THE VERB IN JEH

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1. Primary Verbs
1.1. Free Verbs
1.2. Dependent Verbs
1.3. Clusters of Primary Verbs
2. Auxiliary Verbs
3. Verb Modifiers
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The verb in Jeh\(^1\) can be studied under several categories. It has a distinctive distribution usually occurring after the noun/pronoun subject.

1. **Primary Verbs.** Primary verbs form the nucleus of the verb phrase and carry the main action-load of the subject. All can be modified, intensified or limited by auxiliary verbs, pre-verbs, and post-verbs.

1.1. **Free Verbs.** Verbs can occur apart from all other verbs and verb modifiers. They include transitive, intransitive, and stative verbs.

1.1.1. **Transitive Verbs.** Various types of transitive verbs have been found, primarily the following:

1.1.1.1. **Objective Transitive Verbs.** Some verbs indicate simple transitive actions, the subject performing an action on the object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wort</th>
<th>Bedeutung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kãl 'long</td>
<td>'to fell a tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pai pol</td>
<td>'to cook rice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pît blì</td>
<td>'to plant corn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bã mau</td>
<td>'to back-carry paddy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chou tadrong</td>
<td>'to heed a matter'</td>
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</table>
A few objective transitive verbs can be affixed to indicate that the state of the object has been altered.

**Au pak 'long, 'long jeng tapak.**
I split-apart the wood, (so) the wood becomes split.

**A Ngot klah mahēk, mahek jeng taklah.**
Ngot separates the stuff, (so) stuff becomes separated.

**Y Ria pāi ayoh, ayoh jeng tapā.**
Ria rips the shirt, (so) the shirt becomes ripped.

1.1.1.2. **Transitive Stative Verbs.** Certain verbs are in a sense stative in nature because they do not perform an action on the object but rather indicate that something about the subject is focused on the object. This category of transitive verbs is designated by means of **ka** (as regards, toward, about), which follows the verb.

- **A Thùng bāt ka kon.** Thung misses (his) child.
- **Au ku ka mi.** I wait for you.
- **Au dei kāl ka mi.** I do not need you.
- **Ēn sidāk ka dak.** He chokes on water.
- **Au 'lō (ka) ēn.** I know him.
- **Au wā (ka) se.** I want a car.
- **Au kanāl (ka) ēn.** I recognize him.

1.1.1.3. **Reflexive Transitive Verbs.** The verbs in the reflexive transitive class indicate that the action is directed back on the subject. The subject rather than the object is the bearer or recipient of the action. The object is in no way altered or acted upon but is more the place at which the action is performed.

- **A Yon chot sróng.** Yon pierced (himself on a) bamboo-spike.
- **Ēn hiet chāng.** He stuck (himself with a) knife.
- **Au hūm dak.** I bathe (myself in) water.
- **Jih bèt dāk.** Boar stabbed (himself on) spear-trap.
- **Kanei bih manih.** Rat snapped (himself in) snap-trap.
- **Ēn taklih talōng.** He fell (into) a hole.
The following verbs of possession are included with reflexive verbs in that the subject is the possessor of the object.

'Long chák kanām. The tree possesses a spirit.
A Bieng ei lien. Bien has money.

1.1.1.4. Indirective Transitive Verbs. There are two categories of indirect objects in Jeh, divided on the basis of word order. In one the object is general (e.g., Get one for me); in the other the object is specific (e.g., Get mine for me. cf. 1.2.3.).

Au têk dôh mi chăng. I sell you a knife.
Au têk dôh chăng mi. I'll sell your knife for you.
Mi chôk dôh au ayoh. You get me a shirt.
Mi chôk dôh ayoh au. You get for (me) my shirt.
Én pî dôh au nhìah. He is building me a house.
Én pî dôh nhìah au. He is building for (me) my house.

1.1.2. Intransitive Verbs. Intransitive verbs are not divisible into categories. The majority of intransitive verbs are verbs of vocal utterance, travel, and whole-body actions.

Én nham. 'He cries.' Én tatayh. 'He speaks.'
Én ka'ap. 'He yawns.' Chou kual. 'Dog barks.'
Én kad'au. 'He runs.' Én kad'rûh. 'He dives.'
Én trûh. 'He arrives.' Én chìeu 'He goes.'
Én kêt. 'He sleeps.' Én tapèng. 'He leaps.'
Én dăng. 'He stands.' Chîm dop. 'Bird lands.'

Wen talang. 'The mirror Chîm taklih. 'The bird fell.' shattered.'

1.1.3. Stative Verbs. Stative verbs can be broken down into three categories.

1.1.3.1. Simple Stative Verbs. The simple stative verbs act grammatically in much the same manner as the intransitive verbs, but differ semantically. They, with the other statives, make up this separate class. Impersonal statives referring to weather are included in this class.

Én mangai padrûng. He is a rich man. (He man rich)
Én mangai hû. He is a polite man. (He man polite)
Play bloh dûm. The fruit is already ripe.
Ngay kì tū. Today (it's) sunny.
Ngay sāng rateh. Yesterday (was) cold.
Tèh 'nā. The meat is tasty.
'Long klàng. The log is heavy.
Nhiah tíh. The house is big.
Chāng dūl. The knife is dull.
Sēt rēng. The grass is thick.

1.1.3.2. Stative Verbs with Verb Object. Distinct from simple stative verbs is a class that has transitive and intransitive verb objects. A paraphrase is sometimes, but not always, possible, which makes the stative verb a modifier of another verb. The former, however, is the preferred construction.

Én alah ka pī mahēk. pī alah
He (is) lazy about doing work. do lazy
Én hàk ka cha wèt. None.
He (is) enthusiastic about eating peppers.

Én dei tawaā ka bā 'long. bā dei tawaā
He (is) not not-strong about back-carrying wood.

Én bloh mahôt ka hūt 'ya. None.
He (is) already habitual in smoking tobacoo.

Én phan ka chieu reng mahēk. None.
He (is) knowledgeably-interested in going searching for things.

Hay dei tra ka chieu. chieu dei tra
We not advantageous as-regards going.
(Its not advantageous for us to go.)
Én ragèy ka tatayh. tatayh ragèy
He (is) fluent in speaking. speak fluently

1.1.3.3. Stative Verbs with Noun Object. Another class of stative verbs is similar to the transitive stative verbs (1.1.1.2.) in that
both classes occur in similar constructions. However, the object of the verb in this stative verb class is an inherent part of the subject. Also, a paraphrase is possible whereby the noun object may become the subject of the verb, though the first is more natural.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{En chàk ka klem.} & \quad \text{He (is) courageous of liver (heart).} \\
\text{Klem en chàk.} & \quad \text{Liver his courageous. (His heart is courageous.)} \\
\text{En raâ ka tamûn.} & \quad \text{Tamûn en raâ.} \\
\text{He (is) greedy of mouth.} & \quad \text{Mouth his greedy.} \\
\text{En drâ ka si’nêk.} & \quad \text{Si’nêk en bloh drâ.} \\
\text{He (is) old of body.} & \quad \text{Body his already old.} \\
\text{Jông chã ka bbah.} & \quad \text{Bbah en chã.} \\
\text{The basket (is) wide of mouth.} & \quad \text{Mouth its wide.} \\
\text{En talâ ka kataih.} & \quad \text{Kataih en talâ.} \\
\text{He (is) out-of-joint of hip.} & \quad \text{Hip his went-out.} \\
\text{Pa imou rada kadang.} & \quad \text{Dang imou rada.} \\
\text{At here spacious of place.} & \quad \text{Place this spacious.}
\end{align*}
\]

1.2. Dependent Verbs. Some verbs cannot occur independently in the verb position. They are dependent upon the presence of other verbs or verb modifiers.

