:/ \\ /l\mturned\text{ə}/ \end{bmatrix}$ Nuc (intens)

PS-RULE 22 : 'same' compare -> $\begin{bmatrix} /ta\mturnedw/ \\ /m\mturned\text{ə}n/ \\ /th\mturned\eta/ \end{bmatrix}$ Nuc

The criteria for rewriting PS-Rules, as:

1. Consider a hierarchy of the constituent relation, not a hierarchy of the constituent structure.

2. Consider easiness of Rules, such as PS-Rule 20, PS-Rule 21, and PS-Rule 22 may be gather to one rule, but more complex, follow as:

PS-Rule 20 : CompP -> $\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} /kwa:l/ \\ /l\mturned\text{ə}/ \end{bmatrix} \text{Nuc (intens)} \\ \\ \begin{bmatrix} /ta\mturnedw/ \\ /m\mturned\text{ə}n/ \\ /th\mturned\eta/ \end{bmatrix} \text{Nuc} \end{bmatrix}$

3.1.1 Scope Markers

Scope Markers (SM) are one of two major elements of the sentence, the other being Nuc (see PS-RULE 1).It is an underlying element of the deep structures in a sentence in Phrase Structure Rules which triggers the application of an associated transformation and may be realized as a morpheme in the surface structure, indicating the illocution types of Nuc.

It consists of an obligatory scope marker (which may be divided into three major illocution types: Statement, Interrogative, Command, following the optional scope marker such as: Passive).

3.1.1.1 **Statement Illocution.** It is the most common occurrence with the basic surface Nuc types. It may be divided into 5 types: Declarative (Dec), Opinion (Opin), Vocative (Voc), Exclamation (Excl), Optative (Opt).

a) **Declarative** (Dec) is marked by adding the final particles which are transformed to surface structure by Declarative Particle Placement (T-RULE 1).

Declarative marker words:

/ʔɛ́:/ "already" example: /ʔoʔ‖ té?‖ klé?‖ ʔɛ:/
I, to take, husband, f.p.
"I got married."

b) **Opinion** (Opin) or Suggestion is marked by adding words like: /ʔa:t/, /khuən/, /na:/ (Thai loan words) in the front position of the optional preverb and the obligatory main verb in the verbal phrase (VB) or /ka:/ "unsurely". Its surface is transformed by Opinion Placement (T-RULE 4).

Opinion Marker words:

/ʔaːt/ "Opinion with foresight"

Example: /joŋ‖ ʔaːt‖ wec‖ taʔ‖ kuŋ‖ nam phúət/

　father ,Opin mk, to return back, to, a village, the morning

　"The father might return to the village in the morning."

/kaː/ "unsurely"

Example: /maʔ‖ jɛt‖ kaːŋ‖ kaː/

　mother, to stay, house, f.p.

　"The mother may stay at home."

　　　The rest of Statement Illocution: Vocative (Voc),
Exclamation (Excl), Optative (Opt) are marked by adding the
interjection words, which are transformed to surface structure by
Exclamation Particle Placement(T-RULE 2),These marker words, such as:

/həj/ "interjection for calling" (Vocative)

Example: /həj‖ maʔ‖ jɛt‖ kiː/

　Voc mk, mother, to stay, here

　"Hi, Mother is here."

/pathóh/ "interjection for surprise or shock" (Exclamation⟩

Example: /pathóh‖ paː‖ ʔáh‖ sataːŋ‖ paːj‖ baːt/

　Excl mk, you, to have, money, 2 baht

　"Oh, you have only 2 baht."

/ʔoː/ "interjection for complaint" (Optative⟩

Example: /ʔoː‖ ʔoʔ‖ ʨúʔ‖ Npoŋ/

　Opt mk, I, to feel pain, head

　"Oh, I've got a headache."

/hú:/ "interjection with dissatisfaction" (optative)

Example: /hú: || ?aj || ?ah || ka?/

     Opt mk, neg, to have, fish

     "Oh, there is no fish."

/hɯ?/ "interjection with dissatisfaction" (Optative)

Example: /hɯ? || nɔ: || ?aj || sa? || pa:/

     Opt mk, they, neg, to curse, you

     "Oh, they are not angry with you."

/?ək/ "interjection for surprise"

Example: /?ək || táw || məh || tɕu? || te? || ŋphla?/

     Excl mk, a turtle, what, to feel pain, to take, wife

     "How can a turtle get married."

/?ó:/ "interjection for linkage information" (Exclamation)

Example: /?ó: || ?aj || sá:j || ?əh || məh/

     Excl mk, neg, adv, to do, anything

     "Oh, (you) aren't able to do anything."

     The high level intonation contour is assigned for Exclamation, Vocative and Optive.

     3.1.1.2 **Interrogative Illocution** may be divided broadly into Yes-No Question and Content Question subtypes.

     a) **Yes-No Question** may ask for the sureness of the interrogator's sources of knowledge being true or false. It is marked by adding the interrogative word /kɔ:?/ before verb phrase being asked, which is transformed to surface structure by Interrogation (T-RULE 7) with /kɔ́:?/, /ha:/ or /dú:/, for example:

/pa: || kɔ:? || ʔuət/

you, question mk, to be tired

"Are you tired."

/mah || mah || há:/

to eat, rice, f.p

"Do you have rice already?"

/pa: || tɕu? || mah || kɔ:n || ʔoʔ || dú:/

you, want, to eat, son, I, f.p

"Do you want to eat my son?"

This illocution has the mid level intonation contour.

Content Question may ask for some detail of sections of Nuc, entailing the substitution of a question word in the syntactic element of Nuc or phrase being interrogated. It is marked by the following question words, such as:

/məʔ/ or · /bét/ "who, whom" asked for Agentive, Causative, Dative, Experience, Comttative, Respective, Objective.

/mə́h/ "what,which" asked for Objective, Causative, Dative, Instrument,Respective.

/tamə́h/ "where" asked for Location, Source, Goal.

/nam mə́h/ or /jam mə́h/ "when" asked for Time.

/tan məʔ/ "how much, how many" asked for numbers or quantities.

/ki:/ "how much, how many" This word must be followed by classifiers, asked for quantities or numbers.

/ʔəh təkmə́h/ "how" asked for actions.

/ʔəh mə́h/ "why" asked for Causative.

Examples: /mə?‖ ʔə́h‖ mə́h/
who (question mk), to do, what (question mk)
"who does what?"

/pa:‖ jɛt‖ ti:‖ tamə́h/
you, to stay, at, where (question mk)
"Where do you stay?"

/joŋ‖ ka?‖ wec‖ nam mə́h/
father, will, to return back, when (question mk)
"When will Dad come back?'

/pa:‖ ʔə́h‖ kɔ:n‖ ki:‖ kon/
you, to have, son , how many (question mk), clf
"How many children do you have?"

/pa:‖ ʔə́h‖ kɔ:n‖ tan mə:?/
you, to have, son, how many (question mk)
"When will you have a child?"

/nɔ:‖ hluŋ‖ mah‖ ʔə́h tə́k mə́h/
they, to steam, rice, how (question mk)
"How do you steam rice?"

/ʔə́h mə́h‖ paː‖ ʔaj‖ wec‖ kaːŋ/

why (question mk), you, neg, to return back, house

"Why don't you come home?"

3.1.1.3 Command Illocution expresses an imperative or a request. It may be divided to 5 types: Imperative (Imp), Request (Req), Approval (Appr), Invitation (Inv).

This illocution will be used in the situation of having only 2 personal pronouns: the first person or speaker and the second person or listener.

All types in this illocution may be marked by the final particles which are transformed to surface structures by Imparative Particle Placement (T-RULE 3).

Imperative Illocution Sub-Type

Example: /mɔːt‖ míːt‖ ʔún‖ ʔoʔ‖ deʔ/

to bring, a knife, to give, I, f.p

"Bring a knife to me."

Requestion Illocution Sub-Type

Examples: /jɔh‖ dɔ́ːm‖ həʔ/

to go, to see, f.p

"Please go to see it."

/taːw‖ khanaːp‖ jaʔ‖ jɔh‖ həʔ/

turtle, to beg, grandmother, to go, f.p

"A turtle asked a grandmother "Please go to.."

Approval Illocution Sub-Type

Examples: /jɔh‖ ka:l‖ hə:ɯ/
to go, before, f.p

"Go advance."

/mah‖ hə?/
to eat, f.p

"(You can) eat (it)."

Invitation Illocution Sub-Type

Example: /wec‖ ka:ŋ‖ hə?/
to return, house, f.p

"Let's go home."

/hú:/ "Emphatic Active"
Example: /sí:p‖ muən‖ dək‖ hú:/
to play, to be entertaining, very, f.p

"..to enjoy playing very much."

/nə́:/ "Emphatic Active"
Example: /Ņkó?‖ klɔ́:k‖ té:‖ nə́:/
the milled rice, to be white, really, f.p

"The milled rice is quite white."

Except for Declarative marker words, it is marked by the mid level intonation contour (see: 22) or the low level intonation contour for emphasized informations or emphasized answers (see: 28). In many examples collected, there are no final particles or Declarative marker words, but either of these intonation must appear on this illocution.

3.1.1.4 **Passive** is the optional scope marker.It is marked
by the words /ɲák/, /doːn/ or /thuːk/ which have a similar meaning,
but /doːn/ or /thuːk/ is the thai loanwords. It is transformed to the
surface structure bv Passive (T-RULE 11), for examples:

/nam phúət ‖ kawaːj ‖ ɲák ‖ nɔː ‖ piɲ ‖ duəj ‖ sanaːt/
in the early morning, tiger, passive mk, they, to shoot, with, gun
"In the morning, a tiger was shot (with gun) by them."

/kawaːj ‖ ɲák ‖ sanaːt ‖ píɲ/
tiger, passive mk, gun, to shoot
"A tiger is fired with gun."

3.1.1.5 **Negation** is a scope marker, based upon the
meaning of the denial of a predicate by the negatively marked word,
such as /ʔaj/ or /ʨáj/.

Negation is transformed to the various surface
structure or various positions in the predicate by Negative Placement
(T-RULE 13).

Examples: /nɔː ‖ ʨaʔ ‖ ʔaj ‖ jɔh ‖ jɛt ‖ káp ‖ ʔoʔ/
  they, will , neg, to go , to stay, with, I
        (aux)   (prev)
  "They will not stay with me."

/ʔoʔ ‖ ʨaʔ ‖ ʔaj ‖ jɛt ‖ kiː/
I, will, neg, to stay, here
  (aux)
"I will not stay here."

/nɔː‖ ʔə́h‖ kaːn‖ ʔaj‖ dúk/
they, to do, work, neg, very
"They don't often work."

/paː‖ pɯən‖ ká?‖ dúk‖ ʔaj‖ taːw‖ ʔoʔ/
you, to get, fish, many, neg, to be equal to, I
"You get the fish less than me."

/nɔː‖ pliə‖ ʔaj‖ lɯa‖ paː/
they, to be beautiful, neg, more than, you
"They are not more beautiful than you."

/nɔː‖ ʔaj‖ pliə/
they, neg, to be beautiful
"They aren't beautiful."

Moreover, a negative word /ʔaj/, /tɕáj/ may be followed by some auxiliaries, such as: /khuən/, /ʔaːt/, /kəːj/, /khɔːj/ which are Thai loanwords, for examples:

/nɔː‖ ʔaj‖ kəːj‖ wec‖ kaːŋ‖ sak‖ tɯə/
they, neg, aux 'ever', to return back, house, prenum, clf
"They never come here."

/paː‖ ʔaj‖ khuən‖ ʔɯək‖ puːt‖ də́k/
you, neg, aux, to drink, alcohol, very
"You should not drink so much."

3.1.2 Nucleus (Nuc)

The Nucleus is one of the two major element of the sentence, the other being the scope marker (PS-RULE 1).It consists of a

noun phrase (see its construction:PP.59) and a verb phrase (see its construction: PP.59). The combination of only two phrases (NP+VP) in the deep structure, can be transformed to the various surface structure types (see in Charter IV).

3.1.2.1 The elements of Nucleus Constructions (Phrases)

Phrases are the elements of the structural description that specify the set of words in a sentence. There are functional classes of phrases: noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, possessive phrase, adverb phrase, number phrase and comparative phrase.

a) Noun Phrase

The Noun Phrase (NP) is one of the major categories of nucleus of the sentence (see PS-RULE 6: Nuc) and is one optional element of the mainverb (see PS-RULE 16: MV) which is composed of one or more words with, potentially, a noun (see PS-RULE9: Common NP), a pronoun (see PS-RULE 8:Pron N) or a name (see PS-RULE 10 :Proper NP) as head (see PS-RULE 7: NP) An NP is related in a particular way to the verb phrase in each nucleus which is called "case relationship". The relationship are referred to by the terms Agentive, Objective, Dative, Source and Goal. They are used for describing obligatory elements the nuclear subject, direct object, indirect object, locative and complement positions and optional elements such as Comitative, Time etc.

An NP is divided into three types in this dialect (from PS-RULE 7: NP).

$$
NP \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Common NP} \\ \text{Pron P} \\ \text{Proper} \end{bmatrix} (NP)
$$

1.1 Common Noun Phrase (Common NP).

It consists of any one or more elements in the linear order given in this formula (apart of PS-RULE 9: Common NP)

Common NP -> N (Adj) (Poss) (NumP) (Nuc) (Det)

Common NPs may consist of a sole noun phrase, having only a noun as head which is always in phrase initial position:

Examples: /ká?/ "fish"

/ka:ŋ/ "house"

Sometimes, a Common NP may be modified by Adjective (Adj), Countable Phrase or Number Phrase (see PS-RULE 13: NumP), Nucleus (Nuc) (see PS-RULE 6: NumP) and Determiner (Det).

Examples:

1) N- Adj: /tép‖ Nta?‖ ?aj‖ lə?/

shirt, thin, neg, to be good

"A thin shirt is not good"

2) N- Adj- Poss: /kɔ:n‖ tʉ?‖ te?‖ kɔ:nnúm‖ pliə‖ ka:ŋ‖ kani?/

son, want, to marry, girl, to be beautiful, house, this

"The son wants to marry a girl in this house."

3) N- Adj- NumP: /kɔ:n núm‖ pliə‖ pa:j‖ kon‖ me:‖ kú?‖ mə:?/

girl, to be beautiful, two, clf, you, to like, who

"Of these two beautiful girls, which one do you like ?"

4) N- Adj- Nuc: /sa?ó:ŋ‖ pɛ:‖ thi:‖ píət‖ pə́h/

wood, to be sharp, Link, to cut, postverb

"A sharp wood which has been cut?"

5) N- Adj- poss- NumP:/té:p‖ jɯm‖ khɔːŋ‖ paː‖ thaŋ‖ sɔːŋ‖ toː/

shirt, to be red, poss.mark, Pron, both, two, clf

"Your both red shirts."

6) N-Adj-Poss-Nuc:/naːŋ‖ laː‖kɔːn‖phaja: t̪áw mɯəŋ‖thiː‖pliə‖pliə/

girl, youngest, daughter, king, that, to be beautiful,

to be beautiful

"The youngest and beautiful dauther of the king."

7) N- Adj- Poss- NumP- Nuc: /tút saʔɔ́ːŋ‖ príːm‖ kɔ́ːn‖ paː‖ paːj‖

tút‖ thíː‖ katíːŋ

tree, to be old, of, you, 2, clf, that,

to be fell

"Your two old tree that were fell....."

8) N-Adj-NumP-Nuc: /khamu‖ thaːw‖ paːj‖ kon‖ thiː‖ pɯp‖ kɔ́ːŋ‖ hléʔ/

man, to be old, two, clf, Link, to meet, the plantation

"The two old men who are met in the plantation."

9) N- Adj- Det: /tút saʔɔ́ːŋ‖ nám‖ kiː/

tree, to be big, this

"this big tree."

10) N- Adj- Poss-Clf- Det: /té:p‖ jɯm‖ khɔːŋ‖ paː‖ toː‖ kiː‖ pliə/

shirt, to be red, poss. mark, Pron, clf, this,

to be beautiful

"Your two red shirts which are beautiful."

11) N- Adj- Poss- NumP- Det: /kɔːnkɯ́n‖pliə‖táʔ‖ kanaːj‖ tháŋ‖ paːj‖

kon‖ kiː/

girl, to be beautiful, title, that, both, two,

clf, this

"Both of his daughters."

12) N- Adj- Poss- NumP- NUC- Det: NO DATA

13) N- Adj- NumP- Det: /Khamu?|| tha:w|| tháŋ||pa:j|| kon|| kana:j/

    man, to be old, both, two, clf, that

    "Both of the old men."

14) N- Adj- NumP- NUC- Det: NO DATA

15) N- Poss: /ko:n|| pú?|| té?|| ko:nnúm ||kho:ŋ || ka:ŋ|| kani?/

    son, want, to marry, girl, poss.mark, in, house, this,

    "A son wants to marry the girl in this house."

16) N- Poss- NumP: /ko:n|| kho:ŋ|| pa:|| tháŋ|| so:ŋ|| kon|| te:|| hák/

    son, poss.mark, Pron, both, two, clf, to be pretty

    "Both of your children are pretty."

17) N- Poss- NUC: /ko:n kɯn||kho:ŋ || ta?|| kana:j|| thi:|| pliə|| pliə/

    girl, poss.mark, title, that, Link, to be beautiful

    "A girl in this house who is beautiful."

18) N- Poss- NumP- NUC: /ko:n kɯn||kho:ŋ || ta?|| kana:j|| pa:j|| kon||

    thi:|| pliə|| Nkon|| ?aj || pliə|| Nkon/

    girl, poss.mark, title, two, clf, Link,

    to be beautiful, one, neg, to be beautiful,one

    "Both girls in this house , one is beautiful

    and the other isn't (beautiful).

19) N- Poss- det: /ka:ŋ|| ?o?|| ki:/

    house, Pron, this

    "My house."

20) N- Poss- NumP- Det: /té:p‖ ʔoʔ‖ pa:j‖ tó:‖ ki:‖ pan‖ nɔ:/
shirt, Pron, two, clf, Link, to give, Pron
"My two shirts which (I) given them."

21) N- Poss- NumP- NUC- Det: /té:p‖ ʔoʔ‖ thaŋ‖ mót‖ ti:‖ ʨaʔ‖ pan‖ nɔ:‖ niəʔ/
shirt, Pron, all, Link, aux, to give,
Pron, this
"All of my dresses which are distributed
to them."

22) N- NumP: /ʔéʔ‖ pa:j‖ mát/
firewood, two, fagot
"Two fagots of firewood."

23) N- NUC: /khamúʔ‖ ti:‖ jɛt‖ ka:ŋ‖ méʔ‖ jo:ʔ‖ póʔ‖ pa:/
man, Link, to stay, house, near, together, with, Pron
"A khmu who stays near your house."

24) N- NumP- NUC: /káʔ‖ la:j‖ to:‖ ti:‖ khɯp‖ pɯən‖ nam‖ ki:/
fish, many, clf, Link, to catch, to be able, at
the time, this
"The fish which were caught a few minutes ago."

25) N- NumP- Det: /kɔ:nɲɛʔ‖ sɔ́:ŋ‖ kon‖ ki:/
child, two, clf, this
"These two children."

26) N- NumP- NUC- Det: /káʔ‖ la:j‖ to:‖ ti:‖ ʔoʔ‖ khɯp‖ pɯən‖ niəʔ/
fish, many, clf, Link, Pron, to catch, to be able,
this
"A lot of fish which I caught."

27) N- Det: /ka:ŋ‖ ki:/
house, this

"This house."

28) N- NUC- Det: /ká?‖ ti:‖ ?o?‖ khɯ́p‖ pɯən‖ niə?/
fish, which, Pron, to catch, to be able, this

"Fish which is caught by me."

Noun

Nouns form very large class of words which most noun roots of one word-base, either monosyllabic or sesquisyllabic.

Examples for monosyllabic:

/mat/	"eye"
/?óm/	"water"
/ká?/	"fish"

Examples for sesquisyllabic:

/sa?ɔ́:ŋ/	"wood"
/Ntá?/	"tail"
/kətəj/	"stomach"

There are also compound nouns and formula noun which function syntactically like all other nouns.

Compound nouns consist of two phonological words. Some compound nouns have a meaning derivable form that of their parts.

1. /tút sa?ɔ́:ŋ/   noun 'stem' + noun 'wood'   = "tree"
2. /ko:n ɲɛ? /   noun 'son' + Adjective 'small'   = "child"
3. /ŋɔ:j Nká?/   noun 'way' + verb 'to separate' = "a by road"

4. /ʔoːŋ ʔɔh ʔóm/   noun 'jar' + verb 'to fill'   = "big jar"

5. /tút saʔɔ́ːŋ talaː/ noun 'stem' + noun 'wood' + name 'a kind of the

              bamboo' =   "a bamboo"

1.2 Pronoun Phrase

Pronoun Phrase (from PS-RULE 8: Pron P) may consist of a sole personal pronoun (Pron) or may consist of a title, following an optional classifier and an obligatory Determiner.

$$\text{Pron P} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Pron} \\ \text{Title (clf) Det} \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2.1 Personal pronoun (Pron) (see word classes:Pronouns).

1.2.2 Pronoun without personal pronoun words.

It may consist of a title, following a determiner or consist of a title /ʔaj/ or kinship term /táʔ/ /jáʔ/, classifier and following a determiner. This form is only uses for the third personal pronoun and it is impolite, such as:

Pron P -> Title (clf) Det

/ʔaj   (kon)   kiː/   "This person"
Title, (clf), Det

/táʔ   kanaːj/   "That person"
kinship, that

/táʔ   (kon)   kiː/   "This person"
kinship term, (clf), Det

1.3 Proper Noun phrase

A Proper Noun Phrase (from PS-RULE 10: Proper NP)consists of a head which may be led by an optional title and followed an optional Sentence (S). This formula below:

Proper NP -> (Title) name (Nuc)

Examples: 1. /phə́:m/   - only a name [phə̂:m]

2. /ʔâj phə́:m/   - Title + name

3. /ʔâj phə́:m kɔ:n tá? sɛ:ŋ/ - Title + name + Nuc

(/kɔ:n/ "son", /tásɛ:ŋ/ "an elected official who looks after general welfare of the people in a district or a kamnan" = "the son of Kamnan")

4. /phə́:m kɔ:n tá?sɛ:ŋ/   - name + Nuc

= "Phem, the son of Kamnan"

The first and second patterns are used for calling out names and for presenting to the second form such as /pa: , me:/. The third and fouth patterns are used for presenting to the third person form such as /na:, kə:/.

b) Verb Phrase

Verb Phrase (VP) is one of the two obligatory constituents of the nucleus of a sentence (see PS-RULE 6: Nuc) the other being a noun phrase (see PS-RULE 7: NP).

A verb Phrase functions in the predicate position in a sentence, which occurs following a noun phrase in Subject Position and may lead the noun phrase in direct object, indirect object, location, complement positions of all normal or major base nucleus (Nuc) types.

