Transformational Paradigms of Bahnar Clauses

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0. Transformations in battery form have been presented by Henry Hiz.¹ David Thomas has shown how this type of battery can be used to construct «a syntactic analog of the traditional morphological paradigm».² This paper presents the basic clauses of Bahnar, a Mon-Khmer language of Vietnam, in nine transformational paradigms.³


3. I am indebted to David Thomas for his help in analysis and writing of this paper.
Each paradigm is one battery. There are two major types of batteries — those which have obligatory verbs and those which do not. Those which have obligatory verbs divide up according to the prefixes they occur with and then further divide along transitive-intransitive lines where transitivity is pertinent. This gives us seven batteries, or paradigms, with verbs: Potential Passive, Intransitive Causative, Transitive Causative, Intransitive Noncausative, Transitive Noncausative, Minimal Noncausative, and the Jēi Battery. Each battery has a completely different set of verbs. Verbs that occur in one battery cannot occur in any of the other batteries. Noun phrases — nominalizations of the batteries — are also given in the paradigms. But clause-combining transformations are not treated here.

The Equative and Locative batteries do not have obligatory verbs and thus act differently from the other batteries.

It will be noted that only elements which are nuclear to the clause are presented in the paradigms. Time, Location, Manner, Reason where it is not nuclear, and possible other tagmemes are not treated here. They are peripheral elements, and most of them could be added to any of the clauses in the first seven paradigms. They are more restricted in occurrence with the Equative and Locative paradigms. Other types of clauses which may be constructed from the paradigms are treated under Battery Multipliers.

1. **Constants.** The following constants occur in the batteries:

'bat ‘place, that which’.

pāng ‘and, with’. It may be omitted when connecting names of persons.

hi is a particle which we have not yet been able to determine the meaning of.
tor 'at, in, to'.

kor 'a connective preposition which marks the first person or item occurring after the verb except the Goal (or Topic, or Subject of the causative batteries)'. This is its general function in the batteries presented here. However it acts as a connective in other positions also such as between a negative and the following verb (cf. Battery Multipliers). It sometimes substitutes for a longer phrase such as kolih kor 'because of'. In the batteries it substitutes for kolih kor only in the Causer phrase after the verb. Usually the kolih kor phrase is a nonnuclear Reason phrase.

sur 'third person pronoun'. This is basically the singular form of the third person but sometimes acts as a plural.

hāp 'third person pronoun'. hāp is similar to sur but is the more informal and familiar form. hāp is basically the singular form of the third person but sometimes acts as a plural.

tor- 'passive prefix'.

por- 'causative prefix'.

tor- 'reciprocal prefix'.

dih-bāl 'reciprocal'. dih-bāl and tor- (reciprocal) both indicate that the two actors of the clause, or things that they possess, are the objects of each other's action. When the verb root is a single syllable and the addition of the tor- 'reciprocal' prefix does not cause ambiguity with the other prefixes that may occur on the root, then either tor- or dih-bāl, or both, may occur to signal the reciprocal. When the verb root

4. por- 'causative' has two allomorphs: tor- and por-. There are three homophonous tor- prefixes: the passive, the reciprocal, and the allomorph of the causative. For discussion showing that these are actually different prefixes see Elizabeth Banker, 'Bahnar affixation', in this same volume. dih-bāl 'reciprocal' is also treated in her paper.
or stem is disyllabic, or when ambiguity would result if the to-
 prefix were added to the verb root, then dih-bál occurs alone
to signal the reciprocal. In the Possession Reciprocal dih-bál
seems to be obligatory even though to- occurs on the verb
root. In the batteries alternate forms are given showing
reciprocals formed with to- and those formed only with dih-bál.

2. The Potential Passive Battery (PP). The Potential
Passive Battery is characterized by having verbs that can take the
passive prefix. Distinctive to this battery are the passives —
transformations 6, 9, and 10. However 9 and 10 only occur with
gâ ‘break’ and glëch ‘turn’ and not with other verbs able to
occur in this battery.

V (Verb) is filled by verbs which take the passive prefix.
The number of verbs that occur in this battery is very limited.
Those which we have found so far are: hek ‘to tear’, hleh
‘take apart at seams’, yaïh ‘untie’, ploïh ‘open’, hak
‘spread apart’, gâ ‘break’, plõ ‘peel off’, glëch ‘turn’ plâ
‘turn over’. 5

A (Actor) can be filled by a personal pronoun, noun, or noun
phrase. Fillers of A₁ and A₂ are the same as the fillers of A. 6

T (Topic) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun
phrase. Its fillers differ from those of Actor in that they do not
refer to persons while the fillers of Actor usually do. The fillers
of A and T are not in general interchangeable.