1.2.1. Dependent Transitive Verbs. A few transitive verbs in Jeh are of such a specific nature that they are dependent upon a previous or subsequent action to make the clause grammatical. Two categories of these have been discovered.

The first verb in the following examples is a free verb. The second verb (double underline) is dependent upon it. In resultative constructions (with jeng), the dependent verb becomes affixed, indicating what is the state of the object.

\[
\begin{align*}
dék plaî buâm; buâm jëng taplâi & \quad \text{to press mash a potato; a potato becomes mashed} \\
\text{kông laî 'neh; 'neh jëng talâi} & \quad \text{to hammer-break-up dirt; the dirt becomes broken-up.} \\
\text{chêk haâ tamûn; tamûn jëng tahaâ} & \quad \text{to pry force-open the mouth; the mouth becomes forced-open.}
\end{align*}
\]
tēk plai mahēk; mahēk jēng taplai
sell export things; things become exported.

The dependent verb (double underline) in the following examples must be used in conjunction with a free verb. In this category no affixed, state-of-the-object verb form is possible.

phum cha 'ban
to-put-into-mouth-with-fingers eat bread.

gāng gā loi truang
to-get-in-the-way block-off the-road.

wai choò mahēk
to-redeem come-back stuff.

pī rangāp loi ēn
do be-hard-on detriment him.

ka'nāl rasāng ploh
close slam door.

chū ratat ūng
set slam-down pot.

chīeu luàt loi māt
go pass-between detriment face. (pass between two people talking)

chū nheng mahēk
set save stuff.

kaī ka'wai ēn
scratch claw-at him.

1.2.2. Dependent Intransitive Verbs. In the following examples, the first verb is a free verb, and the second (double underline) is dependent upon it.
Chół buan klaă pa tùm.
The pig lies mud-clinging-to-it in the mud-hole.

En ka'on sál.
He asks persistently.

'Long taklih drăp pa ka'neh.
The wood falls ramming into ground.

Se păl tapăl hua̍t pa rōng nhiah.
The airplane is flying close over roof house.

1.2.3. Dependent Verbs Indicating Indirect Object. Some verbs in Jeh are used exclusively in clause with indirect objects, stated or implied. These verbs therefore never occur apart from dōh (to, for, allow, give), which indicates the indirect object.

dōh ēn la bā
let him to back-carry.

hmā dōh en la bā
place-stuff-on-back for (allow) him to back-carry.

hmū dōh kon la bū
place-mouth-at-breast for (allow) baby to suckle.

lā dōh en chiēu
let for (allow) him go. (allowed him to go)

Following are verbs which are used primarily in clauses with indirect objects. These verbs are more restricted than the examples in 1.1.1.3. in that they are found in only one order. They are less restricted than those above in that they can occur independent of dōh (to, for) though they seldom do.

rapah dōh au lien pay to me money
tawah dōh bal hay mahēk distribute to us stuff
bēm dōh kon pol chew-up-feed to baby rice
paja o dōh ēn mahēk entrust to him stuff

1.2.4. Dependent Negative Verbs. Several verbs in Jeh, though inherently negative, are always found in conjunction with dei (not). Most of these are static verbs.

En dei rūk. He is weak.
He not not-strong.

En dei 'nhoh. He doesn't want to.
He not not-want.
Ěn deɪ 'lām.
He not not-able.

Stative-Negatives with Noun Object:
Ěn deɪ sām ka hay.
He (is) dis-disrespectful toward us.
Ěn deɪ yaō ka hay.
He (is) not not-kind (malicious) toward us.
Au deɪ hiẹp ka 'wān.
I not not-dare (bashful) toward them.

Stative-Negatives with Verb Object:
Au deɪ 'nap ka pǐ mahēk.
I un-unable (prevented) to do things.
Au deɪ hiel ka 'way.
I not not-dare to stay.
Hay deɪ trō ka pǐ tadrōng i.
We im-improper to do matter that.

1.3. Clusters of Primary Verbs. Primary verbs are found in various syntactic relationships, including the following:

1.3.1. Paired Verb-Synonyms. Two primary verbs which are nearly identical in meaning may be used together to add emphasis or a certain vividness to the utterance.

Ěn pǐ kōng au.
He hit beat me.

Ěn wayh chōk chāŋg.
He reach-out-to-get take knife.

Ěn rāk kei kapieu.
He guard look-after buffalo.

Ěn chōng cha.
He eat-rice eat-meat.

Ěn oih kāt pa yōng.
He lie lie-down on bed.

'Long i ei chāk kanām.
Tree that has productive-of spirit.

Ěn jī' ruā.
He sick hurt.

Au sasāl 'yū.
I terrified afraid.

Ěn brayh liem.
He handsome pretty.

Ěn tīh bek.
He big fat.

Ěn padrōng takung.
He rich wealthy.

Ěn tanūh sa.
He poor destitute.

1.3.2. Quadrupled Verb-Synonyms. Two verb-couplets occurring together make a four-word stereotyped phrase that is highly expressive and often used in incantations. The second verb of the first
couplet and the first verb of the second couplet rhyme. One member of either couplet may be a coined word (not necessarily a reproduction of a true word), coined to fit the phrase. These idiomatic expressions are composed mainly of intransitive or stative verbs. Examples of transitive and intransitive four-word expressions (coined words are underlined):

Én patou pātōt tanch  He instructs.
       wal.
He teach Ṭ relate
       say
Én rāk rīng trīng jāng  He guards and protects us.
       hay.
He guard Ṭ shield block
       us
Phū tīal tāk lāk beng  May he contract sickness.
          ēn.
May go-across cling Ṭ
       shoulder-carry he
Phū kachīet drom om  May his female family
       pām ēn.
      members die pregnant.
      May die die-pregnant
      spoil die-pregnant
      of-him

Examples of stative four-word expressions (coined words are underlined):

Én mangai hnòk hnièn  He is happy and well-off.
       nhien dan.
He person contented Ṭ
       peaceful Ṭ.
Én mangai pa'ngot rah  He is destitute and deserted.
       pachāh 'rēng.
He person hungry des-
       titute scattered
       deserted
Én mangai thòk-nhak  He is miserable.
       rak pa.
He person miserable
       rusty difficulty
Én mangai lūk-lēk chēk  He is crooked.
       chēl.
He person two-faced Ṭ
En mangai tan'uh sa pa  He is destitute.
kahat.

He person poor desti-
tute difficulty bad-
odor

En mangai ramā ramaih  He is sickly and careless.
ra'aih ra'am.

He person dirty Ø
careless Ø.

En mangai liem lāk  He is healthy and well.
chāk dan.

He person good healthy
productive truly.

Phū dei trō dei jou dei  May he become weak and sickly
(lıe) liem ēn.
May not right not Ø not okay
not good he.

1.3.3. Primary Verbs in Sequence. Verbs may be clustered in
sequences of action. All verbs in a clustered coordinate relationship
show a certain progression or sequence in the actions designated.
No phrases have been found with verbs out of sequence. If there is
a change in the natural progression or if an interval of time is re-
quired, the conjunction bu (and) may be inserted in the phrase.