A structural verb phrase consists of a group of verbs or a verbal (VB) as a head plus other elements that modify it, such as: an optional sentence (S) as illustrated by the following:

VP -> VB (S)

A verbal (VB) construction consists of a main verb (MV), one optionally preceding preverb (prev) which is sometimes preceded by an auxiliary (aux), one optionally following a postverb (postv) and an optional adverb phrase (AdvP) as represented in the following formulas:

VB -> (aux) (prev) MV (postv) (AdvP)

A main verb (MV) consists of an obligatory verb and may be followed by noun phrases and / or prepositional phrases (PP) which can occur by itself; such information usually being expressed in terms of a verb's case frame (its detial is presented below) or may be followed by Numeral Phrase.

A main verb construction like:

$$\text{MV} \rightarrow \text{v} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \text{(NP)} \ \text{(PP}^n\text{)} \\ \text{NumP} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Each verb has the lexical item matrices which contain grammatically relevant selectional features, which is the base of a relationship that demands that a certain type of noun phrase with a well-defined case role occurs with that verb, including the set of case frames. Moreover, the various case categories associate with the prepositions, such as the examples, /tá?/ "at" for Locative, /pó?/ "with" for comititive, etc. (see also prepositional phrase: PP.79). One verb has one case frame.

c) **Prepositional Phrase**

Prepositional phrase (prep P) may be the obligatory elements, the optional element, and the peripheral elements in some positions of the basic surface structure Nuc types, being based upon the groups of (in a verb phrase).

The prepositional phrase is the obligatory phrase of some case frames of verbs such as: (an indirect object position) in Bitransitive type ,(an location position) in a Motion type, etc.

The prepositional phrase is the optional phrase in the location position of some case frames of verbs, such as: +[_A O (L)], +[_A O (G)] inTransitive type, etc.

The prepositional phrase , such as: a Temporal phrase , a location phrase which it isn't necessary to appear in a structure sentence , is a peripheral phrase.

Example: /mah/ +[_A O]   "to eat"

/nam ki:‖ ?o?‖ mah‖ mah‖ ta ka:ŋ/
to day, I, to eat, rice, at (my) home

Temporal phrase,   Agentive case,   verb,   objective case,
Location phrase

/namki:/ and /taka:ŋ/ in this sentence are the peripheral phrases which this sentence (with case frameof /mah/) can only occur, as : /?o? mah mah / "I ate (some) rice."

The construction of a prepostional phrase can be written. like this:

PP -> prep NP

Examples: /mɛ́?‖ ka:ŋ/   "...near the house."
near, house

/jɔ:ʔ ‖ ʔoʔ/   "...with me."
with, I

d) Possessive Phrase

Possessive phrase (Poss) is composed of an optional possessive marker /khɔ́:ŋ/ and following a noun phrase as a head which is followed by an optional adjectives (see PS-Rule 9: Common NP).

Examples: /tɛ́:p ‖ (khɔ́:ŋ) ‖ pa:/
shirt, poss.mark, you
"your shirt." or "a shirt is yours."

/ka:ŋ ‖ (khɔ́:ŋ) ‖ joŋ/
house, poss.mark, father
"Father's house."

5 Adverb Phrase

An adverb Phrase (AdvP) is a peripheral element which modifies the preceding verb phrase. It subsumes the following adverb, degree, comparative phrase (Comp P).

Thus, its form may be summaried:

Adv P -> adverb (degree) (Comp P)

Examples: 1. adverb : /kə: ‖ hɛ́:t ‖ ʔíh/
-                     he, to call, to be loud
                      "He called (it) loudly."

2. adverb degree : /kə: ‖ hɛ́:t ‖ ʔíh ‖ də́k/

he, to call, to be loud, very

"He called (it) very loudly."

3. adverb Comp P : /kə: ‖ hɛ́:t ‖ ʔíh ‖ lɯə ‖ piəŋ /

he, to call, to be loud, more than, others

"He called (it) more loud than the others."

4. adverb degree Comp P : /kə: ‖ hɛ́:t ‖ ʔíh ‖ də́k ‖ lɯə ‖ piəŋ/

he, to call, to be loud, very, more than

others

"He called (it) the loudest."

f) **Comparative Phrase**

Comparative Phrase (Comp P) compare the predication or verbal phrase (which are the verb groups +[_D], and +[_E] following the optional degree words, or compares the predication as modified by the following adverbs, following words for the optional degree.

A Comparative phrase can be divided into similar comparison ('same' compare) and different comparison ('than' compare). In this Khmu dialect (my data), there doesn't appear to be a superlative form, but it uses the 'than' comparative when the superlative sense is give, see below: /..lɯə piəŋ/ "more than the other".

Example: /ka:ŋ ‖ ki: ‖ nám ‖ lɯə ‖ piəŋ/

house, this, to be big, more than, other

"This house is bigger than the others." Or

"this house is the biggest."

The similar comparison ('same' compare) can be summarized as follows:

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{/taw/} \\
\text{/mmən/} \\
\text{/thmŋ/}
\end{bmatrix}
\text{Nuc}
$$

This phrase structure rule is transformation into surface structure forms by Transformational rule (see) such as Equi NP-Deletion or Equi VP-Deletion: Comparative phrase (see)

Simple comparative is summarized as:

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{/lmə/} \\
\text{/kwa:/}
\end{bmatrix}
\text{Nuc (degree)}
$$

This phrase structure rule is transformed into surface structure forms by Transformational rule, such as: Equi NP-Deletion: Comparative (see) or Equi VP-Deletion: Comparative phrase (see)

7 Numeral Phrase

Numeral Phrase (Num P) is the optional element, modifying noun (N) in noun phrase (NP) (or Common NP) or modifying verbal phrase (VB) in a verb phrase (VP). It is used for indicating a specific Quantity. Its composition is of an optional prenumeral, a cardinal number (num), a classifier (clf) and optional postnumber. Its formula can be represented as: Num P => (prenum) num clf (postnum)

Examples: /..mé? || síp || ba:t/   "..Almost 10 baht."
          almost, ten, baht
          /..síp || ba:t || kwa:/   "..more than 10 baht."
          ten, baht, more

3.1.2.2 Transformational Rules (T-RULE)

Transformational Rules[*] are a set of rules of the syntactic component, which affect a structural change (SC) in a structural description (SD). They are divided into two types: optional rules (a choices available to the speaker for the production of a sentence), or obligatory rules (a completely automatic transformation which that fit its conditions such as structural condition) which is one of the necassary properties which a string must posses in order for a particular transformation to apply.

This Khmu dialect's Transformational Rules are summarized as follows:

---

[*] Palmatier, Robert A. 1972: PP. 185, 115, 113 and 168.

T-RULE 1 : Declarative Particle Placement

SD: Dec - NP - VP

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 2 , 3 (f.p)

```
                        S
          ┌─────────────┴──────────────┐
          SM                          NUC
          │                  ┌─────────┴────────┐
          │                  NP                 VP
          │                  │                  │╲
          Dec               pron                │ ╲
          │                  │                  │  ╲
          │                  │                  │   ╲
          ?o?               ?o?          té? klé? ta? nam phúət ki:
                             I           to take husband at  morning  this

     1,              2,                          3
```

⟹

```
                        S
                        │
                       NUC
          ┌─────────────┴──────────────┐
          NP                           VP
          │                  ┌──────────────────────┐
          │                  VB                     f.p.
         pron                │╲                      │
          │                  │ ╲                     │
          │                  │  ╲                    │
          ?o?          té? klé? ta? nam phúət ki: ?é:
          I            to take husband at  morning this
     2,                     3,                    f.p.
```

" I was married in the morning"
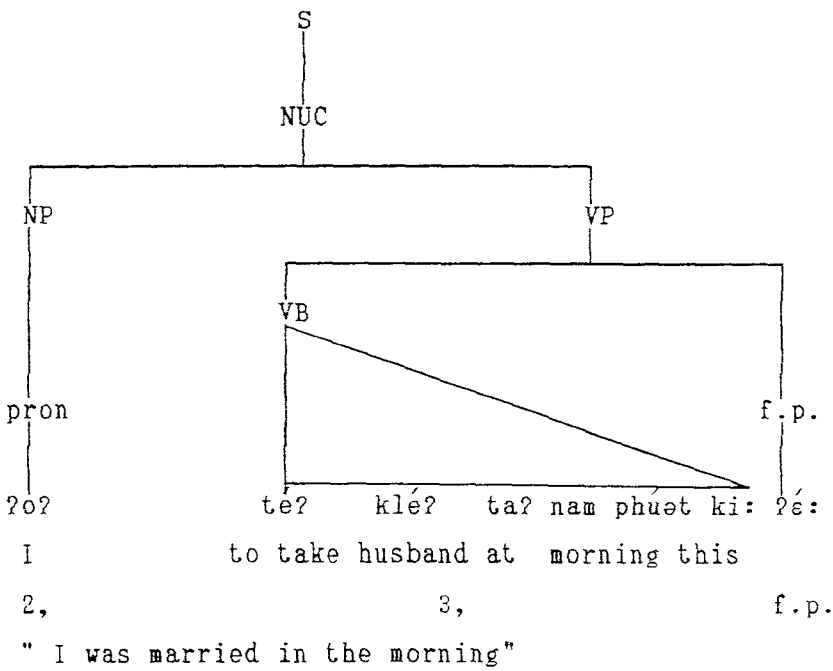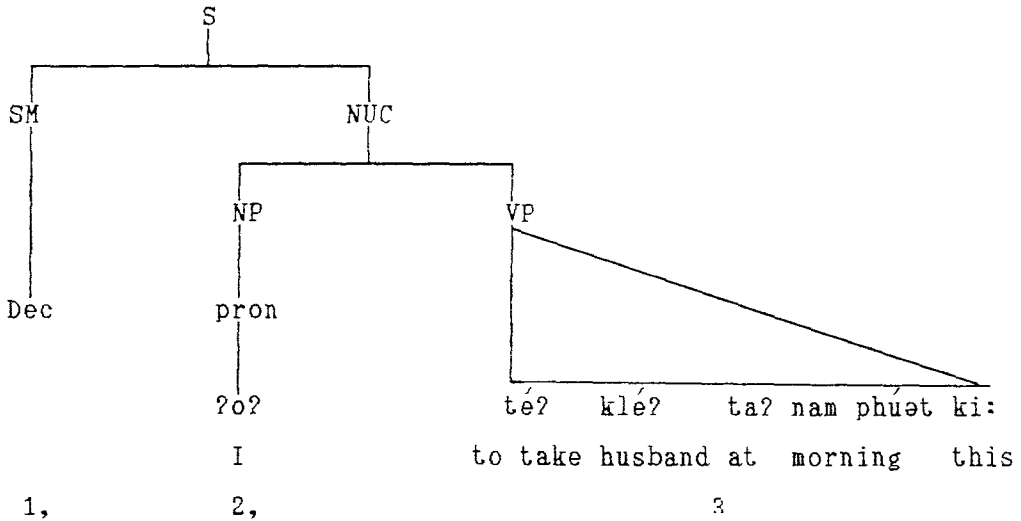
T-RULE 2 : Exclamation Particle Placement

SD: $\begin{bmatrix} Voc \\ Excl \\ Opt \end{bmatrix}$ - NP - VP

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => Interj , 2 , 3

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴──────────┐
         SM                   NUC
          │          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
          │         NP                  VP
          │          │          ┌────────╲
        Excl        pa:        ka? - te? - ko:n - ?o?
                  you (female)  will - to take - son - I

         1,          2,                   3
```

⟱

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴──────────┐
         SM                   NUC
          │          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
          │         NP                  VP
          │          │          ┌────────╲
        Excl        pa:        ka? - te? - ko:n - ?o?
         ?ó:      you (female)  will - to take - son - I
```
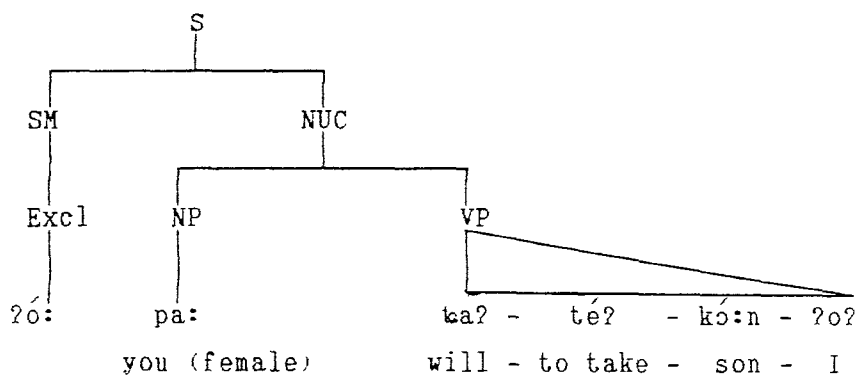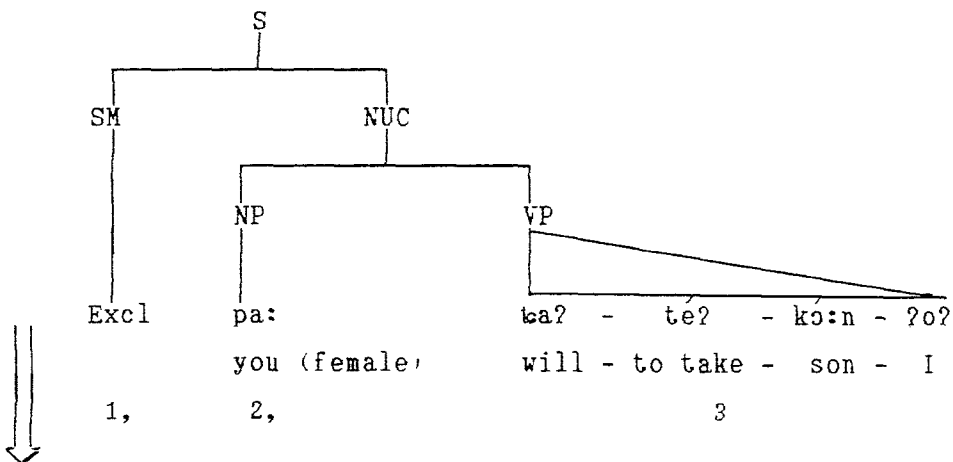
Interj, 2,   3

" You will marry my son. "

T-RULE 3 : Imparative Particle Placement

SD: $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Imp} \\ \text{Inv} \\ \text{Req} \\ \text{App} \end{bmatrix}$ - NP - VP

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 0 , 3 , f.p.

```
                        S
            ┌───────────┴───────────┐
           SM                      NUC
            │              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
            │             NP                   VP
            │              │              ┌─────╲──────────────╲
            │              │              │                     ╲
          Imp.            pa:           mah  -  mah  -  jɔ:ʔ  -  jon
                    you (female) to eat - rice - with - father
            1,            2,                        3
```

⇓

```
                        S
                        │
                       NUC
            ┌───────────┴─────────────────────────┐
           NP                                      VP
            │              ┌──────────────────────┴──────────┐
            │             VB                               f.p.
            │              ┌──────╲──────────╲                │
            │              │                  ╲               │
            0            mah - mah - jɔ:ʔ - jon             hə:m
                    to eat - rice - with - father
            0,                    3,                       f.p.
            " Eat rice with (my) father. '
```
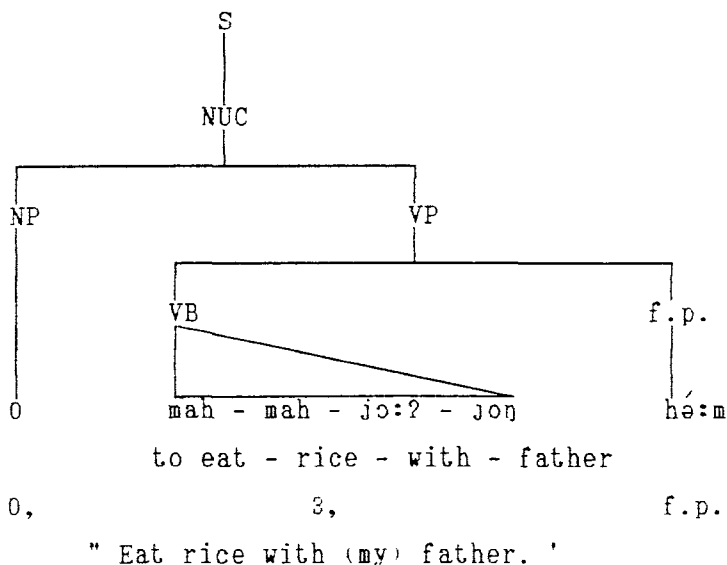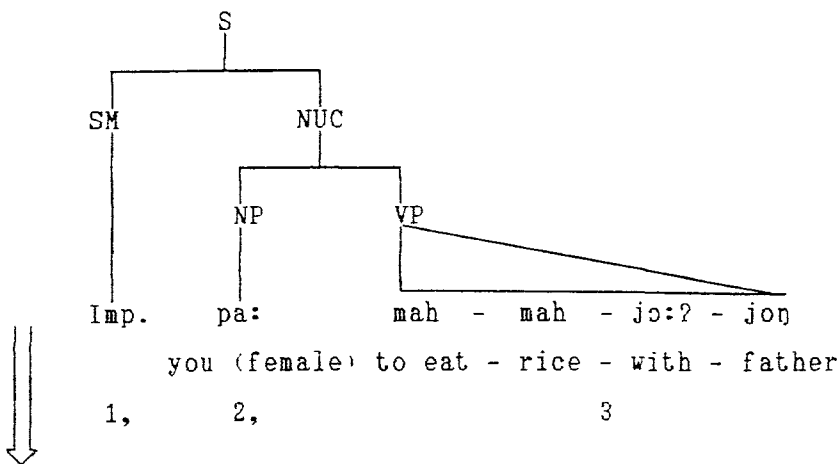
T-RULE 4 : Opinion Placement

SD: Opin - X - _{VB}[(aux) - (prev) - MV - Y]_{VB} - Z

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6, 7 => 2 , $\left[\begin{array}{c}\text{/khoŋ/}\\\text{/?a:t}\\\text{/khuən/}\end{array}\right]$ (3) , (4) , 5 , 6 , 7

```
                        S
          ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
         SM                           NUC
          │              ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
          │             NP                           VP
          │              │                            │
          │              │                           VB
          │              │           ┌────┬────┬────┬────┬────┐
        Opin           pron       (aux)(prev) V    NP   PP
          │              │           │    │    │    │    │
                        ma?        (ta?)(jɔh) wec  ka:ŋ  jɔ:? jɔŋ
                       mother      (will)(to go) to come house  with father

   1,           2,      (3),  (4),              5
```

```
                        S
                        │
                       NUC
          ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
         NP                           VP
          │                            │
          │                           VB
          │           ┌────┬────┬────┬────┬────┐
        pron       (aux)(prev)  V    NP   PP
          │           │    │    │    │    │
        ma?         khoŋ  ta?  jɔh  wec  ka:ŋ  jɔ:? jɔŋ
       mother       may       will to go to come house   with father

   2,          opin m.K.,(3), (4),              5
```
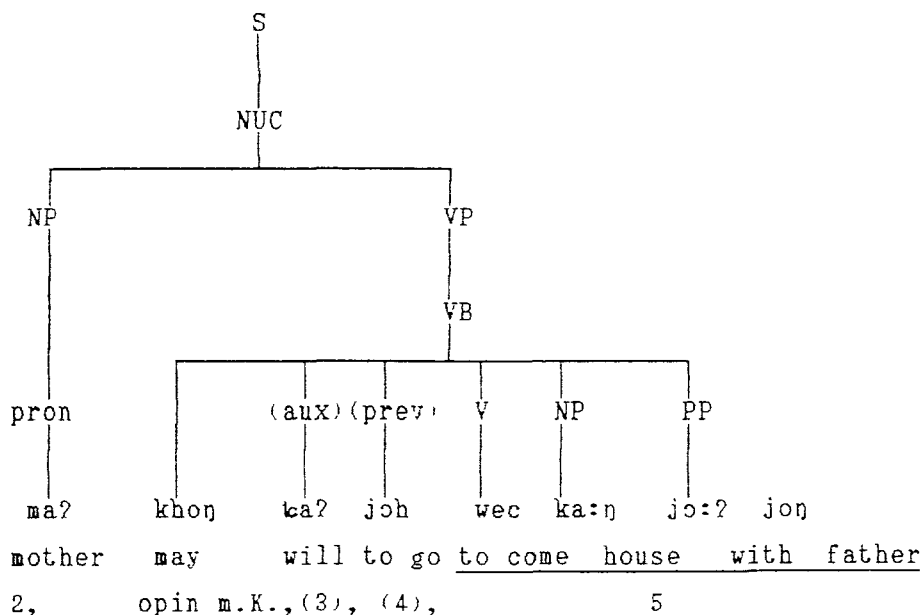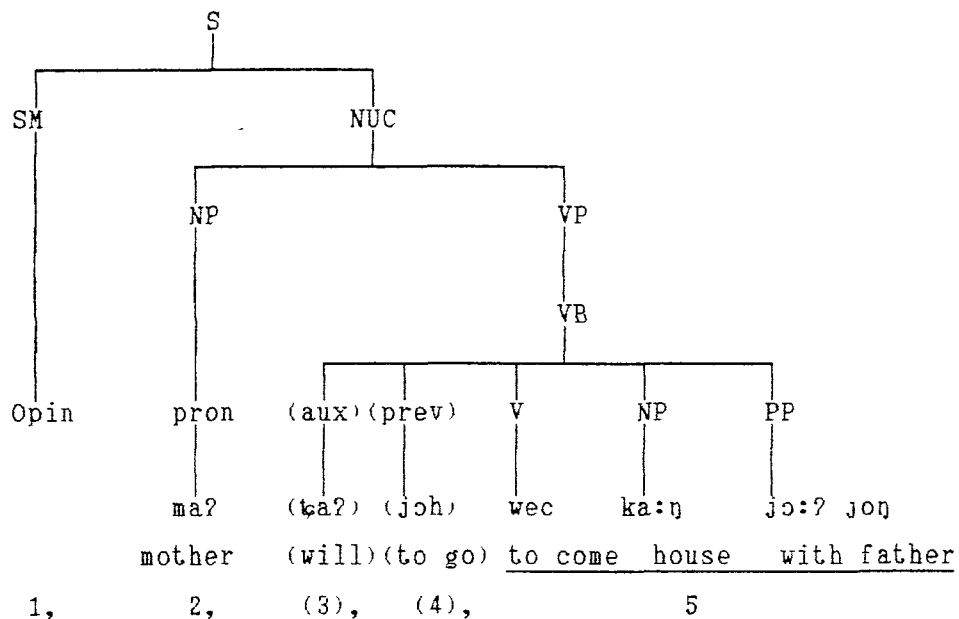
"Mother may come home with father."

