SOME PROTO-BAHNARIC CLAUSE GRAMMAR

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0. Introduction
1. Transitivity types
2. Locational types
3. Summary of reconstructions

This paper is a study of some major clause types, in a preliminary attempt to push back our understanding of that segment of Bahnaric grammar to the Proto-South-Bahnaric stage. The data from the various languages, as will be apparent from the discussion, is uneven in both quantity and quality, so that the present paper must be considered preliminary.

The South Bahnaric languages are the southern section of the Bahnaric branch of Mon-Khmer (Thomas & Headley 1970), located mostly in southern Vietnam with some spilling over into Cambodia. This study will draw most heavily on Chrau, Eastern Mnong (Rlâm), and Stieng, as representative languages of the group, with additional data from Kôcho Srê and Central Mnong (Bunâr and Preh).1 The three main languages above are respectively at the southeastern, northeastern, and western edges of the South Bahnaric area, so should give a fairly good picture of the range of diversity.

The many clause types are grouped into major categories, as individual clause types do not stand alone in a grammar. This paper examines only the clause categories I have called transitives and locationals; communicatives, statives, and other categories are treated in a separate paper forthcoming).

In the following examples new vocabulary is held to a minimum. Function markers and main verbs are underlined in the text and listed at the bottom of each set of examples, other incidental vocabulary is glossed at its first occurrence in that set of examples. (Function markers indicate the syntactic function of the lexical morpheme that they accompany; in this data they include prepositions, postverbs, and certain topicalizing demonstratives and basic locatives. They are marked with a dotted underline. Main verbs have a solid underline.) The reference after each example is the source of the data, as described in Note 1.

1. Transitivity types

The intransitive-transitive-bitransitive group of clauses have a basic S-V-0 order in all of the South Bahnaric languages, with the IO having more than one possible position.

CHRAU
Cla) ānh víq 'I slept' (ānh 'I')
   víq ānh 'id.' (To emphasize the verb)
Clb) ānh pāh nhē 'I hit him' (nhē 'him')
Clc) ānh sa (en) 'I have eaten (already)'
Clc) pīh nōq ānh nhūp en 'The knife I have taken already'
   (pīh 'knife')
Cle) ānh an nēh pīh 'I gave him a knife' (rare)
Clf) ānh an pīh nēh ḫūn 'I gave him a knife'
Clg) ānh an nēh ḫūn du tong pīh 'I gave him a knife' (du tong 'one classifier')
Chh) ānh an pīh 'I gave a knife'
Chi) ānh an nēh ḫūn 'I gave (it) to him'
Clj) an ānh ḫūn 'Give (it) to me'
Clk) an ḫūn 'Give it (to me)'

an  'give'
 ḫūn 'to, give to'
nhūp  'take'
nōq  'that'  Usually present in Clc.
pāh  'hit'
sa   'eat'
vīq   'sleep'

KŌHO SRÊ
Kla) ān bīc 'I slept' (OSS:162) (ān 'I')
Klb) ān bālī iār 'I am buying chickens' (KLC:14)
   (iār 'chickens')
Klf) ān ai tūnm rūpū īn 'I gave wine to the buffalo'
   (OSS:178) (tūnm 'wine', rūpū 'buffalo')
   ai   'give'
   bīc   'sleep'
   bālī   'buy'
   īn   'give, to'

MNONG BUNAR
Blb) gōp sōng piang 'I eat rice' (MLC:2.3) (gōp 'I',
   piang 'rice')
Blf) gōp an dak si ma may 'I gave you medicine' (MLC:3.4,5)
   (dak si 'medicine', may 'you')
Blg) gōp mplūq ma may prao rēl 'I'll give you back six
   piastres' (MLC:2.2) (prao rēl 'six piastres')

MKS 15:111-124 (c)1989 See archives.sealang.net/mks/copyright.htm for terms of use.
gâp an ap nôm du mûm jâm² `I gave everyone one plate'
(MLC:7.3) (ap nôm `everyone’, du mûm jâm `one plate’)

an `give’
ma `to’
mplôq `give back’
sông `eat’

MÔNG PREH
Pla) gâp ji `I’m sick’ (CMLL:15) (gâp `I’)
Plb) gâp sông piâng `I ate rice’ (CMLL:2) (piâng `rice’)
Plc) gâp sông (jêh) `I have eaten (already)’(CMLL:1)
Plg) gâp ūn ma piâng dak si `I gave him water to drink’
(CMLL:14) (piâng `he’, dak si `water to drink’)
Plk) may lô mplôq² ma gâp nôm `You return (it) to me’
(CMLL:20) (may `you’, nôm `self?’