Sequence of Transitive Verbs:
  Au rūp dēk kanei.
  I catch strangle a rat.
  En chōk būh cha ka.
  He takes roasts eats a fish.
  En ruat bān iel.
  He buys raises chickens.
  En tung chōk mahēk 'wān.
  He steals takes stuff their.
  En lūng-luā cha play.
  He swallows eats fruit (i.e. he swallowed it whole).
  En reng klah pīt prièt.
  He searches divides plants bananas.
  En 'yaā ǒk taweng (lói) dak.
  He takes dumps throws (away) water.

Sequence of Intransitive Verbs:
  Phi klah (bu) kadau.
  The enemy escapes and runs.
En loh (bu) hak.
He exits & vomits.

Chim tapal kadau.
The bird flies runs.

En loh chieu cho kal nhia.
He exits goes returns-home into house.

Sequence of Intransitive plus Transitive Verbs:
Au chieu chok mahek.
I go get stuff.

En ngau (bu) pla jal.
He submerges & releases round-net.

En hmor tau baih.
He dreams sees snake.

Bumom chieu hao ('long) kap cha prok.
The tiger goes climbs a tree bites eats the squirrel.

En loh chieu reng rup buh cha chol 'wan.
He exits goes searches catches roasts eats pig somebody's.

Sequence of Transitive plus Intransitive Verbs (cf., 1.3.5.):

En 'yaapatou chieu.
He leads shows goes.

Chou cha bu hak.
The dog ate & vomitted.

Au pung (bu) si'nan.
I pick-up & sit-down.

En chok (bu) 'nuan.
He takes & plays.

En hao bu taklih.
He climbs & falls.

En tung bu kadau.
He steals & runs.

Sequence of Stative Verbs:

Ngay kì tagah liem.
Today (is) clear good (nice day).

Dang mou si'ya liem.
Place this (is) clean good.

En mangai bek 'moö.
He (is a) person fat bad.
En mangai rafety liem.
He (is a) person generous good.

Sequence of Transitive plus Stative Verbs:

Mok imou au sâp draà.
Blanket this I cover scratchy.

En bâ dei tawâa.
He back-carry not not-strong. (He is weak when it comes to back-carrying.)

En tan mahaï ãm.
He weaves enormous very.

En koh pran.
He chops fast.

En têk lûp.
He sells loss.

En chôk kadrâm.
He take much.

Sequence of Intransitive plus Stative Verbs:

En suang rafety.
She dances skillful (ly).

En kât hlâk.
He sleeps well.

En kadaû pran.
He runs fast.

Chîm tapât liem.
The bird flies good/well.

Au chieu 'wi 'wia.
I go always.

Sequence of Stative plus Transitive Verbs:

En tanû koh phi.
He (is) brave chopping-with-sword (the) enemy.

En dei rûk pî mahêk.
He not not-strong (enough to) do things.

En khât muyh jiek.
He (is) ambitious clearing (the) field.

Sequence of Stative plus Intransitive Verbs:

En 'yû bu kadaû nham.
He (is) afraid & runs cries.
En ma'am chiêu.
He (is) determined (to) go.

En khoi chiêu.
He slow (ly) goes.

1.3.4. Reduplicated Verbs. Verbs are reduplicated to produce four different kinds of actions.

1.3.4.1. Some verbs are always reduplicated. Neither member of the pair can stand alone. These are mainly verbs of back-and-forth motion.

'nhu-'nhi mät   'to rub one's eyes'
nhūk-nhēk đrang  'to shake the post'
chūh-chih 'bang  'to scrub the table'
mangai lūk-lēk   'a person crooked (two-faced)'
ngūng-ngēng kāl   'to shake one's head back & forth'
si'nēng bloh ngū-ngē   'the tooth is loose'

1.3.4.2. Verbs are reduplicated to add expression or slight intensification to the utterance (cf., 1.3.1., 1.3.2.). The second word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered, but never in a predictable way. The altered form must always be accompanied by the primary form; it is never used alone.

ayaū  'to pity'
patou  'to teach'
braī  'tired'
ramaā  'distressed'
alah  'lazy'
tablōng  'break'
llan  'to play'

ayaū ayeh  'to pity'
patou patoh  'to teach'
braī brīh  'tedious'
ramaā-ramān  'distressed'
ramaā-ramō  'distressed'
alah a'long  'lazy'
tablōng  'to crash'
llan llōt  'to play'

1.3.4.2. Verbs are reduplicated to indicate that an action is performed recklessly or in an indifferent or unambitious manner. The reduplication depicts, for example, (1) a person running, but running helter-skelter or (2) a person bathing but very unambitiously because, for example, the only water to bathe in is dirty. The reduplicated verb in this sense is almost always preceded by hmeo bu "to just go ahead and, for example, bathe (without care)". The first word of the
pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered, but always in a precise predictable way. The altered form must always be accompanied by the primary form; it is never used alone. The following paragraphs state the forms of the reduplicated portion of the verb.

1.3.4.3.1. Front and central vowels are changed to ŭ (cf., 4.)

ēn hmeo bu kūp-kāp. He goes right ahead and bites recklessly (not watching what he's doing).

pūng-pēng shoots (here and there) carelessly.

pūt-pīt plants (here and there) carelessly.

kūt-kāt sleeps (here or there) indifferently (no bed to sleep on).

chu-chā eats (meat) indifferently (not tasty).

1.3.4.3.2. Back vowels are changed to ī. (cf., 4.)

ēn hmeo bu chūng-chōng. He just has to go ahead and eats (poor rice, because there is no other).

hīt-hūt drinks indifferently (bad water, no other being available).

īk-ōk dumps out recklessly.

1.3.4.3.3. Long vowels are shortened, except for -ōō (long vowel plus glottal stop), which becomes -iū.

ēn hmeo bu lūp-lep. He goes ahead and eats (bad vegetables, because there are no other).

hūt-hēt sings carelessly (off-key).

īk-ōk laughs carelessly at anything.

drū-draā braces up recklessly.

chiū-chōo goes home alone unafraid.

liū-loō takes off (bark) carelessly.

1.3.4.3.4. Vowel glides are dropped. The deep lax register vowel (v) is optional, but usually retained.

ēn hmeo bu chu-chiēu. He goes ahead and goes by himself (without care or worry).

yīng-yuāng arises recklessly (from sleep) disturbing others.

wū-wiā scythes (grass) here & there recklessly.
tri-truâ  puts on (ragged clothes) indifferently.
sih-suah  snatches away recklessly.
chūm-chiem puts food in a baby's mouth carelessly.

1.3.4.3.5. Except for -ou, which becomes -iu, the main vowel of words ending in -u/-o is dropped, and the -u/-o (indicating short & long vowel respectively) are fused to -u.

En hmeo bu su-sau.  He goes ahead and washes his face indifferently (in dirty water because there is no other).
ru-rao  washes his hands indifferently (in dirty water).
lû-leo  singes off hair of animal recklessly.
û-û  twists cotton into thread carelessly.
rû-raô  sets in place (floor poles) carelessly.
liu-lou  melts & shapes metal haphazardly (with bare implements).
chiu-chou  pays attention indifferently (but remembers what was said).