P (Possessor) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun
phrase. In this battery its fillers are similar to the fillers of A.

5. plâ and some of the other verbs in the batteries have irregular
variations from the expected norm as a result of conflict with another
homophonous form.

6. Filler in this paper indicates either an actual filler, as in the case of
a noun or noun phrase, or what the filler refers to, as in the case of a pronoun.
In the Actor Emphasis, Causer Emphasis, or Minimal Subject Emphasis forms in the batteries (cf. Transformation 2 of this battery) the usual filler of the second Actor, Causer, or Subject spot is sur or hāp ‘third person pronoun’ or some other appropriate replacive pronoun for the first spot. However in certain cases the exact form used in the first spot is repeated in the second spot: yā jī ko yā ‘woman hurt prep. woman’ ‘The woman was hurt’. Often the first spot is omitted as in lōch hi ko kiēk ‘die particle prep. tiger’, ‘The tiger died’.

In the Nominalization of Verb forms in the batteries (cf. Tr. 8) sur/hāp, and in certain cases other pronouns, seem to refer to the possessor of the state described by the verb.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
<th>BATTERY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set gā</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Minimal Active)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Set broke (it)'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set gā (hi) ko sur</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Actor Emphasis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Set broke (particle) prep. he'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Set broke (it)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set gā jāng Rōk</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Full Active)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Set broke leg Rok'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Set broke Rok's leg</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jāng Rōk Set gā</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Topic Emphasis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'leg Rok Set broke'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>It was Rok's leg that Set broke</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jāng ('bāt') Set gā...</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Nominalization of Topic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'leg (that) Set broke...'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The leg that Set broke...</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jāng Rōk togā</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Passive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'leg Rok passive-broke'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rok's leg broke</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Set (păng) Hrit togå dih-bäl jång
   ‘Set (and) Hrit recip-broke recip. leg’
   Set and Hrit broke each other’s leg

8. togå sû...
   ‘passive-broke its...’
   Its break...

9. Rök togå jång
   ‘Rok passive-broke leg’
   Rok has a broken leg

10. Rök jång togå
     ‘Rok leg passive-broke’
     Rok has a broken leg

〈A₁, (păng), A₂, to-V, dih-bäl, T〉 (Possession Reciprocal)

〈to-V, sû/háp〉 (Nominalization of Verb)

〈P, to-V, T〉 (Passive State)

〈P, T, to-V〉 (Passive State)
1. *gre hur*  
   'vehicle out-of-order'

2. *gre hur ko Set*  
   'vehicle out-of-order because-of Set'

3. *Set po hur*  
   'Set make-out-of-order'

4. *Set po hur gre*  
   'Set make-out-of-order vehicle'

5. *gre Set po hur*  
   'vehicle Set make-out-of-order'
   *It was the vehicle that Set put out of order*
6. gre (‘bât) Set pour... ‘vehicle (that) Set made-out-of-order...’
The vehicle that Set put out of order...

7. Set pour (hî) kô sur ‘Set make-out-of-order (particle) prep. he’.
Set put (it) out of order

8. Rök (păng) Set pour dih-bål gre ‘Rok (and) Set make-out-of-order recip. vehicle’
Rok and Set put each other’s vehicle out of order

9. Hur sur... ‘out-of-order its...’
That part which is out of order...
10. Rök oh ( gì ) ko su
   'Rok sad (particle) prep. he'
   Rok is sad

11. Rök (păng) Set pooh dih-bäl
   'Rok (and) Set make-sad recip.'
   Rok and Set make each other sad

12. Rök (păng) Set tooh dih-bäl
   'Rok (and) Set recip-sad recip.'
   Rok and Set are sad because of each other

13. to ōu chot
   'At here happy' 'It's happy here'

\[ \langle S_1, V, ( gì ), ko S_1 \rangle \] (Subject Emphasis Minimal)

\[ \langle CS_1, (păng), CS_2, po-V, dih-bäl \rangle \] (Causative Reciprocal)

\[ \langle CS_1, (păng), CS_2, to-V, dih-bäl \rangle \] (Simple Reciprocal)

\[ \langle to, L, V \rangle \] (No Subject)
3. The Intransitive Causative Battery (IC). The Intransitive Causative Battery is characterized by having verbs that can take the causative prefix but are unable to take a Goal. It contrasts with the Jēi Battery in that the Jēi Battery always has the verb root before the Subject. Distinctive to this battery is the presence of the causative transformations 3-8, 11, and the absence of Goal in these transformations.