an `give’
ji `to be sick’
lô mplôq `give back, return’
ma `to’

MÔNG RLÂM
Rla) ūn dûl `I ran’ (MLL:18) (ūn `I’)
    dûl ūn `id.’ (Function not yet analyzed)
Rlb) ūn pah kân `I hit him’ (kân `him’)
Rlc) ūn sông (ru) `I’ve (already) eaten’ (MLL:1)
Rld) pênh hân ūn ūn ta kân `That knife I gave to him’
(Rênh `knife’)
Rlf) ūn ūn pênh ta kân `I gave him a knife’

ēn `give’
dûl `run’
hân `that’ Normally required in Rld.
pah `hit’
sông `eat’
ta `to’

STIENG
Sla) hêy tuôt `I ran’ (hêy `I’)
    tuôt hêy `id.’ (To emphasize the verb)
Slb) hêy pûm bu `I hit him’ (bu `him, someone’)
Slc) hêy sa (hôi) `I’ve eaten (already)’
Sld) pênh hêy (ja) pûsôs hôi `The knife I have taken
(already) (pênh `knife’, ja...hôi `already’)
Sle) hêy aan bu pênh `I gave him a knife’
Slf) hêy aan pênh dâh bu `I gave a knife to him’
Slg) hêy aan bu pênh dî toong `I gave him a knife’ (dî toong
`one classifier’)
slh) hãy ăn pêh 'I gave (him) a knife'
    hãy ṭôm pêh 'id.'
slj) hãy ăn bu 'I gave (it) to him'
slj) ăn hãy 'Give (it) to me' (OSG:45)
slk) ăn tô meeh 'Give it' (tô meeh 'imperative')
intransitive = ± S + Vi (OSG:10)
transitive = ± S + Vtr + O (OSG:10)
bitransitive = ± S + Vbitr ± O ± IO (OSG:10)
aan 'give'
dah 'to'
nêy 'that'
pôm 'hit'
pôôs 'take, fetch'
sa 'eat'
tuôt 'run'
üss 'give'

From the foregoing data one can clearly reconstruct a
Proto-South-Bahnaric (PSB) intransitive *S-V pattern (1a), as
attested in all the languages for which we have intransitive
data, that is all except Mnung Bunâr. A *V-S pattern should
also be reconstructed, which gives emphasis to the verb,
attested in Chrau, Mnung Rlâm, Stieng.

A normal transitive *S-V-O (1b) is attested for all six
languages. Four of the languages (Chrau, Mnung Preh, Mnung
Rlâm, Stieng) show optional deletion of the Object (1c) with
'already', so this feature can be reconstructed for PSB. A
verb like 'eat', with a natural Object 'food', can freely take
this deleting form (1c); a verb like 'hit', with no natural
Object, would normally expect the Object to be stated in the
context before this deleting form can be used.

A fronted topicalized Object (1d) with demonstrative 'that'
is attested by Chrau, Mnung Rlâm, Stieng with no contradictor
data, so can be reconstructed for PSB. Fronted topicalization
in PSB may well have required a demonstrative.