1.3.4.3.6. Word final -y/-i (indicating short and long main vowel respectively) after front and central vowels become -y. Word-final -y or -i after back vowels become -i, and the main vowel of the word is dropped.

En hmeo bu duy-dey.  He goes right ahead and yanks (on it) recklessly.
chuy- chei  stings here & there recklessly.
puy-pai  cooks indifferently (with meager utensils).
kruyh-krieyh  picks at carelessly (with fingernail).
kruyh-kraiuh  rakes up recklessly.
ih-oih  lays down here or there (no proper place).
pi-poi  drives (cattle) recklessly.
chi-chuy  sprinkles (salt) carelessly.
pih-puyh  sweeps here & there recklessly.

1.3.4.3.7. The presyllable of disyllabic verbs is added to the first word of the pair and dropped from the second.

En hmeo bu kadu-daû.  He goes right ahead & runs helter-skelter.
kadu  to run
si'nûn'-nân  sits indifferently in the dirt (no other place).
si'nnan  to sit
tabi-buay  argues over the most insignificant things.
tabuay  to argue
pasù-sìa  wastes things carelessly.
pasìa  to waste
tahih-huayh  whistles with 2 fingers in mouth (without knowing how).
tahuayh  to whistle with 2 fingers in mouth

1.3.4.4. Verbs are reduplicated to designate the precise actor or object of the verb. In this reduplicated sense, the verb becomes a noun-modifier, designating 'the specific one that (e.g., fell)'. The first word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered only in that the presyllables of disyllabic words are dropped from it, and the long vowels shortened. If two or more verbs are involved in the construction, only the first verb is doubled.

1.3.4.4.1. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Transitive Verbs Reduplicated verbs can be made into descriptives in up to four different ways.

Én tap mangai. He slapped the person.
Chób mangai ṭáp-tap 'wān. Get the person who slapped someone.
Chób mangai ṭáp-tatap bāl rl. Get the two who slapped each other.
Chób mangai 'wān ṭáp-tap ēn. Get the person who someone slapped.
Chób mangai ṭáp-patap doh 'wān. Get the person who grabbed his hand and made him slap someone.

Én pah 'long. He split wood.
Chób 'long pah-pah. Get the wood that is split.
Chób 'long pah-tapah la pah. Get the wood that is splittable and split it.
Chób mangai pah-pah 'long. Get the person who is splitting wood (or whose job it is to split wood).

Én wat manēng. He cocked the crossbow.
Chób manēng wāt-wat. Get the crossbow that is cocked.
Chób manēng wāt-tawat la wat. Get the crossbows that can be cocked and cock them.
Chǒk mangai wāt-wat manēng.
Get the person who cocked (or cocks) crossbows.

Ēn rūp dēk kanei.
He catch strangle rat.

Chǒk kanei 'wān rūp-rūp dek.
Get the rat that someone caught and strangled.

Chǒk mangai rūp-rūp dēk kanei.
Get the person who caught and strangled the rat.

Ēn puam cha 'ban.
He finger-eat eat bread. (cf., 1.2. 1.2.)

'Ban 'wān puam-puam cha. The bread someone with-fingers ate.

Chǒk mangai puam-puam cha 'ban.
Get the person who with-fingers ate bread.

1.3.4.4.2. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Intransitive Verbs. Reduplicated intransitive verbs can be made into only one type of noun-descriptive.

Ēn takliih. He fell.

Chǒk mangai klih-takliih.
Get the person who fell (or the fallen person).

Ēn kachiet. He died.

TÀp gu mangai chèt-kachiet. Bury plural person die. (Bury those who are dead.)

Ēn choò. He returned home.

Kau gu mangai choò-choò. Call the people who went home.

Ēn kadàu loh. He ran went-out.

Chǒk mangai dāu-kadàu loh. Get the person who ran out.

1.3.4.4.3. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Stative Verbs. Reduplicated stative verbs can be made into only one type of descriptive.

Mangai kadràm jei. The people are very many.

Kau gu dràm-kadràm. Call plural many. (Call those who are many (or) the crowd.)

Ēn 'yū. He is afraid.

Chǒk mangai 'yū-'yū. Get the person who is afraid.

Mahēk ra'ih. The stuff is old.

Chǒk mahēk ih-ra'ih. Get the old stuff (specifically).
En dei rúk. He not not-strong. (i.e., He is weak).
Chök mangai dei-dei rúk. Get the person who is weak (or the weak person).
En 'way dám. He is still young.
Chök gú dám-dám. Get plural young. (Get the young men.)

1.3.5. Implied Object Inserted in Verb Phrase. Some verb couplets have been found in Jeh in which the second verb is the object of the first. These clauses have an understood nominal object that carries out the second action in conjunction with or relative to the subject.

En patou hat; hay jeng hat.
He teaches (us to) sing; we therefore sing.
En kau chie̓u hūt nnah; hay jeng chie̓u hūt nnah.
He calls (us to) go drink wine; we therefore go drink wine.
En wal chie̓u kei; hay jeng chie̓u kei.
He says (to) go watch; we therefore go watch.
En pêng kach'iet loi gál, gál jeng kach'iet.
He shoots dead detriment him; he therefore dies (i.e., He killed him).
En chök paji̓ lói au; au jeng ji̓ ī.
He pinches makes-hurt me; I therefore hurt.
Hay pî panham loi ēn; ēn jeng nham.
We make make-cry detriment him; he therefore cries.

2. Auxiliary Verbs. Auxiliary verbs can function as primary verbs but usually do not. When they are used as primary verbs, it is in a very restricted sense, in that the sentences are usually very short and rely heavily on context. The main function of auxiliary verbs is to serve as modifiers of the action of primary verbs. Verbs have been placed in this class if they can support a wide range of primary verbs or if they fulfill no other function. Hence, the class of ragay in the phrase where it modifies 'speak', tatayah ragay 'speak fluent', is not included here, because it also functions in the construction ragay ka tatayah 'fluent in speaking' (cf., 1.1.3.2.). Neither is the class of lúp in têk lúp 'sell at a loss' included because it also occurs in têk jeng lúp 'sell result lose' (cf., 1.3.3.6.).

Auxiliary verbs, when functioning as modifiers, can be divided into (1) those which come before, (2) those which come after, and (3) those which come either before or after primary verbs. Following is a complete list of the auxiliary verbs found thus far.