Not all verbs able to occur in 1-8 are able to occur in 9. Examples of those that can occur in 9 are: kro ‘dry’, lēch ‘go out’, iē ‘small’. Examples of those that do not are: oh ‘sad’, lli ‘afraid’.

Verbs able to occur in 1-8 which can take Subjects that are persons (or in a few cases animals) are also able to occur in 10 and 11. A few of these verbs are also able to occur in 9.

A few of these verbs that are able to take Subjects that are persons can also occur in 12. Some verbs that are able to occur in 12 do not occur in 9, others do.

13 is restricted to only a few verbs able to occur in 1-11. At least one of these verbs is also able to occur in 12. 13 has no Subject.

V (Verb) in this battery is filled by any verb (except Jēi) which can take the causative prefix but which cannot take a Goal. Examples: huông ‘fall’, jī ‘hurt, sick’ iung ‘stand up’, jur ‘go down’, tô ‘hot’, ro ‘flow’, ‘bich ‘lie down’, lōch ‘die’, dōng ‘float’.

S (Subject) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. The Subject in this battery is that which is subject of the verb root and that which is caused to perform the action of the verb root in the causative forms (cf. Tr. 4).
C (Causer) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. It is the person or sometimes an abstract or inanimate object or animal that causes the Subject to perform the action of the verb root. Its fillers, however, usually refer to persons, while the fillers of the Subject spot divide out more equally into reference to persons or things, depending upon the verb with which they occur. In some clauses the fillers of the Subject and Causer are interchangeable, in others they are not. Fillers of \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) are only persons.

\( CS_1 \) \( CS_2 \) (Causer-Subject) indicates that the filler of the spot is acting both as Causer and Subject because of the reciprocal action. \( CS \) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. Fillers refer to persons.

L (Location) is filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase, or by a locative such as \( ū \)u 'here'. Its fillers mainly refer to places or inanimate objects but in some cases refer to persons. Location is usually peripheral but in 13 seems to be nuclear.

In this battery \( kōr \) can substitute for \( kolih \ kōr \) 'because of' in transformation 2 with most verbs. However with verbs like \( lüi \) ‘believe’, \( oh \) ‘sad’, \( hli \) ‘afraid’, \( kōr \) is the only appropriate form and not \( kolih \ kōr \). These verbs occur in all of the transformations except 9 and 13 though \( hli \) may also occur in 13.

A few verb roots take causative-like prefixes but function like noncausative verbs. This seems to be because these prefixes have now become part of the verb root. In the following examples the verb roots belong to the Minimal Noncausative Battery while the verb roots plus derivational prefix belong to the Transitive Noncausative Battery. \( hloh \) ‘more than’, \( pohloh \) ‘to talk so as to give the idea that you
are better than the other person', *bang* 'clear', *tobang* 'make to see clearly'.

In the following examples all of the words except *pöwao* belong to the Transitive Noncausative Battery. *pöwao* belongs to the Minimal Noncausative Battery. *wao* 'understand', *pöwao* 'make oneself understand', *choh* 'break ground', *pochoh* 'break ground with an animal, to plow', *drâng* 'to answer', *podrâng* 'ask (to make to answer)'.

4. **The Transitive Causative Battery (TC).** The Transitive Causative Battery is characterized by having verbs that can take the causative prefix and are able to take a Goal. Distinctive to this battery are causative transformations with Goal — 7, 8, 10-12, 15.

Only verbs that take an animate Goal can occur in 16: *bôh* 'see', *bôu* 'smell', *kâp* 'bite', *bât* 'know', *pû* 'carry on one's back'.

*bôu* 'smell' and *kâp* 'bite' act like the other verbs in this battery except that they occur in 7' and 10' instead of 7 and 10. In 14 and 15, C₁ and C₂ replace CS₁ and CS₂ giving a Possession Reciprocal.