The bitransitives are more complicated. Each language is
different. The normal form with a simple Object is S-V-I0-O
(1e) in Stieng, S-V-O-Prep-I0 (1f) in Bunâr, Rlâm, and Stieng
S-V-O-I0-Postv (1f) in Chrau, and apparently S-V-Prep-I0-O
(1g) in Preh. The Chrau form is probably a weakening from the
complex clause form S-V1-O-I0-V2, in which the IO is also the
Subject of V2, a form widely attested in Mon-Khmer, as in Chî
ảnh an pînh nêh nhâm 'I gave him a knife to borrow', or ănh ar
đuôn nêh nêau 'I gave him a hat to wear'. The prepositions
used in Bunâr/Preh, Rlâm, and Stieng are not cognate.
All this seems to suggest that none of the above bitransitive forms are original PSB, but that PSB may perhaps have used the pre-Chrau/Kôho complex clause form *S-V₁-O-IO-V₂. This complex form was used to express purpose, instrument, bitransitives, etc., which is common Mon-Khmer usage. A verb *?yîn may be reconstructed, which could function in either V₁ or V₂ position (cf. Chrau iûn, Kôho iûn, Stieng îûn 'give, to', cogn. Vietnamese giùm 'help'?). *?yîn in V₂ eventually became grammaticalized as the marker of Indirect Object, postposed to the IO, as is preserved in Chrau and Kôho. But the use of *?yîn in a postpositional slot in a preposing language is abnormal, so the other four languages dropped the *?yîn. Bunâr and Rlâm substituted prepositions before the IO. Stieng changed the 0-IO order to IO-0 for the common form in Stieng, but it also secondarily took the Bunâr/Rlâm form. Preh compromised the Stieng and the Bunâr/Rlâm patterns to Prep-IO-0. Possibly the IO-0 Stieng form should be taken as being also the pre-Stieng-Preh form, to which Preh added a Prep in order to disambiguate the 0 and IO functions. Postulating a Pre-South-Bahnaric 0-IO-V₂ seems necessary in order to account for the otherwise anomalous postposed Chrau and Kôho *?yîn in prepositional languages.²
Bitransitives with a several-word Object (1g) move the Object to the end of the clause, as attested in C,K,B,P,S. This "heavy movement" may be assigned to PSB. In Bunarb this movement can also delete the preposition.

Elliptical forms of the bitransitive (1h-1k) retain the characteristics of the full forms, so that Chrau retains the postverb ḷūn, Preh retains the preposition ma, and Stieng retains the absence of overt markers.

2. Locational types

The locative-putting-travel-propulsion clauses have a basic S-V-O-Loc order, in which the Locative may be a Location or an Origin/Destination.

CHRAU
C2a) ānh u heq ‘I am here’ (ānh ‘I’, heq ‘here’)
   ānh u tēn ‘I am below’ (tēn ‘below’)
C2b) ānh guq u heq ‘I live here’ (guq ‘live’)
C2c) ānh palāy Jro ‘I live in the Jro clan area’
C2d) ānh guq tù ‘I live in jail’
C2e) ānh chēq nēnh sūng/u nhi ‘I put it in the house’
   (nēnh ‘house’)
C2f) ānh sīq ‘I’m returning (home)’
C2g) ānh saq sīq ‘I’m going home’
C2h) ānh sīq ānh ‘I’m returning (home)’
C2i) ānh sīq nhi ‘I’m returning home’
   ānh saq chō ‘I’m going to market’ (chō ‘market’)
C2j) ānh sīq tāu nhi ‘I’m returning home’
C2k) ānh saq tāu Sigor ‘I’m going to Saigon’
C2l) ānh sīq a Sigor ‘I’m returning from Saigon’
C2m) ānh saq a Sigor tāt Vahwa ‘I went from Saigon to Bienhoa’
   ānh a Sigor saq tāu/tāt Vahwa ‘id.’
   ānh a Sigor sīq (tāu) Vahwa ‘I returned from Saigon to Bienhoa’
C2n) ānh vāt nēnh tāu Vahwa ‘I took it to Bienhoa’ (nēnh ‘he,it’)
C2o) ānh vāt nēnh ḷūn a Sigor ‘I took it out of Saigon’
C2p) ānh vāt nēnh sīq tāu nhi ‘I took it home’
C2q) ānh vāt nēnh a Sigor tāt Nhi ‘I took it home from Saigon’
C2r) ānh sīq nēnh Nhi ‘I fetched it from home’
C2s) ānh njūn nēnh saq hok ‘I took him to study’ (hok ‘study’)
a 'at' Limited to 'below, above, outside, etc.'
a 'from'
chéq 'put'
lùn 'out of, go out' (directional or verb)
njün 'escort, take'
palây 'clan area, country'
saq 'go'
síq 'return, return home'
sőq 'fetch'
sùng 'in, inside'
tât 'to, arrive at' (preposition or verb)
tâu 'to' (preposition only)
u 'in, at'
váť 'take, carry'