2.1. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Pre-Verb Modifiers.
The auxiliary in the pre-verb modifier position has the connotation of immediacy or momentary action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wā</th>
<th>'to want'</th>
<th>wā chieũ</th>
<th>'want to go'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(dei)</td>
<td>'(not) dare'</td>
<td>(dei)</td>
<td>'(not) dare to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khën</td>
<td>'need, require'</td>
<td>khën chieũ</td>
<td>'require want go' (i.e., must of necessity go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chön</td>
<td>'return (i.e. to a healthy state)'</td>
<td>chön wā chieũ</td>
<td>'return to life' 'sprout up again'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiel</td>
<td>'thirst, crave'</td>
<td>wiel pen wiel hon</td>
<td>'to crave want go' (i.e., have a hankering for going)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahung</td>
<td>'to be beguile'</td>
<td>tahung wā chieũ</td>
<td>'on the sly want to capture'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiem</td>
<td>'to know, be able'</td>
<td>hiem wā rûp</td>
<td>'can do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'lō'</td>
<td>'to not not-want'</td>
<td>'lō pǐ</td>
<td>'don't want to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nhoh</td>
<td>'to feel like, have to'</td>
<td>'nhoh chieũ</td>
<td>'feel sleepy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jĩĩ</td>
<td>'to happen'</td>
<td>jĩĩ kăt</td>
<td>'to happen to meet'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Post-Verb Modifiers. The auxiliary in post-verb modifier position has the connotation of permanency or a continual state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kei</th>
<th>'to watch, check'</th>
<th>pǐ kei tatayh kei</th>
<th>'do see (try &amp; see)' 'talk see (try to say it)'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lũ</td>
<td>'to mix together'</td>
<td>cha lũ Ởk lũ</td>
<td>'eat mixed together' 'pour mix together'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>'to put to the test'</td>
<td>pǐ long ka' on long</td>
<td>'to test out' 'ask test (ask what one knows)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mũ</td>
<td>'to gather together'</td>
<td>pǐ 'mũ chieũ 'mũ</td>
<td>'to do gathered-together' 'to go meet-together'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yèt</td>
<td>'to lose'</td>
<td>chieũ yèt om yèt</td>
<td>'go away (out of sight)' 'spoil (&amp; be) lost (to usability)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapròng</td>
<td>'to do along with'</td>
<td>hat tapròng</td>
<td>'sing along with (of poor singer)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tieū tapròng</td>
<td></td>
<td>'follow along with (one who really knows how)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chû</td>
<td>'to set, keep'</td>
<td>tatayh chû</td>
<td>'to speak keep (entrust secret to)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>băt chû</td>
<td></td>
<td>'remember keep (keep in mind)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choô</td>
<td>'to return, back'</td>
<td>dōh choô</td>
<td>'give back'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chieu choô</td>
<td></td>
<td>'go home'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbô</td>
<td>'to do haphazardly'</td>
<td>chieu bbô</td>
<td>'go feeling one's way'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pri bbô</td>
<td></td>
<td>'do from little knowledge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadok</td>
<td>'to hide'</td>
<td>cha kadok</td>
<td>'to eat in secret'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tatayh kadok</td>
<td></td>
<td>'talk hide (talk behind one's back)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pachong</td>
<td>'to compete'</td>
<td>cha pachong</td>
<td>'to eat compete'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kadau pachong</td>
<td></td>
<td>'run compete (to race)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bong</td>
<td>'to replace'</td>
<td>pri bong</td>
<td>'do back at (retaliate)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dōh bong</td>
<td></td>
<td>'give back in replacement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'nhē</td>
<td>'to do to 3rd party'</td>
<td>pri pa'nhē</td>
<td>'to take it out on 3rd person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tatayh pa'nhē</td>
<td></td>
<td>'blame another when you are responsible'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>'to substitute'</td>
<td>pri tang</td>
<td>'to do on behalf of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kachiet tang</td>
<td></td>
<td>'to die for'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llāp</td>
<td>'to disrupt'</td>
<td>tatayh llāp</td>
<td>'speak disrupt (interrupt)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chōk llāp</td>
<td></td>
<td>'take disrupt (grab more than one's share)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katoi</td>
<td>'to string along'</td>
<td>pri katoi</td>
<td>'do one thing after another'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jiî katoi</td>
<td></td>
<td>'have one sickness after another'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rol</td>
<td>'to be first'</td>
<td>chieu rol</td>
<td>'go first'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pri rol</td>
<td></td>
<td>'do first'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juay</td>
<td>'to be next'</td>
<td>chieu juay</td>
<td>'go next'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pri juay</td>
<td></td>
<td>'do next'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yōk</td>
<td>'to get up on'</td>
<td>tapēng yōk</td>
<td>'to jump up on'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tapāl yōk</td>
<td></td>
<td>'to fly up on'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāk</td>
<td>'to cross'</td>
<td>tapēng bāk</td>
<td>'jump across'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chieu bāk</td>
<td></td>
<td>'go across'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Both Pre-Verb and Post-Verb Modifiers. As pre-verb modifiers these auxiliaries refer to a one-time action, as post-verb modifiers they refer to a habit or state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leh</th>
<th>'lose, less'</th>
<th>cha leh</th>
<th>'eat less (than another)'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>luan</td>
<td>'to win, more'</td>
<td>cha luan</td>
<td>'eat more (than another)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proih luan</td>
<td>'tall more (taller)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t'app</th>
<th>'to practice'</th>
<th>t'app, chieu</th>
<th>'practice walking'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu t'app</td>
<td>'go practice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma'am</td>
<td>'determined'</td>
<td>ma'am chieu</td>
<td>'determined to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu ma'am</td>
<td>'go with determination'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'m'an</td>
<td>'taboo'</td>
<td>'m'an p'r</td>
<td>'taboo to do (that)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p'r 'm'an</td>
<td>'make (things connected with) taboo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palang</td>
<td>'cautious'</td>
<td>palang chieu</td>
<td>'unhurriedly go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu palang</td>
<td>'go with caution'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khoi</td>
<td>'careful, slow'</td>
<td>khoi chieu</td>
<td>'slowly go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu khoi</td>
<td>'go slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbral</td>
<td>'premature'</td>
<td>bbral p'r</td>
<td>'do prematurely do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p'r bbral</td>
<td>'do prematurely (often)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w'al</td>
<td>'return'</td>
<td>w'al tatayh</td>
<td>'return to speaking (about that)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tatayh w'al</td>
<td>'speak return (skip back &amp; forth in speaking)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwai</td>
<td>'distracted'</td>
<td>hwai p'r</td>
<td>'distracted (start) do new thing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p'r hwai</td>
<td>'do (or be) distracted'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay</td>
<td>'come after'</td>
<td>lay tieu</td>
<td>'go ahead and follow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tieu lay</td>
<td>'follow after (pursue)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'way</td>
<td>'continue, stay'</td>
<td>'way chieu</td>
<td>'continue going'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu 'way'</td>
<td>'go stay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llau</td>
<td>'passed'</td>
<td>llau chieu</td>
<td>'to keep right on going'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu llau</td>
<td>'to go right past (the place)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sang</td>
<td>'finished'</td>
<td>bloh sang chieu</td>
<td>'already finished go (i.e., left already)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu bloh sang</td>
<td>'go already finished (i.e., no more going)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeng</td>
<td>'completed, result'</td>
<td>jeng tan</td>
<td>'result weave (i.e., complete something else, then weave)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tan jeng</td>
<td>'weave completed (article finished)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'eng</td>
<td>'near'</td>
<td>(wa) d'eng chieu</td>
<td>'(want)near go (about to go)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chieu d'eng</td>
<td>'go near'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ka'nuh  'make effort'  ka'nuh chieu  'make effort to go'
       chieu ka'nuh  'go with effort'
dong  'help, participate'  dong chieu  'participate in going (go with)'
       chieu (da) dong  'go help'
tieu  'follow'  tieu chieu  'follow go (follow along)'
       chieu tieu  'go follow'
doh  'give, allow'  doh chieu  'allow to go'
       chieu doh  'go give (something to someone)'
jah  'acquire, be able'  jah chieu  'able to go'
       chieu (dei) jah  'go (not) able (i.e., to not have the ability)'
khom  'compel'  khom chieu  'compel to go'
       chieu khom  'go forcibly'
pajom  'together'  pajom pi  'together work (on a project)'
       pi pajom  'work together'
dei ruk  'weak'  dei ruk chieu  'not strong enough to go'
       chieu dei ruk  'go in weak (condition)'
loi  'leave, abandon'  loi bang  'leave throw (i.e., dispose of)'
       bang loi  'throw away'
ayo dodge  'imitate'  ayo dodge taichay  'imitate speaking'
       taichay ayo dodge  'speak imitatingly'
suay  'long (time)'  suay chieu  'go (take) long time (to get there)'
       chieu suay

3. Verb Modifiers. Verb modifiers are words which are bound syntactically to verbs but are not auxiliary verbs. A clause is not grammatical if members of this class occur without verbs. Verb modifiers can be divided into (1) those which come before, (2) those which come after, and (3) those which either precede or follow verbs. Following is a complete list of common verb modifiers that modify a wide range of verbs.