V (Verb) can be filled by verbs which can take the causative prefix and can take a Goal. The number of verbs that can occur in this battery is very limited. Following is a list of all those we have found so far: *huch* 'drink', *ngok* 'drink with container away from mouth', *bôh* 'see', *hrük* 'put on clothes', *trô* 'put on shoes' *bôu* 'smell', *kâp* 'bite', *bât* 'know', *pû* 'carry on back'. *jing* 'become' can also occur here though with semantic difficulties in some cases.
### TRANSLATIVE CAUSATIVE BATTERY

1. **Rök huch**
   - ‘Rok drinks’
   - \( \langle S, V \rangle \) (Minimal)

2. **Rök huch (hř) kor sur**
   - ‘Rok drinks (particle) prep. he’
   - \( \langle S_1, V, (hř), S_1 \rangle \) (Subject Emphasis)

3. **Rök huch chophe**
   - Rok drinks coffee
   - \( \langle S, V, G \rangle \) (Transitive)

4. **Chophe Rök huch**
   - ‘coffee Rok drinks’
   - \( \langle G, S, V \rangle \) (Goal Emphasis)

5. **Chophe (‘bát) Rök huch...**
   - ‘coffee (which) Rok drinks...’
   - \( \langle G, (‘bát), S, V \rangle \) (Nominalization of Goal)

6. **Set pohuch**
   - ‘Set makes-drink’
   - \( \langle C, po-V \rangle \) (Minimal Causative)

7. **Set pohuch kor Rök**
   - ‘Set makes-drink prep. Rok’
   - \( \langle C, po-V, kor S \rangle \) (Min. Causative plus Subject)
7. Set *to'boöu kô*
   'Set makes-smell dog'
   Set causes the dog to smell (something)

8. Set *po'huch chophe*
   'Set makes-drink coffee'
   Set gives a drink of coffee

9. Set *po'huch (hî) kô sur*
   'Set makes-drink (particle) prep. he'
   Set gave (him) a drink

10. Set *po'huch kô Rôk chophe*
    'Set makes-drink prep. Rok coffee'
    Set gives Rok a drink of coffee

10'. Set *to'boöu kô kô sonâl*
     'Set makes-smell dog prep. squirrel'
     Set causes the dog to smell the squirrel

11. *Chophe Set po'huch kô Rôk*
    'coffee Set makes-drink prep. Rok'
    It's coffee that Set gives to Rok to drink

\[ \langle C, \text{to-V, S} \rangle \quad \text{(Minimal Causative)} \]
\[ \langle C, \text{po-V, G} \rangle \quad \text{(Min. Causative plus Goal)} \]
\[ \langle C_1, \text{po-V, (hî), kô C}_1 \rangle \quad \text{(Causer Emphasis)} \]
\[ \langle C, \text{po-V, kô S, G} \rangle \quad \text{(Full Causative)} \]
\[ \langle C, \text{to-V, S, kô G} \rangle \quad \text{(Full Causative)} \]
\[ \langle G, C, \text{po-V, kô S} \rangle \quad \text{(Goal Emphasis)} \]
12. Chophe ('bát) Set po\-huch ko' Rök...
   'coffee (that) Set makes-drink prep. Rök...'
   The coffee that Set gives Rok to drink...

13. Rök (pång) Hrit huch dih-\-bäl chophe
   'Rok (and) Hrit drink recip. coffee'
   Rok and Hrit drink each other's coffee.

14. Rök (pång) Set po\-huch dih-\-bäl
    'Rok (and) Set make-drink recip.'
    Rok and Set give each other to drink

15. Rök (pång) Set po\-huch dih-\-bäl chophe
    'Rok (and) Set make-drink recip. coffee'
    Rok and Set give each other coffee to drink

16. Rök (pång) Hrit 'bölh dih-\-bäl
    'Rok (and) Hrit see recip.'
    Rok and Hrit saw each other
S (Subject) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. The Subject in this battery is that which is subject of the verb root and that which is caused to perform the action of the verb root in the causative forms (cf. Tr. 10).

C (Causer) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. In general its fillers refer to persons as do the fillers of S, except for a few verbs like 'bōu 'smell', kāp 'bite' where the fillers of S are animals and therefore not usually able to fill the C spot.

S₁, S₂ in 13 are filled by persons but in 16 fillers of S₁, S₂ can also refer to animals.