KHO SRÊ
K2a) អំង ាយ ដែល 'I am here' (KLC:13) (អំ 'I', ដែល 'here')
K2b) អំង សុខ ទែម ដែល 'I live in Dalat' (KLC:38)
K2e) អំង បេន កោន ឈឺ ដែល 'I put the baby here' (KLC:22)
(kោន 'baby')
K2i) អំង រឿ ហូ 'I'm going home' (KLC:7) (ហូ 'house')
អំង មេ ដែល 'I went to market' (KLC:27) (ដែល 'market')
K2k) អំង មេ តាម/ហិ/ទូស ដោយ ‘I went to DâĐông' (OSS:70,72)
K2l) អំង រឿ បុប ដោយ ‘I returned from DâĐông' (KLC:32)
K2n) អំង សេង ចេះ ទូស ឈឺ ការ 'I brought a man to him'
(KLC:52) (ការ ‘him’)

bôh 'from'
ceng 'bring'
İR 'to'
lot 'go'
öm 'live, stay'
nôn 'put'
ri 'come, return'
tings 'at'
tôm, tam 'in, to'
tuś, tuś di 'come, to'

MNONG BUNÂR
B2a) páng ta aô 'He is here' (MLC:1.3) (páng 'he', aô 'here')

B2b) gôp gûq ta SarPa 'I live at SarPa' (MLC:4.1)
(gôp 'I')
gôp gûq tôm bri 'I live in the jungle' (MLC:8.7)
(bri 'jungle')

B2c) gôp bon SarPa 'I (live in) SarPa village' (MLC:2.3)
B2e) gôp chêq nóô nay tôm dung aô 'I put that thing in the shirt pocket' (MLC:4.4) (nóô nay 'that thing', dung aô 'shirt pocket')
B2f) gorp sit 'I went home' (MLC:8.6)
B2j) gorp sit ta ngih 'I went home' (MLC:5.5)
B2k) gorp han ta SarPa 'I went to SarPa' (MLC:2.5)
B2l) gorp sit taq bah SarPa 'I came back from SarPa'
   (MLC:8.6)
   gorp taq bah ngih 'I came from the house' (MLC:4.1)
B2n) gorp leo nd8 nay ta ao 'I brought that thing here'
   (MLC:3.2) (nd8 nay 'that thing')
B2p) gorp sok nd8 nay leo ma may 'I'll bring that thing
to you' (MLC:4.3)

bah 'at, side'
bôn 'village'
chèq 'put'
gũq 'live'
han 'go'
leo 'bring'
sit 'return home'
sok 'bring, fetch'
ta 'to, at'
taq 'from, come from'
tôm 'in'

MNONG PREH
P2b) gorp gu ta DakNong 'I live/stay in DakNong' (CMLL:11)
   (garp 'I')
P2c) gorp bonne DakNong 'I (live in) DakNong village' (CMLL:4)
P2f) gorp sit 'I'm going home' (CMLL:5)
P2g) gorp hän sit 'I'm going home' (CMLL:26)
P2j) gorp hän ta ngih 'I went home' (CMLL:12)
P2k) gorp hän ta DakNong 'I'm going to DakNong' (CMLL:5)
   gorp hän tâm bri 'I'm going into the jungle' (CMLL:25)
   (bri 'jungle')
P2n) gorp tùng leo sit ta ngih 'I'll carry it home'
   (CMLL:27)
P2r) gorp sok ta bah nay 'I'll take it from there' (CMLL:28)
   (bah nay 'there')
P2s) gorp njün leo may hän sâm 'I'll lead you back for
   treatment (CMLL:16) (may 'you', sâm 'treat')

bah 'at'
bôn 'village'
gũ 'live, stay'
hän 'go'
hồ '??'
leo 'bring (?)'
njün 'lead'
sit 'go home'
 søk 'take, fetch'
ta 'at, in'
tăm 'into (?)
tung 'carry'

MNONG RLĂM
R2a) an măng søq 'I was underneath' (ăn 'I', søq 'underneath')
R2b) an gük to Dalat 'I live in Dalat' (MLL:5)
    an gük ta ô 'I live here, I am here' (ô 'here')
R2c) an ta buôn DungBa 'I am from DungBa village'
R2e) an cût pêh ta ô 'I put the knife here' (pêh 'knife')
R2f) an du 'I'm going home' (MLL:5)
R2g) an sak du 'id.'
R2h) an du ăn 'id.'
R2i) an du hih 'I'm going home' (hih 'house')
R2j) an du ta hih 'I'm going home'
R2k) an sak ta Dalat 'I'm going to Dalat'
R2l) an weh du bah Dalat 'I'm returning from Dalat'
R2m) an dôp pêh hân bah DungBa troh Dalat 'I took the knife from DungBa to Dalat' (hân 'that')
R2n) an dôp pêh ta Dalat 'I took the knife to Dalat' (pêh 'knife')
R2o) an dôp pêh bah Dalat 'I took the knife from Dalat'
R2p) an dôp pêh ta hih ăn 'I took the knife to my house'
R2r) an sôk bah hih ăn 'I fetched (it) from my house'
R2s) an dôp käñ riêm râ 'I led him to study/go to school'
    (kăñ 'him', riêm râ 'study in school')
    bah 'from'
    buôn 'village'
cût 'put'
dôp 'take'
du 'return'
gük 'live, stay'
măng 'at'
sak 'go'
sôk 'fetch'
ta, to 'at, in'
troh/truh 'go to, arrive'
weh 'return, do again'