3.1. Verb Modifiers in the Pre-Verb Position. Pre-verb modifiers indicate a specific or one-time action.

bloh  'already'  bloh chieu  'already gone'
       chieu bloh  'already go'
duh  'also'  duh chieu  'also go'
'nao  'recently'  'nai chieu  'just went'
    lu  'right away'  lu chieu  'go right away'
    bai  'on & on'  bai 'way bai 'way 'stay on & on'

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mon-khmer</th>
<th>english translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mà</td>
<td>'don't, had not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mà chieû</td>
<td>Tau mi mà chieû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'don't go'</td>
<td>'If you had not gone...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei</td>
<td>'not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'not go'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei gân</td>
<td>'not very'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei gân liem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'not very good'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôm</td>
<td>'uncertain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôm chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôm deî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'not sure whether (they) went or not'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wã gâm</td>
<td>'almost, barely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wã gâm taklih</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'almost fell'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'muh sî'</td>
<td>'just enough to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'muh sî cha'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'just enough to eat'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köt</td>
<td>'keep on determinedly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köt chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'keep going (against advice)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>söl</td>
<td>'keep on determinedly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>söl chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'keep going (against advice)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî dî</td>
<td>'go ahead (against advice)(by oneself)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî dî chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'went ahead &amp; went'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî lay</td>
<td>'go ahead(command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî lay chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'go ahead &amp; go'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmeo bu</td>
<td>'go ahead indifferently'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmeo bu chû-chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'go ahead &amp; go indifferently'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî</td>
<td>'if you would'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en wal dî ruat doh 'ban'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he asked if you would buy for him candy'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pên</td>
<td>'come to be able'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa ai pên jah pî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'how does he come to be able to do (that)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tã/taõ</td>
<td>'happen, suffer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tã koh tì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to happen to chop hand'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tãng</td>
<td>'happen, just come on'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tãng jiî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'happen to get sick'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klom</td>
<td>'sense'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klom jiî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'feel sore'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kì</td>
<td>'sense, feel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kì jiî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'feel sore (or sick)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kû</td>
<td>'sense intuitively'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kû 'lô'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to just know'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>'move altogether'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot chieû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to go moving together (as a group)'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prô</td>
<td>'as a group'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prô pî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'as a group work'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. **Verb Modifiers in the Post-Verb Position.** Post-verb modifiers indicate a general or intensified state. A separate category for time is given because of its close relation to verbs. **Location** (here, up there, etc.), however, is not included as it can be preceded by a location word; that is, it is not always tied to the verb.
3.2.1. Time Post-Verb Modifiers.

**dùng-duăng/ duäng-dong**

- **đ coupons** 'for all time'
- **đ coupons** 'way trong-dông
- **đ coupons** 'stay all the time'
- **dùng** 'all the time'
- **đ coupons** 'doing (that thing) all the time'
- **laloyh** 'constantly'
- **ka'ök laloyh** 'cough constantly'
- **kabau** 'right there all the time'
- **đ coupons** 'stay right there all the time'
- **'nhik** 'on & on all the time'
- **đ coupons** 'keep going (not rest)'
- **lük lik** 'for good'
- **đ coupons** 'stay for good'
- **kakoih** 'off & on slowly'
- **maa đ coupons kakoih** 'don’t do it off and on (i.e., don’t do it lazily)'
- **ay** 'just now'
- **bloh đ coupons ay** 'already did it just now'
- **ka'lay** 'awhile ago'
- **näo đ coupons ka'lay** 'just went awhile ago'
- **doh** 'later'
- **trùh doh** 'arrive later'
- **ôi** 'already'
- **bloh sang ôi** 'already finished already'

3.2.2. Miscellaneous Post-Verb Modifiers.

- **jei** 'very'
- **tih jei** 'very large'
- **ji'ao** 'terrifically'
- **tih ji'ao** 'terrifically large'
- **poom** 'way too'
- **tih payom** 'way too big'
- **đek-dêk** 'for sure'
- **kachiet đek-dêk** 'dead for sure'
- **đek-dan** 'very many for sure'
- **kachiet đek-dan** 'dead very many people'
- **näo** 'another one'
- **pô njao** 'make another one'
- **toô** 'another, again'
- **pô toô** 'make another'
- **tôm** 'more'
- **pô tôm** 'make more'
- **pa'oô** 'tide one over'
- **cha pa'oô** 'eat a little to tide (us) over'
- **ttuû** 'meager'
- **cha ttuû** 'eat meagerly'
- **drai** 'gradually'
- **katoh drai** 'drip gradually'
- **tai** 'methodically'
- **tatahy tai** 'speak methodically'
- **ngăn-neng** 'slowly'
- **chieu ngăn-neng** 'go slowly'
- **pô pah** 'hurriedly'
- **pô puh-pah** 'do hurriedly'
brât  'fast & carelessly'
pi brât  'do work fast & carelessly'
lalaï  'carelessly'
chù lalaï  'to set down carelessly'
sai  'rapidly & sloppily'
tei sai  'scythe rapidly'
daï  'simultaneously'
bâ daï  'back- & front-carry simultaneously'
ttôy h  'what others throw away'
'meê ttôy h  'fix up (& use) what others throw away'
ssôn  'what others don't want'
chôk ssôn  'take what others don't want'
taboi  'along with (giving little assistance'
hat taboi  'to sing along with'
dî-dî  'by oneself'
chiêu dî-dî  'go by oneself'
lût  'go ahead in one's absence'
cha lût  '(go ahead &) eat without (you)'
mmoh  'without reason'
kong mmoh  'beat without reason only (beat without cause)'

3.3. Verb Modifiers Functioning in Either Pre-Verb or Post-Verb Position. A separate category for position verb modifiers is given. Though connected very specifically to only a few verbs, they occur either before or after the verb and illustrate clearly the one-time activity suggested by pre-verb modifiers and the permanent state suggested by post-verb modifiers.