CS₁, CS₂ (Causer-Subject) indicates that the filler of the spot is acting both as Causer and Subject in the clause because of reciprocal action. CS can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. Fillers refer to persons.

C₁, C₂ with kāp and 'bōu in 14 and 15 refer only to persons.

G (Goal) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. In general its fillers are not interchangeable with S and C, since they refer to inanimate things. With pū 'carry on back' G may refer to persons.

5. The Intransitive Noncausative Battery (INC). The Intransitive Noncausative Battery is characterized by verbs that cannot take the passive or causative prefixes but can take the reciprocal prefix or dih-būl. Also these verbs do not take a Goal but do take a Referent. Distinctive to this battery is lack of passive or causative transformations and of Goal but presence of reciprocal transformations (6, 6', 7) and Referent (3-5, 7).
1. Rök hil
   ‘Rok angry’
   \langle A, V \rangle (Minimal)

2. Rök hil (hi) ko sur
   ‘Rok angry (particle) prep. he’
   Rok was angry
   \langle A_1, V, (hi), ko A_1 \rangle (Actor Emphasis)

3. Rök hil ko gre
   ‘Rok angry prep. vehicle’
   Rok is angry at the vehicle
   \langle A, V, ko Rf \rangle (Minimal plus Referent)

4. gre Rök hil
   ‘vehicle Rok angry’
   It’s the vehicle that Rok is angry at
   \langle Rf, A, V \rangle (Referent Emphasis)

5. gre (‘bât) Rök hil...
   ‘vehicle (that) Rok angry...’
   The vehicle that Rok is angry...
   \langle Rf. (‘bât), A, V \rangle (Nominalization of Referent)

6. Rök (pāng) Set tohil (dih-bāl)
   ‘Rok (and) Set recip-angry (recip.)’
   Rok and Set are angry at each other
   \langle A_1, (pāng), A_2 to-V (dih-bāl) \rangle (Simple Reciprocal with 1-syllable root)
6. Rök (păng) Set monat dīh-bāl
   'Rok (and) Set pity recip.'

7. Rök (păng) Set töhil dīh-bāl gree
   'Rok (and) Set recip.-angry recip. vehicle'

Rok and Set pity each other

Rok and Set are angry at each other's vehicle
Possession Reciprocals are not common in Bahnar. 7 is grammatically possible though rare. More common would be a Possession Reciprocal with the Referent filled by a possessable noun referring to a person such as akän ‘wife’, kon ‘child’. Some verbs in this battery do not take inanimate objects for Referents.

V (Verb) is filled by one-syllable verbs that cannot take the passive or causative prefix or Goal but can take the reciprocal prefix, and by all two-syllable verb roots that can occur with dih-bäl but cannot take a Goal. Verbs in this battery take a Referent. Examples of verbs that occur in this battery are: monat ‘pity’, hiëk ‘laugh’, bonë ‘thank’, holën ñ ‘tell a lie’, chu ‘obey’.

A (Actor) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase.

Rf (Referent) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. In general fillers of both Actor and Referent are persons and therefore the fillers of A and Rf are mostly interchangeable except for animals or inanimate objects which cannot fill A. All fillers of A can fill Rf.

Fillers of A1, A2 usually refer to persons though in a few cases may refer to animals.

6. The Transitive Noncausative Battery (TNC). The Transitive Noncausative Battery is characterized by verbs that cannot take the passive or causative prefix but can take the reciprocal prefix or dih-bäl and can take a Goal. Distinctive to this battery is lack of causative or passive transformations but presence of reciprocal transformations (6, 7, 7', 8) and Goal (3-6) or Goal plus Referent (10-13).
TRANSITIVE NONCAUSATIVE BATTERY

1. Rök tón
   ‘Rok hit (it)’
   \( \langle A, V \rangle \) (Minimal)

2. Rök tón (hĩ) ko' su
   ‘Rok hit (particle) prep. he’
   Rok hit (it)
   \( \langle A_1, V, (hĩ), ko' A_1 \rangle \) (Actor Emphasis)

3. Rök tón kõ
   ‘Rok hit dog’
   \( \langle A, V, G \rangle \) (Transitive)

4. kõ Rök tón
   ‘dog Rok hit’
   It was the dog that Rok hit
   \( \langle G, A, V \rangle \) (Goal Emphasis)

5. kõ (‘bat’) Rök tón...:
   ‘dog (that) Rok hit...’
   The dog that Rok hit...
   \( \langle G, (‘bat’), A, V \rangle \) (Nominalization of Goal)