STIENG
S2a) hêy (a) au 'I am here' (hêy 'I', au 'here')
    hêy a dêh 'I am below' (dêh 'below')
S2b) hêy gôq (a) au 'I live here'
S2c) hêy pôh Brah 'I am a resident of the Brah area'
32d) hely gôq tu 'I live in jail' (tu 'jail')
32e) hely teq a/không nhi 'I put it in the house'
(nhi 'house')
32f) hely sêq 'I returned'
32g) hely han sêq 'id.'
32h) hely sêq hely 'id.'
32i) hely sêq nhi 'I returned home' (rare)
32j) hely sêq a nhi 'id.' (normal)
32k) hely han (a) Brah 'I'm going to Brah' (han 'go')
32l) hely sêq a Bughin 'I'm returning from Bughin'
32m) hely han a Bughin tôt Brah 'I went from Bughin to Brah'
(formal speech)
    hely han Bughin, ja a Bughin Brah 'I went to Bughin,
then from Bughin to Brah' (ja 'then')
32n) hely liêu teq a Brah 'I took it to Brah'
32q) hely liêu a Bughin teq a au 'I took it from Bughin to
here'
    hely pôôs teq a nhi hely pôôs a Bughin 'In taking it home
I took it from Bughin'
32r) hely pôôs a nhi 'I fetched it from home'
32s) hely jên bu han hok 'I took him to study' (hok 'study')

a 'to, at, from'
gôq 'live, stay'
han 'go'
jên 'escort'
không 'in'
liêu 'take'
pôh 'area'
pôôs 'take'
sêq 'return'
teq 'put, to'
tu/tô 'at'
tôt 'to'

From the 2a forms one can clearly reconstruct a Proto-
South-Bahnaric simple locative clause form *S-Prep-Loc,
attested in Chrâu, Koho, Bunâr, Rlâm, Stieng. A range of pre-
positions is available in each language, and the Location may
be a direction, a noun, or a demonstrative; all this may be
assigned to PSB. In Stieng the Prep is optional before a
demonstrative; this seems to be a Stieng innovation, not
attested in the other languages.

A "dwelling" clause (intentional locative?) is normally
(2b) *S-V-Prep-Loc, as in Chrâu, Koho, Bunâr, Preh, Rlâm,
Stieng, again with the Prep optional before a demonstrative in
Stieng. In 2c the name of a village or clan area (bon, palây,
pôh) implies living and belonging, so the verb is not needed;
this pattern is attested in Chrau, Bunâr, Preh, Stieng, so can be reconstructed for PSB. The absence of a Preposition with 

A "putting" clause (2e) may be reconstructed as *S-V-(O)-Prep-Loc, as in Chrau, Koho, Bunâr, Rlàm, Stieng.

Simple travel clauses (2f-21) seem to be basically *S-V-

Prep-Dest/Orig (Chrau, Koho, Bunâr, Preh, Rlàm, Stieng). In

2f, with the verb 'to return' both the Prep and the Dest 'home'

are deletable (Chrau, Bunâr, Preh, Rlàm, Stieng); and in C2m

'return' cannot take a second verb, and the preposition tâu is

deleatable. Form 2g, with two verbs in series, is attested in

Chrau and Stieng, with no contrary evidence, so can be ascribed
to PSB. The S-V-S form (2h) is found in Chrau, Stieng, and

Rlàm, the three best attested languages in my data, so it

likely is inherited from PSB. The S-V-S form emphasizes the

verb action, so it probably is derived from the V-S form of 1a,

with an anticipatory doubling of the Subject pronoun (S-V → 

V-S → S-V-S). In 2i, with certain common nouns as Destination,
such as house or market, the preposition is deleted

(Chrau, Koho, Rlàm). Forms 2j-1 show prepositions before the

Destination and Origin, attested in Chrau, Koho, Bunar, Preh,

Rlàm, Stieng, but in Stieng the Prep before an Origin is

optional.

