A Brief Sketch  
of Cua Clause Structure  

EVA BURTON

1. Major Clause Type  
2. Minor Clause Types  
3. Clause Variants Caused by Emphasis

1. The major clause type in the Cua (Kol) language ¹ is an independent clause consisting of two obligatory tagmemes, subject and predicate, such as Đô hooy. ‘Đô goes’. This minimal clause may be expanded by additional tagmemes, usually one or two in any clause.

1.1 The tagmemes, in their normal order, are:  
I - instrument, T - time, S - subject, P - predicate, O - object, D - destination. This may be symbolized as:

\[ \pm I \pm T + S + P \pm O \pm D \]

The filler of the destination tagmeme is conditioned by the class of verb in the predicate slot. Most transitive verbs will take a destination tagmeme marked by either ka-, an affix of location, or ma-, an affix of movement. Some intransitive verbs will take a destination marked by either affix, but some intransitive verbs are restricted to one or the other of the affixes.

1.2 The instrument tagmeme is filled by words such as: jôk ‘foot’, siah ‘knife’, dol ‘chopsticks’, or noun phrases such as siah yooût aeq ‘knife long this’.

1. Cua (or Kol) is a Mon-Khmer mountain language of Central Vietnam, spoken in the Trà Bồng area of Quảng Ngãi province. This analysis is based on about 6 months’ fieldwork. The specific data analyzed was primarily tape-recorded narrative.

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siah gö koh ot 'knife I hit him'
siah yoot aneq gö koh ot 'knife long this I hit him'

1.3 The time tagmeme is filled by time words such as: janeq 'now', adrooy 'before', tèq 'after', or time phrases such as: hngury tadvh 'tomorr
row', dong mel 'early', siiq adrooy 'a long time before.'
janeq gö suq mahnhr. 'now I return home.'
hngurry tadvh gö suq mahnhr. 'tomorrow I return home.'

1.4 The subject tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: so 'dog', Madè 'person's name', kadri 'woman'; by pronouns such as: go 'I', èp 'you', ni 'he'; by noun phrases such as: oh kanau 'young boy', muy dro oh kadri 'one classifier young girl.'
A noun or noun phrase is usually followed by a pronoun.
Madè suq mahnhr. 'Madè goes home.'
Madè may suq mahnhr. 'Madè you go home.'
gö suq mahnhr. 'I go home'.
oh kanau suq mahnhr. 'young boy goes home'.
oh kanau ni suq mahnhr. 'young boy he goes home'.

1.5 The predicate tagmeme is filled with transitive verbs such as: sok 'to get', hmot 'to fight', dorop 'to work', and intransitive verbs such as: hooy 'to go', bik 'to sleep', ahra 'to toss while sleeping'. All verbs may take auxiliaries such as: sung 'to want', pago 'together with'.
gö sung sok daak. 'I want to get water.'
wort pago hooy tok. 'We together go go-up.'

1.6 The object tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: daak 'water', pàng 'rice', kadri 'woman', and by noun phrases such as: oh kadri anwq 'young girl there', muy dro manih 'one classifier person'.
gö sa pàng. 'I eat rice.'
gö hlooq oh kadri anwq. 'I see young girl there'.

1.7 The destination tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: vaq 'father', vua 'king', daak 'water'; by personal pronouns such as: gö 'I', ep 'you', ni 'he'; and by demonstrative pronouns such as: hor 'there (close by)', lor 'there (far away)', ding 'here'. Transitive verbs can take either the destination prefix ka - or the directional prefix ma-.
gô adràk daak mavaq. 'I carry water dir. father.'
gô adràk daak kavaq. 'I carry water dest. father.'
gô adràk daak mamaay. 'I carry water dir. you.'
gô adràk daak kamaay. 'I carry water dest. you.'
gô adràk daak malor. 'I carry water dir. there.'
gô adràk daak kalor. 'I carry water dest. there.'