3.3.1. Position Verb Modifiers
dô  'in line'
dô chû  'line up'
dô, dô  'place in line'
padâng  'standing up'
padâng chû  'stand (them) up'
padâng  'place standing up'
jom  'parallel'
jom chû  'parallel them up'
jom  'set them parallel to'
kong  'perpendicular'
kong chû  'set down in perpendicular fashion'
kong  'set them perpendicular'
è  'to stack'
tû chû  'stack up'
tû  'place stacked up'
bon  'to stack'
bôn chû  'stack up'
bôn  'place stacked up'
### 3.3.2. Miscellaneous Pre- & Post-Verb Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Verb</th>
<th>Post-Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dei 'lâm 'not not-able'</td>
<td>dei 'lâm bā 'not able to back-carry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bā dei 'lâm</td>
<td>'back-carry not able'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam 'not in time'</td>
<td>dei tam kadàu 'not time enough to run'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadàu dei tam</td>
<td>'run (but) not get out of the way in time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei yao 'no longer'</td>
<td>dei yao chìeuyao 'no longer go anymore'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei wa 'not yet'</td>
<td>dei wa chìeuyao 'no longer go yet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasèm 'start'</td>
<td>pasèm pí 'start to work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pí pasèm</td>
<td>'do in the beginning (i.e., when I first did it)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasong 'right on'</td>
<td>rasong chìeuyao 'keep right on going'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chìeuyao rasong</td>
<td>'go right on by'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidai 'together'</td>
<td>sidai chìeuyao 'together go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chìeuyao sidai</td>
<td>'go together'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ràp-ràp 'gang up on'</td>
<td>ràp-ràp suah 'gang up on and snatch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suah ràp-ràp</td>
<td>'snatch as a gang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapeng 'awfully lot'</td>
<td>rapeng bā 'very much back-carry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bā rapeng</td>
<td>'back-carry very much'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddal/ddol 'severely'</td>
<td>ddol kông 'severely beat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông ddol</td>
<td>'beat severely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìm 'really, hard'</td>
<td>màì ìm chìeuyao 'don't lots-of (people) go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>màì chìeuyao às</td>
<td>'don't go really (fast)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kachàt 'diligently'</td>
<td>kachàt pí 'diligently work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pí kachàt</td>
<td>'work diligently'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.4. Clusters of Verb Modifiers

Following are examples of main verbs with pre-verb modifiers and post-verb modifiers. The main verb is underlined.

Én sòl lay chìeuyao tòo nào.
He keep-on go-ahead go again again (He went ahead and went again).

Én 'nào 'muh sì bā dài, jèng bông.
She recently just started to-back-carry simultaneously-with-front, result fall (She had just started to carry her load when she fell.)

Én kòt mà'am kông ddol às dèk-dèk.
He determined determined beat severely really for-sure (He was determined to go ahead and beat him very severely.)
En duh 'way pai pat'h äm tô.  
she also remain cook make-lot really again (She did it again, cooked
  too much food.)

Sa-ai ên pên 'näo jah pê 'tom tô?  
how he come-to just-now be-able do more again (How did he happen to
  be able to do more so soon?)

4. Descriptive Adverbials. As in most Mon-Khmer languages, Jeh has
a large class of descriptive adverbials, words that are very specifically
tied to a certain type of action or state. Their specific quality is em-
phasized by the fact that their form is altered when modifying a plural
clause as over against a singular one.

Mangai kachiet pê jigr'ê-jigr'h.  
person die manner desolately-absent-from-village (He died away from
  the village.)

'Wän kachiet äm pê gru-grê-grä.  
they die really manner desolately-absent-from-village (They died away
  from the village.)

Adverbials modify more stative verbs than they do transitive and
intransitive verbs. The general form which adverbials take with stat-
tives follows: when the modified item is singular, the reduplicated word
ends with -ih; when the modified item is plural, the primary word is
preceded by nhîng (numerous); when the item is inherently plural,
nhîng does not occur.

Padôk ên het pê tang'ê-tang'h.  
stomach he empty manner description-of-a-person-with-empty-
  stomach

Padôk gu ên het pê nhîng tangêl.  
stomach pl. he empty manner descrip.-of-many-with-empty-stomach

Mât ên drû 'âm pê wul-rawal.  
eye his deep really manner description-of-2-deep-set-eyes

In most of the descriptive adverbials found so far, deep or lax
vowel ( V) accompanies those modifying greatness and tragedy, and
clear or tense vowel (unmarked) accompanies those modifying small-
ness and slimness. A few minimal pairs occur.

Kon rôk liem pê tapûp-tapîh.  
baby cow pretty manner description-of-beauty-&-daintiness-of-baby-
  animal
  Plural -- nhîng tapûp

Kon rôk liem pê tapûp-tapîh.  
baby cow pretty manner description-of-beauty-&-plumpness-of-
  baby-animal
  Plural -- nhîng tapûp
When adverbials modify transitive verbs, singularization and pluralization are also in focus. With singular transitive subjects the vowel of the reduplicated adverbial remains the same; with plural transitive subjects it changes.

Au kòng âm ěn pi dàp-radàp (díh-radíh).
I beat really him manner sound-of-beating-over-and-over-in-one-place.

Gù ěn kòng âm ěn pi dùp-dadàp.
Pl. he beat really him manner sound-of-many-beating

Au prât ěm ěn pi hêt-rahêt (hìh-ráhìh).
I whip really him manner sound-of-whipping-over-and-over-in-one-place

Gù ěn prât ěm ěn pi hùt-rahêt.
Pl. he beat really him manner sound-of-many-whipping

Én kakaí ěm lalóó pi gût-ragût (gûh-ragrìh).
He scratch really itch manner sound-of-one-scratching-over- & -over

Plural -- gût-gragût (or) gût-ragût

The above examples show that similar phonological rules that applied to the vowel of a reduplicated form of the verbs, illustrated in Section 1.3.4.2., also apply to the vowel of the pluralized form of the descriptive adverbials modifying transitive verbs. The first word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Front and central vowels become û; back vowels become i. Long vowels become short. No descriptive adverbial with a vowel glide (ia, ua) has been found.

With singular transitive subjects the presyllable ra- (repetitive action) is affixed to the second word of the pair; with plural transitive subjects the initial consonant is usually doubled, though it can be replaced by ra-. The addition of a reduplicated word with -ih is possible with singular but not plural subjects. Adverbials describing sound are considered onomatopoeic by Jeh.

A further mark which distinguishes descriptive adverbials is that the word pì (do, make), with the restricted connotation of 'in a... manner', can be inserted just before the adverbial when the clause is singular, though it is often not acceptable when the clause is plural.

4.1. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Transitive Verbs

Én bêt ěm kapîeu pi cháp-rachàp (chìh-rachìh).
He spears really the buffalo manner sound-of-one-spearing-tied-animal-over-and-over

Plural -- chûp-chachàp (or) chûp-rachàp
'Wăn tūh koh ambiguous pǐ dōk-racōk (dīh-radīh).
One assaults chops really the enemy manner sound-of-one-chopping-
or-beating-person-repeatedly
Plural -- ɗik-dadōk (or) ɗik-radōk

En gō kalēng ambiguous ēn pǐ klāk-ralak (klih-raklih).
He raps with-knuckle hard him manner sound-of-one-rapping-on-the-
head-repeatedly
Plural -- kluk-ralak (only)

En rarien ēn si'nēng ēih pǐ ɡī-ggī (gih-ggih).
He grinds hard teeth his manner sound-of-teeth-grinding
Plural -- ɡū-gagī

En suay ēn ēn pǐ blēk-blēk blōk-blōk (or) blōk-blōk blīh-blīh.
He curse really him manner sound-of-one-calling-out-many-curses
No Plural (people only curse as individuals)