6. Rök (pǎng) Set totón dih-bǎl kõ
   ‘Rok (and) Set recip-hit recip. dog’
   Rok and Set hit each other’s dog
   \( \langle A_1, (pǎng), A_2, to-V, dih-bǎl, G \rangle \) (Possession Reciprocal)
7. Rök (păng) Set totôn (dih-bál)  
   'Rök (and) Set recip.-hit (recip)'  
   Rök and Set hit each other

8. Rök totôn păng Set  
   'Rök recip-hit with Set'  
   Rök and Set hit each other

9. Rök ăn kor Hrit  
   'Rök give prep. Hrit'  
   Rök gave (it) to Hrit

10. Rök ăn kor Hrit kö  
    'Rök give prep. Hrit dog'  
    Rök gave Hrit a dog

11. Rök ăn kö kor Hrit  
    'Rök give dog prep. Hrit'  
    Rök gave Hrit a dog

\[ \langle A_1, (păng), A_2, tọ-V, (dih-bál) \rangle \]  
(Simple Reciprocal with 1-syllable root)

\[ \langle A_1, (păng), A_2, V, dih-bál \rangle \]  
(Simple Reciprocal with 2-syllable root)

\[ \langle A_1, tọ-V, păng, A_2 \rangle \]  
(Reciprocal with one Actor after Verb)

\[ \langle A, V, kor \ Rf \rangle \]  
(Minimal plus Referent)

\[ \langle A, V, kor \ Rf, G \rangle \]  
(Transitive plus Referent)

\[ \langle A, V, G, Rf \rangle \]  
(Less frequent form of 10)
12. kö Rök ăn kọ Hrit
   'dog Rok give prep Hrit'
   it's a dog that Rok gave Hrit

13. kö ('bát) Rök ăn kọ Hrit...
    'dog (that) Rok give prep. Hrit...'
    The dog that Rok gave to Hrit...
Not all verbs that are able to occur in 1-6 are able to occur in 7, 7′, and 8. Only verbs in which the action can be performed upon another actor can occur in 7 and 7′. 8 has an even more restricted list of fillers than 7 and 7′. Examples of those that can occur in 8 are: klăm ‘throw at’, bio ‘to box’, glâm ‘knock down’. Examples of those that cannot are: kordah ‘kick’, hiot ‘pull’, sit ‘sew’.

Some verbs occurring in 1-6 can take a Referent and therefore also occur in 9-13. Of these verbs there are some that also occur in 7 or 7′. Examples of verbs that occur in 9-13 are: tēch ‘sell’, atā ‘entrust to,’ goih ‘send’.

V (Verb) is filled by one-syllable verbs that cannot take the passive or causative prefix but can take the reciprocal prefix and can take a Goal, and by all two-syllable verb roots that can occur with dih-bāl and can take a Goal. Examples of these verbs are: sa ‘eat,’ nāng ‘look at’, koreng ‘look at’ ‘bet ‘stab’, teh ‘hit,’ homet ‘prepare’.

A (Actor) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase.

G (Goal) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, noun phrase or clauses which are quotations.

Rf (Referent) can be filled by a pronoun, noun or noun phrase. Referent in this battery is similar to indirect object in English. In general fillers of A and Rf are the same though not all fillers of Rf can fill A. Their fillers are usually persons. Fillers of G are often inanimate objects which cannot fill A or Rf, though with words like tōn fillers of G are often persons.

Fillers of A₁, A₂ in 6 refer to persons while fillers of A₁, A₂ in 7, 7′, and 8 may also refer to animals.
7. The Minimal Noncausative Battery (MNC). The Minimal Noncausative Battery is characterized by having verbs that take neither the passive, causative nor reciprocal prefix nor occur with dih-bäl. Distinctive to this battery is the absence of passive, causative and reciprocal transformations and the absence of Referent.

Only certain verbs can occur in 2 and 3. Verbs that take only inanimate Actors do not occur in 2. Examples of verbs that occur in 3 are: høgêi ‘clever’, høtâng ‘thin’, hødräl ‘sober’. Examples of those that do not are: hrül ‘absent’, kroðü ‘run’, nâm ‘go’.

Some verbs occurring in this battery are also able to take a Goal.

’dëi does not occur in 7, trõ can occur in 4, 5 and 6.