T-RULE 5 : Interrogative in PP replacement

SD: Ques - X - $_{PP}$[prep - NP]$_{PP}$ -Y

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} + \text{ ANIMATE } /\text{mə:ʔ}/ \\ - \text{ ANIMATE } /\text{mə́h}/ \end{array}\right]$$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 => 2 , 3 , 4=1 , 5

```
                    S
        ┌───────────┴───────────┐
       SM                      NUC
                        ┌────────┴────────┐
                       NP                VP
                        │                 │
                      pron               MV
                        │        ┌────────┼────────┐
                        │        V       NP       PP
                        │        │        │    ┌───┴───┐
                        │        │        │   prep     NP
                        │        │        │    │        │
  Question            pa:       wec     ka:ŋ  jɔ:ʔ      0
   /mə:ʔ/            you    to return  house  with
     who
     1,                2,                     3,       4
```

```
                    S
                    │
                   NUC
            ┌───────┴───────┐
           NP              VP
            │               │
          pron             MV
            │      ┌────────┼────────┐
            │      V       NP       PP
            │      │        │    ┌───┴───┐
            │      │        │   prep     NP
            │      │        │    │        │
          pa:     wec     ka:ŋ  jɔ:ʔ     mə:ʔ
        you   to return  house  with     who
                 2,              3,       1=4
```
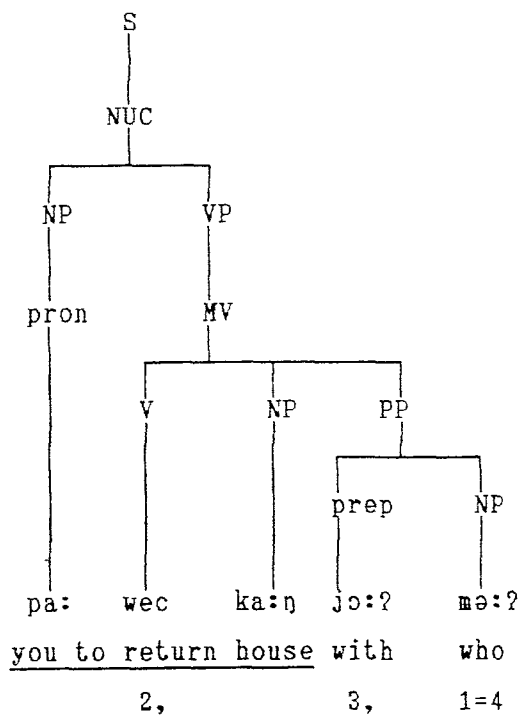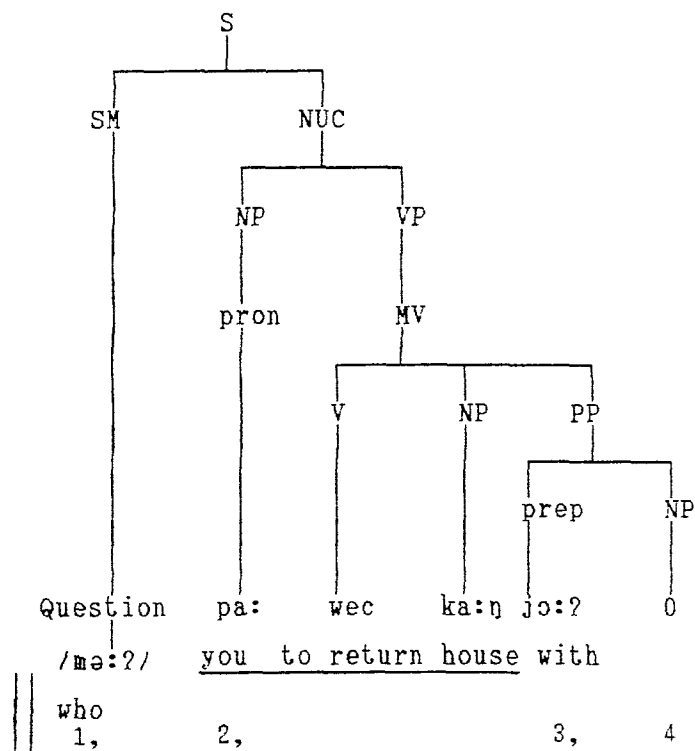
"With whom do you come home ?"

T-RULE 6 : Interrogative with NP Replacement

SD: Ques   - NP - VP

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{/mə:ʔ/ 'who'} \\ \text{/mə́h/ 'what'} \end{bmatrix}$$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 2 = 1 , 3

```
                        S
            ┌───────────┴───────────┐
           SM                      NUC
            │               ┌───────┴───────┐
            │              NP              [VP]
            │               │               │
            │               │              MV
            │               │       ┌───────┼───────┐
            │               │       V      NP      PP
            │               │       │       │    ┌──┴──┐
            │               │       │       │   prep   NP
            │               │       │       │    │     ╱│
         Question           0      wec    ka:ŋ  ta?  nam phuət
         /mə:ʔ/                  to return house  at    morning

            1,              2,                    3
```

⟹

```
                        S
                       NUC
            ┌───────────┴───────────┐
          [NP]                    [VP]
          pron                     MV
            │               ┌───────┼───────┐
            │               V      NP      PP
            │               │       │    ┌──┴──┐
            │               │       │   prep   NP
            │               │       │    │     ╱│
          mə:ʔ            wec    ka:ŋ   ta?  nam phuət
          who        to return house   at    morning
          2=1 ,                        3
```
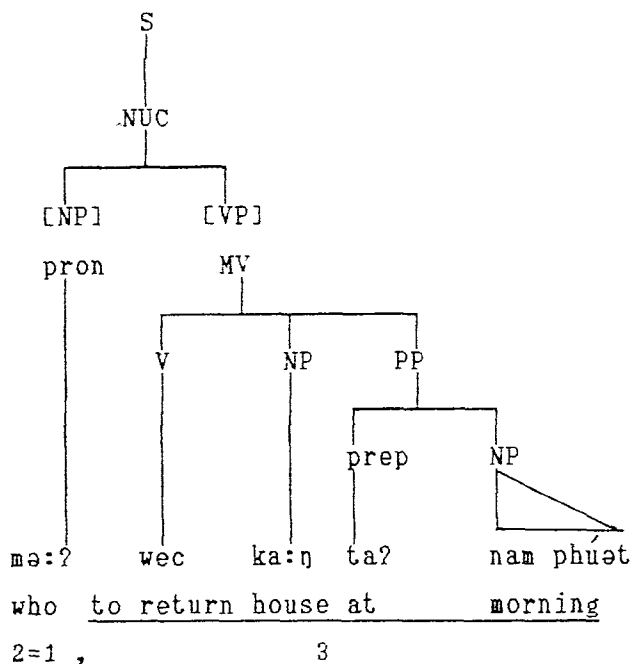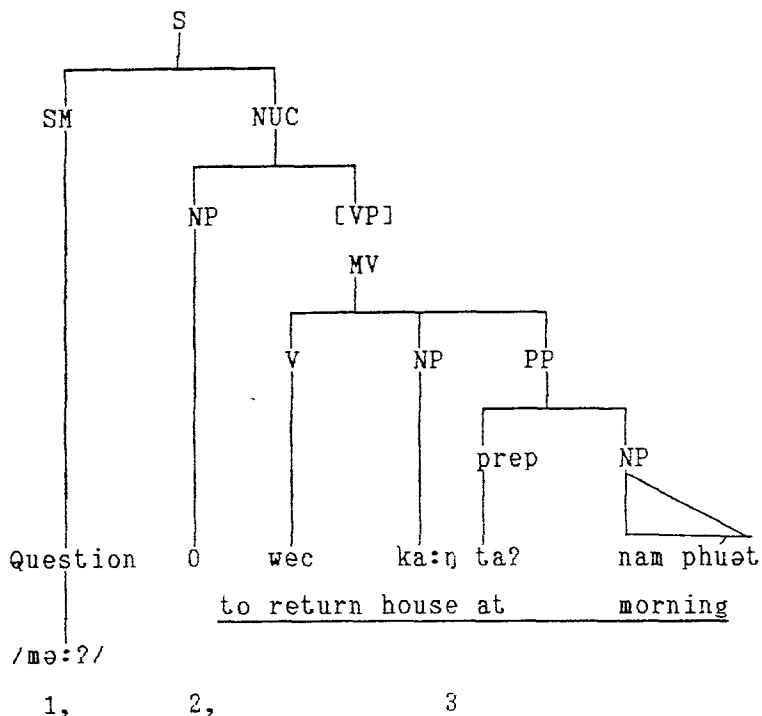
"Who come home in the morning?"

T-RULE 7 : Interrogative with /kɔ́:ʔ/

SD: Ques - NP - VP

      |

    /kɔ́:ʔ/

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 2 , 1 , 3

```
                        S
         ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        SM                            NUC
         │                 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
         │                [NP]                      V
         │                 │                        │╲
         │                 N                        │ ╲
         │                 │                        │  ╲
       Ques              jon              wec  ka:ŋ  taʔ  nam  phúət
         │              father            to come house  at   morning
       /kɔ́:ʔ/
         
        1,                 2,                       3
```

⇓

```
                        S
                        │
                       NUC
         ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        [NP]                           VP
         │                 ┌────────────┴────────────┐
         N                 │                         VB
         │                 │                         │╲
         │                 │                         │ ╲
        jon              kɔ:ʔ             wec  ka:ŋ  taʔ  nam  phúət
       father           yes-no            to come house  at   morning
                        question
         
        2,                1,                         3
```
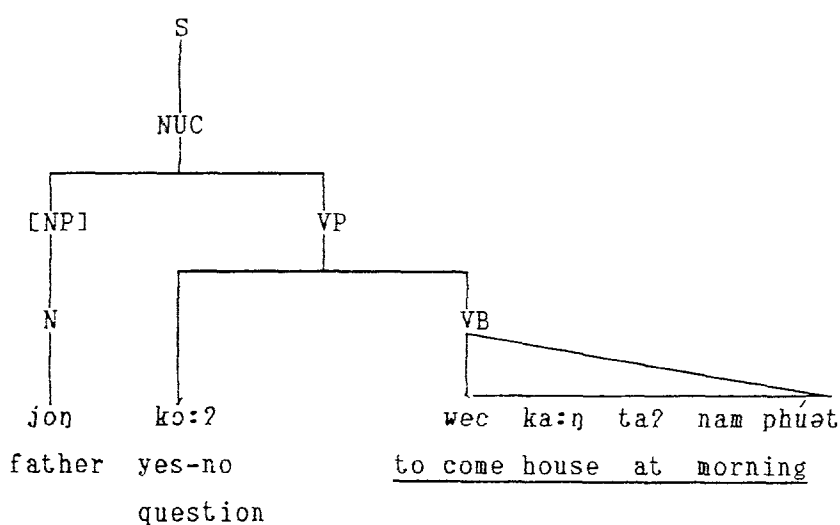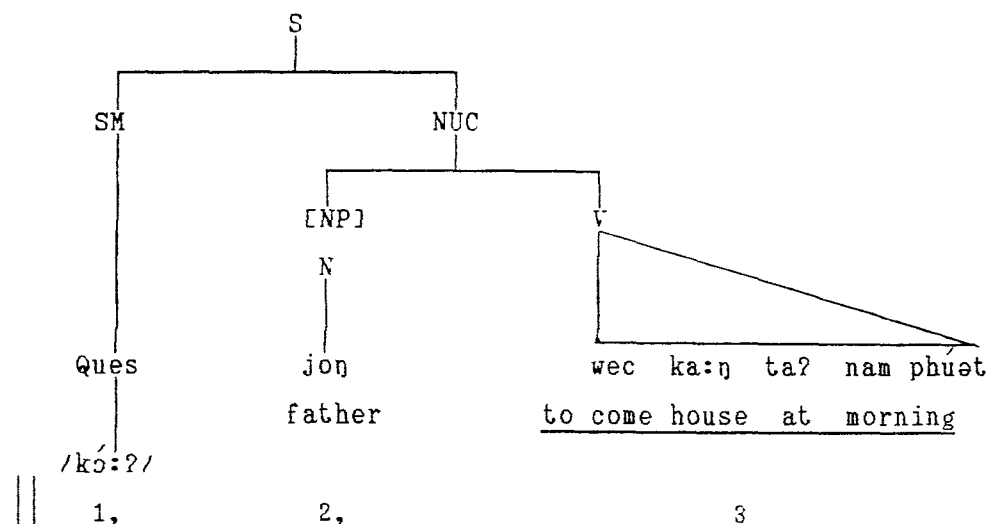
" Do father come home in the morning? "

T-RULE 8 : Interrogative with /há: or /dú:/

SD: Ques - NP - VP

$$\begin{bmatrix} /há:/ \\ /dú:/ \end{bmatrix}$$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 2 , 3 , 1

```
                         S
          ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
         SM                             NUC
          │                    ┌─────────┴──────────┐
                             [NP]                    V
                               │                     
                               N                     
                                              ┌──────────────────────┐
         Ques                  Jɔŋ            wec  ka:ŋ  ta?  nam phúət
          │                  father           to come house  at  morning
        /há:/
          1,                   2,                        3
```
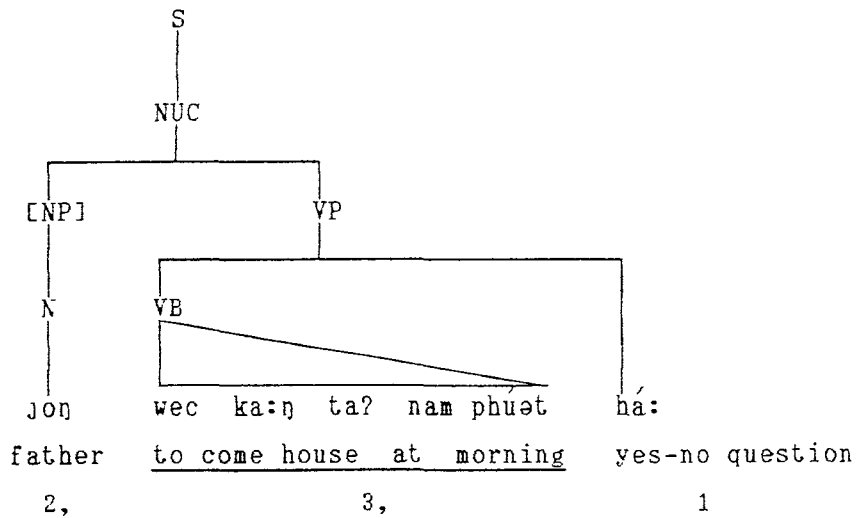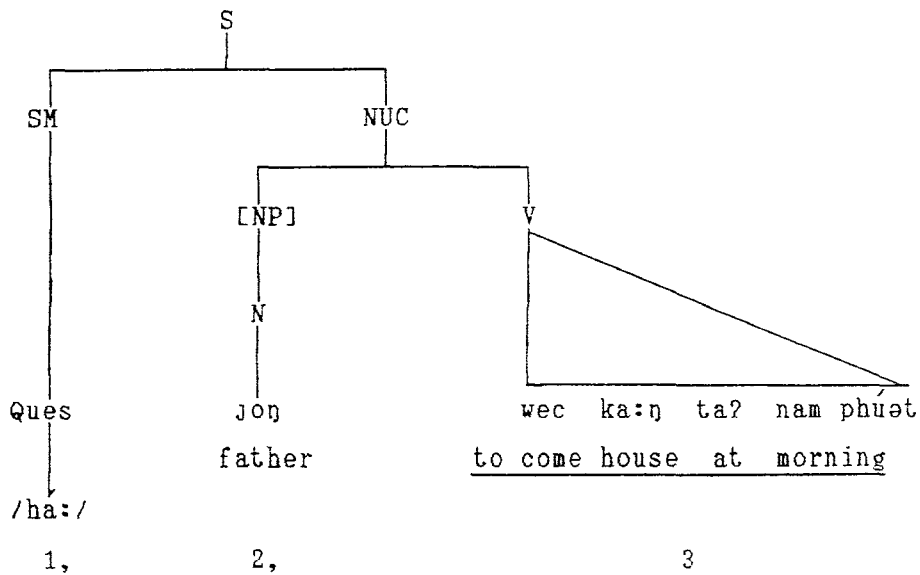
```
                         S
                         │
                        NUC
          ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        [NP]                            VP
          │                  ┌───────────┴──────────────┐
          N                 VB                           
                      ┌──────────────────┐               
        Jɔŋ          wec  ka:ŋ  ta?  nam phúət          há:
      father         to come house  at  morning   yes-no question
        2,                        3,                     1
              " Do father come home in the morning? "
```

T-RULE 9 : Interrogative with /ʔəh tək məh/

SD: Ques - NP - VP

/ʔəh tək məh/

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 => 2 , 3 , /ʔəh tək məh/

```
                          S
           ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
          SM                            NUC
           │                  ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                            [NP]                     V
                              │                     ╱│
                            pron                   ╱ │
           │                  │                   ╱  │
          Ques               paː              hluŋ mah
           │
      /ʔəh tək məh/
          1,               2,                    3
```

```
                          S
                          │
                         NUC
               ┌──────────┴──────────┐
              NP                     VP
               │           ┌──────────┴──────────┐
             pron         VB                  ʔəh tək məh
               │         ╱│
              paː       ╱ │
                     hluŋ mah                    how
      you (female) to cook rice
          2,               3,            /ʔəh tək məh/
         " How do you cook rice? "
```
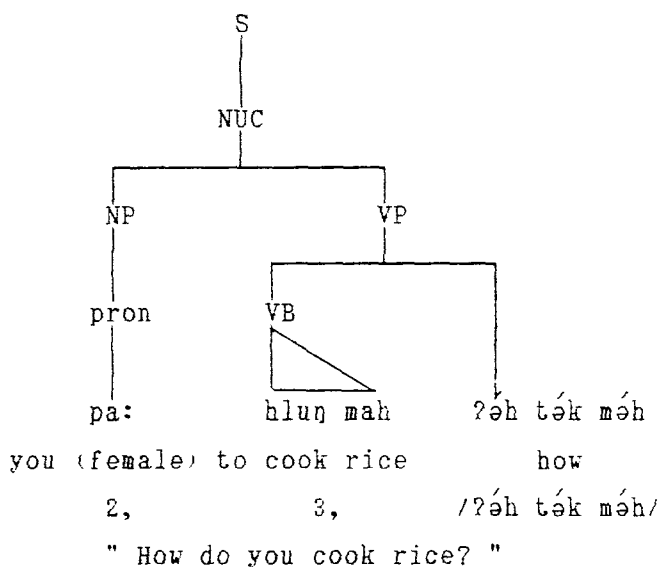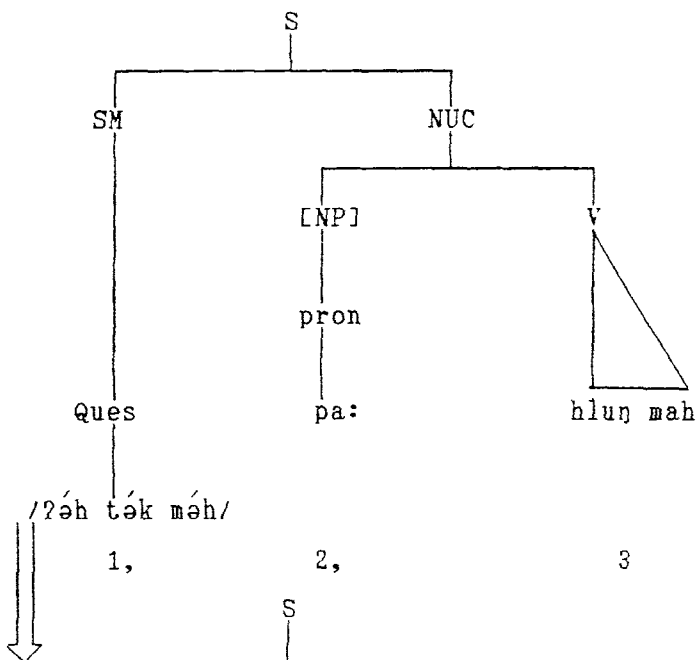
T-RULE 10: Interrogative with /ʔə́h mə́h/

SD: Ques - NP - VP

/ʔə́h mə́h/

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 =>   2 , 3, /ʔə́h mə́h/

```
                        S
            ┌───────────┴───────────┐
           SM                      NUC
                          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                         NP                    V
                          │                   ╱│
                        pron                 ╱ │
                          │                 ╱  │
          Ques           pa:              wec  ka:ŋ
                      you (female)       to return  house
         /ʔə́h mə́h/
           why
          1,              2,                   3
```

```
                    S
                    │
                   NUC
            ┌───────┴───────┐
           NP              VP
            │          ┌────┴──────┐
          pron         VB
            │          ╱│
           pa:       wec  ka:ŋ   ʔə́h mə́h
        you (female)  to return house  why
            2,             3,        /ʔə́h mə́h/
              "Why do you come home?"
```
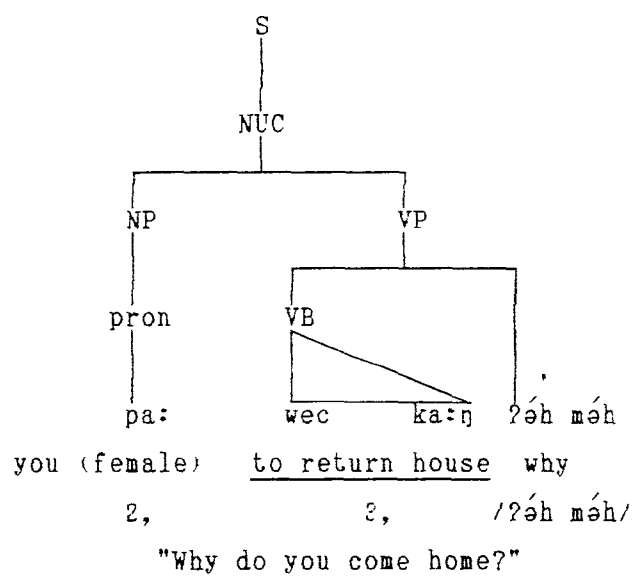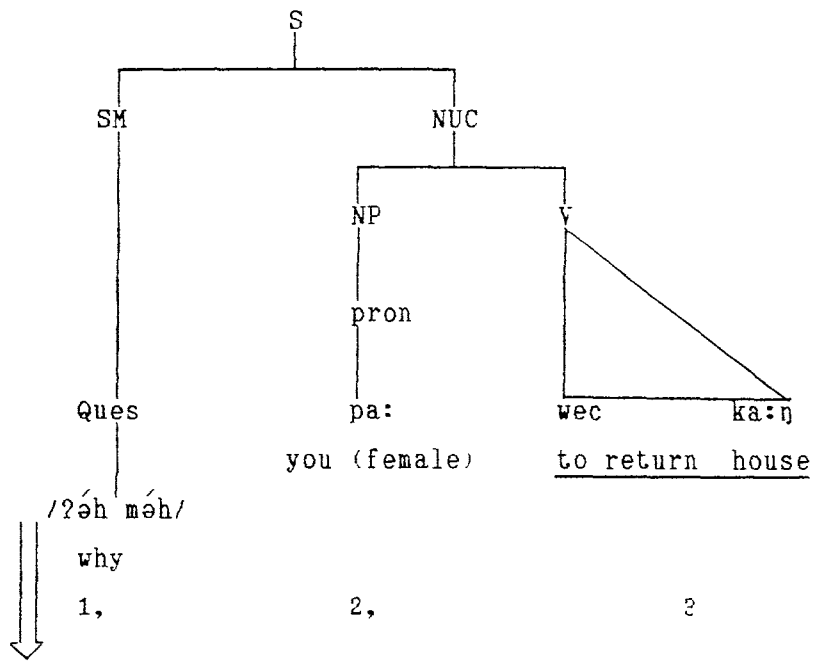
T-RULE 11: Passive Permutation (Optional)