Sēt jiā ēn ēn pǐ si'long si'long (or) si'long si'lih.
Weeds smother really out rice manner descrip. -of-many-weeds-
smothering out rice
No Plural (already plural)

4.2. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Intransitive Verbs.
Mangai ka'nān pǐ ka'āå ka'ihr.
Person sit manner descrip. -of-fat-person-sitting-with-legs-spread-
improperly
Plural -- nhīng ka'āå (cf. āå '(flower, seed) to open')

En kaper nhaam pǐ jibēm-jibīrh.
He contort-face cry manner descrip. -of-contorted-face-& -protruding-
lips-when-starting-to-cry
Plural -- nhīng jibēm (cf. bem 'side of mouth')

Buam tapuat ēi pǐ tahal-tahihr.
Tuber snapped off manner descrip. -of-tuber-that-snapped-while-
digging
Plural -- nhīng tahal

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'Neh phò ṛm pí jiha jihih.
Ground cracked really manner descr. - of - wide - open - crack
   Plural -- ḥu - rahā many cracks all over

Ēn ṛk ṛm pí gēk - rągęk (gih - ragih).
He laugh really manner sound - of - one - laughing - in - this - manner
   Plural -- gāk - rągąk gēk - rągęk

Iel ēn tak ṛm pí ssi mma (or) sasi mma.
Chicken his multiply really manner descr. - of - animals - multiplying
No Plural

Ēn nham ṛm pí ngāl - ngak ngāl - ngak (or) ngāl - ngak ngāl - ngih.
He cry hard manner descr. - of - baby - crying - constantly
No Plural

Ēn cḥall ṛm pí kaba-p - kabih.
He wounded really manner descr. - of - large - wound - on - one - person
   Plural -- bůp - bůp bāp - bāp many wounds on one person (or) several people wounded
   Plural -- nhīng kaba-p many people wounded

4.3. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Stative Verbs.

4.3.1. Descriptive Adverbials with Clear (Tense) Vowels.

Mangai 'lē pí taplii (taplih).
Person short manner descr. - of - very - short - person - standing - or - sitting
   Plural -- nhīng taplii

Mangai 'lē pí taktōl (taktih).
Person short manner descr. - of - short - industrious - person
   Plural -- nhīng taktōl

'Long 'lē pí takhēl (takhih).
Wood short manner descr. - of - short - log - too - short - to - be - of - use
   Plural -- nhīng takhēl

Mangai 'lē pí taplōt (taplih).
Person short manner descr. - of - short - person/tree/string - lying
Plural -- nhĩng taplōt

Rajèl/sèt ring pri sikèl sikh.
Bamboo grass narrow-leafed manner descrip. -of-mass-of-narrow-leafed-vegetation-growing
No Plural

Ēn bā mahēk dān pri a'lıl a'lıh.
She back-carry stuff high-on-back manner descrip. -of-load-carried-high-on-back
Plural -- nhĩng a'lıl

4.3.2. Descriptive Adverbials with Deep (Lax) Vowels

Mangai proih ām pri jigrù (jigrìh).
Person tall really manner descrip. -of-very-tall person-lying-down
Plural -- nhĩng jigrù

Mangai proih ām pri ra'ngau-(ra'ngìh).
Person tall really manner descrip. -of-very-tall-person-standing-or-sitting
Plural -- nhĩng ra'ngau

'Long proih ām pri jikhong (jikhìh).
Wood long really manner descrip. -of-board-that-is-too-long-to-use
Plural -- nhĩng jikhìng

Kanieyh bùmôm proih ām pri gawâm-(gawìh).
Claw tigerlong really manner descrip. -of-claw-or-fingernail-very-long (of big animal or person only)
Plural -- nhĩng gawâm

Tamūn ēnh hoh pri ka'wā (ka'wìh).
Mouth his wide manner descrip. -of-widely-spread-lips
Plural -- nhĩng ka'wā (of many people)

'Long pen bāl ām pri siwàu (siwìh).
Board planed thick very manner descrip. -of-very-thick-board-good-for-bridge-use
Plural -- nhĩng siwàu
Si'něk ěn pɔyh ām pr hɔl-hɔl (hìh-hìh).
Body his feverish very manner descrip. -of-heat-radiating-from-
fevered-body
No Plural

En bā mahēk tai ām pr ajük (ajìh).
He back-carry stuff droýp very manner descrip. -of-load-drooping-
very-low-on-back

Plural -- nhĩng ajük

5. Clitics. A clitic is a highly intensified word that modifies the
whole clause but primarily the verb. In most cases intonation is the
best means of translating clitics into English. Clitics are used pri-
marily to add emphasis and intensify commands. Most are sentence-
final. A few less-intensifying clitics occur sentence-initial.

5.1. Sentence Final Clitics.

bē 'imperative, emphasis'
Hay chieu bē ! 'Let's go!'

bē ke 'informing one of intention'
Au chieu bē ke. 'I guess I'll be on my way.'

bē hì 'imperative urging someone reluctant'
Chieu bē hì. 'Come on, let's get going.'

bē na 'I did too! (contrary to what you think)' Au bloh chieu bē na.
'I did too go !'

'lai 'imperative "so nothing will happen"
Sǔûm mǎng mǎt 'lai. 'Close your eyes so nothing will get in.'

'mōm 'It is too! (insisting)' Taĩ 'mōm. 'It is too right!'

wieyh 'as well, too (contrary to what you might think)' Au ěqhu 'lō wieyh. 'I know how to do that too.'

'e 'emphasizes something previously said'
Au bloh wål doh mi ĉī. 'I already told you that !'

mao 'ah, come on'
Mi doh au 'nah mao. 'Ah, come on, give me some!'

'nàng 'for sure (contrary to expec-
tation)' Ėn trưh děk-děk 'nàng. 'He really did come for sure.'

rāl 'if you don't watch out'
Chou kāp mi rāl. 'The dog will bite, if you don't look out.'
wål 'Enough! , better not (do it anymore)'  Mà kông yao wål.

dom 'don't have a clue'  Au dei 'lô dom.

ih 'lăn 'maybe (guessing)'  Ėn wā cha 'banih' lăn.

lih 'probably (because notice determination)'  Ėn wā cha 'ban lih.

ih lok 'anyway, in spite of it'  Ėn 'way 'moô ih lok.

lôk lok 'contrary to what it should be, after all'  Ngek lôk-lok.

llay 'polite, request, if you would'  Wah au 'nah llay.

'Don't beat (him) anymore (enough)!
'I don't have a clue.'
'He wants to eat candy, maybe.'
'He probably wants to eat candy, (by the way he acts).'
'He remains sick in spite of it all (medicines).'
'It's light after all (not heavy but should be)!' 
'Give me some, okay?'

5.2. Sentence Initial Clitics

nau 'perhaps'  Nau ēn ch'ieu yet ih 'lân.

hāk 'actually (contrary to his claim)'  Hāk ēn ei.

kamày 'no matter if, whether or not'  Kamày ka mi doh 'ban, au duh bloh ei.

'Perhaps he's gone out maybe.'
'Actually, he does have (some).'
'Whether or not you give me candy, I also already have (some).'

FOOTNOTES

1. Jeh is a North Bahnaric, Mon-Khmer language of Kontum Province, South Vietnam. The author's research on Jeh was begun under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The present study was produced at the University of Hawaii under a grant from the National Science Foundation (GS-2685).