Other examples of verbs that occur in transformations 4-7 are: ‘blëp ‘correct, exact’, powao ‘make oneself understand’ (powao cannot occur in 5).

V (Verb) is filled by verbs that take neither the passive, causative nor reciprocal prefix nor occur with dih-bäl. Examples of verbs that occur in this battery are: yak ‘walk’, glói ‘swim’, brök ‘go home’, høtâng ‘thin’, hørbål ‘thick’.

A (Actor) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase.

G (Goal) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. Fillers of Goal refer to animate and inanimate objects. Some verbs take animate Actors, others take inanimate Actors while still others take both.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MINIMAL NONCAUSATIVE BATTERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rök ho'nhuih&lt;br&gt; 'Rok wet'&lt;br&gt; Rok is wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rök ho'nhuih (hi) ko' su&lt;br&gt; 'Rok wet (particle) prep. he'&lt;br&gt; Rok is wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ho'nhuih su...&lt;br&gt; 'wet its' The wet spot...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rök 'dëi kô&lt;br&gt; 'Rok has dog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>'dëi kô&lt;br&gt; 'have dog'&lt;br&gt; There is a dog (over there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>kô Rök 'dëi&lt;br&gt; 'dog Rok has'&lt;br&gt; It's a dog that Rok has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>kô ('bát) Rök trö...&lt;br&gt; 'dog (that) Rok exact...'&lt;br&gt; The dog that Rok won...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- (Basic) \(<A, V>\)
- (Actor Emphasis) \(<A_1, V, (hi), A>\)
- (Nominalization of Verb) \(<V, su/hâp>\)
- (Transitive) \(<A, V, G>\)
- (No Actor) \(<V, G>\)
- (Goal Emphasis) \(<G, A, V>\)
- (Nominalization of Goal) \(<G, ('bát), A, V>\)
8. The jći Battery (J). The jći Battery has only one filler of its V spot, the verb jći ‘win’. This verb is different from all others we have found since the Subject always occurs after jći and never before.

S (Subject) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. Fillers of S, S₁, and S₂ in general refer to persons but in some cases refer to animals.

9. The Equative Battery. The Equative Battery is characterized by Subject and Complement in an equational type relation with the nonobligatory verb jći acting as equator, or with the phrase urh kor sī kor showing that S and Cp are not equal to each other.

S (Subject) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase.

Cp (Complement) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase. When the fillers of S and Cp have the same entity then either one of them may occur first: īnh jić Rōk, Rōk jić īnh, both meaning ‘I am Rok’. However when one item is more specific than another it occurs in S and the more general item occurs in Cp: īnh jić bōngāi ‘I am person’.

In general if a pronoun fills the Complement spot and the Subject is filled by a noun, then jić is obligatory in order to distinguish the Equative clause from the possession phrase: Rōk īnh ‘Rok my’, My Rok, Rōk jić īnh ‘Rok is I’ I am Rok.
JÉI BATTERY

1. jéi Rök
   ‘win Rök’
   Rök won

2. Rök (päng) Set po jéi dih-bál
   ‘Rok (and) Set make-win recip.’
   Rok and Set try to win over each other

EQUATIVE BATTERY

1. ūn h Rök
   ‘I Rok’
   I am Rok

2. ūn jí Rök
   ‘I am Rok’

3. ūn uh kò sì kò Rök
   ‘I not connective am connective Rok’
   I am not Rok

(Basic) (Reciprocal) (Minimal) (Full) (Negative)
LOCATIVE BATTERY

1. Rök to yo
   ‘Rok at where’
   Where’s Rok?

2. to yo Rök
   ‘at where Rok’
   Where’s Rok?

〈S; to L〉

(Subject first)

〈to L, S〉

(Location first)
10. The Locative Battery. The Locative Battery is characterized by Subject plus Location without any verb.

S (Subject) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, or noun phrase.

L (Location) can be filled by a pronoun, noun, noun phrase, or locative such as ōu 'here'.

S has a wide range of fillers while L only has fillers that refer to locations. However personal pronouns may fill L when they refer to locations.

tor 'at, to, in' is one of the constants marking the location phrase. Other such constants include 'bāt 'place', kià 'place', 'dàng 'from'.