SD: Passive - NP$_1$ - $_{MV}$[V - NP$_2$]$_{MV}$ -Y

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 => 4 , /ɲák/, 2 , 3 , 5

```
                          S
            ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
           SM                          NUC
            │              ┌────────────┴────────────┐
            │             NP                         VP
            │              │                          │
            │              │                         MV
            │              │           ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
            │              │           V             NP             PP
            │              │           │              │        ┌─────┴─────┐
            │              │           │              │       prep        NP
            │              │           │              │        │           │
         Passive         ma:?         bɯp           kɔ:n      duəj       sa?ɔ:ŋ
                        mother        to hit        child     with        wood
                          1,           2,            3,         4,          5
```

⇓

```
                          S
                          │
                         NUC
            ┌──────┬──────┼──────────────┐
           NP₂  passive  NP             VP
            │   marker    │              │
            │             │             MV
            │             │         ┌────┴──────┐
            │             │         V          PP
            │             │         │     ┌─────┴─────┐
            │             │         │    prep        NP
            │             │         │     │           │
          kɔ:n   ɲák    ma:?      bɯp   duəj       sa?ɔ:ŋ
         child passive mother   to hit  with        wood
           4,    m.k.,   2,       3,                 5
```

" Child was hit (with wood) by mother."
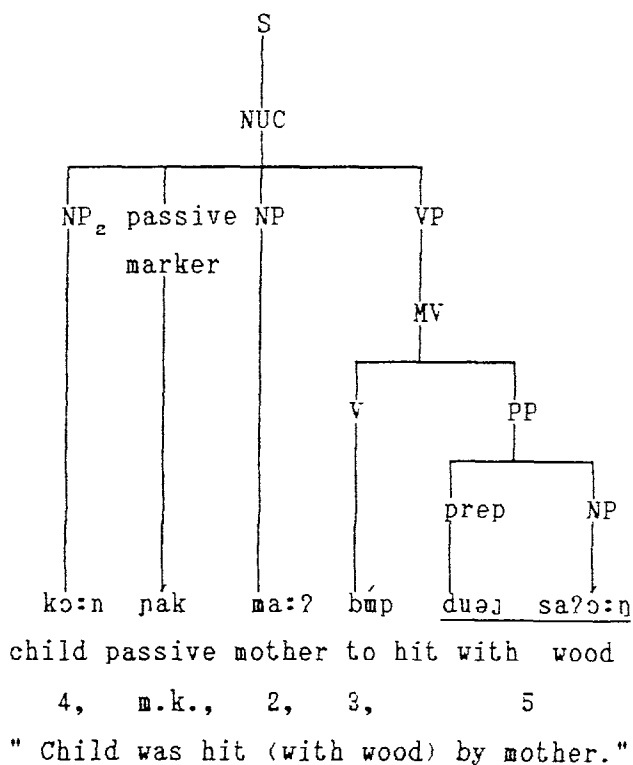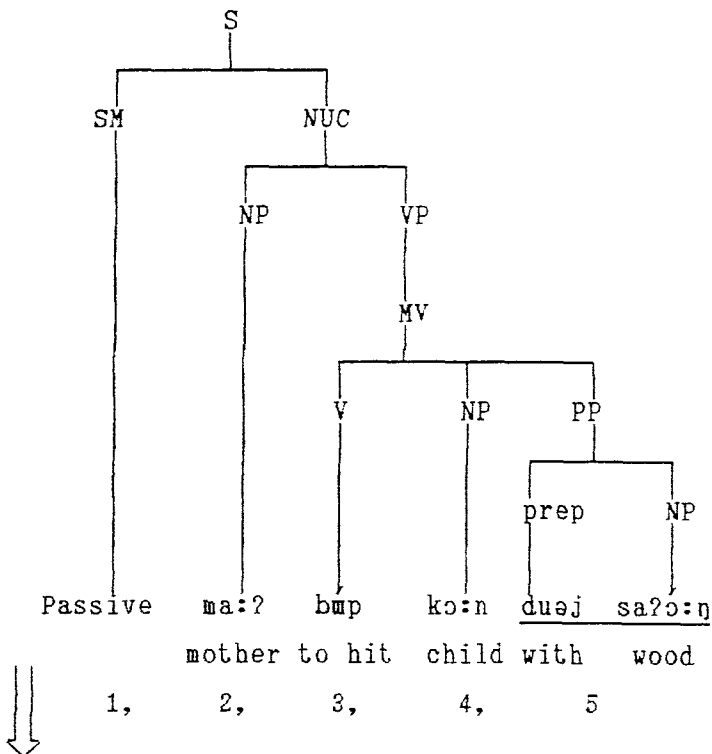
T-RULE 12: Sentential Compound

SD: $_{s1}[SM_1 - NUC_1]_{s1} + _{s2}[SM_2 - NUC_2]_{s2}$

SC$_1$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 => 1 , 2 , 0 , 4

```
                              S
              _____|_____
             S'                                S'
      _____|_____                   _____|_____
    SM₁            NUC₁               SM₂            NUC₂
     |         _____|_____             |         _____|_____
     |        NP         VP            |        NP         VP
     |        |          |             |        |          |‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾＼
    SM       ma:?       sih           SM       ?o?      tɕa?  wec    ka:ŋ
    Dec    mother    to sleep         Dec       I         will to return house
    ‾‾‾    ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾           ‾‾‾       ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾
    1,         2,                     3,                  4
```

⇩

```
                        S
          _____|_____
        SM           NUC₁           NUC₂
         |         ____|____       ___|____
         |        NP       VP     NP       VP
         |        |        |      |        |‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾＼
         |       ma:?     síh    ?o?    tɕa?  wec   ka:ŋ
        Dec    mother  to sleep   I       will to return house
        ‾‾‾    ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾   ‾‾‾     ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾
        1,        2,        0,            4
```

"When mother sleep, I will come home."
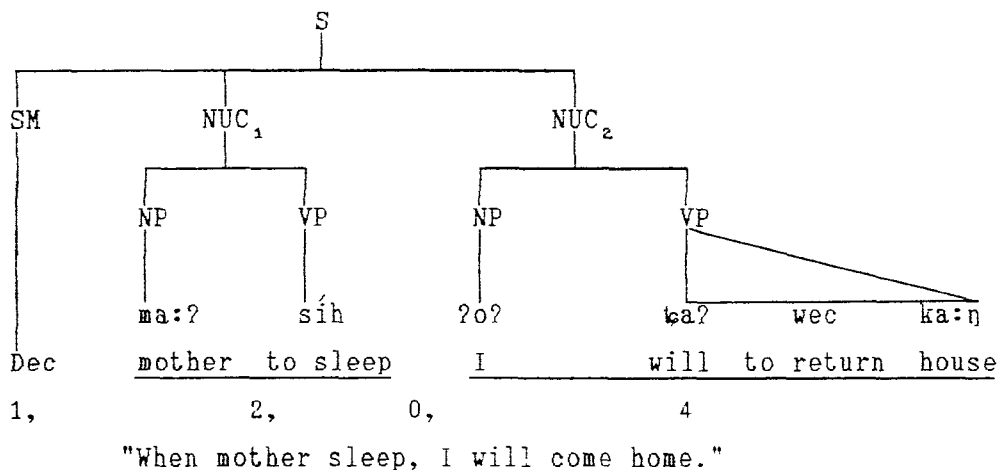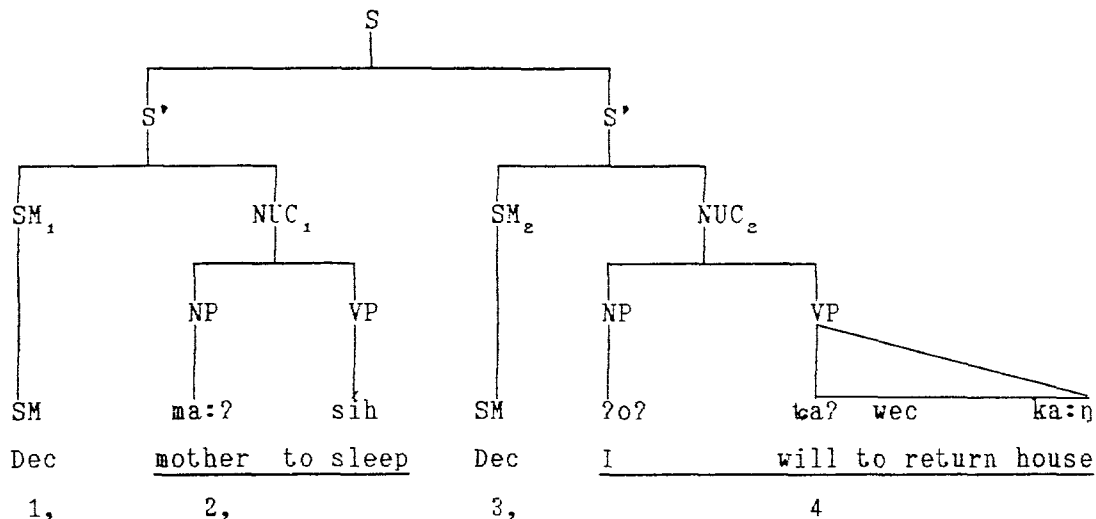
SD: $_{s1}[SM_1 - NUC_1]_{s1} + _{s2}[SM_2 - NUC_2]_{s2}$

SC$_2$: SM , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 => SM , /tók/ , 1 , 2 , 0 , 4

```
                          S
         _____|_____
       SM  Link         NUC₁             NUC₂
        |   |         ____|____         ___|____
        |   |        NP       VP       NP       VP
        |   |        |        |        |        |‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾＼
        |  tók     ma:?     síh      ?o?    tɕa?  wec   ka:ŋ
       Dec if    mother  to sleep    I        will to return house
       ‾‾‾ ‾‾    ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾     ‾‾‾      ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾
       1, /tók/,        2,       0,            4
```

"If mother sleep, I will come home."
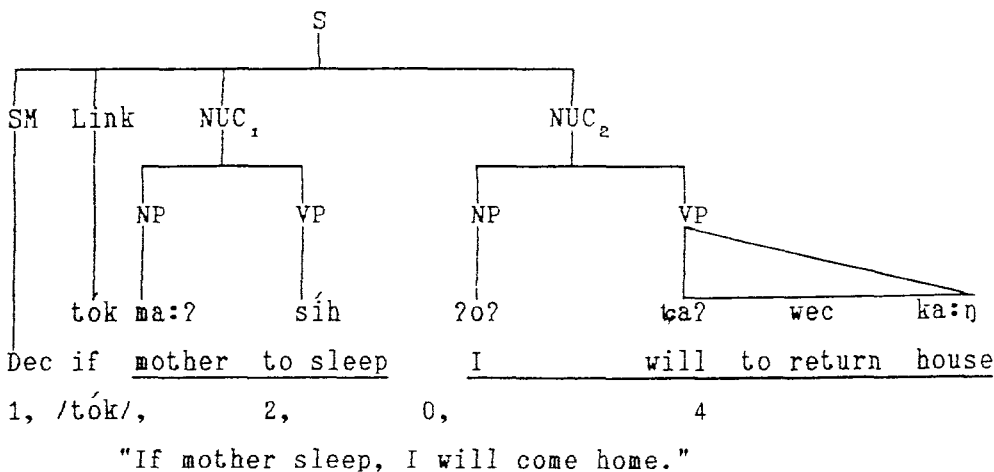
SD: $_{s_1}[SM_1 - NUC_1]_{s_1} + _{s_2}[SM_2 - _{NUC_2}[NP - VP]_{NUC_2}]_{s_2}$

SC$_3$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4, /kɔ:/ , 5

```
                            S
            ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
            S'                              S'
      ┌─────┴─────┐                   ┌──────┴──────┐
     SM₁         NUC₁                SM₂           NUC₂
      │      ┌────┴────┐              │       ┌─────┴─────┐
      │     NP        VP              │      NP          VP
      │      │         │              │       │        ╱│
     SM    ma:?       sih            SM      ʔoʔ    ka? wec   ka:ŋ
     Dec  mother   to sleep         Dec      I      will to return house
     1,          2,                 3,       4,              5
```

⟹

```
                            S
            ┌───────────────┼───────────────────┐
           SM             NUC₁                 NUC₂
            │         ┌─────┴─────┐        ┌─────┴─────┐
            │        NP          VP       NP          VP
            │         │           │        │         ╱│
           Dec      ma:?         síh      ʔoʔ  kɔ:  ka? wec   ka:ŋ
           1,    mother     to sleep      I    Link will to return house
                         2,               0, 4,   /kɔ:/,        · 5
```
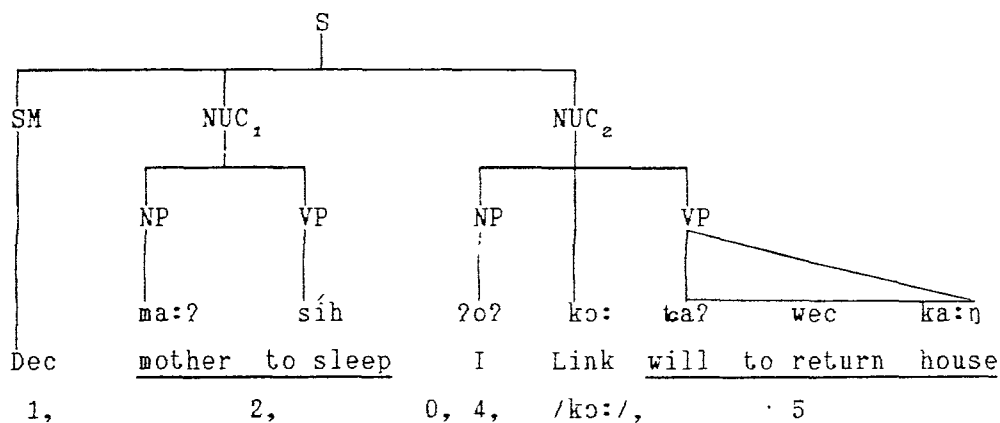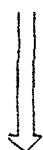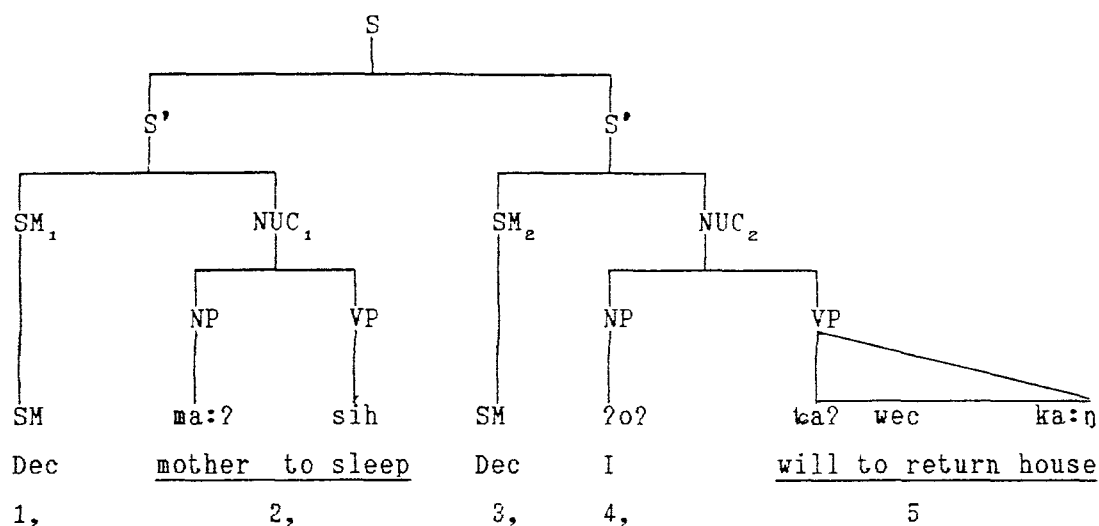
" Mother sleep, I will come home."

T-RULE 13: Negative Placement

SD: Neg - X - $_{VP}$[(aux) - (Prev) - MV - Y]$_{VP}$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 => 2 , 3 , Neg , 4 , 5 , 6

```
                         S
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
             SM                    NUC
              │           ┌─────────┴─────────┐
              │          NP                 [VP]
              │           │                   │
              │           │                   VB
              │           │         ┌─────────┼─────────┐
             Neg          │      (aux)    (prev)        MV
              │           │         │         │    ┌────┼────┐
              │           │         │         │    V   NP   PP
              │           │         │         │    │    │    │◣
             ma?        (kəj)     (jɔh)     mah   mah  kap ɟa?
            mother     (ever)    (to go)  to eat  rice  with grandmother
             1,          2,        (3),    (4),          5
```

⇓

```
                         S
                         │
                        NUC
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
             NP                     VP
              │                     │
              │                     VB
              │         ┌───────┬───┴───┬─────────┐
              N        Neg   (aux)   (prev)       MV
              │         │      │       │     ┌────┼────┐
              │         │      │       │     V   NP   PP
              │         │      │       │     │    │    │◣
             ma?       ʔaj   (kəj)   (jɔh)  mah  mah  kap ɟa?
            mother     neg   (ever) (to go) to eat rice with grandmother
             2,      /ʔaj/,   (3),    (4),          5
```
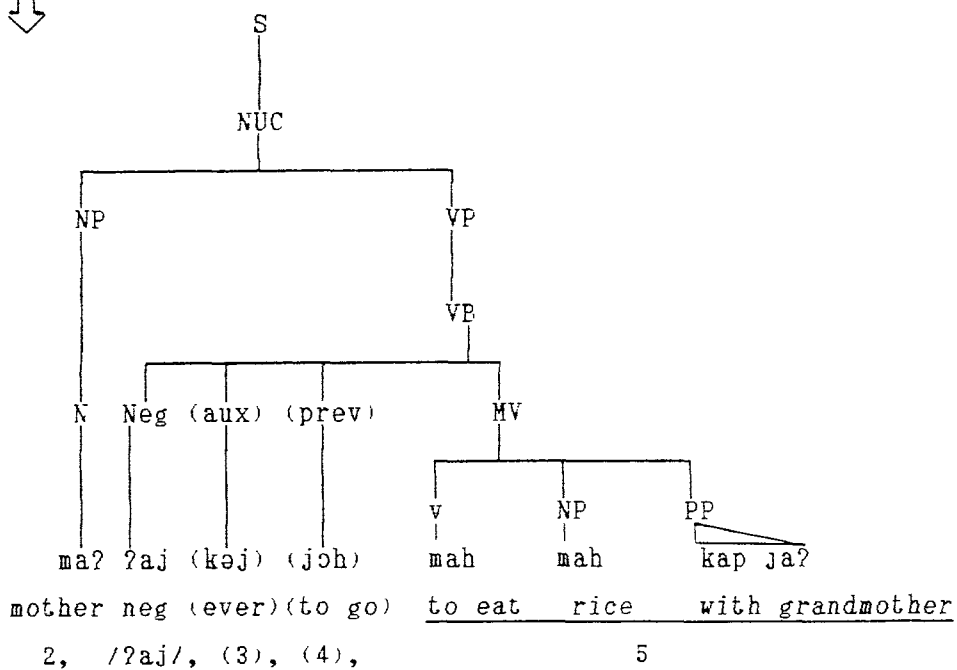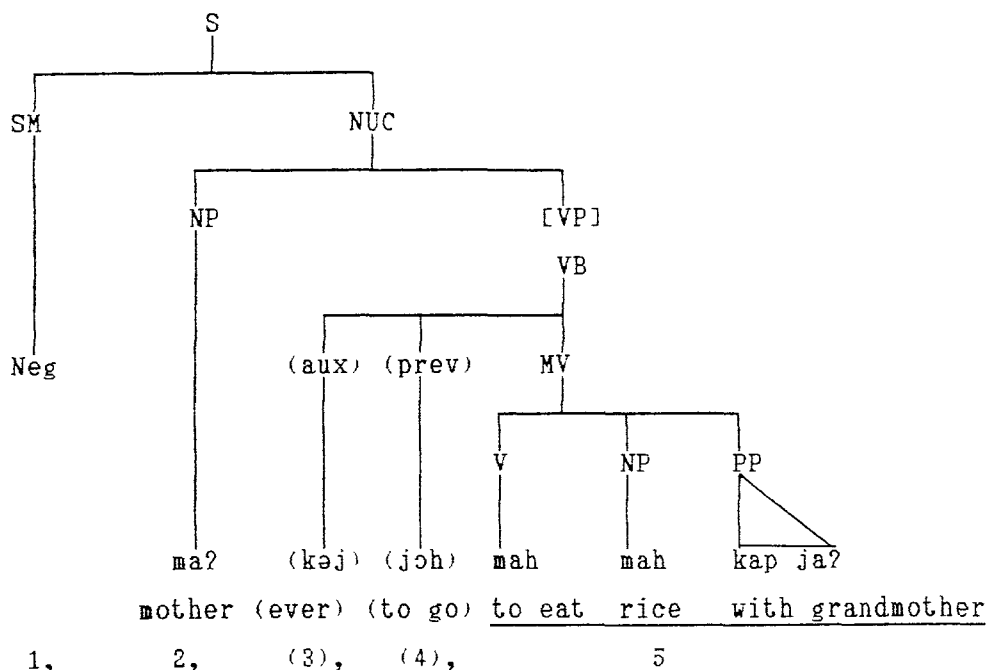
"Mother never go to eat (some) rice with grandmother."