Intransitive verbs of motion such as jarosok 'run', suq 'return', klèh o fall' can take either a ka- or ma- prefix.

  gô hooy magôk. 'I go dir. forest'.
  gô hooy kagôk. 'I go dest. forest'.
  gô hooy mamaay. 'I go dir. you'.
  gô hooy kamaay. 'I go dest. you'.
  gô hooy malor. 'I go dir. there'.
  gô hooy kalor. 'I go dest. there'.

Intransitive verbs of emotion such as yôq, 'fear', nhim 'cry', garon 1gry', take only a ka- prefix.

  gô yôq kamanih. 'I fear person.'
  gô yôq kamaay. 'I fear you.'
  gô yôq kalor. 'I fear there.'

Intransitive verbs such as mut 'enter', hôôp 'bathe' take only a ma- prefix, and will not take a personal pronoun.

  gô hôôp madaak. 'I bathe water (river].'  
  gô hôôp malor. 'I bathe there.'

2. The minor clause types are classified as equative, fused and quo-
   on introduction.

2.1 The equational clause is filled by ni 'he, she, it' plus e 'be' s noun phrase.

  ni e jon. 'there is a countryman.'
  ni e jon anirq. 'there is a countryman there.'

2.2 The fused clause is identical to the transitive clause except :
the object of the first predicate is simultaneously the subject of a
and predicate.

\[ S-P_1-O/S-P_2 \]

  gô hloog Madê sa. 'I see Madê is eating.'
If there is a destination tagmememe marked by the prefix ka-following
the object of the main clause, it becomes the subject of the second
predicate.

\[ S - P_1 - O - D/S - P_2 \]

\[ maay \ am \ ka \ kag\^o \ sa. \ 'you \ give \ fish \ for \ me \ to \ eat'. \]

2.3 The quotation introduction clause is a dependent clause consist-
ing of an obligatory subject and predicate plus an optional ji with noun
phrase.

\[ S \ P \ (ji \ NP) \]

\[ ni \ sanoh. \ 'he \ said.' \]
\[ ni \ sanoh \ ji \ kadri. \ 'he \ said \ to \ the \ woman.' \]
\[ ni \ sanoh \ ji \ oh \ kadri \ anuq. \ 'he \ said \ to \ the \ young \ woman \ there.' \]

3. The subject, object and destination tagmememes may be emphasized
by repetition,

3.1 The subject tagmememe normally consists of a single pronoun, or
of a noun phrase followed by a pronoun. The pronoun may be emphasi-
zed by repeating it at the end of the clause. The noun phrase may be
emphasized by adding a pronoun before as well as after it. The pronoun
may be repeated a third time at the end of the clause.

Normal : \[ maay \ pah \ so. \ 'you \ hit \ the \ dog.' \]

\[ Mad\^e \ maay \ pah \ so. \ 'Mad\^e \ you \ hit \ the \ dog.' \]

Emphasized : \[ maay \ pah so \ maay. \ 'you \ hit \ the \ dog \ you.' \]
\[ maay \ Mad\^e \ maay \ pah \ so. \ 'you \ Mad\^e \ you \ hit \ the \ dog.' \]
\[ maay \ Mad\^e \ maay \ pah so \ maay. \ 'you \ Mad\^e \ you \ hit \ the \ dog \ you.' \]

3.2 The object may be emphasized by putting it before the subjec
as well as in its normal position after the predicate.

Normal : \[ \delta \ kl\^at \ am \ daak \ kamanih. \ 'the \ snake \ gives \ water \ to \ the \ man. \]

Emphasized : \[ daak \ \delta \ kl\^at \ am \ daak \ kamanih. \ 'water \ the \ snake \ give \ water \ to \ the \ man.' \]

3.3 The destination tagmememe may de emphasized by adding it again
before the subject, without its affix.

Normal : \[ \delta \ kl\^at \ am \ daak \ kani. \ 'The \ snake \ gives \ water \ to \ him.' \]
\[ g\^o \ hoo\^y \ malor. \ 'I \ go \ there.' \]

Emphasized : \[ ni \ \delta \ kl\^at \ am \ daak \ kani. \ 'him \ the \ snake \ gives \ water \ to \ him \]
\[ lo' g\^o \ hoo\^y \ malor. \ 'there \ I \ go \ there.' \]