11. Battery Multipliers. Other forms can be constructed from the clauses in the verbal batteries (the first seven batteries) by the addition of other constants. Instead of including these forms in the paradigms and thus increasing greatly the total number of forms, it would seem better to consider these forms as a multiplication of the basic paradigm. 7

The following constants (which we shall call multipliers) indicating questions, negatives, and time of action of the verb are added immediately before the verb: hām 'question marker', tam 'yet ?', uh 'negative' plus connective particle kor, tam-mā 'not yet', nē 'negative imperative' plus or minus connective particle kor, nē tam 'don't yet', ōēi 'indicating that an action is still being performed', gō 'indicating that an action will be performed', sang 'indicating that an action has been performed already', holoh 'indicating that an action is performed immediately', 'nao 'indicating that an action has just been

7 Cf. Thomas op. cit.
performed', 'nao wā 'indicating that an action is just about to be performed', for a clitic 'indicating that an action has been performed already'.

Following are the restrictions of occurrence of these multipliers with the forms in the paradigms:

None of the multipliers can occur in the Nominalization of Verb forms. In general the particle hī does not occur with these multipliers.

hām and tam cannot be added to the second Passive State form (Potential Passive Battery Tr. 10) nor to Minimal Plus Causer (IC Tr. 2).

gō and oēi cannot be added to the two Passive States (PP Tr. 9, 10).

'nao cannot be added to the second Passive State (PP Tr. 10).

'nao wā cannot be added to the second Passive State (PP Tr. 10), Transitive of the Minimal Noncausative Battery (MNC Tr. 4) and the No Actor form of the same battery (MNC Tr. 5).

nē kor and nē tam cannot be added to any of the Nominalizations, the Passive clause (PP Tr. 6), the two Passive States (PP Tr. 9, 10), the minimal Intransitive Causatives (IC Tr. 1, 2) when the verbs are of an adjectival type, Transitive (MNCTR. 4) and No Actor (MNC Tr. 5) of the Minimal Noncausative Battery, No Subject form of the Intransitive Causative Battery (C Tr. 13) all Subject Minimal, Causer, and Actor Emphases, and the Basic form of the Jēi Battery (J Tr. 1). When nē kor and nē tam occur with these forms the Actors or Subjects change to second person.

holoh cannot be added to Topic Emphasis (PP Tr. 4), the second Passive State (PP Tr. 10), the No Subject forms (IC Tr.
13, MNC Tr. 5), forms of the Minimal Noncausative Battery that have verbs of an adjectival type, minimal forms of the Intransitive Causative Battery that have verbs of an adjectival type (IC Tr. 1, 2), and the Transitive of the Minimal Noncausative Battery (MNC Tr. 4).

Following are examples of occurrences of multipliers with the forms in the paradigms:

Set hăm gà jâng Rök (PP Tr. 3)
‘Set ?marker break leg Rok’
Did Set break Rok’s leg?

jâng Rök hăm togâ (PP Tr. 6)
‘leg Rok ?marker passive-broke’
Did Rok’s leg break?

Set hăm pohe gre (IC Tr. 4)
‘Set ?marker make-out-of-order vehicle’
Did Set put the vehicle out of order?

Set hăm poheh ko Rök chophe (TC Tr. 10)
‘Set ? marker make-drink prep. Rok coffee’
Did Set give Rok a drink of coffee?

Rök (pâng) Set hâm totón (dih-ból) (TNC Tr. 7)
‘Rok (and) Set ? marker recip.-hit (recip.)’
Are Rok and Set hitting each other?

Reduplication ‘indicating consecutive action,’ occurs on verbs. The following forms in the paradigms cannot take the reduplication: the Passive clause (PP Tr. 6’), the two Passive States (PP Tr. 9, 10), Reciprocal with one Actor after

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8 For a full discussion of this and other reduplicative forms see Elizabeth Banker, ‘Bahnar reduplication’ in this same volume.
the verb (TNC Tr. 8), the No Actor form of the Minimal Noncausative Battery (MNC Tr. 5), and the following Emphasis forms: IC Tr. 5, 10, TNC Tr. 2, INC Tr. 7, MNC Tr. 2.

Following are examples of occurrence of reduplication with the forms in the paradigms:

*Rök hohuch chophe (*moi na su nam*) (TC Tr. 3)
Rok drank coffee (first then he went)

*Rök poht poht (na su nam) (IC Tr. 3)
Rok make-out-of-order make-out-of-order (then he went)
*Rok put it out of order first (then he went).