T-Rule 14: Negative Placement (Adverb Phrases)

SD: Neg - X - $_{VP}$[W - MV - Adv P]$_{VP}$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 => 2 , 3 , 4 , Neg , 5

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         SM                  Nuc
                       ┌──────┴──────┐
                     [NP]          [VP]
                     Pron           VB
                              ┌──────┴──────┐
         Neg                [MV]          Adv P
                              V

         │             │      │             │
        pa:           joh    plie
                      you    to go    to be beatiful

         1,           2      4             5
```

⇓

```
                    S
                    │
                   Nuc
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
        [NP]                 [VP]
        Pron                  VB
                       ┌───────┼───────┐
                     [MV]             Adv P
                       V

         │             │      │        │
        pa:           joh    ?aj      plie
        you           to go  neg      to be beatiful

         2,            4,     1,        5
```
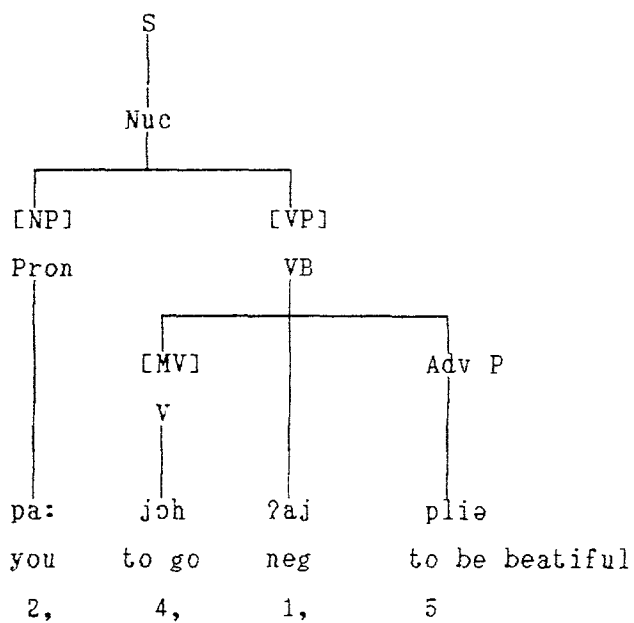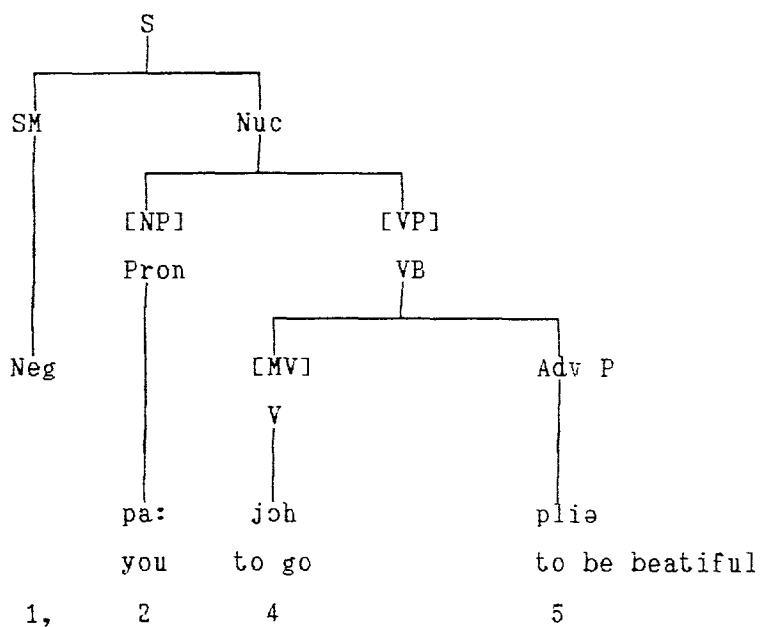
"Your manner of walking is not beautiful."

T-Rule 15: Negative Placement (Postverb'

SD: Neg - X - $_{VP}$[W - MV - postv]$_{VP}$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5   => 2 , 3 , 4 , Neg , 5

```
                        S
             ┌──────────┴──────────┐
            SM                     Nuc
             │             ┌────────┴────────┐
             │           [NP]              [VP]
             │           Pron                VB
             │             │         ┌────────┴────────┐
            Neg            │       [MV]              postv
             │             │         │                 │
             │             │         V                 │
             │             │         │                 │
             │            pa:       jɔh              pɯən
             │            you      to go         to be able
             1,            2         4                 5
```

$\Downarrow$

```
                        S
                        │
                       Nuc
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
            [NP]                 [VP]
            Pron                  VB
              │          ┌─────────┼─────────┐
              │        [MV]                 postv
              │          │                    │
              │          V                    │
              │          │                    │
             pa:        jɔh       ʔaj        pɯən
             you       to go      neg    to be able
              2,         4,        1,         5
```
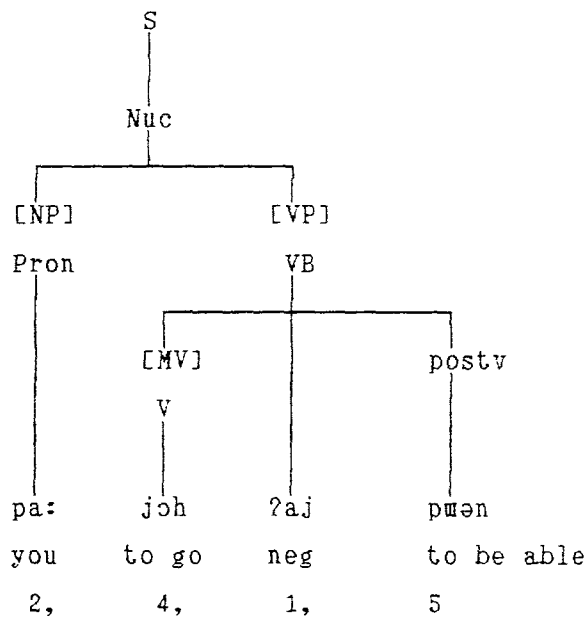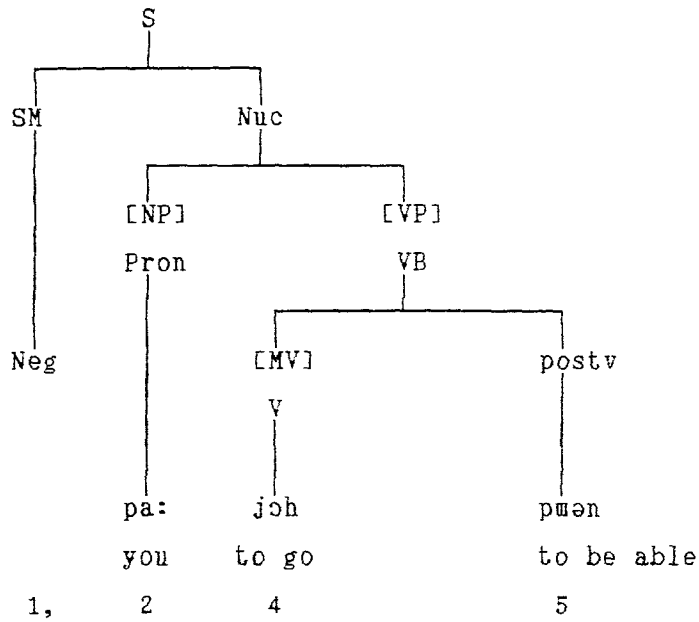
"You can not walk."

T-RULE 16: NP Deletion in Serialized Sentence (Optional)

SD_1: SM - $_{NUC1}[NP_1 - V_1 - NP_2]_{NUC1} - _{NUC2}[NP_3 - V_2 - NP_4]_{NUC2}$

$SC_{1.1}$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 0 , 6 , 7

CONDITION : $NP_1 = NP_3$

```
                        S
         ┌──────────┬──────────────────────┐
                 NUC₁                    NUC₂
            ┌──────┴──────┐         ┌──────┴──────┐
           NP            VP        NP            VP
                         │                       │
                         MV                      MV
                      ┌──┴──┐               ┌────┴────┐
                      V     NP              V         NP
                      │     │               │         │
     SM      nɔ:    ʔɯ̀ək   pu:c   nɔ:      sok       ja:
            they  to drink alcohol they  to smoke   cigar.
     1,      2,     3.      4,     5,       6,        7
```
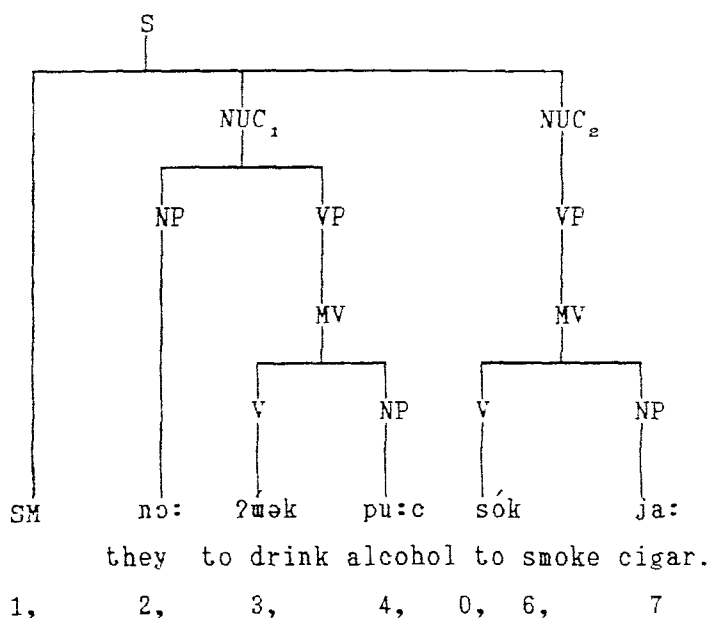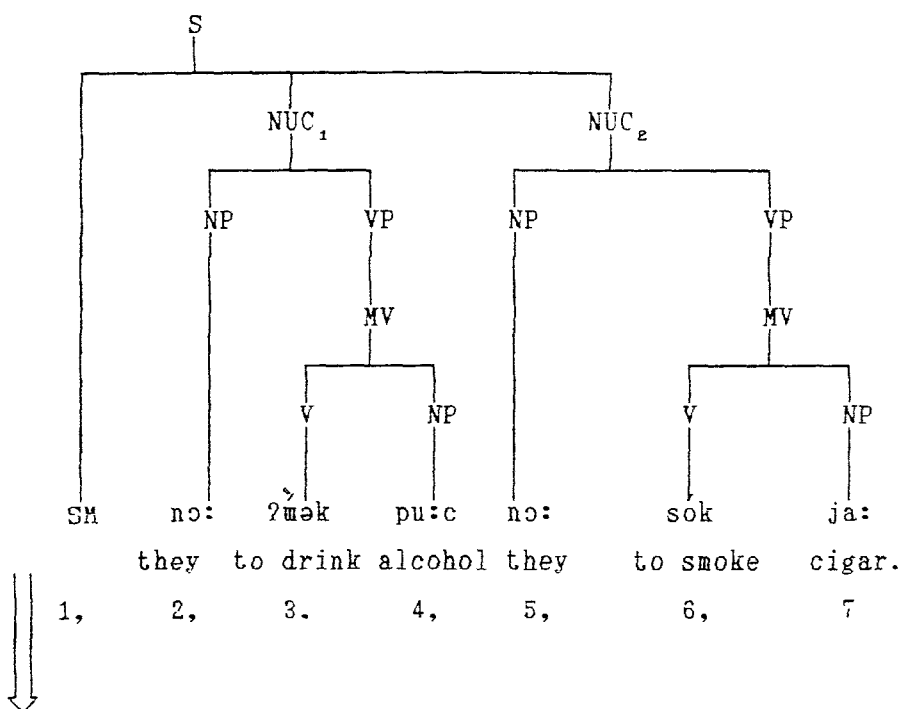
```
                        S
         ┌──────────┬──────────────────────┐
                 NUC₁                    NUC₂
            ┌──────┴──────┐                │
           NP            VP               VP
                         │                 │
                         MV                MV
                      ┌──┴──┐         ┌─────┴─────┐
                      V     NP        V           NP
                      │     │         │           │
     SM      nɔ:    ʔɯ̀ək   pu:c     sók          ja:
            they  to drink alcohol to smoke     cigar.
     1,      2,     3,      4,   0,  6,          7
        "They drink alcohol and smoke cigar."
```

$SC_{1.2}$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 0 , 6 , 0

CONDITION : NP_1 = NP_3

NP_2 = NP_4

```
                    S
        ┌───────────┼────────────────────────┐
                  NUC₁                       NUC₂
            ┌──────┴──────┐          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
           NP            VP          NP                  VP
            │            │            │                   │
            │           MV            │                  MV
            │       ┌────┴────┐       │              ┌────┴────┐
            │       V        NP       │              V        NP
            │       │         │       │              │         │
   SM      nɔː    ʔɯək      puːc    nɔː            paːn      puːc
```

they-to drink-alcohol-they-to be drunk - alcohol

⟹   1,   2,   3,   4,   5,   6,   7


```
                    S
        ┌───────────┼────────────────────────┐
                  NUC₁                       NUC₂
            ┌──────┴──────┐                    │
           NP            VP                    VP
            │            │                      │
            │           MV                     MV
            │       ┌────┴────┐                 │
            │       V        NP                 V
            │       │         │                 │
   SM      nɔː    ʔɯək      puːc              páːn
```

they-to drink-alcohol   to be drunk

1,   2,   3,   4,   0,   6,   0

" They drank alcohol and they were drunk."
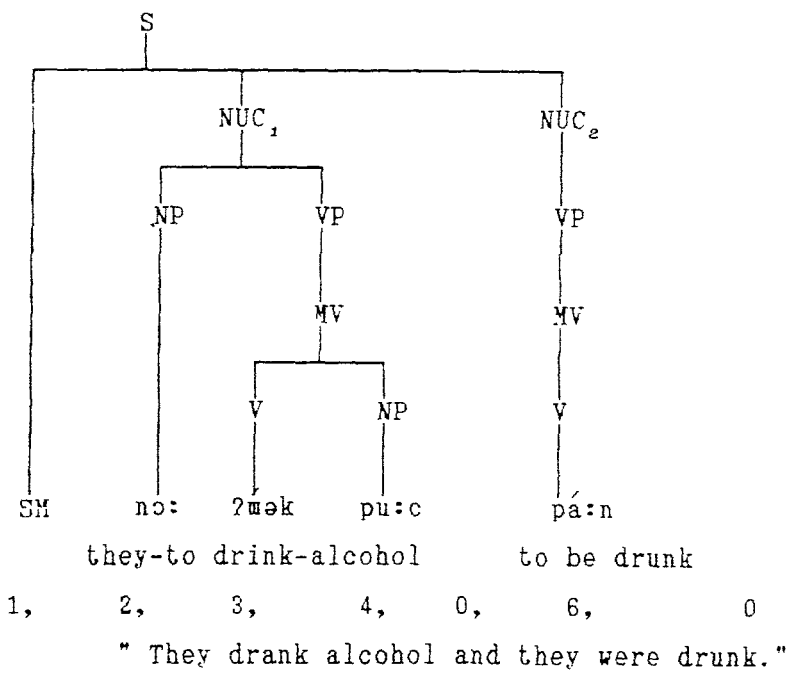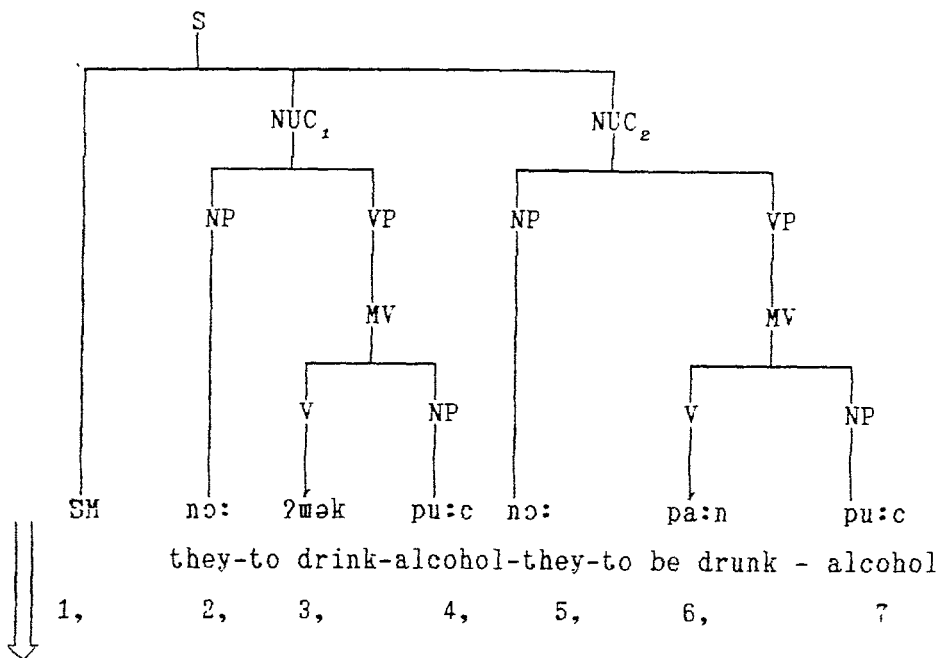
$$SD_2: SM - {}_{NUC_1}[NP_1 - V_1 - NP_2]_{NUC_1} - {}_{NUC_2}[NP_3 - V_2 - NP_4 -_{PP}[prep- NP_5]_{PP}]_{NUC_2}$$

$$SC_2: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, (8), 9 => 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 6, 0, (8), 9$$


```
                     S
       ┌──────────┬──────────┐
      NUC₁                  NUC₂
     ┌────┐              ┌──────┐
    NP    VP            NP      VP
          │                     │
          MV                    MV
        ┌────┐             ┌─────┬─────┐
        V    NP            V    NP     PP
                                     ┌────┐
                                  (prep)  NP

SM    nɔː   piɲ   síːm  nɔː   ʔun   síːm  (jɔːʔ)  paː
      they  to shoot bird they to give bird  with   you
1,    2,    3,     4,   5,    6,    7,   (8),    9
```

⟹

```
                   S
       ┌─────────┬─────────┐
      NUC₁                NUC₂
     ┌────┐               VP
    NP    VP              │
          │               MV
          MV          ┌───────┐
        ┌────┐        V       PP
        V    NP            ┌──────┐
                        (prep)   NP

SM   nɔː   piɲ   síːm  ʔun  (jɔːʔ)     paː
     they  to shoot bird to give (with)  you
1,   2,    3,     4,   0,   6,  0,(8),   9
```
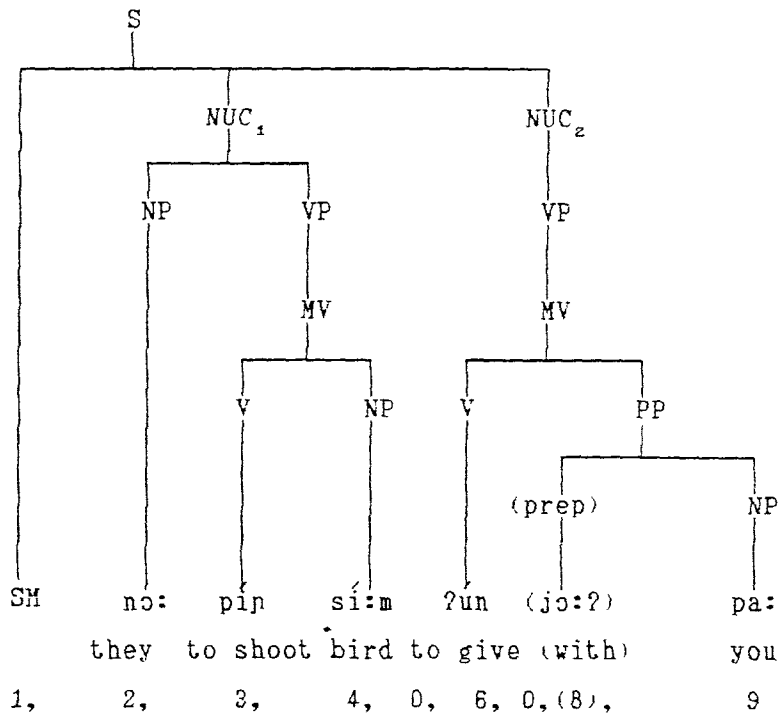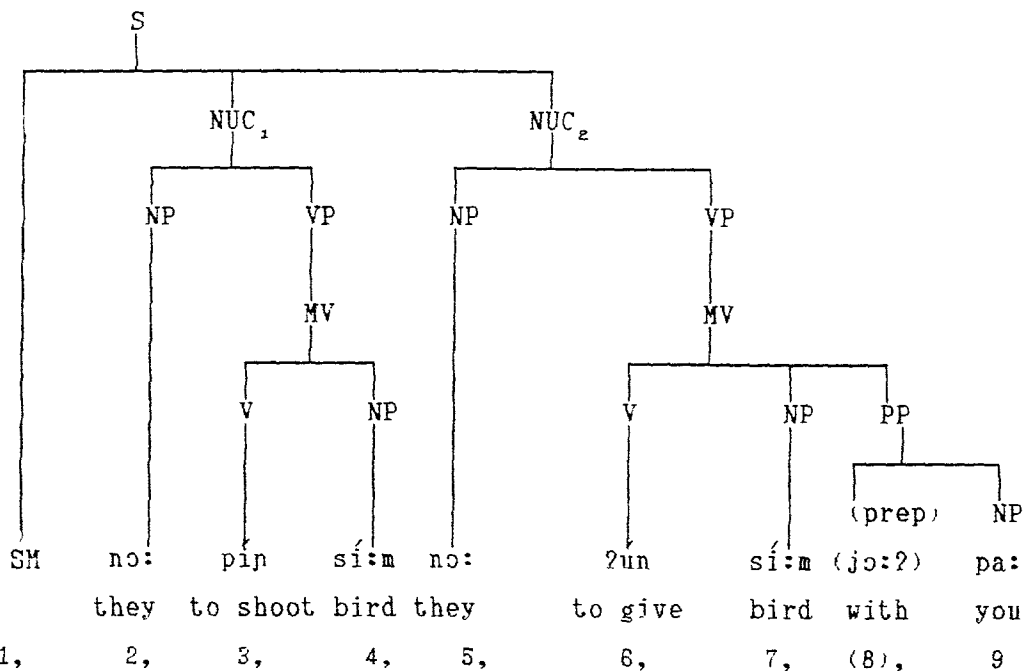
"They shooted bird in order to give it to you.

SD_3 : SM $-$ $_{NUC1}[NP_1 - V_1 - NP_2 - VP_2 - NP_3]_{NUC1} - {_{NUC2}}[NP_4 - V_3 - NP_5]_{NUC2}$

SC_3 : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 => 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 0, 8, 0

CONDITION : NP_2 = NP_5

NP_3 = NP_4

```
                              S
          ┌───────────┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────┐
                    NUC₁                             NUC₂
              ┌──────┴──────┐              ┌────────┴────────┐
             NP₁           VP₁            NP₄              VP
                            │                               │
                           MV                              MV
                      ┌─────┼─────┐                   ┌─────┴─────┐
                      V    NP₂  PP(NP₃)               V          NP₅
                                  ╱│
             SM     ma?   wɛt   mah  ʔún kɔːn   kɔːn    mah        mah
           mother-to buy-rice-to give-child-child-to eat        rice
           1,       2,     3,     4,    5,  6,    7,       8,         9
```

$\Downarrow$