Travel clauses with both an Origin and a Destination (2m)

are attested in only Chrau and Stieng, and it is not normal

speech in Stieng. (Perhaps it is assumed that usually one

already knows the starting point?) In Chrau, with the normal

S-V-Orig order, adding a Dest requires the verb tât, making a

serial clause construction; but with the Orig fronted to S-Orig

-V the Dest can take either the preposition tâu or the verb tât.

Mnong Rlàm similarly requires a second verb truh/ troh 'arrive'.

So it seems quite possible that PSB did not permit both Origin

and Destination in a simple clause, and that a two-clause con-

struction was needed, as in Stieng or Rlàm, to state them both.

Propulsion clauses (2n-2s) in all six languages take the

general form S-V-O-Prep-Orig/Dest, reconstructable for PSB.

Again it seems likely that the inclusion of both Origin and

Destination required a two-clause construction in PSB. When the

Destination is an action rather than a location (2s in Chrau,

Preh, Rlàm, Stieng) there is no preposition.
3. Summary of reconstructions

The reconstructed Proto-South-Bahnaric forms may be summarized, with sample glosses, as follows:

Transitives
*SV  'I slept'
*SV-O 'I hit him'
*SV-already 'I have eaten already'
*O-that-S-V 'That knife I have taken already'
*SV₁-O-IO-V₂ 'I gave him a knife (to own)'
*SV₁-IO-V₂-O: 'I gave him (to own) a very long knife'

Locationals
*SV-Prep-Loc 'I am in the house'
*SV-Prep-Loc 'I live here'
*SV-Loc 'I belong to (live in) DaDong village'
*SV-(O)-Prep-Loc 'I put it in the house'
*SV-Prep-Dest/Orig 'I am going to/from Dalat'
*SV-Loc 'I am going home/to market'
*SV 'I am going home'
*SV -V 'id.'
*SV₁-S 'I am going (I am)'
*SV₁-Prep-Dest/Orig 'I am taking it to/from Dalat'
*SV₁-O-Prep-Orig-V₂-Dest 'I took it from Dalat went to DaDong' (I took it from Dalat to DaDong)
*SV-O-Clause 'I took him to study'

If the foregoing reconstructions are correct, the Proto-South-Bahnaric language, spoken perhaps a millenium ago from Banmethuot to Saigon and from Dalat to Kratie, had clause structure quite similar to its modern daughter languages, with a basic S-V-O pattern, but with more verb serialization and clause serialization than its daughters, and with a bitransitive pattern slightly different from any of its daughters.
NOTES

1. The Chrau data is my own (see Thomas 1971). Köho Srê data is from Evans & Bowen n.d. (KLC) and Manley 1972 (OSS). Mnong Bunâr data is from Phillips ms. (MLC). Mnong Preh data is from Phillips & Kem 1974 (CMLL). Mnong Rlăm data is from Tang 1976 (MLL) plus personal communications from Evangeline Blood 1985 (unmarked). And Stieng data is from Miller 1976 (OSG) and from Haupers & 'Bi n.d. (SPB), plus personal communications from Ralph Haupers 1985 (unmarked). I was not able to recheck any of the data with native speakers, and vowel length, especially in Rlăm, is uncertain.

The transcriptions follow the original transcriptions except that the "whiskered" ęż and ź have been rendered ೽ and ೻, and in Stieng and Chrau ɔ has been replaced by ǩ. In some cases I have taken the liberty of replacing nouns and place names with other nouns and place names for reader ease. The two sources for Köho use different spelling conventions, so I have tried to convert OSS spellings to KLC spellings.

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2. Köho hủq in the original transcription = hǿ.
Rlăm brōq = brō, cṳt = cṳt, gṳt = gṳt, hṳn = hṳn, sôq = sǭ. Bunâr chẖùng = chẖùng, nǭm = nǭm.
Preh mplǭq = mplǭ.
(These changes were made because of mechanical limitations.)

3. It is possible that PSB *?yín 'give' was originally formed as a doublet on *?an 'give'. The precise original form of both of these is uncertain, as neither one shows a normal set of cognate forms.
REFERENCES


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