```
                              S
          ┌───────────┬──────────────────────┬──────────────┐
                    NUC₁                             NUC₂
              ┌──────┴──────┐                        VP₂
             NP₁           VP₁                        │
                            │                        MV
                           MV                         │
                      ┌─────┼──────┐                  V
                      V    NP₂   PP(NP')₃
                                  ╱│
             SM     ma?   wɛt   mah  ʔún    kɔːn      mah
           mother-to buy-rice-to give-child    to eat
           1,       2,     3,     4,  5,  6,      0,   8,   0
```

"Mother bought (some) rice for child to eat."
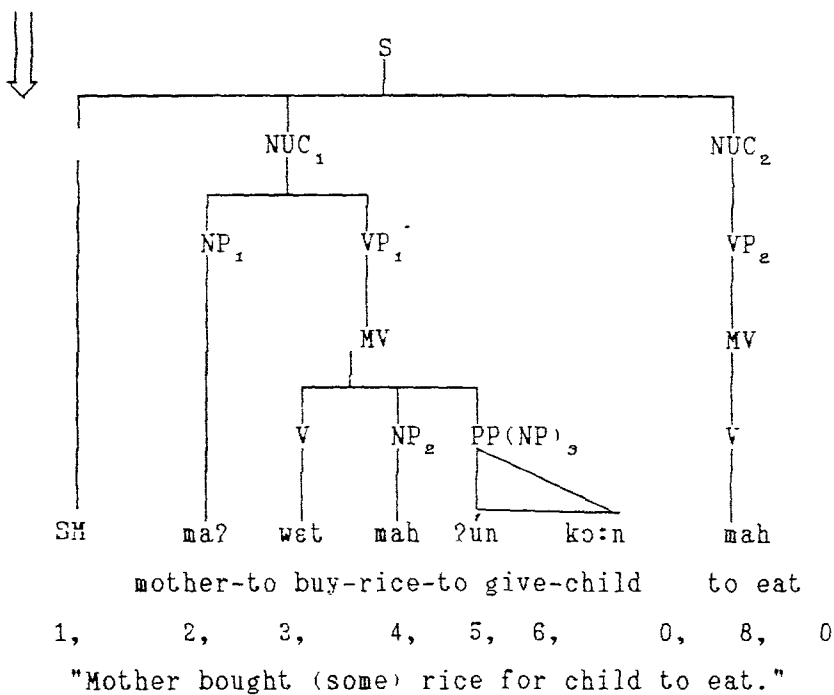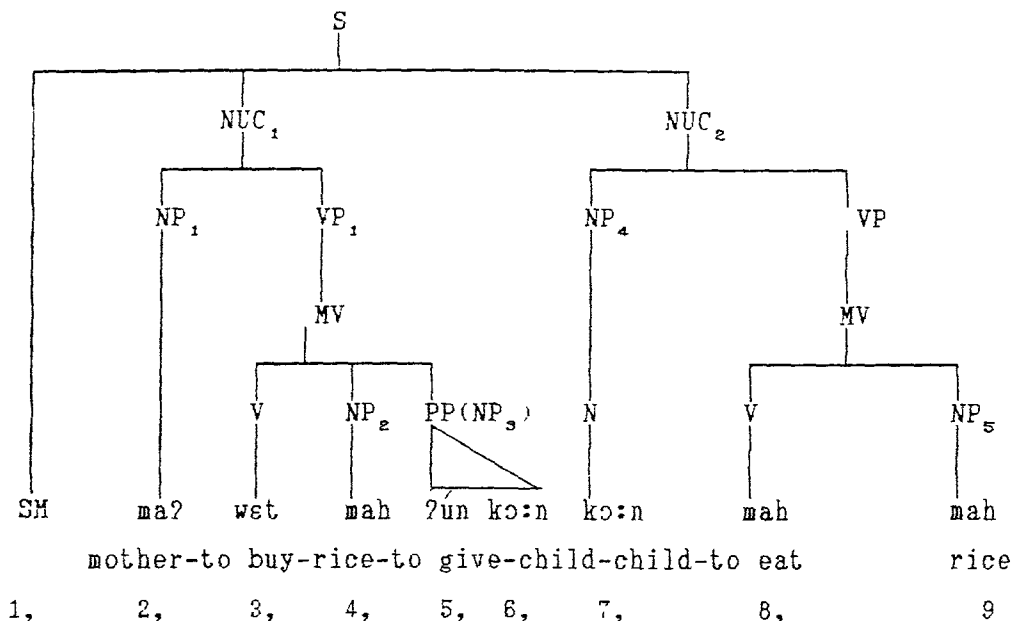
T-RULE 17 : NP Deletion in Preposition Phrase (Optional)

SD: SM - $_{NUC1}$[NP$_1$ - V$_1$ - NP$_2$]$_{NUC1}$ - $_{NUC2}$[NP$_3$ - V$_2$ - NP$_4$ -[prep - NP$_5$]]$_{NUC2}$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 ,8 , 9 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 0 , 6 , 7 , 0 , 0

CONDITION : NP$_1$ = NP$_3$

NP$_2$ = NP$_5$ (Instrument)

"They used string to tie (some) fish."
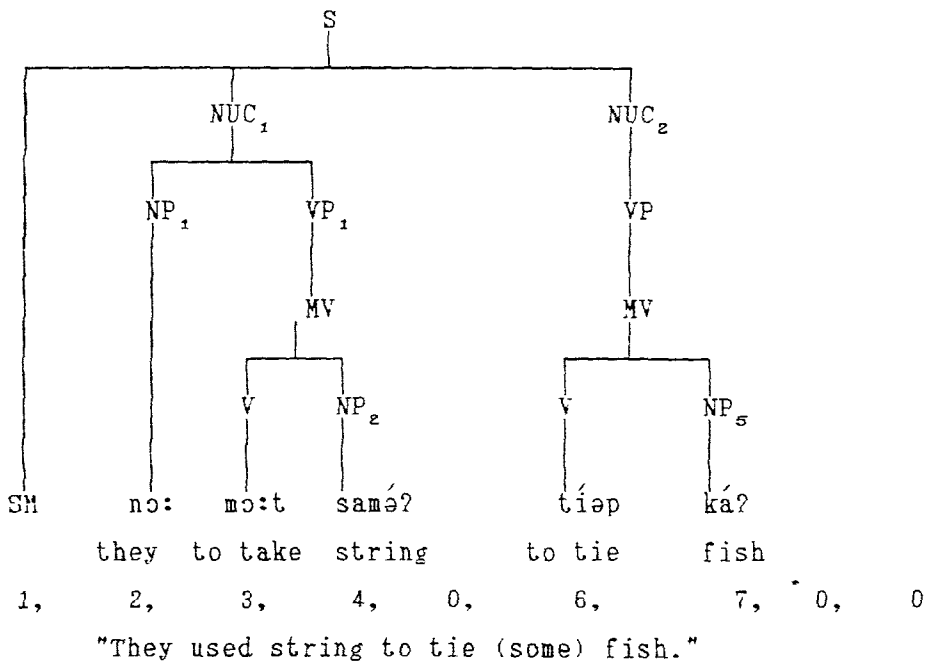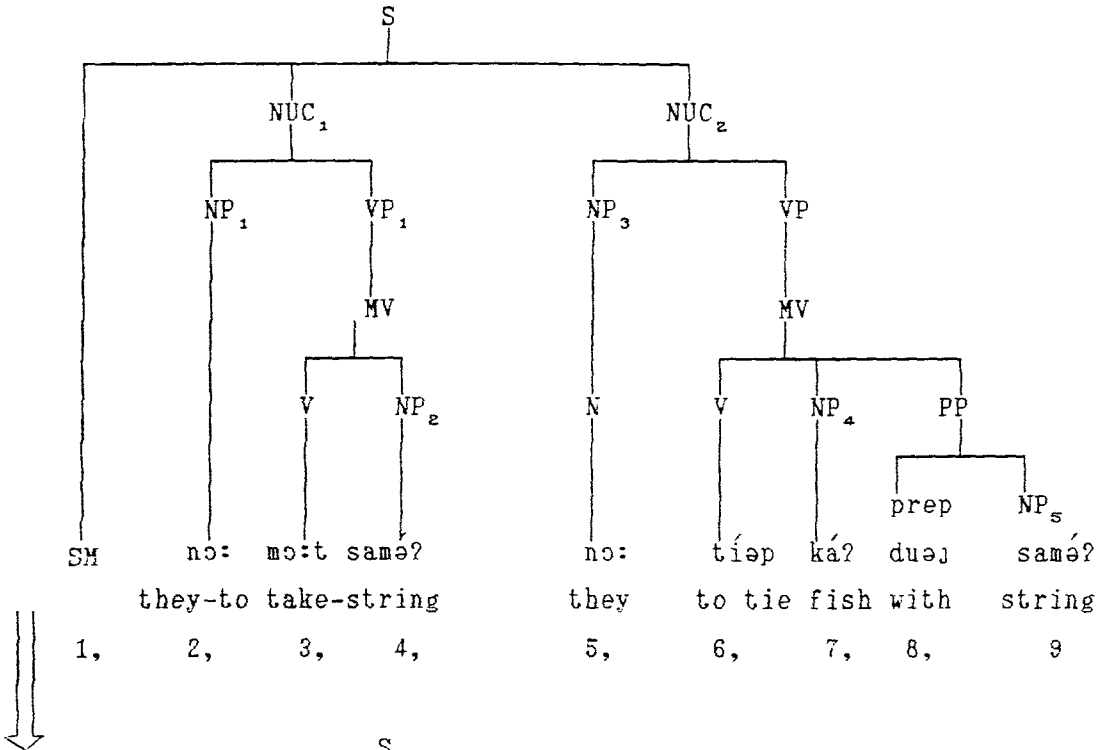
T-RULE 18 : Embeded Sentence(Optional)

SD: SM - $_{NUC1}$[NP$_1$ - V$_1$ - NP$_2$ - NP$_3$]$_{NUC1}$ - $_{NUC2}$[NP$_4$ - V$_2$ - NP$_5$]$_{NUC2}$

SC$_1$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , /thi:/ , 6 , 7 , 0 , 5

CONDITION : NP$_2$ = NP$_5$

```
                           S
            _____
           |                                   |
         NUC_1                               NUC_2
      _____                          _____
     |         |                        |         |
    NP_1      VP_1                      NP_4       VP
     |         |                        |          |
     |        MV                        |         MV
     |     _____                    |      _____
     |    |    |    |                    |     |        |
     V   NP_2 PP(NP_3)                   N     V       NP_5
     |    |    |                         |     |        |
    SM   no:  ?un  si:m  pa:            jon   pín      si:m
         they-to give-bird-you         father to shoot bird
    1,    2,   3,   4,   5,              6,    7,       8
```

⇓

```
           S
      _____
     |                                                          |
    NUC_1                                                        |
   _____                                                      |
  |       |                                                     |
 NP_1    VP_1                                                    |
  |       |                                                      |
  |      MV                                                       |
  |    _____     |
  |   |    |                                              |     |
  V  NP_2                                                PP      |
  |   |                                                   |      |
  |   |              NUC                                 NP_5    |
  |   |    Link    _____                               |      |
  |   |    |      |      |                                |      |
  |   |   NP_3   VP_2                                (prep+NP)   |
  |   |    |      |                                            |
  |   |    |      V                                            |
 SM  no: ?un si:m thi: jon   pín              pa:
     they-to give- bird that father to shoot  you
  1,   2,   3,   4,  /thi:/, 6,    7,     0,   5
```
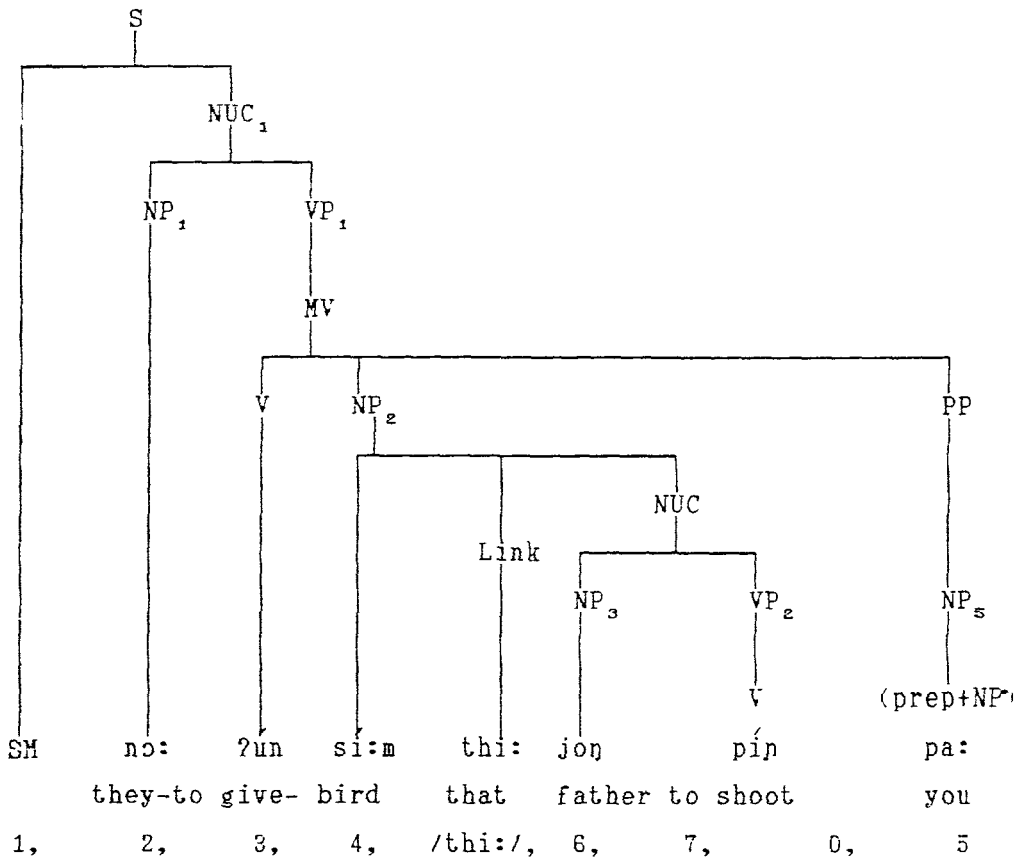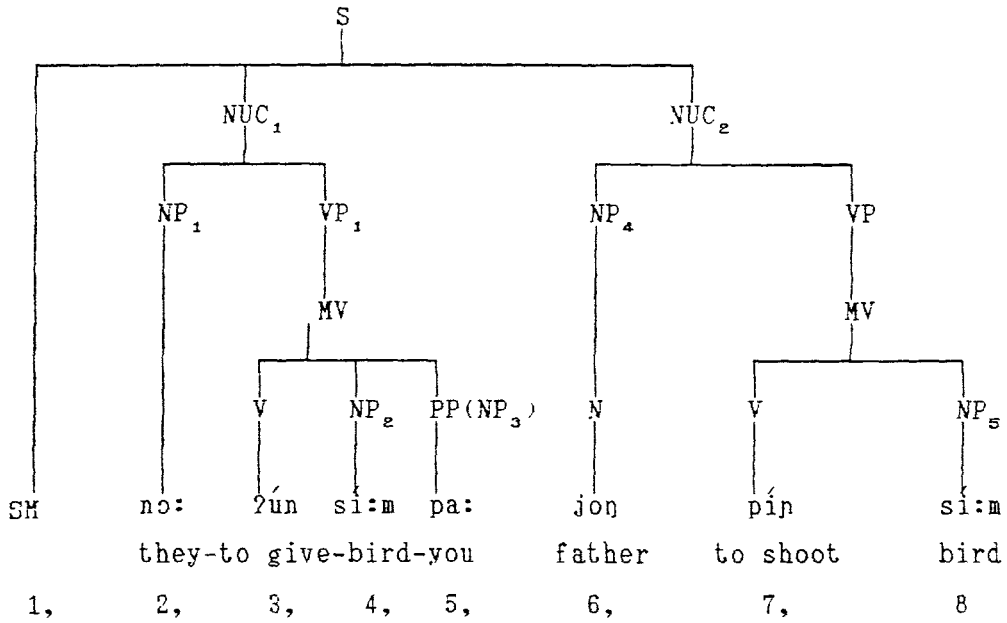
SC$_2$: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ,/thi:/, (6) , 7 , 5 , 0

CONDITION : NP$_1$ = NP$_4$

NP$_2$ = NP$_5$


```
                              S
          ┌──────────────┴──────────────────────────┐
          │            NUC₁                        NUC₂
          │        ┌────┴────┐                  ┌────┴────┐
          │       NP₁       VP₁                NP₄       VP
          │        │         │                  │         │
          │        │        MV                  │        MV
          │        │    ┌────┼────┐             │     ┌───┴───┐
          │        │    V   NP₂  PP(NP₃)        N     V      NP₅
          │        │    │    │    │             │     │       │
         SM       nɔ:  ʔún  si:m  pa:          nɔ:   píɲ    sí:m
              they-to give- bird  you          they  to shoot bird
         1,      2,    3,   4,    5,           6,    7,      8
```

⟹
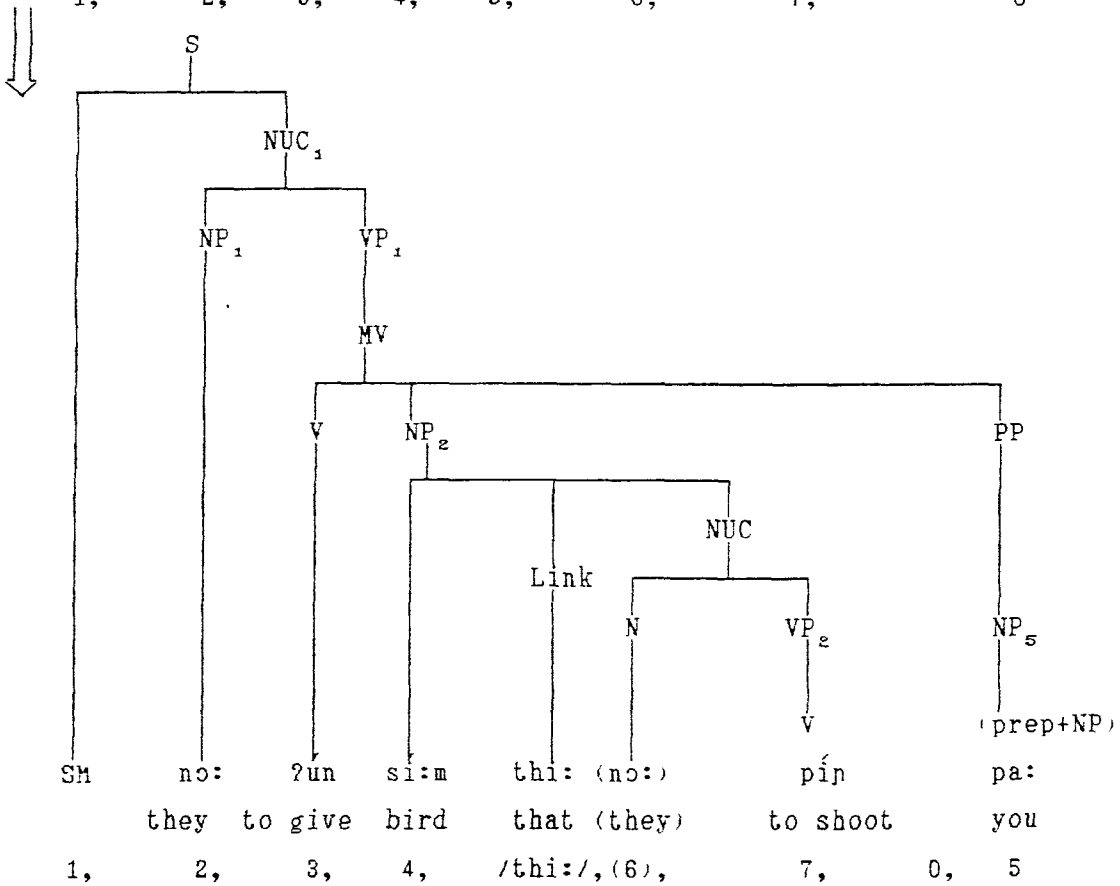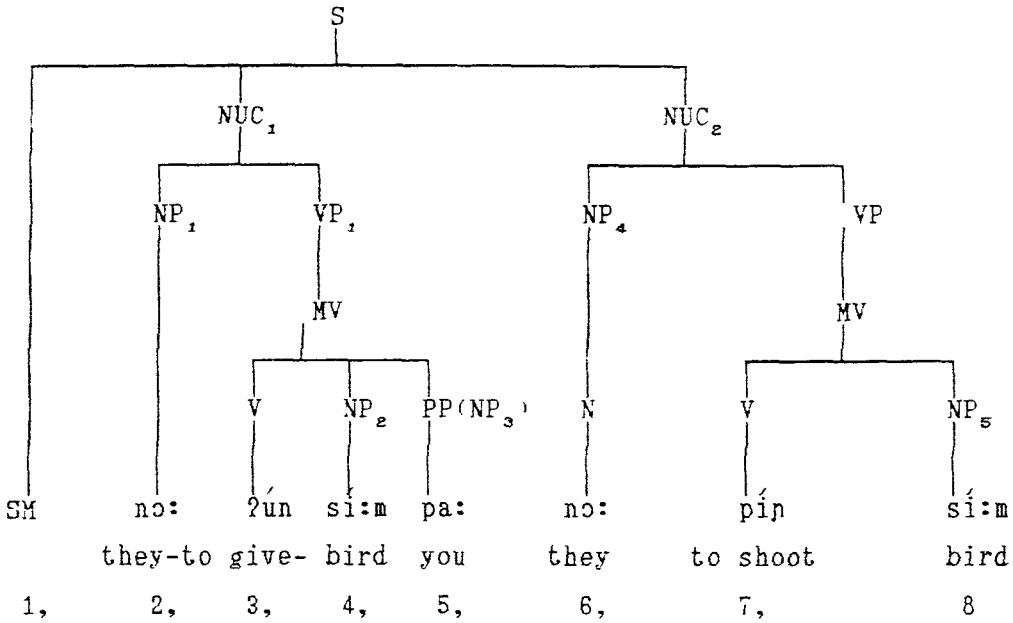
```
                          S
         ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
         │            NUC₁
         │        ┌────┴─────┐
         │       NP₁        VP₁
         │        │          │
         │        │         MV
         │        │    ┌─────┴────────────────────────────────┐
         │        │    V   NP₂                                PP
         │        │    │    │                                  │
         │        │    │    │        NUC                      NP₅
         │        │    │    │    ┌────┴────┐                   │
         │        │    │   Link  N        VP₂              (prep+NP)
         │        │    │    │    │         │                   │
         │        │    │    │    │         V                   │
        SM       nɔ:  ʔún  si:m thi: (nɔ:) píɲ                pa:
              they  to give bird that (they) to shoot         you
         1,    2,    3,    4,  /thi:/,(6),    7,      0,      5

              " They gave bird that they sooted to you."
```

T-RULE 19: Preverb Raising (Optional)

SD: SM - $_{NUC1}$[NP$_1$ - V$_1$ - NP$_2$]$_{NUC1}$ - $_{NUC2}$[NP$_3$ - V$_2$ - NP$_4$]$_{NUC2}$

SC: 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 => 1 , 2 , 3 , 0 , 6 , 7 , prep , 4

CONDITON : NP$_1$ = NP$_3$

NP$_2$ (Locative) = NP$_4$ (Locative)

```
                              S
        ┌──────────────┬───────────────────────┐
        │           NUC₁                      NUC₂
        │        ┌─────┴─────┐            ┌─────┴─────┐
        │       NP₁         VP₁          NP₃         VP
        │        │           │            │           │
        │        │          MV            │          MV
        │        │        ┌──┴──┐         │        ┌──┴──┐
        │        │       V₁    NP₂        N       V₂    NP₄
        │        │        │     │         │        │     │
       SM       nɔ:      ka:  tút saʔɔ́:ŋ  nɔ:     tɯəŋ  taʔha:j
              they-to   get  up- tree    they    to cut bee-hive
       1,       2,       3,    4,          5,      6,     7
```

⇩

```
         S
    ┌────┴──────────────┐
    │                  NUC₁
    │              ┌────┴─────┐
    │             NP₁        VP₁
    │              │          │
    │              │         VB
    │              │      ┌───┴────┐
    │              │     prev      VP
    │              │      │    ┌───┼──────────┐
    │              │    (V₁)  V₂  NP₄         PP
    │              │      │    │    │      ┌───┴───┐
    │              │      │    │    │     prep    NP₂
    │              │      │    │    │      │       │
   SM             nɔ: ka:  tɯəŋ  taʔha:j taʔ  tút saʔɔ́:ŋ
            they-to get   up-to cut  bee-hive at   tree
     1,       2,    3, 0,   6,          7,    prep,  4
```
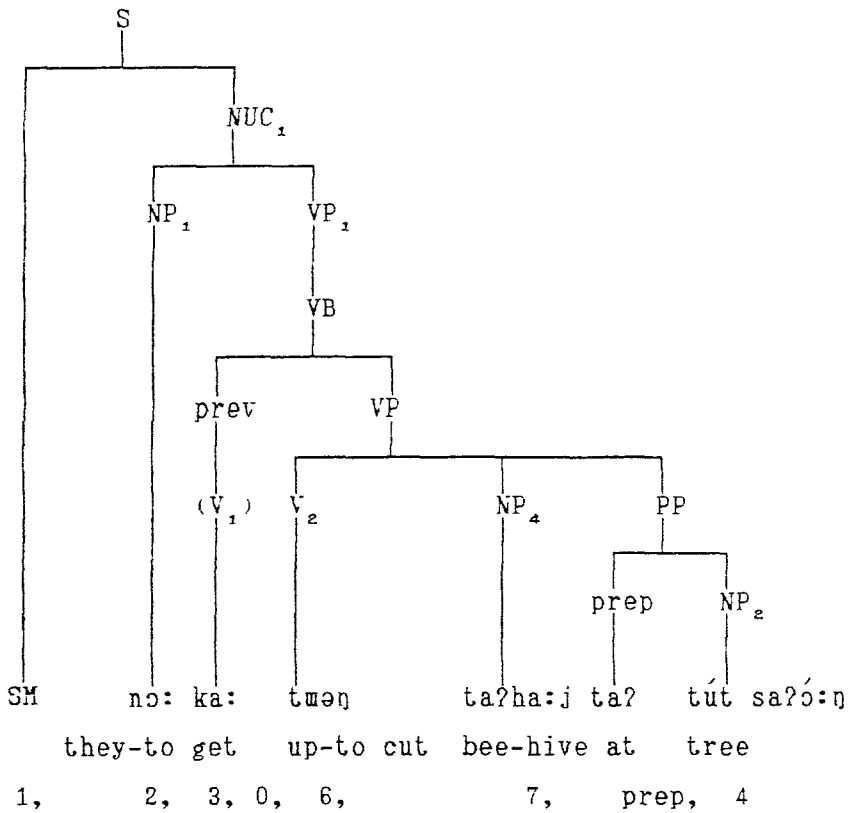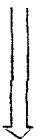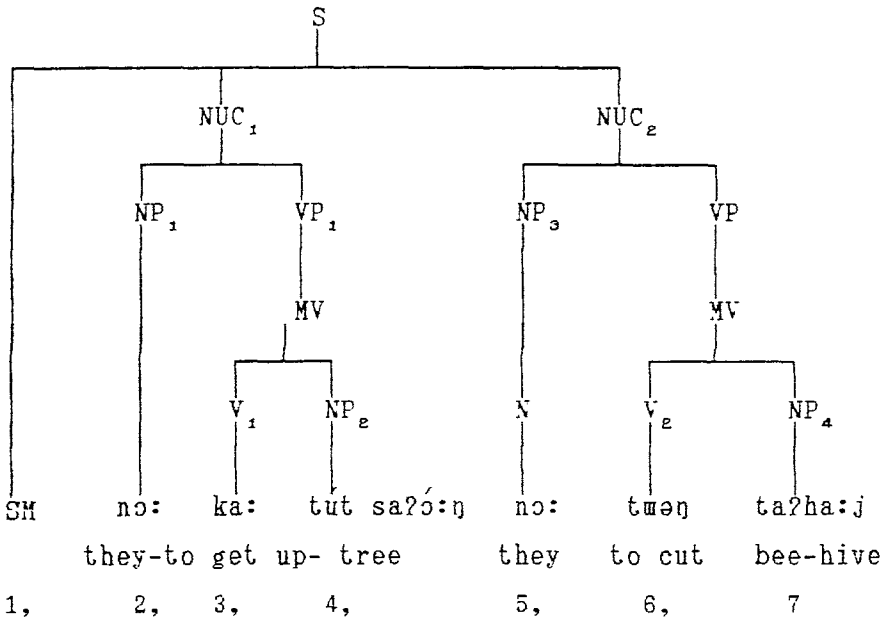
" They got up a tree to gather bee-hive."

SURFACE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF NAM SOD KHMU DIALECT

In this chapter, I use slot (or position) and filler (or class) of tagmemic model to divided the basic surface structure and I use case frames of Case Grammar model to present the relationships between the verbs and the noun phrases to classify the verbs.

The combination of basic surface structure types of nucleus *contain a verb phrase in predicate position (P)* and *usually one or* more noun phrases which can be described in terms of the grammatical form (functional slot) like Subject (S) , Predicate(P), Direct Object (DO), Indirect Object (IO), Location (Loc), Complement (Comp).

The relationships between the verbs and the noun phrases is presented by case roles. There are 12 case roles in Nam Sod Khmu dialect, such as, Agentive (A), Causative (Cau), Comitative (Com), Dative (D), Experiencer (E), Goal (G), Instrumental (I), Locative (L), Objective (O), Benefactive (B), Source (S) and Time (T).

There are 5 types of basic surface structure.

1. S-P type or Intransitive Type.

This type require representation for the only two obligatory constituents: noun phrase which is in subject position (S) and verb phrase in Predicate position (P) for grammatical completeness. The form of this type is represented by

+ S:NP + P:NP

There are 10 groups of verbs which can occur in this form, such as:

1.1 +[_A] case frame

Example: /kɔːn‖ jaːm/

      child, to cry

      "A child cried."

1.2 +[_A(O)] case frame

Example: - /sɔ́ʔ‖ kwaːl/

      dog, to back

      "A dog barked."

      - /sɔ́ʔ‖ kwaːl‖ thláːk /

      dog, to bark, buffalo

      "A dog barked to buffalo."

1.3 +[_A(L)] case frame

Example: /joŋ‖ ten‖ (patuː)/

      father to sit (down) (door)

      "Father sit at the door."

1.4 +[_A(S)(G)] case frame

Example: - /síːm‖ tɯ́l/

      bird, to fly

      "A bird flies."

      - /síːm‖ tɯ́l‖ (táʔ‖ kiː)‖ (bén‖ hóʔ)/

      bird, to fly , (from, here), (to, there)

      "A bird flies (from here) (to there)."

1.5 +[_D] case frame

Example: /khanom‖ jiə́l/

      sweetmeats, to be sugary

      "Sweetmeats are sugary."

1.6 +[_DCau] case frame

Example: /nɔː páːn/

      they, to be drunk

      "They are drunk."

      /nɔː páːn (púːc)/

      they, to be drunk, (alcohol)

      "They are drunk (by alcohol)."

1.7 +[_D(G)] case frame

Example: /ʔom‖ ŋɔːj‖ (táʔ‖ kateʔ)/

      water, to drop ,(at, the ground)

      "(Some) water droped (at the ground)."

1.8 +[_D(S)(G)] case frame

Example: /kamaʔ‖ hlúk ‖ (táʔ‖ kawaːŋ) ‖ (ʨén‖ kateʔ) /

      rain, to fall, (from, sky), (to , ground)

      "It rains (from the sky) (to the ground)."

1.9 +[_D(S)] case frame

Example: /saʔóŋː‖ póːl‖ (taʔ‖ khɯə́n)/

      wood, to roll, (from, the mountain)

      "A wood was rolled (from the mountain)."

1.10 +[_E] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖ ʔuə́t/

      I, to be tired

      "I'm tired."

2. S-P-O Type or Transitive type

This type requires representations for the three obligatory constituents (except: some groups of verbs which have optional noun phrase or optional prepositional phrase in case role, such as, +[_A (O)],see its detial in): noun phrase in subject position, in object position and verb phrase in Predicate position.

Thus, it has the following form: +S:NP   +P:VP   +O:NP

There are 18 groups of verbs which can occur in this form, such as:

2.1 +[_AO] case frame
Example: /?o?‖ ʨa?‖ pák‖ Ŋphláŋ/
        I, will, to ride, horse
        "I will ride a horse."

2.2 +[_AO¹] case frame
Example: /na:‖ mah‖ mah‖ (duəj‖ sənnɔh)/
        she, to eat, rice, (with mouth)
        "She eats some rice."

2.3 +[_AOᴸ] case frame
Example: /na:‖ kom‖ hla:ŋ sa?ɔ́:ŋ‖ (ta?‖ ləmə́:j)/
        she, to wear, flower, (at, ear)
        "She wears a flower (at (her) ear)."

2.4 +[_AOᴸ¹] case frame
Example: /ma?‖ pu:m‖ pu:m‖ kɔ:ŋ‖ sənnɔ́h‖ duəj‖ hlá:ŋ/
        mother, to chew, areca nut, in, mouth, with, teeth
        "The mother chew the areca nut."

2.5 +[_AOˢ] case frame

Example: /nɔː‖ plúh‖ ʔóm‖ (taʔ‖ sənnɔ́h)/

       they, to sent out, water, (from, mouth)

       "They spit the saliva (from the mouth)."

2.6 +[_AOᴳ] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖ plɯə́t‖ ʔóm‖ (ʨúːj‖ katəːj)/

       I, to swallow, water, (to go down, the stomach)

       "I swallow water (go down the throat)."

2.7 +[_AO(I)] case frame

Example:/ʔoʔ‖ píɲ‖ síːm‖(duəj‖ snát)/

      I, to shoot, bird, (with, gun)

      "I shooted a bird (with a gun)."

2.8 +[_AO(S)] case frame

Example: /məːʔ‖ ləːt‖ thláːk‖ (táʔ‖ kaːŋ kamnam)/

       who, to steal, buffalo, (from, kamnam's house)

       "Who has stole a buffalo (from Kamnam's house)."

2.9 +[_AO(G)] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖ pɛh‖ saʔɔ́ːŋ‖ ɲák‖ Ŋpoŋ‖ kɔːɲɲɛʔ/

      I, to throw, wood, against

       "I throw the wood against the child's head."

2.10 +[_AO(L)] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖ kɔ́ːj‖ phlaʔ‖ táʔ‖ Ntuəl/

       father, to hang, the image of Buddha, loc. mk, the neck

       "The father hang the image of Buddha a round his neck."

2.11 +[_DO] case frame

Example: /salá?‖ tɛ́p‖ tí?/

thron, to pound, the finger

"The finger is pound with thorn."

2.12 +[_ECau] case frame

Example: /nɔː‖ paːn‖ puːc/

they, to be drunk, alcohol

"They are drunk."

2.13 +[_ECau] case frame

Example: /nɔː‖ ŋɔː?‖ hóːj/

they, to be afraid, ghost

"They are afraid of the ghost."

2.14 +[_EL] case frame

Example: /nɔː‖ ʨú?‖ tí?/

they, to feel pain, hand

"Their hand ache."

2.15 +[_BD] case frame

Example: /ma?‖ ?áh‖ sataːŋ/

mother, to have, money

"The mother has money."

2.16 +[_A(O)] case frame

Example: /sɔ́?‖ kwaːl‖ mәː?/

dog, to bark, who

"Who is barked by dog?"

2.17 +[_DB] case frame

Example: /kɔ:n ‖ pa: ‖ mɯən ‖ pa:/

     son, you (female), to be like, you

     "Your child is like you."

2.18 +[_DO] case frame

Example: /mi:t ‖ ba:t ‖ tíʔ/

     knife, to cut, hand

     "Hand was cut by knife."

3. S-P-Loc type or Motion type

This type require represetations for the three obligatory constituents which are noun phrase in Subject position, verb phrase in Predicate position and in relationship with the Location position with being filled by noun phrase.

The order of this rype is as below: +S:NP +P:VP +Loc:NP

There are 9 groups of verbs which can appear in this order, like:

3.1 +[_A(L)] case frame

Example: /joŋ ‖ ten ‖ patú:/

     father, to sit (down), door

     "The father sits at the door."

3.2 +[_A(S)(G)] case frame

Example: /sí:m ‖ tɯl ‖ táʔ ‖ tút saʔɔ́:ŋ ‖ hóʔ ‖ ʧén ‖ tút saʔɔ:ŋ ‖ kí:/

     bird, to fly, from, tree, that, to, tree, this

     "A bird flies from this tree to the other tree."

3.3 +[_AS] case frame

Example: /na: ‖ tɕu:l ‖ khɯə́n/

        she, to go down, the mountain

        "She goes down from the mountain."

3.4 +[_AG] case frame

Example: /joŋ ‖ ka: ‖ khɯə́n/

        father, to go up, the mountain

        "The father goes up the mountain."

3.5 +[_D(S)] case frame

Example: /saʔɔ́:ŋ ‖ pú:l ‖ táʔ ‖ khɯə́n/

        wood, to roll, from, the mountain

        "The wood is rolling down the mountain."

3.6 +[_D(G)] case frame

Example: /ʔóm ‖ ŋɔ:j ‖ kateʔ/

        water, to drop, the ground

        "The water drops on the ground."

3.7 +[_D(S)(G)] case frame

Example: /nɔ: ‖ hlúk ‖ ʔóm/

        they, to fall, water

        "They fell into the water."

3.8 +[_DL] case frame

Example: /saméɲ ‖ jɛt ‖ kawa:ŋ/

        star, to stay, sky

        "The stars are in the sky."

3.9 +[_EL] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖ʨúʔ‖Ṇpóŋ/

       I, to feel pain, head

       "I am a headache."

4. S-P-DO-IO type or Bitransitive type

This type requires representations for the four obligatory constituents, that is, noun phrase in subject position ‹S›, verb phrase in Predicate position which relate to Direct Object position and following Indirect Object position which is filled by noun phrases.

Their positions can be shown like this:+S:NP +P:VP +DO:NP +IO:NP

There are 4 groups of verbs which can occur in this form,such as:

4.1 +[_AO(S)] case frame

Example: /mə:ʔ‖lə:t‖thla:k‖(táʔ‖Ka:ŋ‖Kamnan)/ ˙

       who, to steal, buffalo, (from, Kamnan's house‹

       "Who thieved a buffalo (from Kamnan's house›."

4.2 +[_AO(G)] case frame

Example: /maʔ‖ʔó:j‖Ṇkóʔ‖(táʔ‖kateʔ)/

       mother,to scatter, paddy rice, (at, the ground›

       "The mother scatters the paddy rice 'on the ground›."

4.3 +[_AO(L)] case frame

Example: /joŋ‖lɔ:t‖wɛt‖(kɔ:ŋ‖hléʔ)/

       father, to forget, knife, (in, the plantation‹

       "The father forgot his knife ‹in the plantation)."

4.4 +[_AOB] case frame

Example: /joŋ‖ʔún‖sataːŋ‖kɔːn/

       father, to give, money, son

       "The father give money his child money."

       /maʔ‖píʔ‖mah‖kɔːn/

       mother, to feed, rice, son

       "The mother fed her son some rice."

5. S-P-Comp type or Quotative type

    This type requires representations for the three obligatory constituents, that is, noun phrase in object position (S), verb phrase in Predicate position which precedes the Complement position, being filled Sentence or noun phrase.

    Its form is illustrated as:

$$+S\text{:}NP \quad\quad +P\text{:}VP \quad\quad +Comp\text{:} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noun phrase} \\ S \end{array} \right]$$

    There is one group of verbs which can occur inthis form, like:

5.1 +[_A(B)D] case frame

Example: /maʔ‖tíːn‖ʔoʔ‖wec‖kaːŋ/

       mother, to order, I, to return back, house

       "The mother ordered me to come back home."

5.2 +[_E(B)D] case frame

Example: /ʔoʔ‖nəːŋ‖waː‖joŋ‖wec‖kaːŋ‖dɯk/

       I, to know, link, father, to return back, house, (at) night

       "I know (that) father will come late."

CHART 8 REPRESENT THE BASIC SURFACE STRUCTURE OCCURENCE OF THE VERBS.

VERB CLASSES	S-P	S-P-O	S-P-IO-DO	S-P-LOC	S-P-COMP
1. [_A]	*				
2. [_A(O)]	*	*			
3. [_A(L)]	*			*	
4. [_A(S)(G)]	*			*	
5. [_A(B)D]					*
6. [_ACau]		*			
7. [_AG]				*	
8. [_AO]		*			
9. [_AO(G)]		*	*		
10. [_AO^G]		*			
11. [_AO(I)]		*			
12. [_AOB]			*		
13. [_AO^I]		*			
14. [_AO(L)]		*	*		
15. [_AO^L]		*			
16. [_AO$^{L I}$]		*			
17. [_AO^S]		*			
18. [_AO(S)]		*	*		
19. [_AS]				*	
20. [_BD]		*			
21. [_D]	*				
22. [_D(Cau)]	*	*			
23. [_D(G)]	*			*	
24. [_D(S)]	*			*	
25. [_D(S)(G)]	*			*	
26. [_DB]		*			
27. [_DL]		*		*	
28. [_DO]		*			
29. [_E]	*				
30. [_E(B)D]					*
31. [_ECau]		*			
32. [_EL]				*	

In order to present the syntactic structure Nam Sod Khmu, the three grammatical models : Tagmemics, Transformational and Case Grammar are used. Tagmemic is used for presenting basic structure of Khmu Syntax and arranging data as a hierarchy of ranks; sentence, phrase, word, etc. Transformational Grammar is used for constructing the Phrase Structure Rules so that the whole syntactic structure of other language can be revealed. Case Grammar is used for the presenting the relations betwwen the verbs and the noun phrases in the sentences.

The result of this anables us to understand the structure of this Khmu syntax : the surface structure, the deep structure and the co-occurences between noun phrases and verbs at the basic levels.

The characteristics of the syntactic structure in Nam Sod Khmu dialect is summerized as follow.

1. General Syntactic of this Khmu dialect is described by Transformational Grammar in Phrase Structure Rules.

$$S \rightarrow \left[\begin{bmatrix} \text{Statement} \\ \text{Asking} \\ \text{Command} \end{bmatrix} \text{(Passive) (Neg)}\right]_{SM} + {}_{NUC}[\text{ NP VP}]_{NUC}$$

$$NP \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Pron P} \\ \text{Proper NP} \\ {}_{Common\ NP}[\text{ N (adj) (Poss' (NumP) (NUC) (Det)}]_{Common\ NP} \end{array}\right]$$

$$VP \rightarrow {}_{VB}[\text{ (aux) (prev) } {}_{MV}[\text{ V (}\begin{bmatrix} \text{(NP) (PP}^n\text{)} \\ \text{Num P} \end{bmatrix}\text{) }]_{MV} \text{ (postv) (AdvP) }]_{VB} \text{ (s'}$$

2. The Sentence Structure of this Khmu dialect is classified into 5 types based on Tagmemics. The verbs in each sentence type are classified by caseframes.

    2.1 S-P Type. There are 10 case frames in this formula such as: +[_A] +[_A(O)] +[_A(L)] +[_A(S)(G)] +[_D] +[_D(G)] +[_D(S)(G)] +[_D(S)] +[_E] +[_DCau].

    2.2 S-P-O Type. There are 18 case frames in this formula such as : +[_A] +[_AO] +[_AO^1] +[_AO^L] +[_AO^{L1}] +[_AO^S] +[_AO^G] +[_AO(I)] +[_AO(S)] +[_AO(G)] +[_AO(L)] +[_A(O)] +[_DB] +[_D(Cau)] +[_ECau] +[_EL] +[_BD] +[_DL].

    2.3 S-P-IO-DO Type. There are 4 case frames in this formula such as : +[_AO(S)] +[_AO(G)] +[_AO(L)] +[_AOB].

    2.4 S-P-Loc Type. There are 9 case frames in this formula such as : +[_A(L)] +[_A(S)(G)] +[_AS] +[_ASG] +[_D(S)] +[_D(G)] +[_D(S)] +[_DL] +[_EL] .

    2.5 S-P-Comp Type. There are 2 case frames in this formula such as +[_A(B)] +[_E(B)D].

Problems in using 3 grammatical model to describe the syntax in this study.

    1. It is too complicated and too difficult to understand.

    2. Since the explanation method of each grammatical model is different the description of the whole syntactic structure of this Khmu dialect can not be presented in a good complete picture.

    3. The objective of this study is to describe syntax whereas the Transformational and Case grammar should be used to explaining the syntax. The result is therefore not satisfactory.

Suggestion for Further Studies.

For further studies, here are suggestions that might be taken into consideration.

- Khmu Verbs: A Study and Classification in Case Grammar.
- A Study of informational structuring in Khmu Sentences.
- Discourse of Khmu: A study in Tagmemics and Case Grammar Approaches.
- Thai Loan words and Syntactic Structure in Khmu Nam Sod dialect.
- A Comparative Study of Serial verbs and Coverbs in Austroasiatic language.

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เพ็ญแข วงษ์ศิริ คำกริยาอกรรมในภาษาไทย การศึกษาและการจำแนกตามแนวไวยากรณ์การก
    วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาอักษรศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชาภาษาศาสตร์ 2528.

อิน ภู่สุวรรณ และชัยยงค์ วงศ์ชัยสุวัฒน์ การประมวลผลภาษาธรรมชาติ กรุงเทพฯ : สถาบัน
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ศรินทิพย์ วัชรวัฒนากุล การรวมความหมายในคำกริยาภาษาไทย วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาอักษร-
    ศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชาภาษาศาสตร์ 2528.

1. KHMU VERB CLASSES.

1.+[_A]

- to breathe	/Ntə́h ɲɯəm/
- to complain	/ʨhaʔoːj/
- to cough	/Nkɔ́ːt/
- to cry	/jaːm/
- to feel queasy	/Npuət/
- to defecate	/jak/
- to groan	/Ntéʔ/
- to sneeze	/tambéh/
- to strart (while sleeping)	/plɯ́ːt/
- to talk in one's sleep	/kaŋ/
- to vomit (to retch)	/hɯ́əj/
- to wake up	/hlə́h/, /hə́h/
- to wriggle	/patɛh/

2.+[_A(O)]

- to bark	/kwaːl/
- to laugh	/khláh/
- to shout	/héːt/

3.+[_A(L)]

- to lie down	/ŋiːm/
- to sit	/ten/
- to sleep	/síh/
- to stand	/tɯn/

4.+[_A(S)(G)]

- to crawl	/məːc/
- to crawl (snake)	/hlɔʔ/
- to fly	/tɯ́l/
- to leap	/Ntɯp/
- to run	/salɛʔ/
- to soar into (the air by the aid of magic)	/hɔ́ʔ/(Thai loan word), /saɲɔ́ːɲ/

5.+[_A(B)D]

- to ask   /ma:ɲ/
- to call   /hɛ́:t/
- to command   /tí:n/
- to deposite   /pajə́:ʔ/
- to listen   /kamɲéŋ/
- to say   /ʔú:/
- to sell   /téc/
- to smell   /sá:p/
- to tell   /la:w/
- to use   /ʨáj/
- to whisper   /kasó:t/

6.+[_A Cau]

- to escape   /tú ʔ/
- to evade   /jɯ́t/
- to quarrel   /kíh/

7.+[_AG]

- to come   /hlɔ:t/, /hɔ:t/
- to enter   /ku:t/
- to go, to walk   /jɔh/
- to go downstream   /loh/
- to go up   /ka:/
- to turn   /liəw/
- to turn back   /wéc/

8.+[_AO]

- to be busy   /juŋ/
- to beckon   /kwak/
- to bend   /khɯdɯ́m/
- to carry in one's arm   /hó:m/
- to climb   /hlɔh/
- to close   /bit/
- to count   /nap/

- to crush   /ɲukɲik/
- to curse   /sá?/
- to do   /?ə́h/
- to dip up   /?oh/
- to feed   /liəŋ/
- to find   /táj/, /sɔh/
- to follow   /toːj/
- to grind   /ɲiː/
- to guard   /pɔ́h/
- to hate   /kiət/
- to lay   /phɯəj/
- to love   /kú?/, /hák/*, /sɔːp/* (Thai loan word)
- to make an appointment with   /nat/
- to meet   /hóp/
- to open (the eyes)   /Nplɯ̰ə/
- to open   /paːŋ/
- to open slightly   /píək/
- to originate (a fire)   /túːn/
- to overturn   /Nkúːp/
- to persecute   /fiː/
- to pick with the beak   /tók/
- to press   /pɛ́t/
- to ride   /pak/
- to salute   /káː/
- to smoke   /muːt/
- to spread   /saloːj/
- to start a fire   /maj/
- to start (a fire)   /mal/
- to stop a fire   /piːt/
- to surround   /khúm/
- to surround   /kɯɛt/
- to swim   /lɔːj/
- to take   /té?/
- to take a bath   /muːm/
- to throw off   /hliː/

- to transform /talɛ:ŋ/
- to turn inside out /Npləh/
- to wake /penhléh/
- to wag (the tail) /kawát/
- to wait for /kɔ́:ʔ/
- to warm /thə́:ŋ/

9.+[_AO(G)]

- to poke /ʨɔ́:k/
- to protrude /khajɔ:j/
- to throw /pa:t/
- to throw /pɛh/
- to turn /taŋŋéʔ/

10.+[_AO^G]

- to swallow /plɯ́ət/

11.+[_AO(I)]

- to boil /tóm/
- to boil in sirup /sɯ́əm/
- to bore /tɔ́k/
- to burn /pɔ́:k/
- to catch /khɯ́p/
- to cleave /bɔ́ʔ/
- to comb /slɯə/
- to cook /kɔ:ŋ/
- to cut /píət/
- to cut /pók/
- to gouge /khú:t/
- to pick /kéʔ/
- to cut (wood) /púk/
- to cut /tɯəŋ/
- to cut (hair) /kɛ́p/
- to cut (grass) with
  a sweeping motion /hɛ́:j/

- to cut (one's throat)	/pá:t/
- to cut to pieces	/lέ:/
- to dig	/khɯ̃əŋ/
- to dry	/ta:ɲ/
- to embroider	/pák/
- to fire (rice)	/khuə́/
- to hide (a dead body)	/Ŋkú:p/
- to hit	/búp/
- to hit	/tám/
- to hit	/tí:/
- to hold	/ʨóŋ/
- to gather	/hók/
- to grill	/kɛl/, /kɛ́:j/
- to grill	/pɯ́k/
- to kill	/pha:n/
- to lean	/kannɯ̃əh/
- to massage (the body)	/tɯ́p/
- to mince (meat)	/pla:/
- to mow (the grass)	/hɯ̃əm/
- to poison	/bɯ́:/
- to pound	/luh/,/tenluh/
- to pull out	/thlə́h/
- to reap	/kíəw/
- to roast	/khɛ?/
- to roast over an open fire	/Ŋplú?/,/ʔέ:/
- to scrub	/khát/
- to scrub the floor	/ʔót/
- to sew	/phú:ŋ/
- to shape with a khife	/hɔ:t/
- to sharpen (a knife)	/salɔ:ŋ/
- to shave off	/ko:n/
- to shoot	/píɲ/
- to slice	/só:j/
- to smoke	/mu:t/
- to stab	/kéɲ/

- to steam /hluŋ/
- to take off /faːt/
- to tear /hlaːt/
- to thatch /tɔ́ːk/
- to tie /túk/
- to wash /púh/
- to wash /klá:ŋ/
- to weave /taːɲ/
- to wrap /sapat/
- to wrap /tíəp/

12.+[_AOB]
- to beg /tɔ́ːm/
- to buy /wɛːt/
- to distribute /pán/
- to feed /pí?/
- to get /pɯən/
- to give /?ún/, /?án/
- to receive /ləːc/,/ləːt/
- to pick /ʨúk/
- to scatter /?ɔ́ːj/

13.+[_AO']
- to blow /púŋ/
- to blow the nose /kamhuːɲ/
- to drink /?ɯ́ək/,/jɯ́ək/
- to eat /mah/
- to embrace /kɔːk/
- to hold /sakoːŋ/
- to grasp /kó:p/
- to hit /húːt/
- to hold /sakoːŋ/
- to kiss /bɯ́l/,/ʨúp/
- to lick /klɛːt/
- to look askance at /samliːk/

- to pick come's pocket   /tɕúk/
- to pinch   /tɕɛ́h/
- to preen   /sɛh/
- to rub   /lónlén/
- to scratch   /khlaːt/
- to see   /dɔ́ːm/
- to scratch   /khój/
- to sip   /híːp/
- to smoke   /sók/
- to suck (one's thumb)   /puʔ/
- to tread on   /ɲam/

14.+[_AO(L)]

- to abandon   /pít/
- to arrange   /phíəw/
- to bury   /maːn/
- to carry on the shoulder   /sapaːj/
- to drop   /jɔ́ːt/
- to forget   /lɔːt/
- to hang   /kóːj/
- to hang   /tuŋjúːj/
- to keep   /káːt/
- to keep   /tɔːm/
- to meet   /pɯp/
- to nip off   /kiːp/
- to pitch   /sít/,/pák/
- to pour (water)   /húːt/
- to put   /pə́h/
- to put on   /ʔɔ́h/
- to tuck a knife behind one's belt/kɛ́n/
- to paint   /hɔʔ/
- to put (the lei) around   /hɔ́ʔ/

15.+[_AO^L]

- to carry   /klám/
- to carry (a basket) on a head   /plók/
- to carry on the head   /puh/
- to cover   /Ntop/
- to keep (a lozenge, a pastille)
  in the mouth   /?ṹm/
- to put on   /khón/
- to put on   /kó?/
- to put on   /súp/
- to tighten the betts   /haŋ/
- to wear (a flower behind the ear) /kom/

16.+[_AO^{L'}]

- to chew   /miəŋ/*,/khiəw/*,/pu:m/(*Thai loan word)

17.+[_AO^S]

- to eject (a liquid) (from the mouth) /plók/
- to send out (from the mouth)   /plúh/
- to spit (the saliva)   /kuntúh/
- to take off   /tə́h/

18.+[_AO(S)]

- to bring   /?ɔ́j/
- to chase   /hlat/
- to chase   /wa?/
- to drag   /píh/
- to let go   /plɔ́:j/,/pɔ́:j/
- to molestation of a woman in public /tɕút/
- to move   /ja:j/
- to open   /hə:t/
- to pick   /khɔ́?/
- to pull   /li:/
- to push   /ɲú:k/
- to strip oneself of clothing   /pút/

– to sweep	/pát/
– to take	/mɔːt/
– to take off	/púːc/
– to thieve	/ləːt/

19. +[_AS]

– to get up	/kə́h/
– to go down	/ʨúːl/, /ʨúːj/
– to go out	/liən/

20. +[_BD]

– to have	/ʔáh/
– to lose	/mót/

21. +[_D]

– to be acidulous	/ʨíːk/
– to be ancient	/tajə́ːʔ/
– to be bad	/hlaːj/
– to be beautiful	/piə/, /pliə/
– to be big	/nám/
– to be bitter	/kɯ́n/
– to be bright	/mótmáj/
– to be bubbled	/puː/
– to be budding	/komlók/
– to be cheap	/thuk/
– to be clear (Thai loan word)	/saj/
– to be clear	/sɛ́t/
– to be clever	/kasúət/
– to be concentrated	/Ņpuət/
– to be cooked	/síːn/
– to be cool	/ŋaːj/
– to be crisp	/phlóːj/, /kɔːp/
– to be dark	/luŋŋín/
– to be dark	/puəj/
– to be deep	/salúʔ/

- to be delicious	/lám/
- to be desert	/pɯːn/
- to be diligent	/dúʔ/
- to be dirty	/tɕəːʔ/
- to be dirty	/phuːj/
- to be dry	/táŋ/, /hɛ́ːŋ/
- to be dull-witted	/mɯm/, /mon/
- to be emaciated	/kóːŋ/
- to be expensive	/jɯəm/
- to be fat	/kuːl/, /kuːj/
- to be fatty	/məːj/
- to be fool	/ŋaːɯ/
- to be fresh	/sót/
- to be good	/lɔ́ːʔ/
- to be greedy	/kiːhít/
- to be hard to find	/khiəm/
- to be hot	/háʔ/
- to be kindhearted	/ləʔ ɲɯəm/
- to be light	/pah/
- to be little	/Ntɛ́k/
- to be long	/waːŋ/
- to be loud	/ʔíh/
- to be mad	/maːɯ/
- to be neap	/tɕuːl/
- to be new	/meʔ/
- to be old	/kɛ́ː/, /kɛː/
- to be old (Thai loan word)	/taːɯ/
- to be old	/phíːm/
- to be out of alignment	/kɔ́k/
- to be pregnant	/kam/
- to be pretty	/teːhák/
- to be proficient	/kéŋ/
- to be proud	/jín/
- to be quiet	/táʔkén/
- to be rich	/lamloːj/

- to be ripe	/Ntuːm̥/
- to be rotten	/m̥úʔ/
- to be rotten	/pɯ̥́əj/
- to be salt	/kém̥/
- to be shady	/bót/
- to be shallow	/ləːj/
- to be sharp	/pɛː/
- to be sharp	/siəm/
- to be short (of a height)	/Nteʔ/
- to be short (of a length)	/líət/
- to be slack	/kəntúːl/
- to be smooth	/tɯ̥́m̥/
- to be soft	/khamɛt/
- to be sour	/ɕá ʔ/
- to be stingy	/khiːjiʔ/
- to be strong	/taʔkaŋ/
- to be sullen	/jáŋ/
- to be sweet	/jíəl/
- to be swollen	/bɯ̥́n/
- to be swollen	/pút/
- to be tall	/ɕóŋ/
- to be tasteless	/pɛh/
- to be thick	/ʔɯmpuːj/, /Npɯːj/
- to be thin	/Nɕóʔ/
- to be thin	/Ntaʔ/
- to be torn	/póːt/
- to be tough	/niəw/
- to be turbid	/píːk/
- to be untidy	/júʔ/
- to be warm	/kaʔɯm̥/, /pənʔɯ̥́m̥/
- to be waste	/lóːt/
- to be wet	/hlɛ́w/
- to be white	/kˡóːk/
- to be wide	/wah/
- to be wrinkled	/tuːhúət/

- to be wrong   /phít/
- to become rotten   /hu:l/
- to bloom   /pláh/
- to blow   /hu:l/
- to boil   /kəntoh/
- to close   /ho:j/
- to die   /há:n/
- to die   /kətí:n/
- to die poor   /saʔé:p/
- to distort   /bíəw/
- to have fog   /mɯ́:j/
- to have strong smell   /kɯ́:n/
- to have wound   /ʔón/
- to give off a bad odor /ʔúʔ/
- to live   /phɯəj/
- to smell sweet   /khaʔɯj/, /khaʔɯl/
- to strip   /luʔluʔ/
- to subside   /ɕu:l/
- to wrinkle   /tuŋjúŋ/

22.+[_D(Cau)]
- to be hard   /ɕóm/
- to be drunk   /pá:n/

23.+[_D(G)]
- to drop   /ŋɔ:j/
- to sink   /tɯŋlɯp/

24.+[_D(S)]
- to appear   /ʔɔ́:n/
- to disappear   /la:t/
- to drop off, to fall   /lón/
- to recover   /pəntɛh/
- to roll   /klúŋ/
- to spread   /la:m/
- to spurt   /saden/

25.+[_D(S)(G)]

- to fall   /hlúk/

- to flow   /khalo:j/

26.+[_DB]

- to be   /məh/

- to be different   /ta:ŋ/

- to be like   /jɔ:ʔ/

- to be like   /mɯ́ən/

- to mix   /tɕhu:n/

- to be friend   /pɯən/

27.+[_DL]

- to be full of   /kin/

- to pin up   /ták/

- to stay   /jɛt/

28.+[_DO]

- to cut   /bá:t/

- to puncture   /tɛ́:p/

29.+[_E]

- to be depressed   /jó:ŋ/

- to be sick   /púəj/

- to be tired   /ʔúət/

- to enjoy   /múən/

- to feel cold   /kát/

- to get a cold   /saŋa:j/

- to have a fever   /samáʔ/

- to regret   /kɛnɲɯəm/

30.+[_E(B)D]

- to hear   /mét/, méc/

- to know   /nə́:ŋ/

31.+[_ECau]

- to *be afraid*	/ŋɔ:ʔ/
- to be bored	/ŋɔh/
- to be pleased	/pɔ:ʨáj/
- to be sore	/ju:t/
- to hate	/kíət/
- to have anallergy to	/pɛ:/
- to pity	/saɲɛ:m/
- to abort	/túʔ/

32.+[_EL]

- to be dizzy	/wi:t/
- *to be warm*	/háʔ/
- to feel numb	/samɛɲ/
- to feel pain	/ʨúʔ/
- to feel stiff	/mɯəj/
- to itch	/ŋaʔ/
- to smart	/ʨhé:p/
- to spoil	/lɔŋ/

2. TALES OF NAM SOD KHMU. (SOME EXAMPLES OF KHMU TEXTS)

2.1 já? lə? kap já? ?aj lə?

?áh -já? - pa:j - kon‖?ɯŋ - kon - ?ák -lə́:? -?ɯŋ- kon -?ák -?aj
to have-old women-2 clf,one-person- mind-to be good-one-person-mind-not

lə́:? - hó:c ‖ ?áh - tá? - thá:w ‖ tá? - thá:w - joh - ma:n
good - already , to have - old man , old man - to go - ask for

mah - mah - ka:ŋ - kaní? - hó:c‖ kə: - sɔnɛ:m‖ sɔnɛ:m - tá?
to eat - rice - house - this - already,it - to be pity, to be pity - old

thá:w - ni: ‖ kə: - ko: - pan - mah - ?ún - ta? - thá:w ‖ ta? -thá:w
man - this , it - link - to share - rice - to give - old man - old man

kɔ: - mah - mah ‖ mah - mah - hó:c ‖hó:c -tá? -thá:w- ni:-kɔ:- la:w
link-to eat-rice,to eat-rice-already, already-old man-this-link-to tell

?ún - Ŋkó?- sá:m- wan- sá:m- khɯ:n‖ hó:c -tá? -thá:w- ni:- kɔ:-joh-joh
to give - paddy - 3-day-3-night, already-old man-this-link- to go-to go

phót - ka:ŋ - já? - ?aj -lə? - hó:c ‖ kə:- ?aj- pan ‖ tá? - thá:w
to-house-old woman- not - to be good-already, it-not-to share, old man

tó:m - mah - mah ‖ ?ɯək- ?óm ‖ kə:-?aj -pán - hó:c ‖ tá?- thá:w
to ask for-to eat-rice,to drink-water,it-not-to share-already,old man

la:w - ?ún - ?áh - Ŋpha:j - kə: - ni: - sá:m - wan- sá:m -khɯ:n-hó:c
to tell - to give - to have - worm - it - this-3-day-3-night - already

‖tá?- thá:w - tá? - thá:w- ni:-kə:-tó:m-Ŋpha:j -hó:c‖ tá? thá:w
old man - old man - this - it - ask to - worm - already , old man

kɔ: - tú? - hó? ‖ Ŋpha:j - kín - ka:ŋ - ja? - ?ák - ?aj - lə:?
link-to escape-there- worm-to be full-house-old woman-mind-not-to be good

2.2 Ṇphɔʔ khamə:j lə:ʔ

ʔáh- ʔɯŋ - khaŋ - hə́:ŋ - hə́ŋ - hó:c‖kɔ: - ʔáh - Ṇphɔʔ
to have - one- clf - to be very long - already - link - to have - man

ʔɯŋ- kon‖Ṇphɔʔ - niʔ - jɛt - na:j - kúŋ - phiʔ ‖nə:ŋ - kam -sát- mót
one, man - this - to stay - in - forest, to know -language-animal- all

ʔaʔ ‖ hó:c - ʔáh -ʔɯŋ - wan ‖ ʔáh - sɯ̃əŋ - jɔ:ʔ - wáʔ ‖ jɛ́t - tó:
particle, already-to have-one-day-to have-pig-with-monkey,to stay , at

pɯ:n - saʔó:ŋ -hó:c ‖ Ṇphɔʔ -kə: - jɔh - ten - pɯ:n -saʔó:ŋ -ka:l‖
under - tree - already , man - it -to go -to sit -under- tree - before

kə: - méc - sɯəŋ - káp- wáʔ -ʔú:- jɔʔ -teʔ ‖ ʔú:-jɔ:ʔ-téʔ-hó:c ‖ ʔú:
it-to listen-pig-with-monkey-to talk-with-self,to tell-together-
self-already-to talk

la:w - məh - ʔáh- khmuʔ- hó:c‖ kɔ:-mat- lɯk - hó:c ‖ wáʔ- ni:-kɔ:
to tell-to be- to have -human-already,link-eye-to be blind-already,
monkey-this-link

la:w- tók -ʔún- kə: - jɔh - ten - pɯn - tút saʔó:ŋ - ki: ‖ ʔún -ʔom
to tell - if - to give -it- to go- to sit-under-tree-this-to give-dew

mɯ̃:j - hlúk - jot - mat- kə:-hó:c‖ hó:c -sɯ:əŋ- la:w -wa:-taʔ-kúŋ-ʔáh
- to fall-to drop- eye-it-already,already-pig-to tell-monkey-at village
-to have

Ṇkɯŋ - məh - kɔ:n - ça:w mɯəŋ ‖ na:-salút- mat- lɯk ‖ hó:c- kɔ:-la:w
young woman-to be-daughter-governor-she-hard of hearing-eye-to be blind
already-link-to tell

ʔə́h-salú:t salú:t-məh-báj-hó:c ‖ kɔ:-ʔún-jɔh-luh- mɔ:t-tɯəŋ-laʔ saʔó:ŋ
-to get-to pick-leaves

tút- ki: ‖ jɔ́h -luh luh luh - kə: -lέ:w - mót‖ hó:c -bí:p -ʔóm

clf-this, to go, to prick-to prick-to prick, it-to be liquid-all,already
to press-water

‖ kɔ:- ʔɯ:ək ‖ mə: ‖ tá? - Ŋphɔ?- ti:-jɛt-pɯ:n-saʔɔ́:ŋ ‖ kə:-mḗc-hó:c

link-to drink,...,title-man-that-to stay-under-tree,it-to listen,already

‖ tá?- Ŋphɔ? -kɔ:- salɛ?-jɔh-hóp-naj-kúŋ-hó:c‖ la:w-ʔə́h-níə?-hó:c‖

title-man-link-to run-to go-to meet-in-town-already,to tell-to make-
this-already

kɔ:- Ŋphɔ?- kɔ:-ʔə́h- Ŋkɯ̃n-kɔ:-lə?-hó:c‖ Ŋphɔ?-kɔ: ‖ tá?-Ŋphɔ?-níə?-kɔ:

link-man-link-to make-young woman-link-to be good-already,man-link-title-
man-this-link

pɯən la:ŋ wan

2.3 tút saʔɔ́:ŋ nám tút saʔɔ́:ŋ ɲɛ?

hə́:ŋ - hə́:ŋ - ni: ‖ kɔ: - ʔáh - tút saʔɔ:ŋ - pa:j - tút‖
to be very long - this , link - to have - tree - 2 - clf

‖ʔáh - tút - saʔɔ:ŋ - ni: - kɔ: - nám - nám ‖ ho:c - tút saʔɔ:ŋ
to have - tree - this - link - to be big - to be big - already - tree

hέ:m - tút - ni: ‖ kɔ: -tút - məh - tút - khέ:m ‖tút - saʔɔ:ŋ - ni:
once more - clf - this , link - clf - to be - clf - near , tree - this

kɔ: - ɲé? ɲέ? ‖ hó:c - mə: - tút saʔɔ:ŋ - nám nám - nɛ? ‖ hó:c
link - to be small , already - ...- tree - to be very big - particle,
already

tút saʔɔ́:ŋ - jɛt - to: - hó:ŋ ʔóm ‖ hó:c-kə:- jɛt- tó:-hó:ŋ ʔóm
tree - to stay - to stay - at - river, already -it- to stay -at- river

tút- kɔ:-nám nám-hó:c ‖ mə:-tút-kɔ:-nám-kwa:-piəŋ ‖ mə:-khé:m-nia?‖
clf-link-to be very big-already, - clf-link-to be big-more than-other,
- a kind of tree - this

ʔáh-tút-khɛ:m-kó:-ɲé? ɲé?-mé?-kaní? ‖ hó:c-ʔáh -ʔɯŋ-wan-Ṇthə:j-hló:t
to have-a kind of tree-link-to be very small-this,already-to have-one
day-wind-to come

hló:t - nia? ‖ tút sa?ɔ:ŋ - nám nám-ni:-kɔ:-tɯn-jɛt-sá?-hó? ‖
to come-this, tree-to be very big-this-link-to stand-to stay-against,
there

sa?ɔ:ŋ - ɲé? ɲɛ? -ʔaj -sá? -hɔ? ‖ tút-mə:-khé:m-ni: ‖ Ṇthə:j- hló:t
tree-to be very small-not-against-there,clf-...- a kind of tree-to come

‖ mə: - tút - khé:m - ni:- kɔ: - phát phát - nia? ‖ tút - sa?ɔ:ŋ
.. - clf - a kind of tree - this -to be unsteady - this , tree

nám nám- kɔ:- la:w- ?o? - khéŋ lɛ:ŋ -kwa:- tút piəŋ ‖ sa?ɔ:ŋ -ɲɛ?
to be very big - to tell - I - to be strong -more than-clf-other, tree
-to be small

ɲɛ? - ʔai-la:w- məh - ha? ‖hó:c - mə: -ʔáh-ʔɯŋ-wan-ʔáh -Ṇthə:j -hló:t
- not -to tell-something-particle,already-...-to make-one day-to have
wind-to come

‖ tút khɛ:m -ni: - kɔ: - kɔ:- phát phát - nia? ‖ hó:c-mə:-tút
a kind of tree-this-link-link-to be unsteady-particle,already-...- tree

sa?ɔ:ŋ- nám nám-ni:-la:w-kɯə-me:-ʔaj-khɛŋ lɛ:ŋ-ta: ?o? -ʔa?‖ me:-tút
- to be very big-this-to tell-...-not-to be strong-to be equal to-I-
particle,...-tree

ɲé? ɲɛ? - ni: - ʔai- la:w - məh - ha? ‖tút sa?ɔ:ŋ -nám nám-ni:-kɔ:
to be very small-this-to tell-something-particle, tree-to be very big
-this-link

tɯn -jɛt -sáʔ ‖ hɔ́ːc - Ntheːj - hlɔ́ːt -lɛːŋ lɛːŋ ‖ hɔ́ːc -kə:-kɔ:
to stand-to stay-against,already-wind-to come-to be strong,already-it-link

káːthéŋ - hɔ́ːc ‖ tút - saʔɔːŋ - ɲéʔ ɲéʔ - kɔ: - ʔaj - káːthéŋ
to fall-already, tree-to be small-link-not-to fall

‖ saʔɔːŋ- nám nám -kɔ: -háːn
tree-to bebig-link-to die